THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL. II--NO. 265. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for December.
EDWARD SLADE,
L. W. GUNTHER, | H. C. MAGRUDER,
T. R. MATTHEWS, Jr., | JOHN R. SEEMULLER.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, December 28, 1858.

We are again without transactions to note in Stocks, no session of the Board having been held to-day.

In New York the market was weaker, and most of the fancies were lower. Erie fell off ⅜; New York Central ¼; Michigan Southern ¼; Cleveland and Toledo ⅜, and Galena and Chicago ⅛. Reading Railroad and Missouri 6's sold at yesterday's rates, but Virginia 6's advanced ⅛ per cent.

The Custom House will, we understand, be closed on Saturday next, the first of January. Persons having claims against the Government, payable on that day, can have them paid on Friday, the 31st inst.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the New York Banks for the weeks ending Dec. 18 and 25:

	Dec. 18.	Dec. 25.		
Loans	$127,055,010	$126,716,365	Dec.	$338,645
Specie	26,608,877	26,378,272	Dec.	230,605
Circulation	7,710,627	7,704,348	Inc.	6,279
Undrawn Deposites	89,690,032	88,679,095	Dec.	1,010,956

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with that of the previous week:

	Dec. 20.	Dec. 27.		
Capital	$11,582,605	$11,584,355	Inc.	$1,750
Loans	26,116,640	26,232,551	do.	115,911
Specie	6,323,454	6,274,515	Dec.	48,939
Due from banks	1,632,342	1,415,213	do.	217,129
Due other banks	3,449,865	3,381,469	do.	68,396
Deposits	16,683,671	16,723,397	Inc.	39,726
Circulation	2,663,260	2,701,127	do.	37,867

The New York *Tribune* of to-day, says:

The Bank averages for the week show a contracted movement, there being a decrease in every item excepting circulation. As however the week included a holiday, it is impossible to ascertain the exact changes which have taken place.—The decrease in loans is a good feature as far as it goes, and that in specie is less than was generally anticipated. But little if any, specie has been lost to the South during the week, but there has been a moderate Western drain, while considerable amounts have been added to our bank vaults from Philadelphia and Boston, mainly from the latter city. It is not anticipated that the South will require any further large shipments. Another California arrival is nearly due, and the Sub-Treasury is paying out freely, so that the next statement will doubtless show an increase in the specie reserve. The decrease in net deposites is quite large, and is no doubt mostly in bank balances.

The Foreign Exchange market at New York opens dull for the Boston Steamer. The supply of bills is limited and the demand equally so. There is no noticeable change in quotations. Sterling 109¼@109½ for commercial signatures, and 109⅝@109¾ for bankers. Francs are very dull.

The Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Road has declared a cash dividend of 5 per cent. and another of 10 per cent. in bonds.

The People's Bank of New York has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., the Bank of North America, 3½ per cent., payable Jan. 10; the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, 5 per cent., payable Jan. 3. The Coupons on the Jersey City Waterworks Bonds will be paid at the Continental Bank, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City. The Atlantic Bank will pay the interest on the $250,000 8 per cents issued by the State of Minnesota, and the American Exchange Bank the interest of State debt of Ohio.

The interest coupons on the bonds issued by the Commissioners of Licking county, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company; also, the bonds issued by the Corporation of Newark, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Newark Plank Road Company; and also, on the bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st of January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31st inst., at the office of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., No. 81 Front street. The bonds of Franklin county, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to $50,000, will be paid with the remaining interest, warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New York, on and after the 31st inst. The interest coupons and bonds of the State of Michigan, maturing on the 1st of January, will be paid at the Artizans' Bank.

Mr. David Calden Murray, receiver of the Accessory Transit Company, (Nicaragua,) advertises for the stockholders and creditors of the Company, to present their claims.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says the affairs of the Ohio Life and Trust Company are to be compromised, the attorneys for Bell & Grant and those for Spining & Brown, have agreed upon a general basis for a compromise of the matters in dispute, and that the controversy will be settled without the further interference of the Courts, so far as the assets now in the hands of the Sheriff are involved. The details have not yet been arranged, but the propositions submitted at the last meeting of the creditors will be adopted in the main. This course will save the expense of litigation, prevent a further conflict of the Courts, and insure the creditors at least a small dividend upon the sums originally deposited within a reasonable time.

FOREIGN.—The London *Daily News'* city article of Friday evening says, so far, scarcely any effect has been made by the alteration in the bank rate upon the general money market. Yesterday morning the minimum rate for first class bills was ten and a quarter per cent., and to-day it was the same, though the demand in Lombard street and elsewhere was very active. At the discount department of the Bank of England, too, the reduction has been followed by a sudden and decided accession of business. The symptoms observed yesterday in the Stock Exchange have not disappeared to-day, but the various markets were quieter in the afternoon than in the morning.

The funds opened with a buoyant appearance, and soon obtained a fresh rise of ⅛ per cent. The four o'clock quotations, however, were still ⅛ per cent. above those of yesterday.

In British railway stocks a fresh advance was established. Investments have to-day decidedly increased, and the moneyed public are evidently becoming more desirous of taking good securities, now that the terms obtainable for deposits are so extremely low. The Lombard street discount houses announced this morning that their rates henceforward will be 1½ per cent. for money at call, and 1¾ per cent. at 7 days' notice.

Of the £60,000 in Australian gold, ex the Marco Polo, remaining unsold yesterday, £4,000 was to-day sent into the bank, the rest being purchased for the Continent.

The *Times* says that the funds closed firm, and the applications for discount at the Bank were rather numerous.

Consols are quoted at 97¼@97⅜ (ex div.) for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows: During the past week there has been a decided improvement in the market for American securities. The demand has been active for every description of State stock, whilst there has been more enquiry for the best of the Railway bonds, to the exclusion of many which are of a doubtful and speculative character. The Panama 7 per cent. sterling bonds continue to be much sought for, (both the first mortgage, redeemable 1865, and the second ditto, redeemable 1872,) the more so as the fact is known that the company have already provided the means for the payment of the series of bonds falling due in 1859.

United States 6's of 1867-8	102	@104
do. do. 1868	103	@105
do. 5's 1874	94¾	@ 95¼
Alabama 5's, bonds	78	@ —
Kentucky 6's, 1868 and 1872	91	@ 93
Maryland 5's, St. bonds	96	@ 98
Massachusetts 5's, St. bonds	102	@104
Mississippi 5's, Union Bank Bonds	16	@ 18
Ohio 6's, 1886, stock	96½	@ 97½
Pennsylvania 5's, do.	83	@ 85
Pennsylvania 5's, bonds, 1877	86	@ 87
Tennessee 6's, bonds, divers	84	@ 86
Virginia 6's, bonds, 1886	86	@ 88
do. 5's, 1888, St. bonds	86	@ 88
Boston 5's, bonds, divers	92	@ 94
Illinois Central 7's, 1875	80	@ 81
do. 6's, 1875	79	@ 81
do. 7's, 1860, Freeland	79	@ 81
do. Shares dis.	29	@ 27
Michigan Central R. R. 8's, 1869	85	@ 87
do. Shares	45	@ 50
New York Central 6's, not con. 1883	82	@ 84
do. 7's, con. 1864	94	@ 97
do. Shares	74	@ 76
N. Y. and Erie 7 p. c. 1st M., '67	86	@ 84
do. 2d M., Con., '59	78	@ 80
do. 3d M., '83	68	@ 70
do. Conv., '78	40	@ 42
do. Conv., '62	40	@ 42
do. Sinking Fund, '75	40	@ 42
do. Shares	14	@ 15
Panama 7's, 1st mort. 1859	98	@ 99
do. 1865	—	@ 95
Pennsylvania Central 6 p. c. 1st M. 1880	92	@ 94

The *Times* of Friday says:—In American Securities, both the bonds and shares of the Illinois Central, New York and Erie and New York Central improved. Illinois Central left off at 29½ to 28½ dis., showing a recovery of $1½—and quote sales Illinois Shares 29½ to 30 dis. Pennsylvania Central Bonds first mortgage 6 per cent., 92½.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 8th December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£8,855,814	Increase	£610,603
Other deposits	12,371,668	Decrease	120,090
Rest	3,096,923	Increase	32,205

On the other side of the account:

Governm't securities	£10,808,591	Unchanged	
Other securities	15,505,731	Increase	£73,401
Notes unemployed	12,731,260	Increase	407,220

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,038,910, being a decrease of £270,230, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,921,171, showing an increase of £144,857, when compared with the preceding return.

The *Moniteur* publishes the monthly balance sheet of the Bank of France. In November the bullion had decreased £918,400, but the present return shows an increase of £1,217,969, making the total £22,174,569. In November the amount discounted showed an increase of £698,800, but from the present return trade would appear to have been less active, as there is a decrease of £118,597.

Prices and sales of Stocks in New York.
BY TELEGRAPH.
Through WM. FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers.
No. 22 SOUTH STREET.

	1st Board.	2d Board.
Virginia 6's	99¼	00
Missouri 6's	90¼	90⅛
Illinois bonds	00	00
Canton Company	00	00
Erie Railroad	16⅞	16¾
New York Central Railroad	84⅛	84
Reading Railroad	52⅜	52⅛
Panama Railroad	00	00
Cleveland & Toledo R. R	31½	31⅜
Michigan Southern R.R	20⅜	00
Cumberland Coal	00	00
Harlem	00	00
Galena & Chicago	00	71
La Crosse & Milwaukie	3	00
Milwaukie & Miss	00	00
Rock Island	00	00
	Market heavy.	dull.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, December 28.

COFFEE.—Coffee continues in demand, and the market for it is very firm. We have reported to-day sales of 600 bags fair Rio, the balance of the cargo of the Antelope at 11¼@11½ cts., and of 100 bags do. at 11¼ cts. The stock here is reduced to a very low point, the entire supply being not more than 4,000 bags, and the operations are restricted by this fact. Rio closes firm at 11@11½ cts. for fair to good, 11¾@12 cts. for prime, and we quote Layguayra at 12@12¼, and Java Coffee at 14¾@15¼ cts.

FLOUR.—There has been some movement to-day in Flour, but the demand for it is limited and the market generally heavy. There was nothing done in Ohio Flour so far as we could learn, and the sales of Howard Street do. embraced 100 bbls. Fine at $4.37½, 100 bbls. Super at $5 and 100 bbls. Extra at $5 37½ per bbl. Both Howard Street and Ohio Super could have been readily bought at $5 per bbl., and we quote this as the closing rate for both varieties. We had reported this morning a sale of 500 bbls. very choice City Mills Super, "Reservoir Mills" brand, at $5.75, and of 200 bbls. do. Extra of the same brand at $6.50 per bbl. There is a very wide range both in the qualtity and price of City Mills Flour. We quote standard Super at $4.87½@5, and fancy brands do. as ranging from $5.25 to $5.75 per bbl. Extra Flour may be quoted at $5.37½@5.50 for Ohio; $5.50@6 for Howard Street; $6.12½@6.25 for regular, and $6.50 per bbl. for fancy brands City Mills. Rye Flour is still quoted at $4, and we quote Corn Meal at $3.90 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is selling by the dray load to the trade at $7.50 for the principal brands of Baltimore ground, $7 for Old Dominion, and $7.75 per bbl. for Welch's.

GRAIN.—Grain was in quite light supply this morning, the receipts of all descriptions amounting to less than 20,000 bushels. For all varieties of Grain the market was very firm, and for Corn prices were some 2 to 3 cts. per bushel better than on yesterday. The offerings of Corn were about 10,000 bushels and most of it was sold at 66@70 cts. for white, and 70@74 cts. for yellow. There was but little Wheat at market the offerings amounting to only about 7,000 bushels. The inquiry for it is brisk and we quote it firm at 115@125 cts. for fair to prime red, 130@135 cts. for fair white, 140@145 cts. for good to prime do., and 150 cts. for choice do. Of Rye there were some 300 bushels offered and sold at 72 cts. for Maryland, and 85 cts. for Pennsylvania, and of Oats there were sales reported of 1,100 bushels Pennsylvania at 44@48 cts.

