THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL. IV---NO. 563. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for the month of December.
G. W. GAIL.
HENRY JANES, | M. A. MITCHELL,
C. C. BALDWIN, | RICHARD TYNES,

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, December 15, 1859.

The Stock operations to-day were heavy again, the value of the transactions at the Board being nearly $120,000. For the leading stock Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the market continues buoyant, and a further advance of half a dollar to a dollar per share was established in it to-day. There were 750 shares sold at $66@66¼ cash and seller 60 days, $66¾ seller 60 after 30 days, $67 buyer 60 days, and it closed at $66½ bid; $67 asked regular way, and $67 bid buyer 60 days. The transactions in Northern Central Railway were again large, but the sales were made at about the same prices as on yesterday. There were about 3,000 shares sold at $19 seller 60 days, $19@19¼ cash and short time, and $19¾@19¾ buyer 60 days. It left off at 19 bid, $19¾ asked regular way. Mining stocks were also active and for Guilford the market was firmer. There were sales of 520 shares Guilford at $1.04 cash, and 1,000 shares at $2 buyer 60 days. Of Gardner Hill there were 500 shares sold at $2.50 buyer 2 days, and $2.62½ buyer 60 days. The sales of Loans embraced $4,000 City 6's 1875 at 96¾ dividend on, $941 do. 6's 1886 at 95½ ex dividend, and $1,000 Northern Central Railway 1885 bonds at 64¾. We note also a sale of 32 shares Franklin Bank at 12¼.

In New York to-day most of the stocks on the list were lower, but the greatest decline was in New York Central which declined 2¾. Reading declined ⅞; Rock Island ⅝; Galena and Chicago ⅞; Cleveland and Toledo ¼; Michigan Southern guaranteed ¼; Michigan Southern ⅛; Canton ¼, and Missouri 6's ⅛. Panama advanced ¼; Harlem ¼; and Illinois Central bonds ¼; but Erie, and Virginia 6's closed at yesterday's rates.

Foreign Exchanges are dull, and rates have a downward tendency. The rates to-day are as follows, viz: London, bankers' bills, 109¾; do. commercial do. 109¼@109¾; Paris, 60 day bills, 5f.15@5f.16¼; do. short sight do., 5f.12½; Antwerp, 5f.12½; Bremen, 79¼@79¾; Amsterdam, 41¼@41¾; Hamburg, 37; Cologne, 73¼@73¾; Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 42.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

THURSDAY, December 15, 1859.

$941 Balt. 6's	79¾	100 N. Y. & N. J. R. R.	19¼	100 N. C. R. R.	19¼
400 " "	79¾	100 " "	19¼	100 " "	19¼
1000 N. C. R. R. 6's	90	100 " "	19¼	100 " "	19¼
	cash.		cash.	150 shs B. & O. R. R.	sho. 66
2 shs. Franklin B'k	12¼	100 " "	19¼	50 " "	sho. 65¾
200 shs. Guilford Mng.	1.04	50 " "	19¼	100 " "	sho. 65
100 " "	1.00	50 " "	sho. 19¼	100 " "	sho. 65⅛
250 shs. Gardner Hill	2	100 " "	19	100 " "	sho. 65
" "	2.50	250 " "	19	250 " "	65
250 shs. N. C. R. R.	19¼	100 " "	19	100 " "	sho. 65⅛
100 " "	19¼	50 " "	19	100 " "	sho. 65
600 " "	19	25 " "	19	100 " "	sho. 65⅛
100 " "	19¼	50 " "	19	100 " "	65⅛
100 " "	19¼	100 " "	19	100 " "	65
200 " "	sho. 19¼	25 " "	sho. 19¼	100 " "	sho. 65⅛

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK
BY TELEGRAPH
Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers.
No. 22 South Street.

	1st Board.	2d Board.
Virginia 6's	93	90
Missouri 6's	73	70
Illinois Central bonds	91½	90
Canton Company	36½	36
New York Central	85	85
New York Central Railroad	79	77¾
Erie Railroad	40¾	40
Pacific Railroad	103¾	00
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	104	00
Michigan Southern Railroad	65	00
Cumberland Coal	00	00
Harlem Railroad	00	9
Illinois Central Railroad	65	64¾
Michigan Southern, guaranteed	00	00
Stock Island Railroad	63¾	00
Panama	00	heavy

We learn that a meeting of parties interested in the completion of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad was held at Towsontown, on Wednesday, but the President, A. R. McIlenry, Esq., being absent on account of indisposition, no business of importance was transacted. The President will, however, be requested to appoint an early day for another meeting, when the citizens of Baltimore county will have an opportunity of aiding the enterprise by subscribing to the capital stock.

