AMERICAN COPPER.—The Detroit Advertiser says:—"We are informed by a gentleman of high intelligence, connected with the Government agency, that at the Ontonagon river, in the vicinity of the locality of the famous copper rock, one hundred and twenty-seven pits or shafts have been dug—in all of which, with two exceptions, native copper ore has been found. At Copper Harbor, one of the locations of the United States agency, several tons of ore have been obtained and sent to this city. The average of these ores, as they came from the bed, has been reduced here, and produced over twenty per cent. of pure copper. In the neighborhood other important discoveries of copper have been made, but not worked. At Eagle river, twenty miles above, very rich veins of copper have been discovered, and are now being worked. At Isle Royale, opposite Eagle river, fifty-five miles north, a vein has also been found. This has been explored by the Government agent, and several parties of citizens, and the ores found to be as productive as at any point. These are but a few of the points which have been examined. The comparison of the ores of this district with those of Cornwall and other mining countries, shows immensely in favor of the ores of Lake Superior. The ores analyzed by Dr. Houghton produced a per centage of pure metal, varying from 9.5 to 51.72, the average stated at 21.10. The average produce of the ores of Cornwall, since 1771, has never exceeded 12 per cent. of pure metal; and from h818 to 1822, only 8.2 per cent. It is by proper to add, that examinations of other gentlemen place the per centage of our ores even higher than the analysis of Dr. Houghton."

ROBBERY.—Three hundred dollars in bank bills, and a five-dollar gold piece, were stolen on Sunday evening last from the dwelling-house of Capt. Zenas D. Bassett of Hyannis, Mass. A pane of glass was broken and a desk drawn up to the window, and the money taken therefrom. One hundred dollars reward is offered for the detection of the thief or the recovery of the money.

☞ The Dover (N. H.) Inquirer states that on Wednesday last Mr. Moses W. Ham of Farmington left the Eagle Hotel in Dover for his home with his horse and sleigh, during a severe storm. The next morning he was found dead in the road, a short distance above Gage's Hill, with his horse and sleigh near by. He was taken to Dover on Thursday forenoon, and a Coroner's Inquest held, who returned a verdict of 'Death by exposure.' The deceased is said have been partially intoxicated when he left town.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY.

COURT OF SESSIONS..... Before the RECORDER and Aldermen PURDY and VANDERVOORT ... JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq. Acting District Attorney.

Trial of Amelia Norman.

This young woman was put upon her trial for an assault and battery with intent to kill Henry S. Ballard, by stabbing him in the side with a dirk knife, on the steps of the Astor House, on the night of the 1st November last. David Graham, John A. Morrill and J. S. Carpenter, Esqrs. appeared as Counsel for the accused; and Edward Sandford, Esqr. and Jonas B. Phillips, Esq. acting District Attorney for the prosecution. Edward Sandford, Esq. most ably and eloquently opened the case on behalf of the prosecution, minutely detailing the facts expected to be given in evidence, in order to compass the conviction of the accused. The following witnesses were then called and sworn:

William Crummie deposed as follows—I first saw the prisoner on the Astor House stoop, on the evening of 1st November, just after dark. I was standing on the Astor House stoop—saw Mr. Ballard come up the stoop and the prisoner following him; as he went to go into the door she caught him by the coat. The door opens outward. He stepped back and spoke something to her. She put her hand into her pocket or muff and drawing it out dropped something, which I picked up and handed to her, but she would not take it. Mr. Ballard then walked off the stoop and down two steps, when he went to talk to some gentlemen. She stood a little back of him and stood behind a pillar. He talked a minute or two to a friend of his, and came up on the platform, went to go into the door, when, as he caught hold of the door to pull it out, she caught hold of his collar with her right hand and made a plunge into him. He said he was stabbed.—I ran up and caught her round the body and held her fast.—She made another plunge at him, but I held her still. A gentleman then stepped up on the stoop and took the knife out of her hand. We stand there a moment or two till a crowd assembled, when I took her into the house. Mr. Ballard had gone away. In the Astor House she said she was sorry she had not killed him. I kept her there a little while until I sent for a cab, and then brought her to the Watch-house. In the cab she said she "was sorry she could not kill the d—d Yankee." After I came back from the Watch-house I saw Mr. Ballard in Dr. Watson's room lying on a rocking chair, with a hole cut in the left side. I gave the Doctor a piece of cloth found on the stoop. [Dirk-knife shown.] I saw the knife after I came back from the Watch-house. The hole in his side was a small hole, as if made by this knife.