MOLASSES.—We have no transactions to note to-day in Molasses. There is no inquiry except for new crop New Orleans, and we quote this description at 37@38 cts. Foreign Molasses is entirely neglected, and we can give no quotations for it.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions have for a day or two past been quite dull, and to-day we have heard of no sales whatever being made. An offer of 8½ cts. was, we understand, made for a lot of 50,000 lbs. Bulk Sides to be delivered in Philadelphia, but it was not accepted. We quote Bulk Meat here at 6¾ cts. for Shoulders, and 8¾ cts. for Sides. New Bacon may be quoted at 7¾ cts. for Shoulders, 9@9¼ cts. for Sides, and 10¼@11 cts. for Hams. We quote Mess Pork nominal at $17.50, Prime do. at $14, Beef at $12 for No. 1, and $15 per bbl. for Mess, and Lard at 11¾ cts. per lb. for City and Western Leaf.

RICE.—We continue to quote Rice as ranging from 3⅜@3¾ cts. for common to prime lots, but the market for it is quiet and the transactions limited.

SUGARS.—There has been no movement to-day in Sugars so far as we have heard. The market is quiet and all varieties are rather heavy. There is some little inquiry for New Orleans, but the demand for foreign Sugars is quite limited. We quote New Orleans as ranging from $7 to 8.25; refining grades Cuba and English Island at $6@6.62½; and grocers' styles Cuba Sugar at $6.75@7.25.—There are no Porto Rico Sugars here.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is in good demand, and we quote it firm at 90 cts for ground Alum, 135 cts. for Marshall's and Jeffrey & Darcy's fine, and 150 cts. per sack for Ashton's do Turks Island Salt may be quoted at 14@15 cts. per bushel afloat.

SEEDS.—For Cloverseed the market is firm with rather an upward tendency. A sale of 50 bushels was reported on 'Change at $6 per bushel by measure. Cloverseed ranges at from $5.75 to $6 per bushel. We quote Timothy Seed at $2@2.12½, and Flaxseed at $1.30@1.40 per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is dull and the market for it is quite irregular. We had reported this morning sales of 150 bbls. City at 25 cts., and of 100 bbls. Western at 25¼ cts., 60 days interest added. We now quote Western Whiskey at 24¼@25 cts., and City do. at 24@24¼ cts. cash.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, Dec. 27—P. M.—There has been more inquiry for Quercitron Bark, and 62 hhds. No. 1 sold at $28 per ton. A lot of Chesnut Oak sold at $10.50 per cord. Cotton is quiet, but without change in prices. Cloverseed continues in fair request, but supplies come forward slowly, and there is now very little left in first hands. Timothy is worth $2@2.12½, and Flaxseed $1.65 per bushel. The Flour market continues inactive, but the receipts are small for the season, and holders manifest no disposition to accept lower rates. The sales comprise 300 barrels Broad Street Mills at $5.37½ per barrel; 200 barrels mixed brands at $5.12½, and 200 half barrels on terms kept private. The sales for home consumption are limited from our lowest quotation up to $7.50 for fancy lots. Rye Flour is dull and has again declined 12½c. per bbl. 100 bbls. sold at $3.75. Corn Meal is not inquired after. Pennsylvania is offered at $3.25. Grain.—The supply of Wheat from all sources continues small, but they are ample for the demand, and prices rather favor buyers. Sales of 4,600 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at $1.23@1.27 per bushel, and white at $1.32@1.40, including 600 bushels of the latter of choice quality at $1.42 in store. Rye is in demand for distilling, and is taken on arrival; 1,200 bushels—all offered—sold at 80 cents for Pennsylvania, and 78 cents for Delaware. Corn comes forward slowly, and is in fair request. Sales of 4,000 bushels new yellow at 70 cents, afloat, and a lot of old at 80 cents. Oats are steady; 3,000 bushels Southern sold at 44½ cents. In Groceries and Provisions no change to notice, and but little doing. Whiskey is dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania barrels at 24½ cents; Ohio do. at 25½ cents; hhds. at 24 cents, and drudge at 23 cts.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, Dec. 27.—The arrivals of Beef Battle at the different yards show a further falling off, reaching only 1,250 head since last week; the market, however, was quite lively, and nearly all offered found buyers at fully last week's prices, which ranged at from $7 to $10 for common to prime, and $10½@10¾ the 100 lbs. for extra quality.

About 660 head were sold at Wardell's, and 470 at the Bull's Head.

About 260 Cows and Calves were offered at Wardell's and met with ready sale, at from $40 to $50 for fresh Cows, $20 to $35 for Springers, and $15 to $25 for dry Cows.

Of Hogs the receipts and sales at Phillips' yard have been 3,700, prices ranging at from $6¾ to $7¾ the 100 lbs. nett.

Of Sheep the arrivals have been about 3,000; the market was brisk and stock scarce, selling at from $3 to $4½ each as to condition, or equal to 9@10 cts. dressed.

The total number of Cattle, Beeves, Hogs and Sheep brought to the Philadelphia market during the year 1858, is 51,091 Beeves, 17,125 Cows, 166,600 Hogs and 277,600 Sheep.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—SUGAR.—The market has continued firm, the sales comprising 2,000 hhds. on Saturday, mostly on the basis of 5½@5¾ cts. for fair to fully; 1,800 on Monday at about the same figures; and 2,000 yesterday, within range of the following rates, making an aggregate for the three days of 5,800 hhds. We now quote as follows: Inferior 3½@4¼ cts.; common to good common 4½@5¼ cts.; fair to fully fair 5½@5¾ cts.; prime to choice 6@6¾ cts.; centrifugal and clarified 5¾@8 cts. Received since the 17th inst., 7 180 hhds. Exported 3,013, including 158 to Boston, 1,286 to New York, 350 to Philadelphia, 350 to Richmond, 222 to Wilmington, 449 to Charleston, 96 to Savannah and 100 to Galveston.

MOLASSES.—The market closed last Friday at 27@28 cts. for prime to choice, since which prices have continued firm, the sales comprising 2,000 bbls. on Saturday at 27½@28c. for Prime to Choice; 3,000 bbls. on Monday at the same; and 600 half bbls. at 32@33c.; and 1500 bbls. yesterday at 25½@27c. for Inferior and Fermenting and 27½@28 for Prime to Choice; also 600 half bbls. at 32@33c.—making an aggregate for the three days of 6,500 bbls. On plantation we hear of 100,000 gallons taken at 25 cts. Received since the 17th inst., 7,635 bbls. and 1,840 half bbls. Exported 4,396 bbls. and 26 half bbls., including 1,051 bbls to Boston, 1,133 to New York, 421 to Philadelphia, 185 to Richmond, 400 to Wilmington, 845 to Charleston, 236 to Savannah and 125 to Galveston.

WILMINGTON MARKETS, Dec. 27.—Owing to the Christmas holidays there has been almost an entire suspension of all out door business for the past two days, and we have only to report sales as follows:

TURPENTINE—Sales on Friday of 405 bbls., and to-day of 1,026 bbls. at $2 80 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1.60 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS—Sales on Friday of 100 bbls. at 44½ cts. per gallon. Nothing doing to-day.

ROSIN—No transactions in either grade.

TAR—Sales on Friday of 100 bbls. at $2 per bbl. Some parcels on market this morning, but we have heard of no sales up to the time of closing inquiries.

The *Louisville Courier* of Saturday, says: The packing season, as we have said, is about over, our city packers having closed for the season. At Jeffersonville and New Albany a few more hogs will probably be slaughtered. The packing at New Albany up to last evening, as we learn from the review, has amounted to 24,638 hogs. Watkins, Hunt & Co., have closed, with the slaughter of 70,200 hogs. This makes the total packing to date, around the falls, sum up 286,576 hogs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Flour.—The market continues heavy with light sales at $4.25@4.45 for State; $5 40@5.50 for Ohio, and $4.75@5.40 for mixed to good brands Southern. Wheat is firm—sales of 30,000 bush. red Southern 125 cts.; Western do. 118@120 cts.; white 130 cts.—Corn is heavy—sales of 42,000 bush.; yellow 75 cts. Pork is firm—sales of new Mess at $17.85@17.90. Lard is quiet. Sugar is quiet; New Orleans is lower—sales at 6½@8 cts. Coffee is firm—sales of 9,000 bags at 9½@12 cts. Molasses 36 cts. Spirits Turpentine closed firm. Rosin buoyant—Holders demand an advance; sales unimportant. Rice is quiet.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Flour is unchanged. Whiskey dull at 21¾ cts. Hogs are dull, and no sales of moment; quoted $6 50@6.75; receipts last week 29,000 head; receipts for the season 335,000 head against 292,000 head last year. Pork is dull at $17.50 for Mess; more sellers than buyers. Lard 11 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Flour.—The market is dull but prices firm; range $5.12½ to 5.75. Wheat—The market is quiet; white 134@145 cts.; red 123@127 cts. Corn.—The market is quiet; new yellow 68@71 cts. Whiskey—The market is dull—sales at 24½@25½ cts.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Cotton—Sales to-day 4,500 bales. The quotations are unchanged, but prices are easier. Wheat—sales of red at 85 cts. Lard in bbls. is quoted at 11 cts. per lb. for prime. Coffee closed firm; 2,300 bags were sold to-day at 10½@11½ cts. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool is quoted at 15-32d. Sterling exchange 8½@8¾ per cent. premium. Exchange on New York 1½@2 per cent., and ½@⅝, at sight discount.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[*Cor. of the New York Commercial Advertiser*]

HAVRE, Dec. 6.—Business continued dull last week, owing to the small stock on hand, and the large arrivals from the United States, with Cotton of the new crop. On Thursday, the sales were 800 bales, and on Friday 600, on the basis of 102@103f. for Mobile and New Orleans 'bas.'

The total sales of the week were 4700 bales, of which 3000 in American descriptions. The arrivals amounted to 53,000 bales, leaving our stock 75,000 bales, against 69,000 last year, and 48,000 in 1856.

In Cottons to arrive the sales during the week were about 3,000 bales, at a decline in prices, say at 96f.50@97 for New Orleans middling; the same depression in the port, on shipboard [illegible]

On Saturday, the transactions were 900 bales at a further decline in prices for Cottons in the port, New Orleans strictly middling was sold at 100f.@99. About 2000 bales Mobile, on delivery, were disposed of at 96f. for middling. Five vessels arrived with 13,000 bales.

To-day, Monday, at the opening of the market, we received the summary intelligence from New York up to 24th ult. per Asia, is, which caused a dull feeling, and a desire to realize. The sales were 800 bales, with some lots to arrive. Three vessels entered from the United States with further supplies.

OTHER ARTICLES.—Rice is little in request. About 200 tierces Carolina were sold at 25@28. Stock 500 tierces. Potash is offered at f42.50, at which price 300 barrels changed hands. A small lot of American Hops, 1857 found buyers at f80, duty paid. About 4 tons whalebone, Southern, were sold at f5.70@5.75. No demand for breadstuffs.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Dec. 11.—COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "There has been a fair demand from the trade, but the market has been characterized by dullness throughout the week, which, as regards American, has resulted in a decline of 1-16d. on the middling qualities of Mobile and Orleans, and ⅛d. on the newly landed Uplands, which have been freely offered. In other qualities there is no change to notice." The business of the week has been 42,060 bales, including 2,110 bales to speculators, and 2,600 to exporters. The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 7,000 bales—4,000 on speculation and for export—the market closing quietly at the following authorized quotations: fair Orleans 7 5-16d; middling 6⅝d.; fair Mobiles 7d.; middling 6⅝d.; fair Uplands 7d.; middling 6 11-16d. The stock on hand is estimated at 336,760 bales, of which 256,780 are American. Messrs. Wm. Clare & Sons report the market irregular at fully ⅛ decline on the new middling Uplands, but say that in New Orleans and Mobile there is very little if any change in price.