This road, it will be remembered, is now in successful operation as far as Kennett Square, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is permanently located and partly graded as far as the Susquehanna river, which it strikes a short distance above Port Deposit. The Susquehanna will be bridged by means of a permanent bridge, to build which, every material needed is on the ground. The road then passes through Harford and Baltimore counties, (bringing their county seats, Bel Air and Towsontown, in close connection with the city,) and strikes the Northern Central Railroad at the Relay House, or at some point contiguous thereto.

If this road is completed, a vast and densely populated agricultural and manufacturing region would be furnished an easy means of transporting their produce and articles of manufacture to market, thus being of incalculable benefit, to not only the people of Cecil, Harford, and Baltimore counties, but also to the city. To render the completion of the road a *certainty*, all that is required is, that the sum of $200,000 shall be subscribed to the capital stock on this side of the river.

THE EXTRA DIVIDEND.

The following statement was submitted to the Board of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the last regular monthly meeting. Its great interest induces us to publish it at length:

I deem it to be my duty to call the attention of the Board to the position occupied by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at this time before the Federal and State Courts in certain causes, to which I shall now refer.

You will remember that the President and Directors of this Company, on the 17th of December, 1856, declared a dividend in the manner and form prescribed by the resolution of that date, which is fully set forth in the records of the Company. You will also recollect that the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore opposed the action of the Board, and took legal measures to prevent the Company from issuing or delivering the certificates referred to in the resolution declaring the dividend. These legal measures were initiated by a bill filed in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, on the 10th day of January 1857.

When this bill was filed Chauncey Brooks, Esq., was the President of the Company. He deemed it to be his duty, as it undoubtedly was, to defend the legality and propriety of the recorded action of the Board. He therefore received counsel of the Company to appear for the suit, and under his instructions a proper answer was prepared, which was duly verified by the oath of Mr. Brooks. This answer was filed on the 21st day of January, 1857, and was accompanied by a motion on the part of the counsel of the Company to dissolve the injunction which had been issued by the Court. The answer of the Company controverted the position assumed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and afforded the Baltimore Circuit Court the fullest opportunity of deciding all the questions which had been made the subject of litigation by the city.

The questions involved, however, were not left to the arbitrament of this single case. On the 21st day of March, 1857, a bill, kindred in purpose, was filed in the same Court by the State of Maryland.

On the 28th of March, 1857, the city of Wheeling, a large stockholder in this road, becoming alarmed at a rumor which then prevailed, of an intention to rescind the resolution declaring the dividend, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States a bill asking that this Company might be restrained from such action as it was feared that the Company contemplated.

On the 23d of March, 1857, after, as we have seen, the answer to the bill was sworn to by Mr. Brooks had been filed in the suit of the city of Baltimore, and after the initiation of the suits by the State of Maryland and by the city of Wheeling, the President and Directors of this Company again held a meeting. It was the impression at the time of that Board to repudiate the action of its President—The counsel for the Company were instructed to ask leave of the Court to withdraw the answer filed for the Company, and to dismiss the motion which had been made to dissolve the injunction.

These resolutions were ordered to be filed in the cause.

At the same meeting of the Board the counsel for the Company were instructed to withdraw the injunction asked for by the city of Wheeling, as a stockholder, in the bill filed for that Corporation in the Circuit Court of the United States.

I need not call the attention of the Board to the singular appearance then presented by the affairs of the Company.

A dividend had been declared by the President and Directors, which had been formally attacked in the State and Federal Courts. And yet the Company by whose authority that dividend was declared, deliberately ordered the suits which alleged the illegality and nullity of that dividend to be withdrawn, in order to afford an easy victory to the city of Baltimore which had appeared, I think for mistaken reasons, as complainant. No doubt the Board of Directors could pursue this policy of non-resistance and if it absolutely determined to contest the dividend which it had declared by ordering its counsel to contest the suit of the city of Wheeling, and which claimed only that the Company might not be allowed to distribute its own resolution solemnly and voluntarily enacted by itself.

In this state of affairs, fortescing the result, certain private stockholders interposed for the protection of rights which they thought they had acquired when the dividend was declared. On the 28th of March, 1857, Gregg and others, as such stockholders, asked leave of the Circuit Court of Baltimore to be made parties to the suit commenced by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, which has been already referred to.

On the same day, the day following the adoption by the Board of the resolution of the 23rd of March, 1857, counsel appeared for this Company in the said Circuit Court—filed the resolutions of the preceding day—and asked leave to withdraw the original answer of the Company—and to dismiss the motion for the dissolution of the injunction which had been before made.