Cross-examined by Morrill—I drive one of the Astor House carriages; have often seen Mr. Ballard at the Astor House; I never saw the prisoner before that evening; have seen her since twice in court; on the evening of the stabbing, the gas had not been lighted up when the affair occurred; I could see clearly however, standing near the parties; the prisoner was dressed then as now, in a dark dress and a muff—one hand in and one out of it; she caught hold of him before he spoke a word; I cannot tell with which hand she stabbed him, but she seized with her right hand; she had her muff on her left arm; she did not hold on to him when the blow was struck; the knife was taken from her right hand; I did not see the knife till I got a glimpse of it; she left her hold of the right hand and then struck the blow; prisoner did not seem to be angry, nor attempt to escape; Ballard did not seem alarmed; I did not see the knife at the second plunge.

Samuel Floyd, sworn—Saw the prisoner on the steps of the Astor House on the evening of the 1st November. I saw the female endeavoring to prevent Mr Ballard from going into the door. He gently put her from him with his hand and passed by. He had reached the door and was about to enter, when he started back and said, she has stabbed, or, I am stabbed. As soon as he cried out, I sprang forward and caught her by the right arm or wrist, and took from her the dirk-knife open. The one shown I believe to be the knife. I held her by the wrist, and, with the assistance of some one who came up as I did, took her into the Astor House. The witness (Crummie) is the man. He held hold of her when I took the knife from her. When I got inside the door I left her and went to the bar to get them to send for an officer. I there met Mr. Ballard, the one that was stabbed. The blood was pouring out of his side on his hand, and over his surtout. I went out to get a carriage to go to the watch-house to get an officer, and when I returned she had been taken away. I saw Ballard again the same evening in Dr. Watson's room. The wound was in the left breast. I gave the knife to Dr. Watson. She was then dressed much as she is now—had a veil and a muff. She had the latter when I took the knife from her.

Cross-Examined—I am a commission merchant; did not know or see Mr. Ballard or the accused before that night. I did not see any blow before Ballard cried out he was stabbed. I did not see any thing like a second plunge. Before Ballard cried he was stabbed, he was struggling to get inside the door, she struggling to keep him out.

Dr. Alexander T. Watson, Physician, sworn—My rooms are in the Astor House. I knew Mr. Ballard; he was brought to my room for professional aid in the evening of the 1st of November. He had a wound in the left side's breast immediately over the heart; it was a simple incised wound, made with a sharp-pointed instrument. I probed the wound to see in which direction it went, and the extent of it. I found it did not penetrate farther than the rib; it was immediately on the under edge of the sixth rib, which seemed indented with the point of the instrument. In the interim, Drs. Mott and J. K. Rogers were sent for; the latter came. The wound bled profusely. [Knife shown.] This knife was handed to me by Mr Floyd, the last witness. The wound was made by such an instrument as this. There was no danger to life from the wound. Had the wound been an eighth of an inch lower, it would have proved fatal. Mr. Ballard was confined with the wound about a fortnight. There was grease upon the hinge of the spring of the knife. The wound was a quarter of an inch deep, and wider than the breadth of the knife.

The prosecution then rested—and Mr. Carpentier opened the case on the part of the defence. He stated that the accused is a native of the western part of New-Jersey, where her parents reside—That she was brought here at 13 years old, and lived for a year or two with a Mrs. Merriam, then a year or two at Mr. Callender's, in both of which places she was mild and amiable and of good and virtuous character—That when living at Mr. Callender's, on a visit at the house of a female acquaintance, Ballard met her, and giving that female money, cultivated prisoner's acquaintance—professed attachment for her—walked out with her—took her to places of amusement—and finally, under pretence of taking her to a respectable, retired place, took her to a house of bad character in Mott street—she then being only 16. This was in 1841.—That he having formed a deliberate purpose for the prisoner's ruin, and succeeded—Mr. Ballard got her to leave Mr. Callender—got her a boarding-place in Beekman-street, where he visited her under the name of Mr. Brown.—That being seen to take her to a disreputable house, Ballard removed her to Brooklyn, where the effects of their intimacy being apparent, he took her to Madame Restell's, where she has been twice delivered of still-born children—That he then got a house for her on 20th street, where he passed her as Mrs. Norman, and himself as Mr. Norman.—Thence to the house of Mrs. Adams, in Delancy-street, where he passed her as his niece. Thence to Mrs. Prentice's, in Oliver street, where he passed her as Mrs. Brown and himself as Mr. Brown, her husband. But when it was discovered that her name was not Brown, she was compelled to leave. In 1842 he took her to Newark, N. Jersey, at Stewart's Hotel, where he passed her as Mrs. Williams and he as Mr. Williams, her husband. That in the fall of 1842 he boarded her at Mrs. Gray's in Canal-street, as Mrs. Williams, his wife and where Ballard and his Counsel visited her, and threatened her, compelling her to go to Mrs. Bird's, female physician, where she was delivered of a living child, which still survives and depends upon her for support, of which child Ballard is the father. That from Mrs. Bird's she was taken to Laight-street, and that he continued to follow her wherever she was. That he wrote letters to her at Newark professing to love her, and hoping again soon to see and embrace her. That these letters were signed by Elders, Brown, Williams, &c.—That he compelled her to go to the Police and suborned her to swear her child to another person; that by threats and promises he compelled her to restore him the letters he had written to her; that Mr. Callender commenced a suit against Ballard for the seduction of the prisoner, but that Ballard and his Counsel by promises of finding her a house to live in and to furnish her an ample support, she induced Mr. Callender to discontinue the suit, &c; that he got her a residence at what he told her was a respectable house; he got her as she found into an infamous house in Green street and then abandoning her, left the city; that she wished to discontinue the vicious course of life she had been leading, but returning he pursued her up to October 1843, and when she applied to him for support, he told her to go and get her support as other postitutes did; that excited and aroused, driven almost to distraction she did make the attack charged upon her in the indictment; that she did previously go to his store in Cedar street, in company with another young female whom he had seduced in Philadelphia; brought her here and had two or three children by her and then abandoned; that the prisoner was smarting under a sense of irreparable wrongs and the loss of character and virtue when she made the attack, and that therefore the deed ought to be excused, as a lesser wrong than Ballard had done to her. The Counsel said, if Mr. Ballard could not live, as he said, in New York in safety, unless the accused was in prison, why then let him leave this city, said he, for we have villains enough here without him.

