First Evening Edition.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 24.

$5,000 N. Y. & N. H. Rds	93½	5	Erie Railroad		29
1 Long Island River in Mortgage	10	100	do		29
1,000 Hudson Cen. Rds	75	100	do		29
2,000 Michigan Sou. Rds	81½	125	do		29
5,000 N. Indiana Bonds	65	50	do		29
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds	93	100	do		29
5,000 do	93	100	do		29
5 Bank of North America	170	100	do		29
200 Morris Canal	19	100	do		29
250 Florence & Keyport Co.	24	100	do		29
100 do	24	50	do		29
100 do	24	100	Harlem RR		15
100 do	24	50	do		15
200 Florence & K. Joint Stock	4	5	Third av. RR.		81
550 Nicaragua Transit Co.	26½	25	do		81
500 do	27	100	Nor. & Wor. R R.		60
200 do	27	100	do		60
100 do	27	50	do		60
1000 do	28	25	do		60
500 do	28	100	Reading R R		72½
500 do	28	100	do		72½
100 do	28	100	do		72½
100 do	28	100	do		72½
200 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	110	100	do		72½
100 do	108	50	do		72½
50 Cumberland Coal Co.	35	100	do		72½
15 do	39	50	do		72½
200 do	35	100	do		72½
300 do	35	250	do		72½
100 do	35	50	Hudson River R. R.		60
100 Parker Vein Coal Co.	10	50	do		60
50 do	10	150	do		60
250 do	8	50	do		60
400 do	9	50	N. York & N. Haven RR.		162
50 Gold Hill Mine	2	9	Cleve. C. & Cin. RR.		125
25 Brunswick City Land Co.	5	54	New-York Central RR.		115
100 North Carolina Cop'r	5½	50	do		59.114
100 do	4½	50	do		59.114
50 Cleve & Pittsburg RR.	58	14	do		59.114
115 Cleveland & Toledo RR.	92	100	Michigan Central RR.		108

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24—2 P. M.

ASHES—The market is steady for Pots at 65 50 and Pearls at $5 56.

COTTON—There is no variation in the staple to note.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is a fair demand for Western and State Flour for export to the continent and there is little offering. Prices are 6¼c better. The better grades are in request at improved prices.

Canadian is buoyant sales of 2,000 bbls. at $7 12. The sales of Western Canal are 8,000 bbls. at $7 18@$7 25 for common to straight State and $7 25@$7 37 for common to good Ohio and mixed to fancy Michigan and common to good Ohio.

Southern Flour is buoyant and in fair demand, in part to arrive; sales of 4,800 bbls. at $7 25@$7 37, for mixed to straight brands Baltimore and Indiana; in the sales are 1,000 bbls. fancy, for delivery first ten days in January, at $7 62½. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 12@$5 25. Fine Corn Meal is inactive at $3 62½ for Jersey.

GRAIN—Our Wheat market is unsettled and quite buoyant, and prices are 2c better; the demand good for export; sales 17,100 bush. white Canadian at $1 70 delivered, and $1 75 in store for good; 8,400 bush. red Western at $1 61½@$1 65; 600 bush. mixed at $1 70, and 13,300 bush. white Southern good to prime at $1 77@$1 80.

Rye is unchanged; sales 3,400 bush. River at $1 08 afloat, and $1 10 delivered. Oats are firm at 49@52c. for State and Western. Corn is depressed, and prices are 2@3c. easier; sales 27,000 bush at 72@74c. for Southern white and yellow; 78@80c. for Western mixed, and 80@81 for round yellow, closing nominal.

WHISKY—The market is lower and the demand moderate; sales 350 bbls. at 27c. for Jersey, and 28c. for Prison.

PROVISIONS—A limited demand for Pork at $13 25@$13 31 for mess, and $11 for prime. Beef is firm at $8 50@$11 for Country mess, and $13 50 for repacked Chicago. Lard, Butter and Cheese firm.

THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 24—11 A. M.

The steamship "America" is just signalized, and will reach her dock about two o'clock, in time for the mails for New York and the South to go on by the afternoon train. She has experienced a violent gale all night.

THE TURKISH WAR.

PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec 6, 1853.