The Court, acting upon these various proceedings, decided that the answer already filed in behalf of the Company could not be withdrawn, but it dismissed the motion to dissolve the injunction. It dismissed the petition of the stockholders to be made parties, on behalf an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and it allowed the counsel for the Company, acting under the resolution of the 23d of March, 1857, to file an amended answer.

The amended answer was prepared, not by the President, but by a Committee appointed under a resolution of the 15th April, 1857, and was filed on the 25th day of May, 1857. This answer was never submitted to, or approved by, the Board.

This cause went to the Court of Appeals, as I have stated, on the petition of Gregg and others, and that Court decided that the Circuit Court of Baltimore was right in refusing to allow the stockholders to become parties at the time when they applied, but it declared that these stockholders were entitled to be heard in the inferior Court before any effective final decree could be given in the cause. This cause has been remanded to the Circuit Court and has been set down for a hearing on the 14th day of December, 1859.

The suit brought by the State of Maryland progressed more slowly. No answer was filed until after the resolution of the 15th of April, 1857, and the answer was prepared by a Committee and not by the President, and was presented by counsel specially retained by the majority of the Board and not by its regular counsel.

The suit brought by the city of Wheeling progressed slowly until the 31st of August, 1859, when the State of Maryland prayed to be made a party. This petition was withdrawn, and the 16th November, 1859, an individual stockholder appeared and prayed to be made a party.

On the 18th of November, 1859, however, the city of Wheeling determined to dismiss its bill in the Circuit Court of the United States, relying on the decision of the Court of Appeals for its right to be made a party in the suit instituted by the city of Baltimore as a stockholder. I am so sensible of the injury which has been brought on the good name of this Company by the strange variation in conduct which have marked its action in these various suits, that I have resolved to recommend a simple and decided policy to your adoption.

The resolution of December 17th, 1856, declaring a dividend was, as I have already stated, formally adopted by this Company. It was formally and regularly answered by the city of Baltimore and by the State of Maryland. These complainants had the right to test its legality, and they took the proper means to accomplish this result.

It behooves us, as the legal successors of the Board by whom that dividend was declared, to act a straightforward and manly part and to defend, in our corporate capacity, the acts of the corporation which we represent.

If the dividend declared in 1856 was illegal, the State of Maryland and city of Baltimore cannot fail to obtain the object of their several proceedings, however zealously we may defend that dividend. If it was legal, those to whom this Company has awarded it, have a right to expect that the Company take all means which may be necessary to maintain its award.

In pursuance of this object, I submit to the Board the following resolution for its adoption:

Resolved, That the regular counsel for this Company be and he is hereby instructed, to appear for this Company in the suits against it instituted by the State of Maryland and by the City of Baltimore, which were answered in the Circuit Court for Baltimore city on the 10th day of January, 1857, and on the 10th day of March, 1857, and that he is hereby instructed to take exclusive charge of said suits for this Company; and that all other appointments of counsel therein be and the same are hereby revoked.

And be it further resolved, That the said counsel for this Company, when he has appeared as aforesaid in said suits, shall ask leave of the Court to amend the amended answer filed in the case of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and shall, when such leave is obtained, prepare an answer identical with that filed for this Company in the said cause on the 21st January, 1857, or thereabouts: the said answer being the original answer which was verified by the oath of Chauncy Brooks, the late President of this Company.

Be it further resolved, That the said counsel for this Company, when he has appeared as aforesaid in said suits, shall ask leave of the Court to amend the answer filed in the case of the State of Maryland vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and shall, when such leave is obtained, prepare such answer as shall conform to the answer ordered to be prepared in the last resolution, in the case of the City of Baltimore vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Be it further resolved, That these amended answers shall be verified by the oath of the President of this Company.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, December 15.

Arrived.

Steamer Richard Willing, Claypoole, from Philadelphia—mdse. to J. A. Shriver.

Ship John Clark, Burnham, from Callao, reported in Hampton Roads—has been ordered to Baltimore.

Brig Palmas, Morgan, from Monrovia, W. C., 28th October—palm oil and camwood to G. W. S. Hall & Co.—towed up by Ajax, when within 20 miles of Cape Henry, was blown off for four days—came in 11th inst. Left U. S. steamer San Jacinto, for the beeward in a few days, all well, wished to be reported; sailed from do. Oct 12th, U. S steamer Sumpter, Jas Faunstroy, for beeward; 13th, U. S. steamer Mystic, N. M. Boy, for do; 29th, U. S. ship Constellatin, Irmson, for do.—Died on board the Palmas Nov. 14th, John Inbilee, seaman.