The Counsel then concluded with an appeal to the Jury.

A poor man was then brought up for contempt of Court in applauding, but as he was ignorant of the rules of Court, and made a humble apology, he was discharged with an admonition.

There is a very great excitement in this case, and the Court room is crowded almost to suffocation.

The Grand Jury Came into Court with some bills, and stating that they had completed their business, were discharged with the thanks of the Court

The Court adjourned to 12 o'clock on Wednesday, when the above trial will be resumed.

POLICE OFFICE.

THEFT.—William Johnson was arrested and committed for stealing 200 pounds of cotton, worth $7, from the pier at Burling slip.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.—Nicholas Cassedy, whose name appeared in a Police Report of Monday last as having been arrested on the above charge, in connection with P. A. Bigley, requests the public to suspend judgement upon the matter until further investigation, when it will be made manifest that the grounds on which he is charged are wholly unfounded.

THE BROADWAY MURDER.

CONTINUED.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER... Before Judge KENT and Ald. WOODHULL and EMMONS.

Dr. Putnam sworn—Attended the post-mortem examination. When we entered the room we found the body on the floor, on the remnant of a bed, and a good deal of feathers scattered about the room. [The witness then described the appearance presented by the body, the burnt limbs, eye, &c, as stated by the previous witnesses.] On the post-mortem examination we found the stomach, brain, &c, perfectly healthy. There were no symptoms of intemperance—had there been, they would have exhibited themselves in the stomach and brain, and in the eyes. There are distinct marks between death by suffocation and death by strangulation. [The Doctor describes the difference of appearance.] Cannot possibly say, from the internal and external examination of Mrs Leitga, how she came to her death. My opinion, however, is that she came to her death by suffocation. I have no doubt that the fire was communicated to the body after death.

Cross-examined—Is a practicing physician, and has been so for six or seven years. The lungs, in the present case, were full of dark fluid blood. In the case of ordinary death, if it be from chronic disease, there is no blood, or, if any, very little, in the lungs; and it is so even in acute diseases. In the case of a natural death, respiration and pulsation stop together. If deceased had been intoxicated that night, witness is pretty certain that the stomach would have been in a morbid state, which was not the case. The deceased did not appear to have eaten any thing for six or eight hours. Liquor intoxicates more readily when taken on an empty stomach than a full one. Had she died from intoxication that night, I think it could have been ascertained from the state and contents of the stomach even after the lapse of several hours. [Many other questions were answered by the witness, but the above are all which bear immediately on the case.]

The District Attorney then wished to show by the witness that Leitga and his wife had a serious quarrel on the 1st of July; that he stabbed her with a pair of scissors, and subsequently threatened, in presence of witness, who attended her as physician, some day to kill her.

The Court, after consultation, overruled the admission of the testimony, it being between man and wife, who had reunited previous to this affair; and that the fact was too remote.

Witness continued—Leitga and his wife lived seperate from about the beginning of July to Sept 29, (farther objected to, Mr Brady contending that nothing should be admitted except what is actually connected with the fact. The Court allowed it, so far as was known after the re-union.] Witness stated that he was not aware of such after the re-union. When I first saw Mrs Leitga, I thought her under the influence of liquor; but afterward seeing her, at a time when I knew she was not so, her general demeanor being the same, I changed my mind. She was a peculiar woman. Think there is no doubt that the small quantity of liquid found in the stomach was gastric fluid.

