The Broadway Bank has declared a dividend of 5 ℘ cent from the profits of the current six months, payable Jan. 2. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℘ cent, payable on and after Jan. 2. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund of this State, who are now advertising for proposals for a loan of $1,200,000, the principal reimbursable Oct. 1, 1864, have changed the rates of interest from 6 to 7 ℘ cent. The bids will be opened on the 26th of December.

Domestic Exchanges are rather better. On Baltimore the rate has improved to 2¾ ℘ cent, and on Philadelphia to 1⅞@2 ℘ cent. On Boston, we now being a debtor city, bills are selling at ¼@½ ℘ cent discount. In Land Warrants there is nothing doing, and the quotations are nominally 50 to 75 cents ℘ acre. Treasury Notes are very inactive, at about 2½ ℘ cent discount for Custom-House purposes. The street is very much at sea in regard to the rate at which the new notes will be taken. The guesses vary from 12 down to 7 ℘ cent. The parties who usually bid on Government loans do not appear disposed to put in bids for this, even at high rates of interest. Annexed is the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 18, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 28th December inst., for the issue of any portion or the whole of five millions of dollars in Treasury Notes, in exchange for gold coin of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, or St. Louis, within five days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes and for other purposes," approved Dec. 17, 1860.

Such Treasury Notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall offer to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, and the Treasury Notes will carry such rate of interest from the date of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half, or three-fourths of one per centum. One per cent upon the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals vary from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed and inscribed on the outside "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened and awarded at this Department at twelve o'clock noon on the said 28th of December.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, Secretary of the Treasury.

A private dispatch from New-Orleans quotes Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼ per cent discount. This rate, if it continues, will attract gold again from the North. About $450,000 has been sent from here in the last two days. The specie line of the banks, however, continues to increase, strengthened as it is by the large arrivals from Europe and considerable parcels from the West, on account of the State interest of Illinois and Missouri.

The Atlantic brings about $850,000 in gold, a portion of which is from Paris, showing that we are to receive specie from the Continent as well as from England. After the Persia, now nearly due, there may be a little check in the specie movement, but it will soon after recommence under large orders which went out from this side. The estimate of well-informed parties is that the aggregate receipts here will reach £2,000,0000, and may exceed it. The following is the Atlantic specie list:

From England.		From England.	
August Belmont	£70,000	Seyton & Wainwright	£10,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	5,000	F. L. Brunner & Co.	4,000
Dollner, Potter & Co.	700	H. A. Johnson & Co.	1,000
Howland & Aspinwall	5,000	Hennings & Gosling	4,700
Winans & Medsy	250		
Souter & Wierum	1,000	Total	£149,450
Wakeman, Dimon & Co.	2,400	From Havre.	
A. A. Frazer & Co.	1,400	Schuchardt & Gebhard	$90,000
Samuel Colt	10,000	Kunkelmann & Strecker	6,000
Chas. Thomson	1,000	De Rham & Co.	8,000
Kessler & Co.	10,000	B. Behrend & Co.	1,060
F. Spring	1,000	J. H. Burgy & Co.	8,900
L. von Hoffman & Co.	10,000		
E. Caylus, de Ruyter & Co.	12,000	Total	$113,960

The Mint now has on deposit for coinage over three millions of dollars in gold, about a month's work. This will be increased faster than it can be worked up, unless Congress should pass a law making foreign coins a legal tender. The saving of the charge for coinage, ½ ℘ cent, and of a month's interest, while at the Mint, would make such a law quite a boon to specie importers. As the occasion, however, is but temporary, we presume Congress will hesitate before disturbing the settled policy of the Government to meet the present extraordinary circumstances.

The produce markets are improving under the more favorable advices and orders from the other side. Flour is again 10c. ℘ bbl. better, and grain has also advanced. Cotton is in fair demand and firm at the improvement lef re quoted.

The business of the Clearing-House to-day was $17,012,000.