The Czar having been surprised by the Turkish declaration of war, while he was not yet prepared for the campaign, the great thing for him was to get a respite till spring. His forces on the Danube and in Asia have been worsted, and the reenforcements of which we have heard so much in the telegraphic dispatches, have not yet arrived at the seat of war. Day after day we were informed that Osten-Sacken's corps had crossed the Pruth; but day after day we are again informed that this mythical corps has not yet made its appearance in Jassy. In the mean while the English Embassador in Constantinople does every thing he can to restrain Omer Pasha from active operations; the combined fleet remains in the Sea of Marmora and does not give any assistance to Turkey; and Lord Aberdeen sends every fortnight a new scheme of arrangement to the Porte. But should even the English ministry be silly enough to think that an arrangement favorable for Turkey, and which will arrest Russia's progress can be made, the Sultan and his advisers are shrewd enough to know that these negotiations will turn out to be in the Russian interest, enabling the Czar to collect troops and to be better prepared for the campaign in the spring. With becoming politeness this view has been expressed to the new French Embassador Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers by Abd-ul-Mejid himself. The Sultan could not refrain from observing how strange it was that the fleets of the allied powers had not yet entered the Black Sea, and that Turkey had not received any other support from England and France than such advice as delivered the Principalities and their resources, troops and artillery, into the hands of Russia.

The conduct of Austria as regards Servia has led nearly to a rupture at Constantinople, the Austrians openly stating that they shall support Servia in keeping strict neutrality, though it is most unbecoming a province, and will be soon chastised unless Prince Alexander gives up his very dangerous reliance on Austria. Baron Brück is said to have been recalled on account of these difficulties; and is to be replaced by Baron Prokesh, late Embassador at Athens, Berlin, and Frankfort. But Baron Prokesh is known as an enemy of England and of Turkey, and the champion of a Greek Byzantine Empire. Only a few days ago we read his curious political schemes in the Frankfort *Gazette*, which openly expressed his conviction that Turkey is doomed and must soon disappear from the map of Europe. And such a man is to be sent to Constantinople as the representative of a power which professes to be in amity with the Porte! Yet Lord Aberdeen does not lose courage, but is still persuaded that Austria is Anti-Russian, and good English, and must back his utopian schemes for arranging the Eastern question. Of course she does, but only to give time to the Czar for a concentration of all his forces.

To-days *Times* is again full of hope of peace and of a settlement in the interest of the stock-jobbers and Mammon-worshipers. We do not know the exact terms of this new scheme—which is again to be the last; we are only informed that the Vienna Cabinet has given its assent to it; we may therefore infer that it is a new attempt to enforce the Russian claims under the cover of an alleged desire to maintain the independence and integrity of Turkey. Lord Aberdeen is still in the hope that the Turkish defeat, upon which he has founded all his plans, will at last happen, and just in time to make his proposal acceptable. But until now all the engagements have turned in favor of the Turks. Lord Clarendon does not seem to be of the same opinion, for last week he gave leave of absence and recommendations to eight English superior officers on half-pay to enter the Turkish service. They start to-morrow.

Lord Palmerston likewise sees that a general war is inevitable and that the refugees may soon be needed, yet his inclinations are all with the aristocratic and Panslavist party of the Polish Prince Czartoryski. He favors the views of that party, which, in order to steal a march upon Kossuth, has already gone to Constantinople, and got four Generals employed in the Turkish service, viz., Czajkovski, (Sadyk Pasha,) Count Ladislas Zamoyski, the nephew of Prince Czartoryski; Bistranowski, who in 1848 fought in the army of Jellachich against Hungary and in 1849 with the Hungarians against Austria and Jellachich; and a fourth, whose name has not yet transpired, probably the Hungarian General Kluke, who has lately become attached to Prince Czartoryski's views. All these Generals are to proceed to Asia, since three of them were originally Austrian subjects, and Lord Redcliffe advises the Porte not to give offence to Austria.

The Emperor of France takes a more serious view of the matter than the English Cabinet and extensive preparations are making to enable him to send at once a corps of 20,000 to 30,000 picked troops to Varna in aid of Turkey. He is as warlike as the Queen of England is averse to war. Napoleon has watched with distrust the movements of the royal Belgian family ever since the Fusion of the two branches of the French Bourbons, which, by the by, has not yet got the full approval of the Duchess of Orleans. This lady pleads the approaching majority of her son, the Count de Paris, who in three years will be of age—French Princes become so at seventeen,—and whose interests she cannot compromise.