By the Court—You say she was a peculiar woman. What do you mean?

Witness—I hardly know what I do mean—not peculiar in appearance, but in conversation.

A Juror—In case of burning, if it had been before death, and she had burnt to death, would the red line have been visible after death?

Witness—I think it would.

Brady—Would the burning have caused death?

Witness—Not immediately. The principal burning was below the knees. I have known people to be burnt as much as she was and recover.

Brady—Cannot a sober person be burnt by their clothes catching on fire, or otherwise?

Witness—Yes; they can, in case of injury to the abdomen.

Brady—Could not a person be suffocated by smoke?

Witness—Yes, if sufficiently dense.

By the Court—In the event of the burning being before death, and the legs being burnt as now, would a red mark be visible?

Witness—Yes.

District Attorney—In the event of the extremities being burnt while the person was alive, would the countenance present the appearance that the deceased did?

Witness—No, it would have been very different, and the limbs would probably have been compressed.

Mr. Higginbotham was recalled, and exhibited the remains of the burnt bedstead... Mr Brady requested the Court to notice that it was burnt more on the side nearest the stove than the other.

Dr. Tompkins sworn—He attended the post-mortem examination, and described the state of the wounds, &c—He did not think the burns sufficient to produce instantaneous death, though they might in a day or two. He supposed that if the deceased had been alive at the time of the burning she would have made a noise, and that the position of the limbs and appearance of the countenance would have been different.

Dr. Archer sworn—Was Coroner; saw the deceased in the morning. The lower part of the legs were burnt very much, and the thighs were also burnt—also, the arms, eyes, &c. He came to the conclusion at once that the burns had occurred after death. The stomach was shown to him by the physicians after the post-mortem examination. I differed from their opinion that it was perfectly healthy. My impression was that it had been a good deal stimulated. I think it would not have required more than half an hour, allowing the bedding and bed-clothes to be on fire as ordinary, to have burnt the body as much as it was. I think that if the fire occurred before death, the tongue, as it lay between the teeth, even allowing that it would have obtruded, would have been lacerated.

Abner Milliken sworn—Saw the body about a quarter past 7. Took the key here shown [an ordinary brass door-key] out of her bosom. Observed an indentation of it in her breast. I took the prisoner that day from the prison to attend the Coroner's Inquest. He did not seem disposed to converse, and said very little.

William Carpentier sworn—Is a Counsellor at Law. On the night of the 28th October, I was passing down Broadway with two friends (having spent the evening at the house of a gentleman of my acquaintance), and when between Broome and Grand sts, on the west side, I heard a disturbance nearly opposite to where we stood. Two persons came out of the store and immediately went in again. They appeared to be quarreling, and the noise attracted me. I heard the sound of a woman's voice, as if saying—'Murder! a man is leaving his wife!' We crossed over. I took hold of the door, opened it, and saw some persons inside. A man was standing near the street door, and a woman a little farther back, by the counter. I was told in a rough manner to clear out—that they could settle their own difficulties. I was told to shut the door, which I did, and went off. The woman appeared, from her accent, to be an Irish woman. I thought there were more than two in the room. There was a light in it. The man spoke like a German. It seemed to be a drunken frolic. I cannot say whether it was two men or a man and a woman that came out. I think it was the man that told me to close the door, and that both man and woman told me to go out. I thought from the number of voices that there were more than two in the room. I told the watchman what had occurred.

William B. Marsh sworn—Was in company with last witness. It was about 1 o'clock at night. Heard repeated cries of murder from a female voice in an Irish accent. I crossed over and pushed the door open, when I heard the cry of murder repeated. A man stood in front of the door, and I thought, from the pressure, that there was another behind it. I thought, from the sound of the voice, that the woman was behind the counter. I did not get the door wholly open. I asked, when I looked in, what they were crying murder for, and the woman immediately exclaimed, "Murder, murder, a man is leaving his wife." The door was pushed against me and I was attacked out. The watchman immediately afterwards came up. I did not think from the tone, that the woman was apprehensive of being murdered, but that it was a family quarrel, and a man wanting to leave his wife, and she trying to prevent him. The man at the door appeared to be about the same height as the prisoner, but I could not recognize him. I thought, from the noise and sound of the voices, that there were more than three persons in the room. I saw the body of deceased in the same store next day.

On his cross examination he said he thought it was the woman's voice which ordered him out. There continued to be some little disturbance, but the watchman was there and he left.

Dr. *Putnam* recalled.—The deceased was a native of Ireland.