In the open market for paper the appearances are a trifle more favorable. First-class names are somewhat more easily passed, and in some cases at a little concession in rates in favor of the seller. The change, however is scarcely quotable. On demand money is abundant at 6@7 ℘ cent.

The Commercial has discovered that the 4th of January prox., appointed as Fast by the President, is a legal holiday. The act in relation to holidays, says:

SECTION 1. The following days, viz: The first of January, commonly called New-Year's Day, the 4th day of July, the 25th of December, commonly called Christmas Day, and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State, or the President of the United States, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall for all purposes whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered, as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

The experiment, recently tried by our Banks, of expanding instead of contracting loans in a period of panic, has been attended by a success so complete that but few will now doubt the wisdom of the movement, although at the start there were many misgivings as to the prudence of such banking. In our judgment there has not been a more intelligent and opportune measure adopted by our Banks in the financial history of the country—although it is a policy which directly opposes the notions of fossil bankers, and overthrows the bullion theories of some of our modern political economists. The principle inaugurated by this bold measure is founded upon a simple business rule, viz: that panic is intensified and increased by continued contraction, while it is either dispelled or mitigated by expansion. The Banks, owing their very existence to the credit system, cannot clog the wheels of that system without finally stopping the machinery, and their own movements at the same time. Thus, when the political troubles of the present time gave the first panic impulse, and distrust began to spread, the Banks clinging to old notions, followed it by a sharp contraction. This, practically, was to demand of business men the collection of debts throughout the country, in a period of time entirely inadequate for the purpose. The effect was electric—everybody wanted money at once, and nobody wanted to lend, for that very reason—exchanges became embarrassed at once—the crop movement stopped, and there was a general trying to do impossibilities in the shortest space of time. Under such a process, the banks grow weaker and weaker as deposits melt away, and their customers and debtors break down under the pressure of the contraction screw. The next phase of the panic would have been the withdrawal of coin by depositors, and of course a suspension of specie payments. The reverse action has had precisely the opposite effects, and although the removal of distrust and the restoration of credit is gradual, there is the most satisfactory proof of a result which justifies the predictions of those who led off in this bold but intelligent financial experiment.

The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the last week and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts Past week.	Receipts Since Sept. 1.	Exports for past week To Gr. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	107,000	1,401,000	78,000	15,000	6,000		
1859-60	169,000	1,704,000	68,000	27,000	7,000		
1858-9	138,000	1,493,000	66,000	13,000	17,000		
1857-8	106,000	832,000	20,000	14,000	17,000		
1856-7	120,000	1,204,000	26,000	20,000	14,000		
1855-6	144,000	1,252,000	28,000				

	Exports since Sept. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	723,000	320,000	75,000	737,000	653,000
1859-60	662,000	163,000	77,000	902,000	800,000
1858-9	435,000	209,000	85,000	729,000	660,000
1857-8	293,000	80,000	60,000	423,000	433,000
1856-7	537,000	116,000	65,000	418,000	619,000
1855-6	415,000	156,000	98,000	679,000	525,000

Thus the receipts show a decrease of 363,000 bales from those of last year, and a decrease of 92,000 from 1858-9; and the exports exhibit the following results:

	Comp'd with Gt. Brit.	France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
Last y'r.	Dec. 159,000	Dec. 33,000	Dec. 2,000	Dec. 165,000	Dec. 147,000
1858-9	Inc. 98,000	Dec. 80,000	Dec. 10,000	Inc. 8,000	Dec. 7,000

The vote for paying the State debt of California was largely in the ascendant. This debt amounts to between two and three millions of dollars, which should have been legalized in 1857, when the entire State debt was legalized by a vote of the people, but by a mistake of the State Controller a large enough amount was not then submitted to the people to cover the whole indebtedness.

The Philadelphia North American says:

There is little or no alteration in the Money market, and prime paper is scarce and wanted outside the Banks at 1@1½ ℘ cent per month, most of the offerings being of second and third-class names, which are difficult to negotiate at much higher rates. Money on call is more plenty and offered freely at 6@8 ℘ cent per annum.