A letter from Brussels, dated Friday, says:

"Considerable sensation was produced in political circles by the recent sudden arrival in Brussels of the Duke of Brabant from England, to which country he again proceeded, after staying a few days in Belgium. Many rumors were soon current, and much speculation was afloat. The impression in well informed circles is either that the Prince was commissioned to make important notifications to his royal father respecting the apprehensions entertained in England regarding the dubious conduct of Austria, with the Imperial family of which his Royal Highness is closely related by his recent matrimonial alliance; or that the King, his father, is compromised in the Frohsdorf Bourbon Fusion affair, and that Louis Napoleon has taken some steps indicating his displeasure thereat. Not a little importance is attached to the departure of one of the Duke's aides-de-camp for Germany."

The religious question here in England keeps men's minds in agitation. Lord Palmerston lately took a bold step against Puseyism, by refusing to advise the Queen to issue a "*Queen's Letter*" for the Society for propagating the Gospel, which is Puseyite to the core. He yielded at last to the solicitations of Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Newcastle, but only for the present year, as it would be unjust so abruptly to cut off the revenues of the Society; but it has been openly declared that this is to be the last Queen's Letter to be granted. *The Record* gives the best and clearest recapitulation of these facts, which have made an uncommon sensation.

The Grand Duke of Baden is in a fix in his quarrel with the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Friburg. He is too much an absolutist to find support with his people in that struggle, and without it he will have to retract and to apologise, as the Roman Catholic clergy never yield to open force.

A. P. C.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE COURTS—*January Terms.*—To-day is the last day for filing notes of issue for trial term, Superior Court.

A new Calendar is to be made up in the Circuit Court for January. Notes of issue must be filed on or before Wednesday, 28th inst., and the same as to the Court of Common Pleas. Causes on this present Calendar for those Courts intended for the January Calendars, and new causes, must be noticed. Causes passed and new causes, after January, will be placed at the foot of the Calendar for succeeding term, &c.

Wednesday, 28th, is also the last day for filing notes of issue for January in the Special Term of the Supreme Court for trials and arguments. After Jan. 2 the Clerk will commence receiving notes of issue for the Saturday Motion Calendar of that Court.

THE NINTH WARD RIOT.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—*Friday*—Before Recorder TILLOU—EIGHTH DAY.

TRIAL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, FOR RIOT ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1853.

The Court opened this morning, at 10½ o'clock. The District-Attorney stated that before the summing up, he would call the attention of the counsel for the defendants to the law of riot, and then read authorities which laid down the law of riot in the, that even where parties set out for an innocent object, that if they afterwards joined in order to carry out any one project, that that moment their so combining made a riot.

Mr. McKeon then rose and said:

GENTLEMEN: Let me offer you my thanks for listening with so much patience to the defense in this case and congratulate you that the close of your labors is so near. I will promise you, if you will remain with your seats, I will indulge in no exciting remarks, but present the case to you merely as one of riot as it is here charged in the indictment against the accused. You will receive the law from the Court, but if you are of a contrary opinion to his you are at liberty to differ with the Court, for you are judges of the law and of the fact. While I say this, I say you should pay respectable attention to the law as it may be laid down by the Court. In civil cases you are not at liberty to differ from the Court, but in criminal cases you have reserved to you that privilege, and I will ask the Court to charge that in this case there was no riot. He then quoted several authorities to prove that organization for a common purpose was not necessarily a riot, such as self-defense, &c., and, that if persons were in a public place and that a breach of the peace happened unexpectedly, the occurrence would then be only an affray and not a riot—and the law made a distinction between these two, riot and affray, for the indictment for both offenses as laid down in the books are different, and it makes a great difference to the officers which of these offenses has in this case been committed. For it is laid down that no officer can arrest without a warrant, or a magistrate, unless when he himself has seen and witnessed the occurrence. The counsel referred to the case of the fugitive slave riot in Pennsylvania where the parties engaged were indicted for treason but found guilty of riot only. He alluded to the riot in Charlestown, where the object of the native rioters was to destroy the convents; the Kensington riot, where the object was to burn the Catholic churches, and the Astor-place riots where the object was to destroy the opera house; to the Lord George Gordon riots in London, where the object was to compel the Legislature to legislate in a particular manner. In all these riots there was an object, but in this present case there was no object—not to beat the driver, for none of the parties who struck him were on trial. He would next contend that the procession had a perfect right to the street, not an exclusive right, for no one had; and if any one claimed this right, and in attempting to secure it for himself exclusively, he would trespass on the privilege of others, and he might find himself in the wrong, in such a crowded thoroughfare as Broadway, if he persisted in crushing the crowd he would meet out of his way, he might get knocked down. In this world, we must pass through life without standing on each others toes.