John Daly sworn—Is a city watchman. Met a young man that night in Broadway, who told me that there was a cry of murder at 456. Went there, and saw a young man in front, but all was still. Looked through a letter hole in the door. There was a light in the store. Saw nothing but a woman in the rear of the store, standing by a table. On attempting to look a second time some person standing inside of the door placed something over the hole, and prevented me. I remained about 5 minutes longer. All was still, and I left. I passed there twice afterward before 2 o'clock, and all was quiet. At that time I was released by Thomas Jacobus, to whom, however, I did not mention what I had heard or seen.

William H. Sparks sworn—Was acquainted with deceased. She stated herself to be a Scotch woman, but my opinion is that she was an Irish woman. I saw her in Broadway at 11 and at 12 o'clock the day before her death, when she was well.

William B. Barber sworn—I am an officer. Saw the body among the first. The eyes were partly open. Mr. Sweet arrested the prisoner.

Christian Baker, sworn—I keep a boarding house and porter house at 532 Pearl street; Kohlrausch boarded with me; Leitga called to see him the Saturday evening previous to the murder; They played dominos and drank 3 glasses of beer; at 12 o'clock I wanted to fasten up, but Leitga wanted more beer, and did not not want to leave; Kohlrausch said he would go out with him and get some oysters, which he did; it was then about a quarter past 12; I got up next morning at 9; saw Kohlrausch there; do not know what time he came home; he slept in the third story, in the same room with the bar-keeper.

Henry Sailing, sworn—Is a German; keeps an oyster cellar at the corner of Centre and Pearl streets; recollect seeing Kohlrausch and prisoner there the night before the death of deceased; Leitga was intoxicated; they had some oysters and drink, and left in about an hour.

A recess was then taken. After the re-assembling of the Court,

Henry Kreutzel was called and sworn—Is bar-keeper to Mr Baker, 532 Pearl street. Kohlrausch slept in the same room with me. He was not home when I went to bed, about half-past 12; but when I got up in the morning, about 6 o'clock, he was in bed.

Thomas Jacobus, City Watchman, sworn—Was that night on the beat which included 466 Broadway, from 2 to 4 o'clock. Had not heard of the disturbance, and did not see any thing.

Eliza Fitzpatrick, and two other girls who had been in the employment of Leitga, sworn—They had not seen deceased for some time before her death, and their testimony did not present any fact of interest.

Mr. Henriques sworn—Employed Leitga occasionally to do work. When I was in there, some weeks before the fire, he asked me to get an insurance effected on his stock in the name of Kohlrausch for a thousand dollars, which I did.

Egbert G. Sweet, sworn—Is a police officer.—Arrested Leitga a little after 8 o'clock that morning as he came up to the door with some eels in his hand. He asked what was the matter. I found on his person two watches.—In one of his pockets were $101—in another $3 50—and some change in another.

James Heins, sworn—Keeps a spirit-gas store in Grand street, near Broadway. Saw the stock after the fire.—It did not amount to a thousand dollars. The wife of prisoner was in the habit of purchasing oil from me. She got it in a half gallon can, and about two half gallons in 5 days.—She got a half gallon on the Thursday evening previous to the fire.

Mr. WARNER then opened the defence. He said it would be shown that the deceased was an intemperate woman, and had drank freely that afternoon and evening; that she had been constantly in the habit of quarreling with her husband, and at times crying out murder and robbery when there was no cause for it. He contended that the fire was accidental; that Leitga left his house that morning, went to get his boots blacked in Wooster-street, above Broome, thence to the market, and was met on his way home by a young man, who told him that his house had been on fire. It would be shown, he said, that Leitga was home at half past 8 o'clock; that he went afterwards to the house of Mr. Prall, Broadway, with a coat he had to repair, from whence he went to the boarding-house of his employer, Kohlrausch, where he remained till about 12; that Kohlrausch accompanied him to the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, where he left him, and returned to his boarding-house, and Leitga went home—As to the two watches, Mr. Warner said he were them to prevent his wife pawning them for the purpose of getting liquor, and the $101 belonged to Kohlrausch, being the receipts of the store for the last fortnight. Mr. Warner made a long opening, and spoke with much effect to the Jury.

Thomas Conklin, sworn—Is a master carpenter. Made the model of the store here shown;—it is in the proportion of an inch to a foot, and correct, including the position of the bed, stove, counter, &c.

Alexander C. Draper sworn—Is a physician, and has been so for twenty years. Have been a teacher of medical jurisprudence. Arrived last evening from Philadelphia—Was there last fall, when the fire occurred. The red margin to a burn would be obliterated if the burning continued after death. The witness does not coincide with the opinion expressed that the deceased showed an appearance of having come to her death by violence. [This witness underwent a long examination principally as relates to scientific questions.]

The Court adjourned to this forenoon.