The Boston Post says:

Week after week rolls on, with no material improvement in monetary affairs. To those who need to borrow, of whatever class or property, the market is exceedingly close. It exhibits no large sums anywhere, and we know of no way, indeed, in which a loan of $100,000 to $200,000 could be obtained, at any price, except by cutting it up into parcels of moderate amount, to be obtained at high cost, of a number of lenders, whether corporate or individual. The banks hold rather less than 3½ millions of dollars, or about $200,000 less in the aggregate, than the required 15 per cent of deposits and circulation, diminished as these have been by the severe stringency of the last thirty days. It follows, therefore, that any discounting beyond receipts must be in the face of the law, already broken by most of the institutions, as the weekly reports attest, to a large extent—while at the same time, as is well known in the street, most of the banks attempt to keep the law, or to keep as near it as possible, under the peculiar pressure and influence to which each is subjected, and under their own circumstances of resources and management. On the other hand, in the present pinched condition of affairs, it is obvious that the loans made by individuals can be nothing but loans of bank deposits, and that such loans compel a temporary contraction of the banks from which they are drawn in a struggle to make up their daily balances. Loans by country banks, also, are nothing but loans of Boston balances, and the redemption of country bills, again, is nothing but a reduction of the same balances. In a word, one half of State street is daily occupied, to a great extent, in getting means to pay its own debts, of all sorts, while the other and creditor-half is afraid to do much with its receipts, as in twenty-four hours it may have as much as it can do to respond to the drafts of its depositors, and its country correspondents. The result is that many of the banks are in debt to their neighbors, while some are borrowing of individuals. The weekly reports give a correct aggregate of specie, but furnish no indication of the amount of coin actually belonging to each concern, and in addition to the foregoing, a very large amount of Boston money is locked up in Southern and Western cities. We give this true picture of the market for the purpose of showing that until Boston increases her specie considerably, there can be no considerable improvement in monetary affairs.

At Chicago on Saturday evening, exchange was offered rather more freely, and the demand was light. Bankers were in most cases unwilling to pay more than 9@9¾; but selling rates were still firm at 10 ℘ cent.

The Cleveland Herald of Monday reports important Court proceedings in regard to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad:

"In the United States Circuit Court on the 14th inst., an order was granted, on motion of the President of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, giving leave to the Company to execute and issue to Henry C. Kingsley bonds to the amount of $1,300,000 to be used for constructing and extending the Road from Rochester to Pittsburg, and a mortgage upon the Road, its revenues and property to secure the same, and to execute and issue bonds to James F. Clark to the amount of one million two hundred thousand dollars to be used solely for the purpose of compromising, funding and paying the indebtedness of the Company, and to execute a mortgage as above to secure the same. These mortgages and bonds are to be without prejudice to the existing mortgages and liens on the Company's road and property. The expenses of engraving, &c., are to be provided for by the Receiver, Mr. McCullough, out of the funds in his hand. The Court also appointed Mr. C. P. Wolcott a Commissioner to examine the reports of the Receiver, and report to the Court within sixty days after the filing of each return of the Receiver as to the business of the Road, and his receipts and disbursements made under the order of the Court."

The London Times of the 4th, by the Atlantic says:

The English funds have again been rather buoyant to-day, owing to large purchases of Consols on account of the Court of Chancery, the tendency to improvement on the Paris Bourse, and the diminished prospect of gold shipments to America. After regular hours there were symptoms of increased strength. The last price from Paris this evening was 70f. 70c., showing another advance of nearly 1 ℘ cent. No bar gold was taken from the bank to-day, but about 13,000 sovereigns were withdrawn for shipment to America by the Atlantic from Southampton. Further parcels were packed ready for exportation, but were not removed. Possibly some small additional sums may be taken from the Liverpool branch to-morrow for the Etna. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate upon Paris was a trifle higher. Other places were about the same, with the exception of Vienna and Trieste, which show increased mistrust in Austrian finance.