Schrs. Robert Healey, Mitchell, and Amelia Starkey, Weekes, both hence at Charleston 15th inst.—Per tel.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Dawson, from Providence—mdse. to S. Phillips & Co. Saw on Tuesday, off New Point, a Baltimore built bark, bound up.

Cleared.

Schr. Astora, Pine, Boston—P. Malcom & Co.

Schr. Lacon, Bearse, New Bedford—Bevan, Phillips & Co.

Schr. Maud, Gates, Washington, N. C.—Bevan, Phillips & Co.

Schr. North Carolina, Jones, Georgetown, D. C—Wm. Applegarth & Son.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tooker, New Yok—George's Creek Coal & Iron Co.

Schr. J. L. Darling, Howes, Providence—T. Whitridge & Co.

Sailed.

Brig Orozimbo, Bunker, in tow of the steamtug Haswell.

Brig Monticello, Hopkins, Rio de Janeiro, in tow of steamtug Lioness.

Schr. Dart, (Br.) Conrad, Halifax.

Arrivals from Baltimore.

Brig Argyle, Gayle, Port Spain, 15th inst.

Brig Princeton, Pinkham, Cienfuegos, 26th ult.

Ketch Comet Hill, Bermuda, 28th ult.

Schr. Ontario, Latcham, Newbern, N. C. 12th inst.

Schr. Independence, Hall, Newbern, N. C., 12th inst.

Schr. D. C. Gwyther, Skinner, Norfolk, 14th inst.

Schr. Emery, Shorter, Norfolk, 12th inst.

Schr. Eugenia, Jones, Alexandria, 14th inst.

Schr. John Alcaston, Jones, Richmond, 13th inst

Clearances for Baltimore.

Brig Empire, Benson, Boston, 13th inst.

Schr. Wm. Spear, Jones, Richmond, 13th inst.

Memoranda.

Ship John Clark, —, from Callao, arrived in Hampton Roads, — inst.

Ship Annie Bowen, Chesebrough, hence for Australia, passed Cape Henry at 10 a. M. yesterday, 14th inst.

Ship Cherubim, Skinner, from New York, arrived at San Francisco, 19th ult. Was 56 days off Cape Horn, with heavy gales; lost sails, water &c.

Bark Sarah Park, Pettibone, for Hampton Roads, sailed from Johnson's Island, Oct. 3d.

Bark Contest, Allen, for Caldera, &c., to load for New York at $18, sailed from Valparaiso, Oct. 29th.

Schr. Meoma, Edgett, for Baltimore, sailed fm Providence, 12th inst.

Schr. Commander in Chief, Martin, for Baltimore, sailed from New Bedford, 13th inst.

Schr. Edward Everett, Jones, fm Baltimore for Providence, arrived at Newport, 13th inst

Schr. N. J. Brayton, Gage, from Fall River for Baltimore, sailed from Newport, 12th inst.

Schr. R. K. Hawley, Pickett, from Fall River for Baltimore, was at Newport, 12th inst.

Schr. Martha Moore, Bennett, fm Boston for Richmond, arrived at Holmes Hole, 12th inst.

Brig Gilmer Meredith, Gray, for Mobile, sailed from Aspinwall, 30th ult.

Brig S. G. Bass, Winchester, for Nevassa, sailed from Aspinwall, 4th inst.

Brig Pollin, Scovoss-n, from Baltimore, with mules, for West Indies, probably, was at Rio Grande, Oct. 27th.

Eastern Ports

NEW YORK, December 15.—Arr. steamship M. Taylor, New Orleans; barks Andes, Arecibo; Cienfuegos, Havana, Excelsior, Port Spain; brigs Evelina Rutter, Malaga; Montgomery, Mirangoe; schrs. F. P. Simpson, Ocean Bridge, Salem; B. B. Sharp, Philadelphia; Triumph, R. L. Tay and R. Blew, Boston; Iram Smith, Fall River; Monteville, Providence.—Cl'd. schr. Hamilton, New York.