☞ SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—This valuable Medicine combines the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom. Its unprecedented success in the restoration of health to those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character, furnishing as it does, evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine to obtain a remedy similar to this—one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels, with all the precision and potency of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists. (Granite Buildings,) corner of Broadway and Chambers-street. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton, corner of Gold-street; and at 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

LADIES WITH HAIRY LIPS OR FACE.—Use Bourand's Uprooting Powder. It takes every particle of hair off where it is applied, and instead of injuring really improves the skin, leaving it smooth, soft and white. Sold at the sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chatham street. We have reduced the price to 50 cents. j17 2teod

☞ PLEURISY IS CAUSED BY THE CORRUPT HUMORS OF the blood being deposited on the membrane, or inside lining of the breast, called the pleura, producing inflammation of the parts, a violent pricking pain in the one of the sides among the ribs, frequent cough, &c. In order to cure this dreadful complaint, five or six of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills must be immediately taken, and the same dose repeated every six or eight hours, until the pain and difficulty of breathing have subsided. This course, if closely followed up, will, in a short time, completely rid the body from those morbid humors which are the cause of all kinds of inflammation and pain, and will most assuredly make a speedy, safe and certain cure of Pleurisy.

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HOW DEATH-LIKE SHE IS IN THE FACE.—How often do we say this of a female who uses common chalk on her face? Let them try a box of Bourard's Spanish Lily White; it will give their faces a most delicious alabaster of life-like whiteness. Sold, price 25 cents, at the sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chatham st. N. Y., or 139 Fulton st. Brooklyn. j17 2teod

COLD IN THE HEAD.—J. & I. Coddington make a Lozenge for this disease that gives instant relief.

☞ SEBRING'S CORDIAL is sold at No. 6 Murray st o31 tf

Commercial and Money Matters.

☞ *For sales at the Stock Exchange, see Last Page.*

TUESDAY P. M.

The fluctuations were considerable to-day, and the market heavy. Nearly every stock declined excepting North American Trust, which left off firm at 18¾. We understand in relation to this stock, that Mr. Horsely Palmer, when here examining the affairs of the concern, stated it as his opinion that even if the trusts were not broken, the stock would be worth $25 to $30 per share.

Exchanges are not active. We quote Sterling 3¾ a 9; Francs 5 30 a 5 28¾.

A very considerable decline has been experienced in the Stock market within the last fifteen or twenty days, and the reasons assigned for it are as various as there are tongues to utter them. Stocks of all kinds have during the past year been below their value, and sound State stocks, Bank, Insurance, Trust and Railroad stocks all have been lower than they ever ought to have been. People are beginning to examine into the causes of the great decline. The economical habits of our people, the small amount of imports, and the caution which business men of all classes have exercised in the management of their affairs, have produced a great change in the financial condition of the country in regard to England. The influx of coin shows the balance of trade in our favor, and confidence is assuming a more important aspect, growing stronger hourly, tending to give more permanency to prices, and calculated to render the heavy fluctuations of the last few years less frequent and less destructive. The advance in stocks can be accounted for upon such principles apart from speculation. Speculation has undoubtedly accelerated it. The great abundance of money idle in the Banks has encouraged speculation, and those facilities now in some measure withdrawn is one cause of the falling off which has lately obtained. The speculations in cotton have kept back the crop, and the Sterling bills of the South have come forward slowly. Hence the rise in the rate of Exchange and the temporary call for money upon the paper which the operation in cotton produces. The Banks are about making up the quarterly statements, and are reducing their loans in order to appear in proper condition before the authorities and the community. These causes united have not advanced the rate of money over 4 to 5 per cent. But the effect upon Stocks has been very considerable. The same cause will continue to operate until the 1st of February. After that period the rate of interest must go back again. Speculation will probably revive, and investment go forward. To the domestic there may be added a large foreign demand for Stocks, in which event the sound 5 and 6 per cent. stocks of the country must again take their rank among the highest in the world. The sound State stocks that have fluctuated most are those of Ohio and Kentucky, and yet there are few investments better entitled to the most elevated reputation than these, and few that should command a better price. Ohio has passed through an ordeal of fire, and earned her reputation by a true devotion to her public faith. She has made every sacrifice to keep her honor unsullied, and with singleness of purpose both great political parties have united to save her fame from the slightest shadow of disgrace. As regards Kentucky, the Messages of her Executive and the condition of her finances show that if a man's money is not safe in Kentucky 6 per cents. he should convert it into coin and carry it about his person. There is no other method of investing with safety. In regard to Railroads, they are to be measured by the prospective as well as by the present value. If, for instance, the price of Harlem is 40 per cent. and that price is made from the actual earnings of the Company between the city and its present termination, why should we be surprised to see an advance to 75 if through the enterprise of the owners of the shares the work is extended so as to meet one of the great chains of Railroad which now extend through the whole valley of the Connecticut, and which may within a year or two more connect us with Albany and so through the boundless West?

The Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent, payable on the 1st of February.

At Providence, the following sales of Stocks were made:—20 shares Mechanics' Bank, $51½ to $51¾, par $50; 18 do. National Bank, $63¾, par $60; 26 do. Arcade Bank, $50, par $50; 19 do. Weybosset Bank, $50 to $50½, par $50; 4 do. Phenix Bank, $50½, par $50; 70 do. Blackstone Canal Bank, $25, par $25; 10 do. Eagle Bank, $49½, par $40; 51 do. City Bank, $49½, par $50; 12 do. Commercial Bank, $50½, par $50; 10 do. High Street Bank, $50, par $50; 66 do. Am. Ins. Co. $53½, par $50; $1000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, at 13 per cent. adv.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore is to be held for the purpose of receiving "a full and accurate statement of the Bank, and to enable them to determine upon the policy of placing the institution again in active operation, or winding up without further delay."

A bill has been introduced into the House of Ohio by Mr. Phelps, for the repeal of the present Bank Law, and the establishment of a Banking system like that of the New York Safety Fund system.

The Washington Insurance Company of Cincinnati has declared an annual dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer gives a Report by the Cashier of the condition of the Bank and its Branches—The following is the result in regard to the public: The total liabilities to the public are $2,621,607 53. Total cash means on hand, $1,204,130 34. In amounts due from Banks, Bonds, and Discounts, $3,665,099 98. In addition to this, the Bank holds its Banking House.

Markets... *Carefully reported for The Tribune.*

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

ASHES.—The market is still very quiet and entirely nominal at 4 62½ and 5 12½ for Pots and Pearls.

COTTON.—The advices from the other side have entirely checked operations, and we can hear of nothing done to-day worthy of report. The market is heavy, and some disposition evinced to accept offers which were refused yesterday.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is as yesterday, very quiet and heavy. We notice sales 700 bbls Genesee at 4 75, and some Michigan and Ohio was reported sold at 3d off 4 75. There is but a limited demand. Fancy is now held at $4 a 5 62½. Scratched, Western, is in good demand at 4 44 a 4 37½; fine middling 4 12½; middling 3 50 a 3 62½; ship stuffs 1 75 a 3 25. Southern Scratched is 4 25, with sales. There is a fair demand for Southern descriptions and very moderate supply. Holders are firm at their advanced pretensions. Georgetown and Brandywine are held at 4 87½ a $5. Richmond Country 4 87½ a $5. Sales 1800 bbls 'Haxall' and 'Gallego,' supposed at 5 62½. It is now held at 5 75. Rye Flour is scarce at 3 37½ a 3 50. For Meal there is not much demand at 2 50 a 2 62½ for Jersey and Brandywine. Buckwheat is selling at 3 50 a 4 25 for common and $5 for fancy; bags $2 a 2 12½; half barrels $2 a 2 25. Sales' Gibson's' at $5. Shorts are nominally 11 a 12 cts; Ship Stuffs 14 cts. Bag Meal is very dull at 94 a 112 cts, with some inferior at 87½ cents.

GRAIN.—We hear of nothing farther doing in Wheat. Corn is scarce. We believe there is but a small parcel of Jersey offering. Sales 5200 bushels Southern, to arrive, were made on terms not made public. Last sale 49 cents, weight. New Northern we quote 43 cts, and little offering. Rye is nominal at 62 a 63 cents, with little or none offering. Oats, Northern, are held at 36 a 37 cents, with sales 9000 bushels Canal out of store at 36. We notice small sales at retail at 37½ cents. Southern are 34. Nothing doing in Barley. Black-eyed Peas 1 37½ per bag, with small sales.

WHISKY.—There are very few barrels here, which are held at 25 cents—24½ refused. Drudge is quiet.

SEEDS.—Holders of Clover are steady, and we hear of none offering of consequence; new is held at 11 cents. Rough Flax is wanted, and not plenty. We notice sales 200 to 300 tierces Western at 9 75. Last sale of Clean made public 10 75. Timothy is in more demand at $13 a $14, and 25 tcs and 320 barrels good sold at $14.

PROVISIONS.—The market continues very inactive, and it is difficult to give correct quotations for Pork. New Mess and Prime have sold at 6 75 and 10,75. Old Mess 9 a 9 50; old Prime 7 75. Beef we quote $4 a 4 25 and $6 a 6 25 for Country Prime and Mess, with small sales. City Prime is 4 37½ a 4 50; Mess 6 37½ a 6 50. We notice sales 300 bbls Mess 'Albany' at 6 31½, and 100 tcs Prime, for England, at 17 50. Small sales of new Lard at 6¾ cents. City is held at 7½ a 8. Butter ranges from 6½ to 16 cts, with not a very large stock. The demand is moderate. Cheese is 4½ a 5½, with sales. Sales 20 hhds new Hams at 6½ cents.