Relative to American stocks, *The Times* remarks:

In the colonial market Grand Trunk of Canada improved to 24¼. Great Western shares, on the other hand, were dull, at 10¼. New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia bonds have advanced. A feature in the business of the day has been an improvement in American railway securities; Illinois Central and New-York and Erie shares were especially in request, and closed ¾@1 ℘ cent higher. Canadian Five per Cents, 102¼@102½.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Maryland 5s	94	@ 96	
United States 5s, 1874	91	@ 93	
Virginia 5s	73	@ 82	
Virginia 6s	75	@ 80	
Illinois Central 6s, 1875	86	@ 88	
Illinois Central 7s 1875	85	@ 87	85, 6½
Illinois Central $100 shares, $60 paid, dis.	29	@ 28	30 28¾ ½ 9 8
Illinois Central, all paid	70	@ 75	
Michigan Central 6s, convertible, 1869	87	@ 89	
Michigan Central Sinking Fund 5s, '92	87	@ 89	89
Michigan Central $100 shares	55	@ 60	
Michigan So. & N. Indiana 7s, 1875	70	@ 72	
Michigan So. & N. Indiana $100 shares	15	@ 20	
New-York Central 6s, 1883	85	@ 87	87
New-York Central 7s, 1864	x.c. 91	@ 93	
New-York Central 7s, 1876	95	@ 97	
New-York Central $100 shares	75	@ 77	74
New-York and Erie 7s, 1867	91	@ 93	
New-York and Erie 2d M., 1859	89	@ 91	
New-York and Erie 3d M., 1883, assented	78	@ 80	80 79
New-York and Erie Bonds, '62, '71, '75	58	@ 60	60
New-York and Erie shares, assented	34	@ 35	35 4 ½
Panama 1st M. 7s, 1865	100	@102	
Panama 2d M. 7s, 1872	99	@101	
Pennsylvania Central 6s	88	@ 90	
Pennsylvania Central 2d M	89	@ 91	
Pennsylvania Central $50 shares	36	@ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading 6s, 1870	75	@ 80	
Philadelphia and Reading $50 shares	22	@ 26	

In relation to the movement in Cotton, Wm. P. Wright & Co.'s Circular says:

COTTON.—Very little is said upon this subject, but from what we learn we are of opinion the quantity grown will fall short of 4,000,000 bales. The question of how much of this may reach the ports occupies a larger share of public opinion. All is mere guess-work, and nothing can be ever approximately known until the present political excitement subsides.

RECEIPTS.—The decrease for the week is 57,000 bales as compared with the same week last year. The total decrease amounts to 356,000 bales, and next week it will exceed 400,000 bales, and by the 2d of January it will, in all probability, be about 525,000 bales. Planters, as far as heard from, seem determined to hold back cotton as much as possible.

EXPORTS for the week are liberal; but with diminished receipts, and fewer vessels loading at the ports, a decided falling off will soon be shown. For our table of next week we have 40,000 bales from Mobile to New-Orleans for Great Britain.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st of September last as compared with the previous four years:

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec'ts. at P'ts	1,408,000	1,764,000	1,493,000	832,000	1,204,000
Exp. to Gt. Br.	530,000	662,000	435,000	283,000	237,000
Ex. to France	132,000	163,000	209,000	80,000	116,000
Ex. to other F. P'ts	76,000	77,000	85,000	60,000	65,000
Total Exports	738,000	902,000	729,000	423,000	418,000
Stock on hand	651,000	800,000	660,000	433,000	510,000
Of which, during the past week, included in the above:					
Rec'ts. at P'ts	112,000	169,000	138,000	106,000	128,000
Exp. to Gt. Br.	85,000	68,000	66,000	20,000	26,000
Ex. to France	16,000	23,000	37,000	13,000	14,000
Ex. to other F. P'ts	6,000	7,000	13,000	17,000	17,000
Total Exports	109,000	98,000	116,000	50,000	57,000