In this case, however, there seemed to be no object. It could not be to maltreat the driver, for none of those who really did strike him were on trial; and besides, it was in evidence that the people were the people to arrest him. They surely was no offense against the laws as the officers are empowered by the laws to arrest if a wrong has been committed. The case for the prosecution will be that the accused were the persons who committed the first assault; but the evidence goes to contradict this, for the first blow that was struck was by a man who came up in his shirt sleeves and struck one of the Society. It seems rather extraordinary that this Abingdon square should be so fruitful in producing this sort of collisions. For in 1824 a riot occurred in this very place in which were engaged on one side Emmet and Jackson, and on the other the father of our own David Graham. He (Mr. McKeon) would contend that the stage driver was the first assailant, who drove tauntingly and insultingly through the processions and damned the Irish; and if there were a Native American procession now, or a procession of the Protestant Association, and that if an Irish stage driver attempted to pass through the streets any and every time they thought proper, and then to be treated to a procession of the Hibernians, or Americans he is a base man and not worthy of the privileges of an American citizen who would attempt to interfere with them. After the stopping of the driver the Hibernians were interfered with by persons whom some here called citizens, but he would call rowdies. They attacked them right and left, and when they could not succeed in their object themselves, they dispatched a messenger to the police office. The police at their bidding came running down, rushed into the middle of the crowd, laid about them with their clubs, demolished the poor defenseless creatures who were to be seen flying for their lives in every direction, and created a most brutal assault. While this brutal assault was being committed on these men the cries of "Kill the d——d Catholics!" "Go into the Irish sons of b——s!" were heard on all sides; and this too from policemen! If the police are employed and appointed for killing and murdering the native Catholic and adopted citizen, it is well it ought to be known. If such be the case, these men receive $600 or $1,600 a year, but it has been thought it was for protecting the citizens they received it. If they, however, considered that it was to insult and kill and murder, they might find they were mistaken, for there was a quiet power in the people which would protect the native-born Catholic as also the adopted citizen, and which would unmistakably rebuke such conduct, and would tell them that their pay, which came out of the hard earnings of these poor men, was given them in order that they should protect and not injure and assault the people. The force is now under a more regular and nearly military organization, and I am determined to see it raise itself in the popular estimation. I desire the police to be such a force that each man would feel a pride in doing his duty, and that if any of them disgraced the body that all would feel he was no fit companion for them. I would they were such as that I could feel the same as I did in the streets of London, when in England, that when I met a policeman I was safe, for in him I felt I had a guardian and a protector. If the officers of this City act in future as they have acted on this occasion, their moral influence will be lost; the people will fear and detest them—yes, and execrate them as much as the armed myrmidons of Eastern despots. When this slight difficulty with the stage-driver occurred the members of the Society were immediately set upon by a set of men who had congregated about these engine houses, who are generally bent on mischief and were ready for a fight; and if against the Irish so much the better, and the more welcome. I will say that I do believe that this whole difficulty has been caused by the rowdies who attacked the members of the Society. It is, I am sorry to say, a deep disgrace to this City that rowdyism so much prevails among us. I am not prepared to say what has given it vitality, or how it can be staid or exterminated, but I do believe that the connection of rowdyism with politics has served to make the former powerful by the latter screening ruffians from deserved punishment. The organization of our political parties is such that these sort of men are made useful at elections and these prominent politicians who desire to secure their services are sure to use all their influence to protect them from the consequences of their evil deeds. They then become hold in majesty; care neither for whom they insult, injure or assault. I have gone to Tammany Hall myself at the invitation of a Committee of my fellow citizens to address a public meeting, and I was prevented from speaking there by a person whom, when District-Attorney, I prosecuted on a charge of murder. Passing by Broadway House on a night of a political meeting, I saw as one of the chief managers—the first among the magnates—a man I had tried for subornation of perjury. During the period I held the position my learned friend occupies, I had a person indicted for a grievous assault; he was found guilty, and an Alderman of your City came to me and asked me to be easy with him. I scouted him. But this very Alderman went on the Bench the day this man was to be sentenced, and without hearing a tithe of the evidence, or knowing anything of the case, got the rowdy off on a fine of twenty-five dollars. As a citizen I say I want protection against such men. During the last term how many cases of murder and assaults with intent to kill have we had on the criminal calendar of our city. This is the result of the great prevalence of the spirit of rowdyism. Is there no Lecture that there were a union of sentiment and of action among the rowdies and the Police and that if it were not for the attack on the Society of those men whom some call citizens, but who are ruffians in reality, this difficulty would never have occurred. Mr McKeon then went on to state that whatever the Hibernians had done they had done in self-defense, and were exercising a legal, a just and natural right. He contended that there was no evidence against Officer Kelly, and that some of the witnesses had been identified by the very officers fetched from the police office in order to give their testimony, etc., which he said, went to show that no some but the Hibernians were injured it was a strong proof that they were not guilty aggressors. He concluded by apologizing for occupying so much time, and expressing a hope that the Jury would sympathize with those poor men rather than with their prosecutors.