TALLOW.—The article is not active. We notice sales 47 bbls at 7 cents, cash.

SALT.—Two cargoes of Turks Island have been sold on terms not made public.

WHALEBONE.—A small lot, 2000 lbs, sold at 61 cents, for home use.

TOBACCO.—We notice a sale of 935 bales Tobacco, 'Cuba,' on private terms.

NAVAL STORES.—The market is very heavy, and sales 500 bbls 'Wilmington' sold at 2 44, and 500 do 'Washington' at 2 25. Spirits are dull at 32 a 33 cents.

MARRIED:

January 15, Mr. THOMAS ARCHER to Miss ROSINA SHAUNTAE, both of this city.

At Baltimore, January 9, Mr. JAMES CORTLAN, Jr. to Miss MARY C., second daughter of Samuel Child, Esq.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., January 1, by the Rev. Mr. Hedges, Chaplain of the post, Capt. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of the 4th U. S. Infantry, to ANNA MARIA J., daughter of S. G. J. De Camp, U. S. Army.

DIED:

January 16, MARY JANE, daughter of Mary and William Angus, aged 4 years, 4 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family and acquaintances of her son and sons-in-law are respectfully invited to attend the funeral This Day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, 48 Vandam-street.

January 16, ELIZABETH DAY, aged 68 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 51 Chrystie-street, This (Wednesday) Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

On Monday morning, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM, a son of Thomas L. and Pobe Henry, Printer, aged 9 years.

The friends of the family are particularly requested to attend his funeral, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 70 Orchard-street.

☞ Trenton papers please copy.

January 12, CHARLOTTE A., eldest daughter of Nathaniel and Charlotte Augusta Hyatt, aged 4 years and 10 months.

At Esopus, Ulster County, January 11, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Appleby, aged 65 years.

At Walden, Orange, County, January 9, Hon. DANIEL B. COOKE, late of Danbury, Ct., in his 75th year.

At Orange, N. J., January 15, WILLIAM PIERSON, aged 65 years.

At Richfield, Otsego County, January 6, at the residence of Dr. Wheeler Palmer, WILLIAM SHED, aged about 15 years—In the death of this boy we are called to witness the uncertainty of life. He arose as usual in the morning; went to the stable to take care of a horse which he had been accustomed to, that was gentle to be used by any person. Shortly after, he was found lying at the bottom of the manger, lifeless, with the horse resting upon him in such a manner that he could not possibly extricate himself. [Otsego Republican.

At Pekin, Ill., December 21, WILLIS G. BARBOUR, aged 28 years. He was a native of Kentucky, and nephew of the late Gov. Barbour, of Virginia, formerly Secretary of War, and also of Judge P. P. Barbour, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, JANUARY 17.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

THE SUN.	THE MOON.	FULL SEA.
Rises..7 21 | Sets..4 57	Morning.... 5 29	Evening....7 0

LATEST DATES.

London.....December 18 | Havre .....December 15
Liverpool.....December 16 | New-Orleans.....January 5

ARRIVED,

Ship Sea, Edwards, from Liverpool, Dec 18. mdze, to Taylor & Merrill. Dec 28, off Tuskar, spoke ship France, Marshall, of Bath, from Charleston.

Swedish bark Fama, Peterson, 80 days from Trapani, salt, to Boorman, Johnston & Co.

Bark Averon, Jordon, 28 days from Mansanilla, Cuba, mahogany, cedar and palm leaf, to order.

Brig Leader, Dearing, 32 days from Rio de Janeiro, coffee, to master. The L is bound to Boston; put in with the loss of sails and on account of head winds.

Brig Galveston, Burr, 16 days from Galveston, Texas, cotton, to Badger & Peck. Left bark Star Republic, waiting a cargo.

Brig Corsair, Atkins, 21 days from the Island of Trinidad, in ballast, to Soule, Whitney & Co.

Swedish brig Flora, Ashtrom, 52 days from Rio Janeiro, coffee, to Suksen, Ivesades & Co.

Brig Oneco, Buller, 21 days from New-Orleans, sugar and molasses, to Havens & Co.

Schr Cosmopolite, Morgan, 5 days from Baltimore, mdze, to J & N Briggs.

Schr Julia & Nancy, Sterling, 9 days from Ocracoke, N C, naval store, to R M Blackwell.

Schr Manchester, Worth, 10 days from Richmond, flour and tobacco, to Allen & Paxon. Sailed