SUMMARY.—Receipts—Decrease at the ports, compared with last year, 356,000 bales. *Exports.*—Decrease to Great Britain, 132,000 bales; decrease to France, 31,000; decrease to other foreign ports, 1,000. Total decrease in exports, 164,000 bales.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR CAUGHT.—Members of the various learned professions, public officers, municipal and Federal, officers of the army and navy, principals of public and private schools, and less distinguished persons in the private walks of life, have recently lodged complaint upon complaint with the detective police against a confidence man who has been unusually successful in his operations. He was represented as a man of respectable appearance, about forty years of age, and of peculiarly pleasing address. If this person honored a Federal officer with a visit, he represented himself as holding a position immediately under the eye of the President, was familiar with all the designs of the Cabinet, &c., concluding by stating that he had forgotten his pocket-book, and begging the loan of $10. If he addressed himself to a medical gentleman, he was the surgeon of some hospital, or something of that kind, and would conclude his touching appeal with the same pecuniary request. If he applied to the principal of a seminary, and these were his especial victims, he represented that he had a charming daughter whom he had brought a long distance for the express purpose of leaving her with the particular principal whom he was addressing. In this manner this wily individual has duped a large number of persons during the past year, and succeeded in eluding the officers, until Tuesday morning, when Officer Newton of the Twenty-first Ward chanced to meet the persuasive gentleman, and knowing of his failings, took him to headquarters, where he gave the name of George D. Crosby, that being one of the numerous cognomens which he found it convenient to use. The prisoner soon made a clean breast of his villainies, confessing the numerous swindles he had perpetrated, and giving the names of his dupes. These persons were immediately sent for, and, upon being confronted with the prisoner, identified him as the person who had swindled them. Among these victims were some of the most respectable physicians in the city, as well as public officers, who are commonly supposed to possess too much shrewdness to allow themselves to be swindled by any one. Crosby says that he had but little trouble in duping these, but he says that John J. Cisco, the Sub-Treasurer, was too astute for him. He says he went to Mr. Cisco, professing to be in the utmost destitution, and related to him the most touching appeal that he had ever made, but he could not extract a single copper from the Sub-Treasurer. The latter promised to help him if his story was true; but upon investigation detected his deception. He was so disgusted and cast down by his failure, that he was about to leap into a suicidal grave, when he encountered an appreciative postmaster, who loaned him $10, and saved him to society. Mr. Crosby was locked up at headquarters, for examination, and his picture will soon adorn the gallery of distinguished persons of his class.

"A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND IN DEEDE."—Peter P. Culver of No. 11 Washington street having, in the natural course of his business, accumulated numerous dollars in bank bills, and being fearful of the crushing effect of the Southern-born money panic, resolved to convert them into specie. For this purpose he secured the services of his friend Nicholas Deede to negotiate the suspected notes. Deede took the bills to a banking office; but soon returned and handed Culver the roll of money, telling him they could not change them there, and directing him to another exchange office. Culver started on the errand as directed, but soon ascertained that one $100 bill had been abstracted from the amount. He immediately instituted a search for the perpetrator of the mis-Deede, but Mr. Deede was missing. He was subsequently arrested by a Fourth Ward policeman, and locked up by Justice Kelly to answer a charge of grand larceny.

SCHOONER ASHORE.—The schooner Mary Langdon, Capt. Jackson, from Rockland for New-York, with a load of lime, went ashore on Hart's Island on Wednesday morning, about 3 o'clock. She is lying easy. The steam-tug President has gone to her assistance.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET REPORT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1860.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS, FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several market-places in the city, there have been received this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	3,657	13	280	2,062	....	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	156	25	35	2,217	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	59	37	61	1,991	....	....
At Chamberlin's, R-st.	47	23	37	1,921	....	....
Sunday Sales	....	..	....	....	....	....
Sold to butc'rs at Ber.	560	..	....	....	....	....
Total	4,479	103	413	8,191	15,169	28,356
Total previous week	3,845	169	497	8,630	11,209	24,290
Av. No. ℘ w'k. l'st yr.	3,948	356	342	9,797	7,696	12,956

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New-York	961	Iowa	212
Pennsylvania	29	Connecticut	54
Ohio	779	New-Jersey	40
Indiana	219	Canada	13
Illinois	864	Michigan	52
Kentucky	415		
Total			3,657

STOCK BY RAILROADS, &C.