NEW YORK, December 13—Noon.—Arr. steamship Florida, Savannah, ships Senator, Liverpool; Mark of Orleans, New Orleans.—Cl'd. ship Louisa Hatch, Apalachicola; barks Lexington, Havana; Brothers, Cienfugos; brig Gezesters, Amsterdam; schrs. D. B. Warner, Charleston; J. Williamson, Georgetown.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Arr. bark Nazarene, Minatitlan; brigs Helen Jane, St. Domingo; Brothers, Matanzas; War Eagle, Havana; Africa, do.; T. M. Mayhew, Bermuda; Judith Sommers, Cardenas; Sultana, Nuevitas; Folk; Dazzle; Havana; Ben Lynch, Wilmington, N. C., Augusta, Cienfuegos.—Cl'd. steamship Columbia, Charleston; barks Pallas, Richmond; Brothers, Cienfugos; Achilles, Charleston; brigs Marshall, Shanghai; Elizabeth, Rosario; A. H. Badger, Cape Town; brigs J. G. Anderson, St. Marks; Georgia, Mobile; J. Crystal, Indianola; Eastern Star, New Orleans; Saginaw, Laguayra; R. B. Minturn, Gibraltar, schrs. J. A. Leroy and A. C. Bunyon, Fernandina; W. A. Griffin, Granada; J. & P. Chase, San Juan; M. Morton, Galveston; J. A. Woodhouse, Brazos.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13—Cl'd. steamship Keystone State, Charleston: bark Isabel, Mobile; brig J. Welsh, Galveston; schrs. R. J. Mercer and Ida, Matanzas; A. McGee, Wilmington, N. C.; E. Belle, Key West; B. F. Reeves, Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.—Arr. ship Braganza, Iquique; bark Hamilton, Havana.—Cl'd. ships Connecticut and South Shore, Xoblie; bark Amelia, Norfolk; brig Tiberius, Cienfuegos; schrs. J. H. Allen, Charleston; Anna J. Russell, Norfolk.

BOSTON, December 13.—Cl'd. ships National Eagle, New Orleans; Wm. Lawrence, Mobile, Granite State, Savannah; barks Cordelia, Cienfuegos; Diligence, Cardenas; Gen. Taylor, New Orleans; brigs Plumas, Charleston; Torrent, Mobile; schrs J. P. Cake, Franklin, La.; R. W. Brown, Savannah; E. H. Atwood, Georgetown, D. C.

BOSTON, December 14.—Arr. brigs Ben Dunning, Havana; Jos. Holmes, Malaga; schr. Spring Hill, Cape Haytien.—Cl'd. 13th bark Western Sea Marseille.

ALEXANDRIA, December 13.—Arr. schrs. J. Warren and Yankee Doodle, New York; Eugene, Provincetown.—Cl'd. schrs. R. G. Whilden and R. L. Tay, Boston; John Compton, Lynn and I. P. Phan, New York.

ALEXANDRIA, December 14.—Arr. schrs. Eliza Pharo and A. Boston, New York; Jas. Hone, Wareham.—Cl'd. schrs. John Warren and A. H. Brown, Dighton; Minnesota, Boston; A. Vancleaf, New York.

NORFOLK, December 13.—Arr. schrs G. P. Smith and J. Hendricksen, Philadelphia; A. M. Edwards, New York.—Cl'd. schrs. Ann Eliza, Boston; J. Ellis, New York.

NORFOLK, December 14.—Cl'd. schrs. Edith and G. R. Lanfair, Massachusetts; J. W. Seaward, Boston; Sargent, New York.

BRIDGETON, December 13.—Arr. schrs, Marshall, J. T. Williams, A. Falkenbury, and Wythe, New York; S. B. Bailey, Troy; S. R. Alten, Boston; J. Newman, Portland; Alabama, Thomaston, Me.; D. Church and O. P. Burns, Albany; A. B. Wetherbee, Jr., Somerset, Mass.; A. Kirkland; S. P. Hawes, and J. W. Woolston, Philadelphia; E. Goldsborough, Havre de Grace.—Cl'd. schr. Ann Eliza, New York.

WILMINGTON, December 12.—Arr. bark Radiant, Boston; brig B. T. Martin, Bristol, Eng.; schrs. N. Berry, Camden, Me.; Yankee Blade, Bath.—Cl'd. schr. D. W. Vaugn, New York.

[From the Jackson, Miss., Eagle of the South, Nov. 9.]

FREE NEGRO BILL IN MISSISSIPPI.—The House bill to amend the laws in relation to free negroes and mulattoes, passed the House of Representatives yesterday evening, almost unanimously.

The bill provides that it shall not be lawful for any free negro or mulatto to come into this State without the special license of the Legislature; and if any such free negro shall be found in the State without such license, after the first of July next, he or she shall be apprehended and sold into slavery for life. The bill further provides that they shall have until the first of July next to select a master, the master to pay two-thirds of the appraised value of the negro, when said negro shall be the slave of such selected master for life. It provides that a fine of not less than one, nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary, as the court may direct, for not less than six nor more than twelve years, shall be imposed on any person who shall hold any free negro in nominal servitude to evade the provisions of this act. By the provisions of the bill conviction is made speedy and almost certain. All fines and the net proceeds of the sales of alleged slaves shall be appropriated under direction of the Boards of Police to school purposes in the county wherein the indictment was preferred or the sales made.