At Manchester the market continues quiet but steady. There is a good demand for some descriptions of Indian goods at full prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report no improvement in the Corn trade, which continues dull and lifeless. Flour neglected and nominal at 19s.@20s. for Western; 20s.@21s. for Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 21s.@24s. for Ohio. Wheat—Only the most limited business doing at unchanged prices: Red Western 4s. 6d.@6s. 3d.; White 6s.@6s. 3d.; Southern 6s. 6d.@7s. Indian Corn—Nothing done in Mixed or Yellow American, and White selling slowly in retail at 30s.@31s. 6d; Mixed quoted at 26s.@27s.: Yellow 27s.@28s. The low price of Black Teas had led to some purchases at 27s.@27s. 6d., for the purpose of holding it over.

PROVISIONS.—Beef continues exceedingly dull; holders offer old very pressingly at still lower rates. Pork dull, and Irish offered at relatively lower rates than American. Bacon in small request for American; Irish selling at 44s.@48s. Lard dull and selling in the merest retail at 54s.@54s. 6d. for Prime. Tallow slightly better—sales of Butchers' Association at 52s. 3d.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' and other circulars report Ashes in good demand at rather lower prices; sales 650 bbls. at 28s. 9d.@29s. for Pots, and 31s. 6d.@32s. for Pearls. Sugar in fair demand at steady prices. Coffee quiet.—Rice—Nothing of moment doing. Tea very firm, with sales of Congou at very full prices. Rosin quiet at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4d. for common, and 11s. 6d.@14s. 6d. for fine. Hides steady and rather more active. Cod Oil selling at £30. Seal and Linseed Oils unchanged. Spirits Turpentine dull at 39s.@39s. 6d. Retail sales of Philadelphia Bark at 8s.@8s. 6d., and Baltimore at 6s.@6s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report the Corn market flat and English Wheat again rather lower. White American, 40s.@42s.; Red, 36s.@40s.; Flour, 20s.@24s. Welsh Iron in good demand at £6 10s.@£6 15s. for rail, and £6 5s. for bar; Scotch Pig, 54s. 3d.@54s. 6d. Sugar quiet but steady in price. Coffee quiet. Tea firm and in some cases rather dearer. Common Congou, 11d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 39s.; sellers of rough at 10s. Linseed Cakes dull, with considerable arrivals.—New York, £10 5s.@£10 10s., Boston, £10. Tallow firm at 50s. 9d.@51s. on the spot and for Spring delivery. Oils—No change in Fish; Sperm £85@86; Cod, £30; Pale Seal, £37; Linseed advanced to 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. on the spot, and 30s. for forward delivery, with few sellers; Olive Oil firm at advanced prices. Rice—Small sales at former rates. Tin—British has advanced 4s. on refined, and 2s. on common.

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN.

DEMERARA.—*Br. brig Muscovado.*
109 hhds. sugar, 26 bbls. do., W. H. Perot; 6,000 oranges, master.

COASTWISE.

CHARLESTON.—*Steamer Thos. Swann.*
73 bales cotton, 50 do. domestics, 16 do. cotton yarn, 44 trcs. rice, 10 pkgs. mdse., sundry persons.

NEW YORK.—*Bark Clintonia Wright.*
150 bbls. cement, C M. Stewart.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, DEC. 28.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Wm. Jenkins, Hallet, from Boston—mdse. and passengers to Henry D. Mears; reports on the Horse Shoe a ship and bark, at anchor; below Cave Point, a bark, at anchor; all supposed bound up. Also, passed off the Patuxent Ketch Laura, Crook, hence for San Blas; the ship reported on the Horse Shoe is probably the Star King, before reported in Hampton Roads, from Callao.

Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Iler, from Philadelphia—mdse. to J. A. Shriver.

Steamship Patapsco, Layfield, 46 hours from New York—mdse. to A. C. Hall. Reports inside Cape Henry, two schrs., one Baltimore built, and the other Eastern; off Point Lookout, a herm. brig, supposed Bermudian, with main topmast down; and off Thomas' Point, another, Baltimore built; all bound up.

Schr. Broadfield, Fiske, from New York—mdse. to order. Towed up by Tigress.

Schr. Home, Maddocks, from Boston—ballast to Kelsey & Gray.

Schr. Hydrangea, Butler, from Gloucester, Mass.—ballast to master.

Schr. J. M. Holmes, Brewster, from Savannah—lumber to Whedbee & Dickinson.

Schr. Ontario, Latchum, fm Newbern, N. C.—naval stores to J. Corner & Sons and Whedbee & Dickinson.

Schr. M. H. Read, Kelly, from New Bedford—oil and candles to J. Parkhurst, Jr. & Co. Towed up by the steamtug Tigress.

Schr. Mary Clark, Howard, from Newburyport—ballast to master. (Arr. 25th.)

BELOW.

Off Sharp's Island British ship Rhea Sylvia, Evans, from Chincha Islands via Hampton Roads—guano to Barril & Mur. Reported by steamer Wm. Jenkins, which brought up Capt. E.

CLEARED.

Steamer George's Creek, Morley, Charleston—A. C. Hall.
Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Iler, Philadelphia—J. A. Shriver.
Schr. Alabama, Crowther, Wilmington, N. C.—Dunnock & Weatherly.
Schr. Sea Nymph, Dawson, Providence—S. Phillips & Co.
Schr. Ocean Bird, Eddy, Providence—S. Phillips & Co.
Schr. May Queen, Ryan, Plymouth, Mass.—J. Whitridge & Co.
Schr. Brothers, Edridge, Boston—J. W. Osborn.
Schr. Prince Le Boo, Tripple, Boston—J. W. Osborn.
Schr. Frank Day, Fisher, Philadelphia—Stickney & Co.

SAILED.

Brig Eudorus, Haskell, Havana.
Schr. Jas. Madison, Benson, Franklin, La.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Bark Sylph, Jones, Boston, 26th inst.
Schr. Neptune's Bride, Gillett, New York, 27th inst.
Schr. Susquehanna, Brown, Alexandria, 27th inst.
Ship Scotia, Miskelly, Helveot, 3d inst.
Schr. N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, 24th inst.
Schr. Damsel, Berton, St. Augustine, Fla., 15th inst.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Bark Union, Kendrick, Mobile, 22d inst.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Fame, Kennedy, from New Orleans, arrived at New York 27th inst.

Brig Sylph, (Br.) Rawlings, from Bermuda for Baltimore, was in Hampton Roads 25th inst.

Schr. Wm. L. Montague, Jr., Carmine, from Havana, arrived at Charleston 25th inst.

Schr. Island City, Conklin, for Baltimore, sailed from Newport 24th inst.

Schr. America, Burr, from Alexandria for Boston, arrived at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.

Schr. Ann D., Newton, from Georgetown, arrived at New York 24th inst.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, for Havana and New Orleans, sailed from New York 27th inst.

Ship Martha, Sampson, from Boston, arrived at Calcutta Oct. 24.

Ship Stalwart, Lucas, cleared at Charleston 24th inst. for Liverpool.

Ship Gleaner, Penticost, for San Francisco, sailed from Liverpool 14th inst.

Ship Albus, Coffin, from Maulmein, arrived at Gravesend 7th inst.

Ship Shelter, Shedd, cleared at New York yesterday for Buenos Ayres.

Ship Lew Chew, Seyburn, from Callao, was at Portsmouth, Eng., 6th inst.

Br. brig Mercury, Kight, from Rio de Janeiro, arrived at Philadelphia 28th inst.

Schr. J. Grierson, Harding, for Bristol, cleared at N. York 27th inst.

Schr. Glassblower, Payne, from Philadelphia, arrived at New Haven 26th inst.

EASTERN PORTS.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Arr. ship Webster, Liverpool; bark Fame, New Orleans; brigs East, Galveston; Novo Octiva, St. Ubes; schrs. Wm. Allen, Jacksonville; Lilly, Manhasset and Wm. Capes, Charleston; Mary Natt, Washington, D. C.; W. D. Cargill and Statesman, Georgetown, D. C.; Palestine, Alexandria; Zephyr, Fajardo; Qauline and Alex. Law, Virginia. Cl'd steamship Black Warrior, Havana; ship Shelter, Buenos Ayres; bark Tivola, Wilmington, N. C.; brigs J. D. Lincoln, Sagua; Icarian, Barbadoes; schr. L. S. Davis, Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—Arr. brig Mercury, Rio de Janeiro; schr. J. A. Baird, Wilmington, N. C.

BOSTON, December 26.—Arr. ships Gertrude, Calcutta; Berkshire, New Orleans.

December 26.—Noon.—Arr. ship Marathon, New Orleans; bark J. & R. Young, Glasgow; brig Mary Cobb, Washington, D. C.; schrs. Constitution, Jacksonville; Target, Charlestown; M. Burr, Georgetown, D. C.

SOUTHERN PORTS.

ALEXANDRIA, December 27.—Arr. bark France, Cardiff. Cl'd brig Robert Reed, Barbadoes; schr. James House, New York.

NORFOLK, December 24.—Arr. schr. R. P. Chase, Belfast. Cl'd schr. Harriet, Rockport.

CHARLESTON, December 24.—Arr. brigs Mary Sawyer, New York; Pelayo, Cienfuegos; schrs. Kate Stewart, New York; Francis Edwards and Joseph W. Webster, Philadelphia. Cl'd ships Delhi and Stalwart, Liverpool; barks Moneynick, Boston; Margaret, Boston; pol. Tres Anitas, Barcelona; brigs D. Maloney, New York; Eliza; West Indies; schrs. D. Goodwin, do.; B. Flanner and M. Tilton, N. York.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 23.—Arr. brig Saml. Welsh, Rio de Janeiro. Cl'd schr. L. Gilmore, Boston.

December 24.—Arr. ship Emily Gardner, Liverpool; bark Brothers, Cienfuegos; schrs. T. Holcomb, New York; Alabama, Philadelphia. Cl'd ships Arizona, Liverpool; Anna Maria, Melbourne; bark Lamartine, Trieste; schrs. Golden Rod, Matanzas; E. Kidder, St. Jago de Cuba.

MOBILE, December 21.—Arr. ship Sam Dunning, Liverpool. Cl'd ships Charter Oak and Bridgewater, Liverpool; bark Harvest, Boston.

Dec. 23.—Arr. ships Arago, Greenock; Constitution, New York; brig H. G. Berry, Boston. Cl'd ship Parliament, Havre; barks Isnardon, Providence; Edwd. Everett; Philadelphia; R. G. W. Dodge, Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20.—Arr. ships Andover, New York; Zered, Londonderry; Teresita, Barcelona.—Cl'd ships Logan, Havre; G. W. Bourne, and Sewall, Boston; Golden Light, Liverpool; bark Martha Wenzell, Boston.

Dec. 21.—Arr. bark Wm. & Jane, Boston. Cl'd ships Gulf Stream and Picayune, Liverpool; Kate Prince, Havre; R. Sprague, Fleetwood, E.; Augustus, New York; W. Singer, Trieste; bark Saragossa, Philadelphia; schr. G. S. Adams, Richmond.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived at Belfast, Dec. 6, Rolla, Pearson, New York.
Champion, Wilson, cleared at Newcastle, Dec. 9 for Boston.
John Field, Field, hence, arrived at Cork 8th inst.
Hermann, Kuhlman, hence, arrived at Bremen Dec. 5.
Laguayra, Nov. 27.—In port brig W. Taylor Hall, Stevens, from Baltimore.
Herald, Driscoll, hence, arrived at Queenstown on the 8th inst.
Sebra Crocker, Berry, from Searsport, arrived at Palermo Nov. 27.
A. M. Lawrence, Fry, from Richmond, arrived at Venice on the 1st inst.