Mr. Blunt then rose and said: If I had any doubts in this case, or had I not satisfied that the evidence made it my duty to leave it therefore you darkness, I would refrain from the slightest remark. If there was any lingering doubt on my mind of the guilt of the accused I would not say one word for a conviction. My part is easy—I am free from all prejudices and passions, and I intend to make to you a fair and impartial statement of the case as become a public prosecutor. The learned counsel alluded in his opening remarks that he would not appeal to your prejudices or to anything that would be calculated to excite or to increase the prejudices to which this case has given rise. He (Mr. Blunt) hoped he should be rendered the last prosecutor, gentlemen, will judge. Whatever come may have been the origin of the transaction, the results are now undergoing Judicial investigation. The only the remarks the counsel has thought proper to address to you, I delighted and calculated to inflame passions and prejudices and give rise to feelings which did not before exist. I shall not follow him. I have no regard for the prosecutors, I have not, nor where is their birth-place, under every circumstance I will fearlessly discharge my duty. Let this trial result in a conviction or in the acquittal of the accused, I shall bear the verdict with the most perfect indifference. The majesty of the law however must be vindicated; the unbridled license of passion restrained, and the public peace preserved. I care not whether the prosecution come from one quarter or from another quarter he may. I will always stand free for an impartial vindication of the law. The learned counsel in his opening remarks surprised me by making a statement to the Jury which he told them was law, just in which a student of three months' standing could have contradicted him, and told him it was not the law. He told the Jury that in criminal cases they were judges of the law and of the fact, but the Jury are not judges of law in criminal cases than they are in civil. There is one class of cases in which this knowledge is conceded to them by the amended Constitution of the State—and as it is an isolated case in point, it goes to refute this strange assertion that the Jury are judges of the law as well as of the fact, and that is in case of libel. Even in some cases of this description there remains as yet stamped on them the old common law principle that the greater the truth the greater the libel. In criminal cases the accused stand no further than proving the truth of an alleged charge, he must prove to the satisfaction of the Court and Jury that he published the article from good motives. Take a case—suppose a person is afflicted with some disease which would, if known, render him an unfit companion for those who were in the habit of associating with him—would it be just to publish to the world the misfortune with which the disease had afflicted him—would it be just? No its very truth would be the greatest libel and does ye the severer punishment.

Mr. McKeon—Suppose the Jury chose to acquit, could you reverse the verdict or get a new trial, and if not, how can you say that the Jury are not judges of the law?