Another section of the bill provides for the more speedy and certain administration of the law in relation to masters permitting slaves to go at large and hire their own time.

Taken altogether, it is a very stringent law. It passed the House with only five votes against it, and we have no doubt but that it will pass the Senate and meet with the approval of the Governor, and become the law of the State; and if properly enforced, as we have no doubt it will be, the evils of which we have heard such loud complaints will cease to exist.

A STEAM MAIL LINE TO BRAZIL.—Intelligence has reached us from Washington that we are at last to have steam communication with the most important country of South America. It is just fifty years since the first cargo of Rio coffee landed in the United States, and fifty-one years since the ports of Brazil were thrown open to the trade of the world. England, France, and Portugal soon availed themselves of this opening to have regular lines of sailing vessels to the East coast of South America, but our own country has never had systematic communication of any kind with Brazil.

The commerce between the United States and Brazil increased every year, but on the wrong side of the ledger. In the financial year of 1856-7 we sold to Brazil about five million dollars' worth of our products, (mostly flour,) while that empire sold us more than twenty millions of her useful staples During the same year England exported to Brazil more than $25,000,000 worth of her manufactures —cotton, iron, pottery, &c., &c., and imported in return but little more than $15,000,000, thus making $10,000,000 in hard cash. France, Portugal, Germany and Sardinia (with whom there has been for years regular mail communication either by sailing packet or by steam) also traded to their great advantage with Brazil. We alone, of the great commercial nations, had neither steam nor sailing packets plying statedly to Brazil. The consequence has been that, with the want of mail facilities on the one hand, and with a certain indifference of our merchants and manufacturers on the other, the great bulk of the Brazilian trade has fallen into the hands of Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Portuguese and Sardinians. This reflection is the more annoying when we remember that the United States, in coarse cotton fabrics, in agricultural implements and in the general *desiderata* of a new country, can supply Brazil better than any other government in the world.

The first of two steamers intended for the navigation of the Ganges has been launched in England, and is now receiving her engines in Liverpool. These steamers are the property of the Oriental Inland Steam Company of London. They are intended to tow barges, which will collectively carry a very large cargo, and with a draught of water allowing two feet will be able to navigate the Ganges during the driest season. Each steamer will have a nominal power of 250 horses, but the engines are expected to work up to 1,000 horses. They will tow five barges apiece, each of which will carry about six hundred tons measurement of cargo. There are no vessels now in India of equal tonnage or power, and it is expected they will give a new impetus to the development of the resources of the immense district drained by the Ganges river.

CHOATE AND CASH.—The following extract from Parker's Reminiscences of Rufus Choate exhibits one of his prominent traits, in which he was not unlike Mr. Webster:

"I never remember seeing him collect any money, or make any charges in any books. Indeed, I never saw any account-books in his office. He never seemed to have any money. If he wanted any he would get me to draw a check for him, even for five dollars, and he signed it. If he drew the check himself, he made sad work of it. It used to be said round the country that when he had to go to Washington to argue cases, or to Congress, he often was obliged to find some one with money to lend him to go on with. Unlike some others of the fraternity of great men, however, he very often paid when he borrowed. His accounts of who owed him, and how much they owed, must have carried chiefly in his head. He very often, however, made a sudden foray and raid upon his clients, as he happened to recollect them, if he found himself unexpectedly in want of money. And woe be to any unfortunate man then who had a heavy case actually on trial. He had to pay for all the sins of omission of his predecessor clients for many months.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

Arrival of the Steamers Nova Scotian and Bremen.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Invitations to the European Congress Issued.

PORTLAND, Dec. 15.—The steamer Nova Scotian from Liverpool, with dates to the 30th ultimo, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The steamer Bremen from Southampton, with advices to the 30th ult., arrived here about 9 o'clock. The following are the chief features of her news:

The steamer America arrived out on the 27th, and the steamer Bavaria on the 28th.

The Liverpool cotton market closed nominally unchanged, but previous quotations barely maintained. Sales of the three days 19,000 bales, including 3,800 bales to speculators and for export.

The Manchester advices were favorable—market closing firm at the highest prices.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market showed a declining tendency, and all qualities were slightly lower.

The Liverpool provision market generally had a downward tendency.

The invitations to the European Congress have been issued, and it is to meet early in January.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Dec. 1.—The steamer Vanderbilt arrived at Liverpool on the 30th, and the steamer City of Baltimore arrived to-day.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool during the last two days foot up 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales taken for speculation and export. The market closes generally unchanged. Inferior qualities are difficult to dispose of.