MOVEMENT OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR.	DATE.
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Edinburg	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 29
Pacific	New York	Galway	Dec. 30
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1

TO ARRIVE.

Weser	Bremen	New York	Dec. 4
Circassian	Galway	N. York via Nfl'd	Dec. 9
Fulton	South'pton	New York	Dec. 15
America	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 18
Borussia	Southampt'n	New York	Dec. 18

☞ The California Mail Steamers sail from New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.

☞ The Havana Steamers leave New York on the 2d, 7th, 12th, 17th and 27th of each month, and Charleston, S. C., on the 4th and 19th.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF "THE DAILY EXCHANGE."

[*From the Reporter of the Associated Press.*]

Later from Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—The Santa Fe Mail of the 6th inst. reached Independence on Saturday. The conductor reports the snow on the route three feet deep, and the weather very cold.

The legislature was to convene the day the mail left.

Col. Miles had pursued the Indians into their mountain fastnesses, over regions heretofore unknown, and the white men were putting them to flight wherever they found them.

Maps of the marches were soon to be made out, giving much information respecting the country.

Major Backus returned to Fort Defiance on the 18th inst. He had had no regular fight with the Indians, but had killed six of them in various skirmishes.

Captain Vaddes, of a company of spies, had been badly wounded.

Judge Boone will take the district vacated by Judge Benedict.

Bogus Telegraph Movement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—One John Stiles of Boston, having telegraphed from New York to certain editors at Boston and elsewhere, that there was no truth in the reported movements for the consolidation of the interests of the Magnetic and American Telegraph Lines at the South, but on the contrary that the Magnetic Company had united with the Union Company and made a connection for 25 years with F. A. Gisborne on his proposed direct Submarine Line [illegible] N. S., the Agent of the Associated Press, deems it proper to say, that he has to-day, seen despatches from Mr. Swain, the former President, and from Mr. Barnum, the present President of the Magnetic Company, expressly and emphatically contradicting, so far as the Magnetic Company is concerned, the statements of said Stiles.

The Africans Landed in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 28.—One of the United States officers caught a young African on Jeky Island last week, and brought him to this city on Saturday, since which the boy has "*absquatulated.*" The officials are greatly bothered about *this one* while strange to say they don't seem to see the *scores* that are being transported by sail and steamers through out the South. The Marshal here has been requested to resign, but he refuses and will probably be removed, though generally thought blameless.

The Filibuster Schooner Susan.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent states that the filibusters have received despatches, which are credited, stating that the Susan has returned from Nicaragua without having effected a landing of her emigrants, and is now off the shores of Texas, near the mouth of the Colorado.

Abolishment of Tare in Coffee.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—A meeting of grocers was held here this afternoon for the purpose of considering the action of importers of Coffee in agreeing to abolish tare in Coffee after the 1st of January. It was resolved that there was no just cause for the proposed change and to insist on the continuance of a tare of two per cent. A committee was appointed to confer with the New York and Baltimore Committees in regard to the matter.

The Schooner Susan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Prominent filibusters deny having received intelligence according with the New York *Tribune's* despatch, that the schooner "Susan" had returned from Nicaragua without effecting a landing. But it is understood that the Government has received despatches stating that the "Susan" has returned to Pensacola, having landed her crew at Nicaragua.

Fugitive Slave.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Irish, visited the brig Wm. Parnington, which arrived below yesterday, from Wilmington, N. C., with a fugitive slave, who was discovered secreted on board, but whom the captain was unable to return on account of head winds. The fugitive, however, was not found, the captain alleging that he had escaped, probably by swimming ashore.

Death of Gen. James Gadsden.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—General James Gadsden died on Sunday.

[*From New York Papers of Yesterday.*]

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—The Missouri Legislature convened to-day, temporarily organized, and proceeded to qualify members. A Democratic caucus was held this evening, for the nomination of officers, and the election will probably take place to-morrow, when the Governor's message will be delivered.

Celebration of St. John's Day in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—This being St. John's day, the Hon. Henry M. Phillips was installed Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania, and received the congratulations of the brethren, and made an appropriate address.

Opening of the Direct Trade Between Chicago and Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The first train over the through track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, from the west side depot, leaves to-day with freight.

The Great Western Railway.

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 27.—The Sarnia branch of the Great Western Railway was opened to-day.

GENERAL GREENE.—Mr. Crittenden presented to the Senate other day a memorial from Professor G. W. Greene, a grandson of General Greene, of revolutionary memory, asking the assistance of the government in a project for publishing the private and public correspondence of the latter. The memorialist states that this correspondence contains important materials for the general history of that war, and the only authentic ones for the history of the Quartermaster General's Department, and of those brilliant campaigns which rescued the Carolinas and Georgia from the enemy. Mr. Greene remarks that he has been engaged for more than ten years in collecting and arranging these documents, in the hope of preserving for posterity this essential part of our national history. They consist of more than 6,000 original letters, upwards of 2,000 of which were written by General Greene. The whole work will make ten volumes, and Congress is solicited to give its aid to the publication by taking two thousand copies, at the rate of three dollars per volume. The memorialist points also to the resolution of Congress of the 8th of August, 1787, directing a monument to be erected to the memory of Nathaniel Green, Esq., at the seat of the Federal Government, and citing the inscription to be placed on it.

A man calling himself Leon Roberts, has been imposing upon the clergymen of Rochester, N. Y., by representing himself as the son of a wealthy Romanist of Montreal, but that having been converted to Protestantism, he had been disinherited by his father, and desired to raise money to enter Beloit (Wis.) College, and prepare himself for the ministry. He had a recommendation from Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, and procured additional ones from all the clergy of Rochester, who assisted him in collecting considerable sums from their church members, when Mr. Leon Roberts, after various immoral acts, decamped, leaving his hotel bill unpaid.

Three little girls, from seven to ten years of age were arrested in Boston, on Wednesday, for pocke picking.

Elder Jacob Knapp has consented to visit California, and hold a series of protracted meetings in the cities and towns of that State.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—This body pursuant to adjournment met yesterday afternoon at three o'clock in their room, in the second story of the City Hall. All the Commissioners were present.

The first business occupying the attention of the Board was the consideration of the applications for the positions of assistant engineers to the Department.

After the reading of the several applications by the Clerk, the Board proceeded to the ballot, which resulted as follows:

Assistant Engineer for the First District, James Wesley Shaw, of the Mechanical; Assistant Engineer for the Second District, James L. Stewart, of the Vigilant.

The First District comprises all that part of the city lying west of Calvert street, and the Second District all that part lying east of the same.

The Board then considered the various proposals received for building the six steam fire engines, provided for in the ordinance creating a Paid Steam Fire Department.

Without coming to any definite action upon the proposals the Board at 6½ o'clock adjourned.

DEATH WARRANTS OF HENRY GAMBRILL AND JOHN STEVENS.—Yesterday morning Thomas Creamer, Esq., Sheriff of Baltimore city, received from the Governor of the State, the death warrants of Henry Gambrill and John Stephens *alias* Cyphus, (negro.) The former convicted at the last term of the Criminal Court, for the murder of police officer Benjamin Benton, and the latter for the murder of a negro named William Henry King. The day of execution, as fixed by the warrants, is Friday, the eleventh day of February, 1859. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Sheriff and Deputies proceeded to the jail where they were received by the Warden, Thos. C. James, Esq., and in company with that officer and three or four others, repaired to the cell of Henry Gambrill, where the death warrant was read to the convict by the Sheriff. During its reading, Gambrill remained perfectly calm, showing but little emotion, neither did he speak after the Sheriff had concluded. The officers then retired and next visited the cell of Stephens, who was engaged in reading the Bible as they entered. The warrant was then read to him when he appeared much excited and stoutly protested his innocence as he had done before at the time he was sentenced by the Court. The Sheriff assured the prisoners that every thing in his power should be done for them, which would promote their spiritual or personal comfort during the time allotted them to live in this world.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. Charles Murdock, residing on the corner of Grundy and McMechin streets, was robbed of $60 on Friday last. He had drawn $100 from one of the banks of the city during the morning, and had paid away $40 of it during the day, leaving a balance of $60 in his pocket book. He drove out to his residence at a late hour in the evening, in company with his son, and while on the point of entering the gate which led to his house was confronted by four men, who demanded his pocket book, and upon his refusal one of them struck him a violent blow on the side of the head with a billy, felling him to the ground. Two of the party then held him while the rest of them proceeded to rifle his pockets. One of the men struck his son a violent blow with his fist, and threatened to kill him if he attempted to escape.

OVERBOARD.—A man named William Morgan, residing on Light street, Federal Hill, made a narrow escape from drowning, about eight o'clock on Monday evening. He was walking in the vicinity of Hughes' quay, and being considerably intoxicated, made a misstep, and fell into the water. It so happened that Captain Philips, the commander of a small bay craft, lying near, saw Morgan floundering in the water, and succeeded by the dexterous use of a boat-hook in keeping him from drowning until he procured the assistance of the hands attached to his vessel.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—On Monday night about 8 o'clock, two men named Christian Rupkey and Frederick Shoemaker, met on Lancaster street near Broadway, and Shoemaker asked Rupkey for a sum of money, which he alleged the latter owed him. A dispute followed, when Rupkey drew a pistol and fired at Shoemaker, but the ball did not take effect. Rupkey was arrested yesterday, and awaits a hearing before Justice Audoun.

PRICES OF FUEL.—The prices of wood at the different yards yesterday morning ranged as follows: Pine, wholesale from $3 to $3.50; retail from $3.75 to $4.25. Oak, wholesale from $3.50 to $3.75; retail from $4 to $4.50. Hickory, wholesale from $4.50 to $5; retail from $5.25 to $5.75.

INQUESTS.

The jury of inquest summoned by Coroner Sparklin, to investigate the causes leading to the death of George W. Donivon, whose body was found on Sunday last in a boat adrift near Fort Carroll, re-assembled yesterday morning at the Middle district station house, where the following testimony was elicited:

Dr. H. P. P. Yeates, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body on Monday, recapitulated his testimony, previously given before the jury, to the effect that he found the neck dislocated, and also found dark spots upon the face, side and belly. He did not consider, however, these spots to be caused by violence—considered the dislocation of the neck to be the cause of death.

Alexander McIlvain, testified—That on Saturday last, while hunting on the shore between the Marine Hospital and the Ferry Bar bridge, he came to a spot where he found his dog eating a ham; being surprised he looked about and discovered the body of a man lying on the shore, the face down in the grass and the hands grasped under his breast; there was also a boat, high and dry on the shore and a lot of bundles, a bucket, pair of boots and a hat lying near; the face was black and blue as if beaten, the body was lying about 20 feet from the water; the feet were towards the water; witness did not disturb the body, but went off and told some of his acquaintances about it; on Sunday morning witness in company with a friend named Peacock, again went to the spot and discovered that the boat, the other articles, and the body had been taken away; witness does not know who removed them; witness heard about the body being found in the boat and came up to tell what he knew about the matter; the place where witness found the body was between the Hospital and Raynor's house; witness thinks the tide does not rise as high as where the body laid; witness did not notice any name on the boat; can't account for the man being found in the other boat, as it was out of the course to Hawkin's Point, where witness first saw the body.