Mr Blunt—If the Jury go in direct opposition to the Court if they disregard its instructions, they can give a verdict against the law, and there is no power to control them. I think differently from the course which no American Jury will take, for if they do, they commit perjury. A case where a Jury in this State thought proper to disregard the instructions of the judge was brought before the Supreme Court in order to have a new trial, and though the Court decided according to the well-known maxim, that says no man shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense, refused the application, yet they accompanied their decision with an expression of deep regret that there could be found a county in the United States in which twelve men could be found, who would be so neglectful of the duties they owed themselves and fellow-men. It is an old cale trick that of asking a verdict at the hands of honest, intelligent men by telling them they are judges of the law as well as of the fact, when they must know themselves that it cannot be so, and that they cannot know the law so well as the presiding officer of the Court who has spent a life time in learning how to explain it—who must know its mysteries as a science, what it ought still to be, and not a trade, as it now is, of three months' learning, in which the oldest student is still young. You are to have the law explained to you by the Court, and if the Court errs there can be exceptions taken to his decision, and it will, if wrong, be reversed; but if you decide illegally, there is no appeal from a verdict, and this very reasonable law proves that you should be cautious in the decision you come to. The learned counsel here explained the law of riot, tumultuous assemblage and assault at length, and read several authorities to support his views and commented that the evidence in the case bore not the charge of riot against the accused. He said that there was no doubt but to honor the day by a public procession in their own way; a destinctive one to be sure; yet they had a perfect right to do so. I would, however, that all distinctions of country and race were abolished here, and that they would all be merged in the proud distinction of an American citizen. But no matter; no procession can wantonly interrupt the regular transit of our public thoroughfares; they are bound to give us as well as to take and to exercise a special forbearance, and take care that while claiming privileges for themselves they do not trench on those of others. This body went out, however, determined not to allow their ranks to be interfered with, and in the wanton exercise of a power—the little brief authority conferred on them by their fellow-members—they got into a collision, and have brought themselves into difficulty, and now, on their own heads must reset the consequences of their acts. I cannot, however, think that if they were in their right senses that they would have acted as they have done, and if we believe the evidence of officer Roach some of them exhibited symptoms of something besides bodily fatigue after a long march. The learned counsel then went on to state the law respecting the duty of police and citizens in case of a tumultuous assemblage or an assault; and contended that all citizens had a power of arrest without procuring a warrant in such cases, and that if called on by the Police they were as guilty as the participants in any disturbance. He vindicated the character of officer Roach, who had been spoken of in terms which had been applied to them, and said that the Jury saw some of them on the stand, and they could not be characterized as such. With respect to the breaking of the banner he said he could not nor would not justify it; but then he did not believe that the device on it was a proper one. He did not want to have Washington, "our own" Washington mixed up with the patriots of other countries—to whom he was as superior as Mount Blanc is to the pigmy hillock. Your O'Connell, and your Irish and other patriots may be very good and proper for their own country, but they have no business to be mixed up with our institutions, and though he respected all who advocated free institutions and endeavored to assist in the liberation of the human race, the distinguishing superiority of America left it far above all companionship with the patriots of other countries. He would be happy to see the oppressed of other nations come here, and see them shake off the down under the protecting ægis of the American Constitution from him they should always have a welcome, but yet; he would say that there were many of them admitted to the high privileges of American citizenship without knowing or appreciating the honors the privilege conferred, or knowing a single of its duties or responsibilities. He (Mr. McKeon) was in some measure the fault of some of the Jurors who had the power of recommending or introducing to those privileges, and he saw many persons who would spend whole days fighting about a small sum of dollars and cents and go next day and have the power of American citizenship conferred on five hundred persons who knew nothing of its duties, and would probably abuse its privileges. He did not desire to see Irish citizens, German citizens or French citizens; that at elections or other times they should be appealed to and their prejudices excited because of having been born in this or that country; he wanted all to be American citizens and act as such. He said he trusted that religious strife or sectarian animosities would never arise in this country, for if they did they would be imparted and hurl forth the glory of the Republic would be impaired and destroyed, and if the remarkable intelligence and the innate force of character which their institutions save them, were not able to keep down this hydra of religious strife, then neither the Government nor institutions were worth preserving. He concluded by saying that he would not ask for a verdict if he did not consider the parties guilty.

Mr. McKeon then asked the Recorder to charge as follows:

First, That if the Jury find that the persons engaged in the disturbance had no common object, that they are not rioters.

Second, That if the Jury believe the society was, after the stage was driven off, attacked by parties, they had a right to defend themselves.

Third, That if the Jury believe the police force used more force than was necessary to remove their prisoners and preserve the peace, they become assailants and trespassers, and the society had a right to resist such violence.

Fourth, Under the indictment for riot, the Jury may find the defendant guilty of assault and battery, or of assault only.

Mr. Blunt vindicated the police, and contended that they did nothing but their duty, and that the entire community should regard and respect them for the course they adopted.