Breadstuffs close quiet, but prices steady. Corn has a declining tendency.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote: Flour is dull at a decline of 1s.; sales at 22s.@27s. 6d. Wheat is dull at a decline of 2 to 3d. per cental; red wheat 9s. 6d., white 9s. 6d.@11s. 3d. Corn is dull at a decline of 1s. per quarter; yellow 30s.@31s. 6d.; white 35s.@38s.

Provisions are quiet. Beef is dull, and previous quotations barely maintained.

LONDON, December 1.—Consols 96⅝@96¾.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Rosin closed dull.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The cotton market declined, on account of rumors of a bombardment of Tangier by the French, to 70fr. 30c.

ITALY.

The difficulties made by Tuscany in the matter of the delegation of the Regency of Central Italy to Buonompagni have not been settled.

The Assemblies of Romagna and Italy are to be convoked, and the return of Garibaldi is demanded.

MOROCCO.

Accounts from Morocco state that 4,000 Moors attacked, for the third time, the redoubt before Serolla, but were completely defeated by Spaniards.

FRANCE.

The battery erecting at Harfleur to command the mouth of the Seine has been completed.

SPAIN.

The Bank of Barcelona has offered to the Spanish Government an advance of five million reals, without interest, for all the time the war with Morocco may last.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The London *Morning Post* says that Austria still holds out against the terms, proposed by France and supported by England, for going into the Congress.

The text of the treaties recently signed at Zurich has been published, but contains nothing not already known.

The effective force of the Prussian army has again been reduced.

Anti-Slavery Excitement in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—There is some excitement existing here at present, and there are prospects of a riot to-night. An anti-slavery fair is being held at Concert Hall, and they have also a meeting announced to take place to-night at the Assembly buildings. During their meeting this morning the Mayor ordered the flag to be hauled in because it was in violation of an ordinance, and obstructed the passage of the street from its great length. An order was also sent by the Sheriff directing that the fair should be closed, and the hall deserted before 3 o'clock this afternoon. These proceedings produced much excitement, and the abolitionists in council resolved to proceed in a body to Concert Hall, and protect their goods. The offensive flag was removed.

The order of the Sheriff was demanded by the owner of the building, who objected to the action of the lessee in letting it for such purposes.

G. W. Custus is to lecture to-night on the "Aspect of the Slavery Question," at National Hall, and advertisements appear in the papers for a meeting outside to adopt such measures as the exigencies may require to prevent the dissemination of principles calculated and intended to arouse a spirit of most intense animosity in the community, and to lead to fearful consequences, and to check hireling incendiaries from making further inflammatory addresses in our loyal city. The Mayor is taking every precaution to prevent a disturbance, which seems almost inevitable if both sides turn out in their strength.

[SECOND DESPATCH.

Mr. Custis delivers his Lecture—Ten thousand Persons Assembled—Mr. Custis is pelted with stones—Arrest of Rioters by the Police —Mayor and Sheriff hissed by the Abolitionists.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—9.30 P. M.—Mr. Custis lectured to-night, to an audience of some two persons, on the Aspect of the Slavery Question, while about ten thousand persons attended the outside meeting, the gathering being addressed by Gen. John E. Miles, Richard Peters and others. Soon after Mr. Custis commenced speaking, several of the street stones at the building, breaking the window-glasses.

A body of five hundred police was stationed in the vicinity, and immediately made a rush on the rioters and arrested seven. This summary proceeding had a tendency to calm the excitement, which at first threatened serious consequences.

Mayor Henry and Sheriff Gilmore were on the spot directing the police. During the delivery of the lecture they were several times hissed by the inside audience. The hissers were immediately ejected by the police.

The excitement is now subsiding, and it is hoped the trouble is ended.

The Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—An election for Directors of the Central Railroad was held to-day. The old Board were re-elected by an unanimous vote. The proceedings of the stockholders passed off very harmoniously.

Two reports are out—one from the Directors and one from the Committee of Stockholders—both showing the prosperous condition of the company.

The Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad Company, at their meeting this afternoon, declared a dividend of 3 per cent for six months, ending 31st January next, payable the 20th of February.

The Board of State Canvassers assembled this morning and adjourned till the afternoon.

Further from Mexico--The McLane Treaty.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—The *Picayune's* Mexican correspondent says that Serdo has returned to the Juarez Cabinet, and consents to the ratification of Mr. McLane's treaty without alteration. The Secretary of the Mexican Legation, Senor Romero, was a passenger in the steamer Tennessee. He left for Washington to-day.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15—Arrived schooner Robbie W. Dillon, from Charleston, for Boston. When two days out she sprung a leak and comes here for repairs, which will be effected without discharging.