B. A. Minikin, testified—That he resides on the corner of Cross and Warner streets; that a friend and himself, started about 1 o'clock P. M. on Christmas day, to go on a gunning expedition; they crossed over the bridge to Brooklyn city, and intended to walk over to Curtis Creek, but witness being tired, they endeavored then to get a boat to row down; unable to do so, they concluded to gun through the country, witness going along the shore and his friend taking another direction; witness walked along until he saw a man in a boat, who was also gunning, and he asked this man if he would not take him in and go up a little farther and see if they could not get some game; the man consented, and he got in the boat and they rowed up some distance; witness then got out and walked along shore, the other man remaining in the boat; witness had not gone far, before he saw two or three negro children, who told him, that there was a man on the shore, who was dying, and they pointed to the spot; witness hallooed to the man in the boat, and started for the place; when he got there, he saw a man lying upon his face on the shore, in the grass; his hands were under him, grasping his breast, as if he had been trying to tear his shirt open; he turned the body over and felt his breast, but there was no life in him, he was cold and stiff; the man in the boat then landed, and after talking awhile, they concluded that they would put the body in the boat and take it to Brooklyn, and inform the Squire of the circumstances; the body when first seen was lying with the feet towards the water, about thirty feet from the water; there was a boat there, and some bundles of groceries piled up care fully on the shore about ten feet from the body; there was also two jugs, one corked up, another with the cork out, about half full of whiskey, and a pair of new boots; it was about sunset then; there were no foot-prints around the body; saw the foot-prints of children further up on the shore in the sand; they then took hold of the body to put it in the boat, witness taking hold of the legs, and the other man catching hold of the head and shoulders; they carried it to the boat, and had to go in the water to do so; they then gave the body a swing and lodged it in the boat; the head lying on the bow and the extremities over the seats; the boat in which the body was placed was the same one which was rowed by the man who was helping witness; they put the groceries and other things in the boat with the body, and taking the boat which they found on the shore, they tied the other one to its stern; the boat they found with the body was the largest of the two; that was the reason they took it to tow the other boat; they rowed up to Brooklyn, and tied the boats on the shore near Henry Raynor's house; both boats were tied by witness; witness then went to the house of a man named Fowlks whom witness knew, and told him the circumstances of finding the body, and requested him to go and inform the Squire and have the body brought up to the house. Both Fowlks and his wife refused to have the body brought to their house and would have nothing to do with it; witness then went to Raynor's house; Raynor was not at home; there was an old negro there; witness told him about the boats and the body, and then they started for home; witness was not acquainted with the man who was with him and assisted in bringing the body up to Brooklyn.

Samuel T. Acton, testified—That he resides on the other side of the Spring Gardens; knows nothing about the matter except that Mr. McAlwee told him on Saturday afternoon that there was a dead man laying down along the shore, and told witness that the thing ought to be attended to; witness promised to attend to it in the morning; then heard that the body had been removed by Dr. Debutts to the Hospital; witness then paid no more attention to the subject; heard afterwards that the body and boat had been taken to Raynor's.

Joseph Canox, testified—That he resides at 197 Lexington street; that on Christmas morning he started to go gunning; he crossed the bridge at Ferry Bar, and went down to Raynor's, and asked for a boat; Raynor loaned witness a boat, and also assisted witness to place his basket and decoy ducks in the boat; witness then rowed down to the first point below the bridge and set his decoys; witness was there until the afternoon, when he saw a man on the shore, who asked him if he would not row down to the other point and try the ducks; witness consented and took the man in his boat; did not know the man; that is the person who was with me (pointing to Mr. Minikin.) [Witness then corroborated the testimony of Mr. Minikin about finding the body and taking it up to Brooklyn.] Witness saw no marks of murder on the body; when witness saw the whiskey jugs he was led to the opinion that intemperance was the cause of death; the boat witness got from Raynor was named the "Tag;" witness thinks the tide would rise to where the body was lying; the clothes were dry; the body was not very stiff; witness had hold of the hair of the head and one shoulder when they heaved the body in the boat.

Richard Bradyhouse, testified—That he knew deceased; he was a very nice man; deceased had hired with Dr. Johnson about three months; deceased came to witness' place last Tuesday morning; he had some butter in a bucket, about thirteen pounds, which witness bought and paid for; witness gave deceased a five dollar note on the Fell's Point Savings Bank, and deceased gave him the change; witness was not at home when deceased left on Tuesday; deceased left about four o'clock in a very heavy rain; deceased was requested by some of witness' people, not to go that afternoon, but deceased said his wife was alone on the farm with a black man, and thought he would go; witness thinks deceased could not have got off Curtis Creek before dark; the oars deceased had were not fit for the boat, and witness told him so in the morning; witness thinks deceased was not an intemperate man, he was not drunk in the morning nor when he left; deceased drank a glass of ale with witness' young man before he left the wharf; witness is of opinion that deceased must have landed that night on the shore.

Joseph Schaub, testified.—That he keeps a grocery store on the corner of Alice Anna and Broadway; on Tuesday last, deceased came to his store and said he wanted some groceries, and handed witness a memorandum of some articles, requesting witness to put them up; deceased then went up town; about 4 o'clock deceased returned and paid for the articles, and also bought a gallon of whiskey; the article of whiskey was not on the memorandum; witness thinks deceased gave him a note on the Fell's Point Bank; deceased did not drink in witness' store; he was not drunk; that is the bill deceased got when he purchased the goods. (Bill of groceries shown witness.)

After the examination of this witness, there being no more testimony before the jury, they retired and shortly rendered the following verdict: 'That George W. Donivon came to his death from causes to the jury unknown."

Two brothers named Thomas and Henry Raynor, residing near the village of Brooklyn, a short distance from where the body was found, were arrested at a late hour last evening by Deputy Marshal Manly and Captain Mitchell on suspicion of being in some way connected with the mysterious death of Donivan. They were brought to the city and confined in the Middle station house, and will undergo an examination before the Mayor this morning.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

John Murray had an examination before Justice Audoun yesterday on the charge of stealing a spyglass, the property of John Anderson. He was committed for Court.

Geo. W. Ludlow was arrested on Monday night, charged with assaulting and cutting the head of Joseph Starr, the keeper of a public house on Front street, opposite the Theatre. Justice Mearis committed him for Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Monte Christo is announced for to-night. Its representation has been witnessed every night by a well filled house. The Carnival scene is excellent, and the feats of Senor Carlo and his sons are very skilful.

FRONT STREET CIRCUS.—The circus still continues attractive. Cinderilla will be played to-night.

BIBLE PANORAMA.—This is announced as positively the last week of the Bible Panorama, at Temperance Temple. It is an excellent painting and worthy a visit.

INDIA PANORAMA.—There will no exhibition of this great work this evening, but to-morrow afternoon and night, and every night during the week it will be exhibited in the Maryland Institute Hall.

WASHINGTON HALL.—The Sextette Association give a concert to-night. All lovers of good music should visit Washington Hall.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF BALTIMORE CITY.—Hon. Wm. George Krebs, Judge. There was no business of public interest transacted in this Court yesterday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Hon. William L. Marshall, Judge. There was no business transacted in this Court yesterday.

THE SUPERIOR COURT adjourned until Monday next, January 3d.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT will meet this morning, when the case of John Wirtz, charged with passing and selling counterfeit half and quarter dollar pieces of the coin of the United States, will be taken up.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ASIA.

The passage of the Asia was delayed by encountering strong head winds and a heavy westerly swell.

The Asia passed the steamship Canada at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 12th; the City of Baltimore at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 13th, and the Persia at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 24th.

The steamer Jura will be despatched by the Cunard line as an extra boat for New York on the 1st of January.

The Earl of Carnarvon has declared the dissent of the government to the recommendations made by Mr. Young's purloined despatch, in relation to the Ionian Islands.

Baron Rothschild has contributed £2,000 to found a scholarship in the city of London school, in commemoration of his admission as a Jew to a seat in the British Parliament.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council has confirmed the decision that the American ship North American, and the Spanish vessel with which the former came in collision, were both to blame for the occurrence.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The London *Times* contains the following intelligence of reference to the Atlantic cable:

The company has made application to the government for a guarantee of four and a half per cent. on five hundred and thirty-seven thousand pounds, (£537,000,) subject to the same conditions as the Red Sea Telegraph line, and this application has been backed by memorials from all the leading firms of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Hull, Glasgow, Paisley, and Norwich.

If this application is granted, contracts will immediately be concluded for a new cable, and any negotiations with the American government which may be necessary, will be subsequently entered into. No attempt can be made with any prospect of success, to lift the old cable until the return of calm weather, at the end of April or May next, and even under the best circumstances, the expectations with regard to this operation are not favorable; meanwhile, it has been definitely ascertained that the existing damage is not on the shore end. The laying of the new end has been completed the distance of twelve miles out from Valentia, and the portion taken up is found to be in perfect condition for all purposes. The experiments lately undertaken by a person previously connected with the enterprise, confirm the original inference that the main fault is about two hundred and seventy miles from the Irish coast, at a depth of nine hundred fathoms. There is also a fault on the other side, which is thought to be about three hundred miles from New Foundland. Currents, however, still continue to be received, although of a kind so feeble and uncertain as to be useless for any practical purpose.

At present the telegraph is in charge of Mr. Henley,* who is manufacturing an apparatus, such as his experience on the spot leads him to think may yet possibly lead to some results. But in no case could there be a hope of achieving permanent and satisfactory communication, otherwise than by a new line.

The *Times* thinks that there is but little doubt that the consent of the government will be given to the application of the company.

*It will be remembered that the word Henley was received through the cable on Saturday week.—*Rep. Ass'd Press.*

FRANCE.

The Court of Appeals in the case of Count Montalembert is to consist of seven or nine judges, who, it is understood, will admit of the perfect legality of the appeal.

The ports of Cochin China have been declared by the French Admiral as under blockade.

The Paris Bourse had been firm, but there was a reaction on the 10th inst. The three per cents. closed at 73.35 for account, and 73.05 for money.—The shares in the Credit Mobilier, which had considerably advanced during the week, again declined.

SPAIN.

Considerable damage had been occasioned by inundations in the vicinity of Seville. The recent storms had also caused many disasters among the shipping, and from the fact that more than a hundred dead bodies had been washed ashore on the Andalusian coast, there is no doubt that the wrecks have been numerous at sea.

The Ministry had been defeated on the bill introduced to increase the income tax.

TURKEY.

Constantinople advices of December 1 state that the ambassadors of the Great Powers had met in conference during two consecutive days, to deliberate on the critical state of the Principalities. There was an extraordinary movement and activity among the members of the diplomatic corps.

The reserves of the army in Asia had been called out.

Notwithstanding the arrival of a part of the loan contracted in England, the Turkish troops had not received their arrears of pay, and there was also a delay in paying the salaries of public functionaries.

ITALY.

The *Opinione* of Turin states from Lombardy that the greatest activity reigns in the arsenal of Venice, that the number of workmen there has been doubled, and that warlike stores of all sorts are being brought in. It adds that several arrests have taken place at Milan, and that seventeen students have been arrested at Pavia, where several houses have been searched for arms, many of which have been seized. The garrison has been increased by a field battery.

It has already been stated that the Archduke Charles Louis, brother to the Emperor of Austria, lately visited the Pope. The *Opinione* states that he is formally entrusted with a political mission, the object of which is to obtain permission from the Pope to occupy some new points of the Legation with Austrian troops, in order to be prepared for an outbreak.

It is affirmed that the Sardinian government has sent to its diplomatic agents abroad a circular relative to the rumors of a war with Austria, declaring that nothing whatever hitherto has arisen to confirm such assertions.

RIBBONISM IN IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the *London Post* calls attention to a "startling paper," written by a jail chaplain and published recently in one of the Dublin journals, which professes to give, on the authority of a Ribbonman, an account of the organization, &c., of the Ribbon system. The paper states that delegates from the various lodges meet quarterly in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Dublin, or other large manufacturing towns, to make arrangements for disseminating the signs and passwords for the ensuing quarter. The lodge meetings are generally held in the private room of a public house, to which the members assemble gradually. Each grievance complained of is there fully discussed; the obnoxious magistrate, landlord, or agent is placed on his trial, sentenced to death, (if pronounced unfit to live,) or, if not to death, to some mitigated punishment, such as beating, or destruction of his property by fire or otherwise; or he is pronounced not guilty—the rare exception to the general rule. If a murder is determined on, the duty of executing the sentence does not devolve on the delegate of the country within which the meeting which passed it was held. The aggrieved party in whose favor the decision has been made proceeds to the parish master of a district in another country; the first eight or ten men who are then for duty in that district return with him to the spot which he is prepared to indicate. If any prescribed punishment is to be inflicted, from murder to a beating, or destruction of property, he points out the individual or place, and keeps himself in the background, whilst the others execute his purposes; and if the party which execute these escapes arrest on the spot, his identification is nearly impossible. Every member of the body is bound by his oath to obey his leader, at two hours's notice, under the penalty of death.