The Recorder then rose and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The case which you have in charge, though nominally a misdemeanor, yet in the very nature and from the circumstances connected with it, it assumes a degree of great gravity and requires at your hands a most careful and conscient examination. If ever there was a case, a trial requiring impartial men—a trial demanding impartial men, whose minds are not impressed with bias or prejudice, or prepossession of any kind—it is this case. Unfortunately there seems to be mingled with it, I am willing to suppose inevitably, more or less feelings and expressions which naturally fall from counsel in the good cause in which they are ostensibly conducted, but which may and which may assume an appearance of a tone of inflammatory character. I do not mean that more has been said in this case than is generally and reasonably drawn from the case in the course of controversy. Nevertheless it is important for me to admonish you in regard to this case, that in the consideration of it you must take care that no prepossession, no prejudice or bias of any kind sways you or has any influence on your minds—that you allow no extraneous circumstances or no extraneous affairs connected with it to have a bearing on your verdict, but that you will deal strictly, and only with the case—with the testimony and the proof that has been placed before you. There has been much said in reference to the various classes of our citizens. It is of the highest importance—indeed, of vital importance to our institutions—that more particularly in the judicial branch—that no, not a single thought should occupy the minds of the Courts and Jurors when persons come before them in reference to any distinctive class of citizens. There is but one class of citizens, and that is the American citizen—whether they become so by adoption, according to the laws, or whether they be native born, makes no difference. In either case they are entitled to the same justice and the same rights—to the same consideration and the same careful examination in cases which may come before them. It is also of the utmost importance that you should not look to the color or creed of the persons who come before you, for in this—that there is no distinction in this respect—consists the superior excellence of your Constitution and laws. Riots often arise from trifling causes; but once they occur, and that they are allowed to come to any height, no man can tell the end of them—they spread disaster and other evil in destructive conflagrations, producing death and homicide. He stated, that to review the evidence in detail would be a superhuman task, and he could only refer to the most most prominent features in the case. The Recorder then reviewed the principal circumstances of the case, and after calling on them to dismiss all prejudices, stated he would leave the entire matter in their hand to decide on as their best judgment would dictate.

The Jury then retired to their room to consult. Judge Beebe had been in court for some time, and as the Recorder had an engagement the counsel on both sides agreed that Judge Beebe should receive the verdict in his stead. After a consultation of about two hours the jury returned into court and handed in the following verdict:

John Christal, guilty; Thomas Brady, guilty; Patrick Waters, guilty; John Laverty, guilty; John Paterson, guilty; Thomas Traynor, guilty; Peter Thornton, guilty; Charles Burns, guilty; James Renahan, guilty; Anthony McGuade, guilty; Patrick Nolan, guilty; Edward Murray, guilty; John Traynor, guilty; John Kelly, not guilty, but censured for his conduct. On the verdict being returned, Judge Beebe stated that when taking the place of the Recorder he had asked him what would be done with the prisoners in case they were found guilty, and he stated to him (Judge Beebe) that they were under $3,000 bail, and that would be sufficient to secure their appearance when called on, and that he would not pass sentence until next term. Mr. Blunt stated that he would move for judgment on Tuesday the 3d of January. Mr. Jackson asked till the Saturday following. Judge Beebe stated the Counsel could settle that matter with the Recorder, and the parties were directed to be present in Court on Tuesday the 3d of January, 1854. The Court then adjourned.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Before Commissioner NELSON.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

Argument in the case of Alex. Holbronn, claimed by the British Government on a charge of forgery already referred to, was presented by Mr. Busteed, this forenoon on part of defense, who contended that sufficient proof had not been made out either under the law of Congress relating to the treaty, or the laws of New-York, to hold the prisoner. Mr. Whiting, on the other side, will reply.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge EMMET.

Moses H. Grinnell against Henry Robinson.

To recover damages for alleged wrong representation as to the condition of a vessel bought for a pilot boat. This case was withdrawn from the Jury.

Before Judge OAKLEY.

Stacy and Dollin agt. John Graham.

To recover $1,493 07, alleged to have been handed to Capt. Graham, at Rio, by Capt. Adams, the said sum being the proceeds of a sale of brig Venus, belonging to plaintiffs, condemned at Rio as unseaworthy, and sold by Capt. Adams, her master.