Fire in Seneca Falls.

SENECA FALLS, Dec. 14.—A fire, which broke out at this place at 4 o'clock this morning, destroyed the old Mechanics' Hall and twelve buildings. Loss not less than $50,000, but mostly covered by insurance.

Election of a United States Senator from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—The Legislature of Texas has elected Wigfall, a regular Democrat, United States Senator, by two majority, to fill the vacancy existing.

Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—A severe snow-storm, with strong northeast wind, commenced here this afternoon.

CENSUS OF 1860.—As the productions of the year about to close form a large proportion of the elements of agricultural returns to be embodied in the coming census, it is suggested that more than ordinary care be taken by our people in preserving an accurate account of their various products in the field; for, although the census year embraces the period between the first day of June, 1859, and the first day of June, 1860, including the latter, the amount of agricultural products is mainly determined the present winter, and unless some care is exercised the producer is not likely to be prepared to make a proper return upon the sudden and unexpected call of the census-agent in the summer. In fact, it would be well if every farmer and planter would have and hold in view the importance of being fully prepared with a statement wherefrom the questions of the marshals could be promptly and correctly answered. The reasons which should induce preparation now on the part of the agricultural community, are, at a later period, equally applicable to all classes of persons. It is a gratifying fact, and one creditable to the intelligence of the American people, that in taking the seventh census only three persons demurred to responding to the questions of the marshals, and they waived their objections when appealed to by the officer having the general charge of that work.

We understand that timely notice will be given regarding the nature of the information required for the eighth census, which we hope the public press will liberally aid in spreading throughout the land, and it is not for a moment to be doubted that our people, who are to reap the benefit of the knowledge gained, will manifest an universal and cheerful alacrity in contributing each their quota of the facts, which in the aggregate, go to illustrate the condition and progress of the nation.—*National Intelligencer.*

FIVE SCORE.—Mrs. Betsy Jones died at DeRuyter, Madison county, New York, a few days ago, at the age of one hundred years. She was married at fifteen, and her husband served in the Revolution. She has been the mother of thirteen children, nine of whom are still living, one at the age of 77, or nearly four score.

AURORA BOREALIS.—Yesterday morning the Northern heavens were gorgeously lighted up with another of these celestial displays. At what hour the glorious visitant first made its appearance, we do not know; but at four o'clock it was of surpassing brightness and beauty, and so continued with more or less vividness until after daybreak.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Besides the five unfortunate men who are to be executed at Charlestown, Va., to-day, a slave, named Adam, for the murder of Luke Moore, and a man named George M. Buckley, for the murder of George W. Goodwin, his wife's father, will be hung in Tampa, Florida. A man named Bisegard will also be hung to-day in Montreal, Canada.

The editor of the Charlestown *Mercury* has been shown a letter from Mr. J. D. Dougall, the celebrated Glasgow gun-maker, in which it is stated that the volunteer movement in that city has progressed to an extent exceeding that of any other locality in Great Britain. By next spring it is anticipated that the movement will embrace 10,000 to 20,000 enrolled rifle volunteers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.—Last night, about 7½ o'clock, Captain Morris, of the Eastern district police, was violently assaulted by some parties unknown on Pratt street, near Light. It appears that the Captain accompanied a friend to a store on Pratt street, when, after transacting some business, they proceeded to the Maltby House. While there, Captain Morris noticed a girl who was selling slippers and other articles to persons about the hotel. As the girl was passing out into the street, he asked her where her license was, when she replied that she had none and ran off towards Light street. The Captain pursued and captured her, and had her in custody, when the assault was made upon him. He was struck about the head and face, but with the exception of a severe blow on the lip, was not otherwise injured. The parties making the attack were not known. The girl escaped.

ROBBERIES.—The northwestern section of the city appears to be infested by an organized set of marauders, who nightly perpetrate some robbery. On Tuesday night a number of persons suffered from them, among whom was Mr. Curly, residing on Townsend street, near John street. It appears that the robbers concealed themselves in the cellar some time during the day, and after the family had retired, took a lot of wearing apparel, a small sum of money, and a basket containing the family marketing. It is supposed the same parties then visited the dwelling of Mr. Oakus, in the vicinity, entering through an end window, and carrying off nearly the whole of the clothing of the family. Mr. Meacham, residing near Mt. Hope Hospital, was also visited, and suffered some loss.

ROW IN A GROCERY.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, a party of disorderly characters assembled at a house in Dallas street, and, in the course of a short time, got into quite a row, in the progress of which, a negress named Barbara Allen assaulted a negro man named Thomas White, cutting him in the face with a knife from his forehead to his chin.