The neighborhood of Strabane has lately been the scene of much destruction of property. In the townland of Camus, the property of James Greer, Sr., one pike of hay, and on another farm a second pike of hay and two stacks of oats have been burned to the ground. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile, a pike of hay belonging to Mr. Robert Gordon, on the estate of the Marquis of Abercorn, was also maliciously destroyed on the same evening. An attempt was made to set fire to the outhouses of Mr. John Brown, on the same estate. In the outhouses were seventeen head of cattle, but the fire having died out, little injury was done. No motive can be assigned for those wanton outrages.

A few days ago Richard Lynch, a laborer, of Tipperary, received a notice through the Post Office. The following is a copy of the nefarious document:—"Sunday. Dick Lynch, if you drive Kilfile's horses with corn any more, take your coffin. [Here follows a rude sketch of a coffin.] When I came to see my men this day, they complained that you were trespassing on the carmen for the old Protestant.—Yours the agents, 'Captain Commet.'" The local paper describes how Guilfoyle has excited the ire of his Ribbon neighbors by hiring horses to perform the extra work of his master.

One hundred men of the North Lincoln militia arrived at Bandon on the 30th ult., from Waterford, to occupy the barracks. A large police force has also been scattered over the southwest of Ireland, and it is rumored that the government intend sending troops to Skibbereen and Bantry.

A FINE HISTORIC ALLUSION.—Berryer, in his late defence of Montalembert, before the Court of Correctional Police at Paris, on being interrupted by the presiding judge, who charged him with reproducing the offence of the accused under the guise of his defence replied at once, and pointedly:

"M. le President, you make me shudder; you carry back my thoughts to a time when the praise of a good man, the approval of a virtue, of a good sentiment, of a good law, was considered as a crime.

No, I do not wish to recall that period to your memory.

'Legimus capitale fuisse.'"

These three Latin words are full of significance to the scholar, and are a happy instance of courteous yet scathing retort. They are the beginning of a sentence in Tacitus, which describes the fearful despotism of the reign of Domitian, and we repeat the whole passage, in order to lay the full import of them, uttered as an allusive reference to the present condition of France, before our readers. The translation we find in the London *Examiner*:

"We read that under Domitian, two distinguished personages, Arulenes Rusticus and Herennius Senecio, suffered capital punishment for celebrating with their pens the praises of men of worth and virtue. Nor were such cruelties confined to the persons of the author, but extended to their books themselves; orders were given to burn these monuments of genius publicly in the forum; in the same flames they hoped to destroy the voice of the Roman people, the freedom of the Senate, and the very mind and conscience of the human race. They had moreover expelled all the teachers of philosophy, driven every liberal art into exile, that nothing honest or good might anywhere be seen. Signal was the proof we gave of our power of endurance. As our fathers had seen the consummation of liberty, so did we of despotism, deprived by the agency of spies of the common privilege of social intercourse. We should have lost memory itself, along with the use of our tongues, had it been as easy to forget as to be silent."—*Cor. N. Y. Post.*

DR. MORRIS'S LECTURE.

The Fifth Lecture of the Course, before the members of the Maryland Institute, was delivered last evening, by Dr. Morris, whose subject was "The wonders of the Insecs world." The Lecturer commenced by stating that one might suppose that an apology was almost necessary for introducing the subject of the history and habits of insects in a public lecture—to so small an extent is the science of Entomology cultivated among us, and so little of course it it generally understood. Many persons shrink with horror from insects, and consequently depreciate the science which treats of their nature and habits. After referring to a remarkable Will Case in England, he alluded to the ever varying wonders which the Natural History of Insects presents,—to their diversified colors; their wonderful instincts; their extraordinary transformations; their apparent death and burial in a sepulchre of their own construction, and their resurrection in another and different form. He next spoke of the study of Zoology, and of the difficulties and discouragements it presents to the student, who finds, in this richly peopled domain, all the variety of occupations which he sees in the trades of human life. By the aid of the microscope he sees all the wonders of the other classes united—the piercing eye of the lynx and hawk; the branching antlers of the stag; the strong coat of mail of the armadillo; the gorgeous train of the peacock; the fleetness of the deer; all the skill of the beaver in building; the activity of the squirrel in climbing; of the monkey in leaping; of the frog in swimming, and of the mole in burrowing. The lecturer here mentioned a number of insects that exemplified the various properties to which he referred. He next alluded to the infinite number of insects, and the continued influence they exert on other productions, and on man himself. Many persons, said he, express rapturous delight at seeing birds of gorgeous plumage; but there are more than two thousand butterflies which are not only adorned with the same luxury and pomp of vestment, but whose magnificent coloring offers a variety of tints and shadows which the highest skill of the painter could not rival. He closed his introductory remarks by quoting, in view of these fascinating wonders, the exclamation of the enthusiastic LATREILLE: "Oh ye, who resist the eloquent voice of nature, enter "this temple and be filled with adoration and gratitude—"or rather stand in its vestibule, for ages shall elapse be-"fore a monument shall have been reared worthy of "its glory and magnificence." Taking up next the common house Fly, he characterized it as an intrusive, buzzing, pilfering, boozing, tickling varlet, that is regarded with antipathy by most men, and women too. He referred to Luther's fly; to uncle Toby's humane treatment of the troublesome varlet; quoted a story which the Jewish Rabbins relate of King DAVID, who, they assert, averred that "God made three useless things—fools, spiders and flies;" but others contend that David could never have said this, for, by acting the fool he escaped from ACHISH, King of Gath—that when he lay concealed from SAUL it was a spider that wove his web across the entrance of the cave, and that it was a fly whose buzzing woke him on the night he entered the tent of SAUL. This anecdote was followed by a description of the physical peculiarities of the Fly, and especially the mechanism of its feet. The Flea was the next subject of his discourse.

He then spoke of the Musquito, as an insect well known, severely felt, none more frequently cursed. He characterized it as a troublesome, singing, stinging, impudent, persevering little rascal, that respects neither age nor sex, nor condition in life; yet culprit, vampire as he is, said the lecturer, he has been made the subject of song, and he quoted as an instance, Bryant's lines:

"Fair insect that with thread like legs spread out,
And blood extracting beak, &c."

He also referred to McJilton's poem on the same insect, and after describing the formation and habits of the Musquito, took up "the Plant Lice," a small green insect to be found on rose stalks and other plants. The ladies, he said, despise them—they crush them and call them hard names. He described the appearance of the insect and then remarked, that in the history of the Aphis, nature has heaped up the most incredible wonders. Ordinary laws are departed from, and things are seen altogether new and unusual. The eggs of insects were next described and discussed. Insect habitations were referred to and specimens exhibited. The pyramids of Egypt, said the lecturer, as the work of man, are not more wonderful for their size and solidity than are the structures built by some insects. Some insects, said he, work singly, others in society. One species excavate a hole in the ground—the Bee fills it with three or four cells about half an inch long, shaped like a thimble, the end of one fitting in the other—these thimbles are made of a silky substance—in each of them the Bee deposits an egg and fills it with a paste composed of honey and pollen, which serves as food for the young. The Ant Lion next claimed the lecturers attention. This insect, he said displays extraordinary instinct, cunning, foresight, and skill. It is a well-digger by profession, and an assassin by practice. It is a bandit in ambush—a lion in a pitfall, watching for its prey; and if by chance its prey should escape its horrible clutches, it literally throws stones after him. It is a cunning Fox, employing the most dexterous traps to deceive th poor ants on which it principally feeds. At this point, the lecturer exhibited a representation of the Ant Lion, as multiplied in size under the microscope, and detailed the manner in which it captured its prey, and constructed the pit into which that prey was lured. An anecdote of TAMERLANE and the Ant, was here quoted, as illustrative of the virtue of patience, and the auditors were told that men might learn another lesson from the Ant Lion's pit—not to trust themselves to every inviting place; for there is another Lion concealed, which will drag them to ruin. I now, continued the lecturer, proceed to speak of an animal which is looked upon with abhorrence by most persons, and remorselessly crushed as soon as seen. It is only necessary to cry "Spider," and, instantly, many ladies are thrown into fits, and gentlemen invariably commence the work of death. But this is all a popular prejudice and error; for a spider will hurt no one, and the numerous stories we hear about persons having been bit by spiders are pure fallacious nonsense. There is no insect more remarkable in its instincts, none affording more interest than the spider. After describing its physical peculiarities; the manner in which it spins the threads which form its web; the mode by which spiders transport themselves from one place to another, and their contrivances for catching their prey, he spoke of one species Spider, in the tropics, that excavates a hole in a bank, which is furnished with a door constructed of web, and this door has a regular hinge, opens outward, and shuts and falls of its own weight. The occupant opens it by pushing against it as he goes out, and drawing it up when he enters. Another species actually forms a raft for the purpose of obtaining its prey. Keeping its station upon a ball of weeds, of a few inches in diameter, probably held together by slight silken cords, it is wafted along upon the surface of the water. The diving water Spider was next referred to, and then an anecdote related of a certain ingenious Frenchman, M. BON, who once undertook to manufacture for Louis XIV. a coat of Spiders' web, and really presented to the Academy gloves and stockings made of this material. But the manufacture would not pay—the thread of the spider was so fine it required seven hundred thousand spiders to elaborate a pound of stuff. Strange as it may seem, said the lecturer, Spiders have an historical interest. They have alleviated the lonesomeness of prisoners, but the more interesting historical fact connected with spiders is that they have led to some important discoveries, and facilitated the conquest of Holland by PICHEGRU. Here is how it came to pass. DISJORVAL was imprisoned in Utrecht, on suspicion of being opposed to the government. To relieve the tedium of his imprisonment he studied, in his dungeon, the habits of spiders, and especially the relation of their appearance and disappearance to the changes of the weather, and finally ascertained that from their repose, or activity, he could foretell, infallibly, from nine to fourteen days before, the state of the atmosphere. All his predictions were verified. In the winter of 1792 he announced, through one of his keepers, to the French army of invasion, which was about to abandon its advance on account of the difficulty of crossing the streams, that before three days elapsed severe cold would set in when all the canals could be crossed on the ice. In three days the French entered Utrecht and the prisoner was released. Then ensued a sudden thaw. PICHEGRU became alarmed, and spoke of retreating. DISJORVAL consulted his spiders, and agreed to lose his head if, in a short time, a dreadful frost did not ensue. PICHEGRU believed, decided against the retreat, and Holland was conquered.

LECTURE OF REV. T. STARR KING.