In defense, it was said that Capt. Adams being out of money at Rio, applied to Capt. G for a loan, on the security of said fund, which was at that time in the hands of Maxwell, Wright & Co., of Rio; that Capt. G. accordingly loaned Capt. A. 650 milreas; and, in addition, chartered to him a vessel to take a cargo to San Francisco, for which Capt. A. was to pay $100 a month; and after the delivery of the cargo the vessel was to be sailed on the joint account of Capts. A. and G. It is claimed, in defense, that the sum in question is due to Capt. G., and he did not know plaintiffs in the transaction at the time of receiving it, nor did he receive it to bring to them. The Court, in its charge, considered that as Capt. G had loaned the 650 milreas to Capt. A. on the security of the fund, he is entitled to be paid out of it; but that if the fund belonged to plaintiffs they cannot

CHAMBERS—On Friday, the 23d inst., after a short and severe illness, Mrs. Ann Chambers, in the 70th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her daughter, Mrs. M. Fleming, and of her grandson, Joseph A. Sterling, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 34 Perry-st., without further invitation.

GRAY—Yesterday morning, Mary E., only daughter of John and Hannah Gray, aged 5 years 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this Saturday afternoon, at 2o'clock, from the house of her parents, No. 25 Dominick-st.

GRIFFITHS—On Wednesday evening, 21st inst., Mr. John Griffiths, in his 58th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, at 1 P. M., this day, Saturday, from his late residence, No. 89 Henry-st.

PECK—In Flushing, L. I., suddenly, on the morning of the 22d inst., Jane M., wife of Hamilton Peck, and daughter of Daniel Morgan, of this City, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Flushing Pavilion, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The steamboat Enoch Dean leaves foot of Fulton Market-slip, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 2 o'clock P. M.

RICHARDS—Dec 19, in Neponset, Mass., of consumption, Mrs. Eunice G. Richards, wife of the Rev. Humphry Richards, in the 34th year of her age.

TOWNSEND—On Thursday evening, of disease of the heart, Isaac Townsend, Esq., in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 130 Madison-st., Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to the family cemetery, Sands Point, Long Island.

MARRIED.

DILLON—DI SBY—On Wednesday, Dec 21, by the Rev. S. P. Parker, at St. Mary's Church, Fishkeeville, S. I., Robert Dillon, of New-York, to Harriet Amanda, second daughter of John J. Disney.

SCOTT—BLOOMER—In Ovid, Dec. 13, Mr. George W. Scott, of Sacramento City, California, to Miss Augusta, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Bloomer.

DIED.

BINGHAM—On Wednesday evening, 21st inst., Cornelia H., wife of Jos. W. Bingham, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her father, Wm. H. Fails, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 11 West 11th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BRUSH—At Smithtown, L. I., on the 22d inst., Benjamin H. Brush, of consumption, in the 36th year of his age.

His funeral will take place to-morrow, at the residence of his father, Joshua Brush.

CHAMBERS—On Friday, the 23d inst., after a short and severe illness, Mrs. Ann Chambers, in the 70th year of her age.

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COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec 23.

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 N. Y. Central R.R. Bds	93	200	Cumberland Coal Co.	35½	35½
7,000 Ill. Central R.R. Bonds	90	300	do		35½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	75 87	200	do		35½
25 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	104	100	do		35½
50 Penn. & Lehigh Zinc	5	100	Parker Vein Coal Co.		7½
500 New-Creek Coal Co.	2	350	Erie Railroad	29	29½
100 Harlem Railroad	56½	150	do		29
500 do	56 57	500	do		29
300 Nicaragua Transit Co.	26 27	50	do		29
300 do	27	50	do		29
50 do	25	50	Michigan Central R.R.		108
200 do	26 27	50	Madison & Ind. Railroad		70
100 do	26 27	25	Cleve., C. & Cin. R.R.		121
100 do	26 27	100	Cleveland & Toledo R.R.		91
100 do	26 29	25	Stonington Railroad		65
300 do	26 28				

MINING BOARD.

500 N. C. Copper Co. 4½ | 100 American Zinc 3

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.....FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

Reported for The N. Y. Tribune by Messrs. FRY & THOMAS.

First Board—$1,200 Penn. 5s '55, 90; $1,500 do., 4 cents., 90; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, cash, 90½; $4,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 92; 22 Union Canal, 55wn, 14; 40 do., 14; 2 do., 14½; 53 Morris Canal, 55wn, 15½; 25 do., b5 15½;