Rev. T. Starr King lectured before the Mercantile Library Association, last night, in the Universalist Church, corner of Pleasant and Calvert streets. He stated that he had selected as the subject of his lecture, the "Laws of Disorder," as that expression conveyed the best idea of the matter of which he intended to treat. He said that mankind were prone to speak of the stability of nature, when in fact there was no stability in anything. The principle of change was in everything, from the rotting leaf to the rolling sphere. Men spoke of the heavens as if it was an arched roof, and the stars were grooved in their courses. Now the fact is that this world of ours never travels the same course in its yearly motion any two years together. How wonderful is this, remarked the lecturer, when it is considered that 600,000,000 of miles are traversed, and yet the journey is made with the most minute precision; with nothing regulating its action, it passes through space, with the principle of gravity for dead weight, and worlds for wheels. He next referred to the laws regulating rain and climate, their irregularity, and yet their precise regularity. He then spoke of the manner of propagation of certain trees, mentioning the fig as an example, when the principle of fertilization was not ordinary, but was carried from one blossom to the other by the bees and flies, on their wings and feet, which came to gather honey. This appeared to be irregular, but a close examination would show its beauty and regularity. At certain seasons, even on a particular week and day, the fly and the bee light upon the blossom, receive from one the necessary principle of production and carry it to another. He spoke of the rainbow which we behold in the sky, remarking that it was continually changing, that every drop of water which the sun's rays fell upon, assisted in painting the shifting beauty, and he compared it to the incessant change which was taking place in the physical world. Although this appeared disorder yet it was perfect order. He then remarked that the regularity which characterized all things was the strongest argument against the doctrines of the atheist. To speak of chance governing things was folly. Supposing, said the lecturer, that in place of the snow flake falling in the storm, the letters of our alphabet should, how long would they have to fall, before they could arrange themselves into the tragedy of Macbeth, with all its beauties and great conceptions? And yet it could not be more difficult to do this, than that the worlds of the solar system should by chance assume the positions which they occupy, or move in the harmony which govern their actions. We are not apt, he continued, to think properly of the forces controlling and ruling humanity. Many persons believe that there is no order, save that which the ingenuity of man creates for his protection. This was a mistake. Man and his happiness depends on laws over which he has no control, and society itself is dependent for its existence on providential regulations. He then referred to the fact of the equal division of the sexes, and asked what would become of humanity if this law regulating the equality of births was destroyed. It is necessary for the existence of society that the sexes should be equally divided, and they had come down through many centuries in two great even platoons. So regular has this division been, that men can prophecy what the difference will be in each generation. He remarked that in Europe there was a preponderance of 6 per cent. of males born, and in this country 4 per cent. No human legislation had results such as these following it. He next referred to the variety of faces, and the necessity for such variety. There were no duplicates, and in 900,000,000 of people, no two could be found alike. This great variety was the work of nature's delicate artistic subtlety. If there were persons whose appearance was identical, there could be no conviction of crime, and society would lose its greatest safeguard, which lies in the impossibility to change the face. The same regularity exhibited in the births was also exhibited in the deaths. Life Insurance Companies were founded on this law of regularity, and the mathematics of mortality and the science of death enabled them to exist. Marriages and suicides were also regulated, and the lecturer had seen tables of each prepared in advance which had been accurately fulfilled. He then referred to the regularity which was found in the pulses of children, remarking that at similar ages and in similar conditions, the pulses in these little human clocks, beat in precisely the same time. He said that crime itself was less fluctuating than the cotton market. Human wisdom has but little to do with maintaining society. The skill of man could rear a capitol or St. Peter's, but their columns would crumble, and they would be no more; the laws of nature, unlike the skill of man, re-produced from ruins that which had fallen to decay. He then referred to the different classes of mind. It was necessary to have the conservative and radical elements strongly at work. A disproportion in either would bring disastrous consequences. If the conservative element alone prevailed at the end of a century humanity would be like a train of cars without a locomotive, and if radicalism prevailed for a similar time they would be like a train of locomotives, and every person would desire either to be an engineer or a fireman. It was necessary to have "isms." He then referred to the new men who arose to meet new emergencies, and said that the moment a new science was discovered fresh and vigorous minds were ready for investigation and action. He remarked that all men were made for particular spheres and if each was in his proper channel we would have a perfect society. The same laws which govern the formation of individuals and classes could be clearly traced in the formation of national character. He here referred to the people of different countries, describing the different types and characteristics, and peculiarities. He closed by a reference to the different empires which have flourished and which still exist, and asked what position our country was to occupy—expressing the hope and belief that she would stand forth superior to all others.

The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania will be open on the third Wednesday in February.—Students must be 16 years of age. Application for the admission of one hundred students from the different counties of the State, in proportion to their taxable inhabitants, (ratio 5,796) will be received up to the 15th of January.

The Royal Library, at Berlin, has just had a valuable addition made to it by the purchase, for 100 guineas, of the first folio edition of Shakspeare, of the year 1623.

DEATH OF THE SISTER OF ROBERT BURNS.

The youngest sister of Robert Burns, the poet, and the sole surviving child of the family circle of which he was the elder brother, died on Saturday morning, 14th, at her cottage, near Ayr.

The Ayr *Observer* gives the following particulars of her life.

Isabella Burns, or, as she was more familiarly known, Mrs. Begg, was born at Mount Oliphant, near Ayr, on the 29th of June, 1771, and had she lived till her next birthday would have completed her eighty-eighth year. She was the seventh child and third daughter of William Burns and Agnes Brown, the members of whose family we may mention in the order of their age:—Robert, Gilbert, Agnes, Annabella, William, John and Isabella.—About the year 1774 or 1795 she was married, at Mosegiel, Mauchline, to John Begg, who was accidentally killed at Lesmahagow, in 1813, and whom she thus survived for the long period of forty-five years. At her husband's death Mrs. Begg was left with a family of nine children, the eldest of them being only eighteen. Except an allowance of £20 per annum for three years from Mr. Vere, she had no other means of support; but, with the indefatigable spirit of a Burns, she set herself to eke out her scanty income by teaching a school at Kirkmoorhill, a small village near Lesmahagow, where she continued for three years. Her eldest son, who had received a superior education, and had been intended for the medical profession, was unable to follow out his original views, owing to the slender resources his mother had at her disposal, and was obliged to content himself with the situation of parish schoolmaster A younger son also occupied a similar post. For some years Mrs. Begg maintained herself by teaching and such sewing as she and her daughters could obtain in the neighborhood of Tranent. In those days the name and fame of Burns made comparatively little noise.—Few even of his admirers knew their relationship to the bard at all, and those who did know it had probably to make the discovery for themselves, at least the fact was never obtruded upon public notice.—One gentleman in Edinburg who had dealt with the family for twenty years, never knew of the relationship till they came to live in this neighborhood, although he was an enthusiast about all relating to the Scottish poet. At last, however, interest was made with the government, and a pension of £10 was obtained for Mrs. Begg through the late Mr. Fergusson, of Raith, M. P. Afterwards, in 1842, by the kind exertions of Mr. Robt. Chambers, a sum of £400 was raised by public subscription, part of which was sunk in an annuity for Mrs. Begg, and which dies with her, £160 being reserved for the two daughters. The proceeds of Chambers' "Life of the Poet," which amounted to £200, also fell to the daughters, and the late Sir Robert Peel, when in power, granted them a pension of £10 each; so that, in coming to reside in the neighborhood of Ayr, the united sums of mother and daughters made up about £73 of annuity. Mrs. Begg is described as bearing considerable resemblance to her gifted brother. She retained her faculties to the last; so much so, that on the Tuesday before her death, having had some seed sent her by Mr. Currie, sculptor, in a letter from Melrose, gathered from the "Broom of the Cowden Knowles," she remarked to one of her daughters that she used to sing that to her own father more than seventy years ago; and on being asked by her daughter to repeat it then, she gave it with all the glee and spirit she was wont to throw into her vocal snatches.

The *Observer* says: "It is not fitting—and least of all is it fitting at such a time as this, when, in a few weeks, almost the universal voice of civilized men will be raised in celebration of the great poet's centenary—that relatives so near should be left with a miserable pittance, making less than £18 a year to each. The honor we are about to pay to the dead would be empty if we failed properly to show regard to the living, and the first sentiment that will rise to the tongue of thousands and tens of thousands, we believe, will be that a sum in some measure worthy of so august an occasion should be subscribed and set apart for them and theirs by a grateful and admiring people. Thus may an event, which might otherwise damp the joy of many at the approaching centenary, be converted into occasion of a more worthy and satisfactory commemoration."

DEATH OF GEN. GADSDEN.

The death in Charleston of Gen. James Gadsden, late United States Minister to Mexico, is announced. Gen. Gadsden was born in Charleston, in May 1788, graduated at Yale College, and afterwards obtained a Lieutenancy of Engineers. He joined the army at Sackett's Harbor, where extensive preparations were in progress for the invasion of Canada, and remained in service till the close of the war, after which he was selected to join General Jackson as an Engineer, to examine and report on the military defences of the Gulf of Mexico frontier. In a few hours after, on introduction and interview, General Jackson tendered him the situation near his person as confidential Aid de Camp, and they immediately proceeded to the execution of the military reconnoisance imposed. The next season Lieut. Gadsden was the first American Engineer selected to review these examinations in co-operation with General Bernard, and to report a system of defence for the Gulf.

He accompanied Gen. Jackson in the Seminole War; bore a very conspicuous part in the arrest of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and planned the approaches to Pensacola and established the batteries which forced Gov. Masset to surrender. He subsequently became Inspector General, and was transferred from that position to the office of Adjutant-General. Under a commission from Mr. Monroe, he accomplished a treaty for removing the Seminole Indians from middle to southern Florida, and undertook an exploration of the peninsula. He was the first white man who ventured to cross on a low parallel of latitude from the Atlantic to the Gulf shore through those jungles, glades, fastnesses and swamps, which afterwards became the theatre of many disasters, and of General Taylor's early and successful achievements in the field. General Jackson wished to give him the position held by Gen. Bernard at the head of the Board of Engineers, and vacated by that officer on his return to France, but as he concurred with the Military Committee, that the invitation to Bernard to take temporary service in the American army was not intended to create such an office as the General filled, he voluntarily relinquished all claim to the nomination. His last public act of importance, was the negotiation of the "Gadsden Treaty" with Mexico. Under its provisions, the boundary line between the two countries was definitely settled, a Commission was appointed to survey the line, and the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo were abrogated; Mexico granting the free navigation of the Colorado River and the Gulf of California; and in consideration of the stipulations agreed upon on the part of Mexico, the United States guarranteed the payment to the Mexican Government of the sum of ten millions of dollars. Mr. Gadsden, since his retirement from diplomatic life, has taken no active part in national affairs.

CHRISTMAS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—The inmates of the New York City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island celebrated the day in a musical and theatrical entertainment. The patients number about seven hundred. Most of these were present. The first floor of the beautiful rotunda was occupied by the males. The females were seated in the first gallery, and in the hall leading from this was the stage. The second gallery was occupied by the audience *par excellence*, which, though it numbered but few, represented "our best society." High above all others, in the third gallery, stood "The Queen," dressed in white, relieved with scattered figures of animals in high colors. She afterwards passed through the crowd as the "Virgin Mary." As the entertainment was about to commence "Mrs. Buchanan" came in leaning upon the arm of Governor Benjamin F. Pinckney. This lady is not as democratic as would be expected. As soon as the Governor's attention was drawn away she left the audience. She afterward apologized for this by saying that "she was out of her sphere there; people must associate with congenial spirits; besides her sick child, Pierre Soule, required her attention."

After the distribution of fruit and confectionary the curtain rose. The first performance was to have been a quartette, but the bass man refused to sing. As the patients are never punished, his freak was allowed full vent, while his companions acted their parts as best they could.

"When the Swallows Homeward Fly" was then sung with good effect by Madame ——. A good performance on the piano by a German, who speaks twelve languages, followed.

As the curtain rose for the "German Drinking Song," Governor Pinckney happened to be near the stage. The performers saw him, and compelled him to join them around their jovial board. This exposure to so many lunatics would have tested the courage of some men, but the Governor's good nature shielded him. Governor Wm. T. Pinckney appeared also to be a favorite with the patients. Altogether, this was a good representation of the festive scenes at the universities of the Fatherland, as some of the spectators could testify.

Next came a fancy dance by two ladies, apparently young, dressed in red and white. "Sir Charles," a colored orator, then gave an extemporaneous address, which elicited great applause. The entertainment closed with an exhibition of the magic lantern. The scenes were chiefly of objects in natural history, the customs of different nations, and comical adventures of men and animals.

After these exercises, which served to delight the patients extremely, we called upon "Mrs. Bonaparte, the Empress of France;" "King Charles, who made and unmade so many nations;" the man who is constantly "catching the devil," and others who did not attend the exhibition. The object of these festivals is to assist in the cure of the patients by affording them healthy recreation. There are six during the year.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.—Late accounts from France state the subscriptions for the purpose of making this Canal had closed, and that the success met with exceeded all expectation. The demand for shares exceeded the number apportioned to France. The subscribers to small sums number not less than ten thousand, and so great appears to be the excitement that the porters of Marseilles, three thousand, subscribed *en masse*. Those of Toulon, and also the workmen in the arsenals, have done likewise.

Napoleon, when in Egypt, had the line of the route of the old canal from Suez to the Nile, supposed to have been built by the Pharaohs, surveyed. The Commission reported in favor of restoring this route in preference to a more direct one, as the level of the Red Sea was at that time supposed to be some thirty feet higher than that of the Mediterranean. By later surveys, however, it was discovered that the level of the two seas was nearly identical; and since this discovery, the project of making a ship canal over the Isthmus has been considered perfectly feasible. The route now proposed is that of M. Lessep. It runs from Suez through the Bitter Lakes and Lake Temsah to the Bay of Tineh. The objections which appear to have been made to it, are the alleged defective conditions offered at the termini regarding the facilities for constructing the necessary harbors, and the dangers there would be of the channels becoming filled up with sand or mud. It is now stated that though there will be no danger of the channels being filled up with mud from the Nile, yet there is some from the lateral motion of the sand along the coast which takes place during heavy storms.—This can be obviated by running out jetties to the point where the sand ceases and the mud bottom begins. These, at the northern terminus, would be some 3,000 yards in length, leaving between them a channel 400 yards in width; and at the southern terminus they would be only half the length. The length of the Canal would be about 72 miles, the width from 100 to 130 yards, and the depth about 24 feet.

There have been objections made at different times by England in relation to the Canal, because it was brought forward as a French scheme. She was naturally unwilling that a great highway like this should be controlled by any one power. We have maintained that the transit routes should be kept open to all nations, and certainly England is justifiable in the position she has taken regarding the Suez Canal. It was the determination on her part to render this route a highway for all nations that led her to seize the island of Perim, and though her right to have acted thus may be questioned, still we are the last nation who should be disposed to condemn her.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

INDIAN ADVICES.—The Indian Bureau received on Monday morning, a letter from the Commissioners now surveying the Indian Boundary lines. The letter was written Nov. 30, from "near the 100th meridian W. L.," and says:

We have a good observatory, and our instruments are all in excellent order. We are likely to winter at this post, as it will take fully three months constant observations before the accurate initial point of the 100th meridian can be identified. It is an important boundary, and requires great care. The delay incident upon ascertaining the true longitude originates from lunar observations, and it requires at least two full moons, and probably three, before the result can be known with sufficient accuracy.—In the mean time, we are under the protection of Major Van Dorn, an officer of great experience and merit. He has recently inflicted the severest chastisement upon the Camanches residing on the Canadian river that they have ever received, and it was a punishment they richly merited.

The same gang of Indians, under Red Buffalo Hump, have for a long time been committing murder and theft on the western frontier of Texas, and recently threatened Fort Arbuckle, when that post was left unprotected. The hostile attitude assumed by these Indians has occasioned a delay of our work for the past three months; but we are now happy to inform you that, through the vigilance and exertions of Major Van Dorn, and the officers accompanying his command, that this frontier and the frontier of Western Texas, is not likely to be molested again, for a long time, by these marauding rascals.

They have kept this whole country in a constant state of alarm and anxiety. They have now disappeared, and nothing to be seen of them since the fight at the Witchita village. Major Van Dorn and command, however, are scouting all the time, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season.—We have had snow a foot deep at this post during the past fortnight.

Major Van Dorn has entirely recovered from his very dangerous wounds, and is now preparing to head a scouting party.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY PUBLICATIONS.—Alexander Herzen's periodical *Kolokoll* (*The Bell*) and the *Golossah is Rossiji* (*Voices from Russia*) are printed in London in the Russian language, and find their way into the very heart of the Muscovite empire, notwithstanding the strongest prohibitive laws on the part of government and the (supposed) vigilance of frontier officials. Whole bales of these prints are smuggled into the Russian Black Seaports by way of Constantinople, and in the North they find their way across the Swedish territory into Finland. The governments of Prussia and Saxony have likewise inhibited them, without, however, having any effect upon their circulation, either in their own countries or in Russia. These publications bear a striking resemblance to the Mazzinian pamphlets; no one admits having read them, yet every one is familiar with their contents. Their principal articles are copied and circulated in manuscript from hand to hand. Herzen has efficient correspondents in St. Petersburg, from whom he receives intelligence which is suppressed in Russia, and who have thus far eluded the vigilance of the Russian authorities.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Washington *States* has received information of the death of ex-Chief Justice Eustis, of Louisiana, at New Orleans on the 23d. He was a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Harvard. Soon after his graduation he went abroad as private Secretary to his uncle, Gov. Eustis then United States minister at the Hague. Judge Eustis began his legal studies while at the Hague and settled at New Orleans about the year of 1822. He filled a number of high public positions, and in 1845 became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, which post he held till the adoption of the present State Constitution in 1852, which provides for popular election of Judges. He then resumed practice at the bar. He was 63 years old. One of his children Hon. George Eustis, Jr., has, during the last and present Congress, been the Representative from the first Congressional district of Louisiana.

WISCONSIN.—The State of Wisconsin, in addition to a School Fund for the support of common schools, amounting to four millions of dollars, and a University Fund, amounting to five hundred thousand dollars, has set apart one-fourth of the avails of the sale of what are known as "swamp lands," as a fund for normal instruction. The income of this fund for this year is about eighteen thousand dollars, and is expended by a Board of Regents, for the support of Normal Institutes in colleges, academies and high schools. This Board propose to expend the income hereafter, which will soon reach the annual sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, on a more comprehensive and practical scheme, submitted by Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, embracing a central normal school, normal classes in all higher institutions of learning, county teachers' institutes, State, county and town teachers' associations, and a general normal school agency.

A coal weighing cart invented by Mr. A. C. Jones, of Philadelphia, is on exhibition at the Franklin Institute, in that city. The *Ledger* says: The scale is attached to the tail of the cart, and the coal is delivered into a box or receptacle and when weighed is discharged into the street. The invention is simple, cheap, and not liable to get out of order when travelling over the roughest roads. It can be attached to any common coal cart. It will weigh correctly even if one wheel is ten inches higher than the other. The receptacle for the coal is balanced by an adjustable weight. The coal is weighed by a single weight hung to the end of the scale beam, the raising of this is the test of the weight, say a quarter of a ton of coal. All the scales and weights will be made of uniform size and weight, thus preventing confusion. The coal is loaded and discharged with facility. Any cart driver can be taught in five minutes how to manage it.

NAVAL.—The Despatch arrived at the Washington Navy Yard on Sunday, after an absence of ten months. She has been actively employed on the north coast of Cuba and in the Gulf looking after slavers, and protecting our flag generally. Her officers are E. G. Parrott, lieut. commanding; H. S. Newcomb, 1st. lieut. and executive officer; D. A. McDermut, 2d. lieut.; J. D. Danels, 3d. do.; J. E. Hart, 4th do.; H. H. Stewart, chief engineer; Benjamin Freeland, passed assistant surgeon; Thomas Williamson, Joseph N. Cahill, and Jas. D. Wright, engineers.

Lieut. J. P. K. Mygatt, who was recently ordered to the St. Louis, has resigned his commission.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Marion was at St. Vincents on the 23d November.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian was at Alexandria on the 19th, and the frigate Wabash at Malta on the 23d November.

CAPT. REID AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.—Among the proceedings of the House on Thursday last the Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, introduced a joint resolution giving a vote of thanks to Captain Sam. C. Reid, the hero of the battle of Fayal, in the gallant fight which he made in command of the private armed brig General Armstrong, in 1814, for having made and designed the present flag of the United States. The design of Capt. Reid was adopted in committee, and the bill passed Congress on the 4th of April, 1818. The new flag, as designed by Capt. Reid, was made at his house, in New York, by his wife and a number of young ladies, and was first hoisted over the hall of the House of Representatives on the 13th of April, 1818.—*Nat. Int.*

Among the coins presented to the Tennessee Historical Society recently, was a Grecian Drachma, of silver, of value about 17 cents, coined in the days of Alexander the Great, 335 years B. C. It was picked up in the streets of the once buried Pompeii by Wm. H. Polk, Esq., while he was in Italy as charge d'affairs of the United States to the Two Sicilies, in 1845. It has on one side the head of Alexander, on the reverse a figure of Jupiter sitting in a chair, holding a *hasty pura* (spear of favor) in his left hand, and an imperial eagle in the right. There are several symbols, and the inscription Alexandron on the same side.

The Delaware General Assembly will be applied to at the coming session for an extensive lottery grant. Memorials, however, are in circulation among the people of Newcastle and other counties in the State, earnestly protesting against the passage of an act for such a purpose. The memorial says: "It is time to take warning that the depravation of moral principle, that first winks at wrong, and then promotes it, will prove diffusive; and its maturity will be manifested in fraud and knavery, eating out integrity from business transactions and social relations, ending in violence subverting the power of government."

As heretofore announced, a convention of Presidents, Directors and stockholders in all railway companies interested in the construction of a road to the Pacific, will be held at Memphis on the 24th of January. Roads North and South will be represented, and it is designed to agree upon some plan for building a road over the plains, satisfactory to all parties interested, in order that the conflicting interests before Congress may be reconciled.

The possibility of consolidating the Southern Pacific and Memphis and El Paso Companies will also be discussed.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN TEXAS.—The people of southwestern Texas have perfected arrangements to shield themselves from the evils to which they have for years past been subjected through the want of rain. The plan is to sink Artesian wells within twenty miles of each other from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande. They have already contracted for eighteen, and Mr. Perham, the contractor, will enter immediately upon the execution of the work, expecting to arrive on the ground during the present month with his machinery and hands.

An old lady, named Catharine Morris, was robbed of $896 on the cars, between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, a few days since. She was on her way to Providence, R. I., to see her son, and being wholly without funds, started from Pittsburg on foot to complete her journey. She reached Williamsport, in Lycoming county, where her strength gave way, and she was unable to proceed further. Mrs. Morris is fully seventy years of age.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening, of persons friendly to Mr. Douglas, to make arrangements for a public reception. A letter was signed by those present inviting Mr. Douglas to pass through Philadelphia; a committee was appointed to co-operate with the public authorities, other associations, &c.

The Rock Island *Commercial* learns that suits for damages, amounting in the aggregate to between $400,000 and $500,000 are to be commenced almost immediately in the Courts of that County, against the Bridge Company. The suits are very numerous, and are claims for damages to rafts, sailboats, and steamers, in sums of $20 and upwards.

E. M. Eaton, while chopping wood near Indianapolis, last week, cut his foot severely. A physician was called and found him sitting in a chair dead, his foot in a basin filled with blood. If he had been placed in a horizontal position, the application of a single bandage would have saved his life, but on one present knew it.

A new word has been coined to describe in French the position assumed by Mlle. Taglioni, with reference to the young debutante Emma Livry, and the *corps de ballet* in general. She is styled *La matriarche de la danse.*

During one week recently, there were shipped from St. Albans, Vt., 202,000 pounds of cheese, worth $15,156, and 165,195 pounds of butter, worth $29,771, bringing in to the farmers of that locality the pleasant sum of $44,921.

The Paris correspondent of the *Boston Traveler*, says that a pupil of M. Duprey, Miss Euphrosyne Lemann, a Swede, bids fair to rival Jenny Lind.—She is singing at Madrid.

In Caustatt, a little district not far from Stuttgart, containing less than 50 square miles, and about 25,000 inhabitants, the wine crop of 1857 and 1858 amounts to nearly a million of dollars worth.