They also report Beeves and other stock received by railroads, &c., as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
By the Erie Railroad	809	....	....	....	5,484
Hudson River Railroad	1,794	....	....	....	5,381
Harlem Railroad	477	13	280	2,062	.....
Camden and Amboy R. R.	322	....	....	....	537
Hudson River Boats	....	....	....	....	....
On foot	101	....	....	....	....
New-Jersey Central	154	....	....	....	3,778

The New-York and Erie Railroad makes the following report of transportation of stock for the week ending this day:

Beeves, 1,353; Horses, 12; Veals, 9; Sheep and Lambs, 1,555; Swine, 5,150.

By the Hudson River Railroad: Beeves, 1,794; Swine, 5,381.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,657.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	9 @9½	Ordinary	5 @7
Medium	7 @8	Some extra good	10@12½

The general average of the market at 8c.

The most of the sales range from 7 to 9c.

Prices ℘ head and ℘ lb, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 4,479.

This is 634 head more than last week, and 531 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 2,979 head, while the number to-day, being 3,657, shows 678 head more than the average, and 622 head more than this day week.

The following droves are in market this week:

John Bryant, Ohio 31; Williams W Welton, Ohio 102; Henry Bryant, Ohio 30; Haring & Miller, Penn 29; J. Gill, Ohio 30; Haring & Miller, Ills 66; S. Shuester & Co., Ind 36; J. Shawl, Ills 43; Ben. Westheimer, Ills 63; Gillett & Toffey, Ohio 31; Ben. Westheimer, Ky 83; McMehon & Phelps, Ind 47; W. Rowan, Ohio 24; A Brush, N. Y 15; David Selsor, Ohio 51; Sage & Pickering, Ohio 15; E. W. Gwynn, Ohio 40; Sage & Pickering, N. Y 15; Wm. Florence, Ohio 26; Sage & Pickering, Iowa 33; Palmer & Doty, Ohio 64; Aymult & Dunkin, N. Y 22; S. Shuester, Ills 39; Busic & Morton, Ohio 26; Vail & Carey, Ills 62; Brock & Chapman, Ohio 44; M. Lauterback, Ky 49; Larkin & Co., N. Y 12; Sol. Hopkins, Ills 43; A. M. McMillen, Mich 12; Westfal & Brady, Ohio 51; — Montross, N. Y 13; Rankin & Gillespie, Ills 74; M. Levi, Ills 39; D. S. Doty & Co., Ills 37; John Reber, Ohio 63; Charles Stone, Ills 40; George Wells, Ind 31; Pat. Kearns, Mich 25; A. Simmons, N. Y 51; F. Abbott, Canada 12; Eb. Kelly, N. Y 44; T. M. Vail, Iowa 16; J. M. Vail, N. Y 36; P. McCaffry, Ind 40; G. Helland, Iowa 83; W. Hoggins, Ky 29; Doty & Hoffman, N. Y 13; J. Joslyn, N. Y 12; E. Morris, Conn 14; C. Bartram, Conn 21; L. Beers, Conn 18; Stephen Sutton, N. Y 15; S. Sidener, Ohio 13; C. G. Teed, N. Y 15; W. P. McIntyre, N. Y 15; A. S. Mead, N. Y 29; Thomas Gilles, Iowa 38; T. Hoagland, N. Y 22; W. H. Barchard, Ills 14; W. W. Hoag, N. Y 19; Joseph Blair, Ky 33; Thomas Wheeler, N. Y 24; Thos. Wheeler, Ind 88; G. C. Hoag, N. Y 14; Beach & Bray, Ills 32; George Titus, N. Y 18; Beach & Bray, N. Y 45; Thomas W. Swift, N. Y 14; Thos. H. Humes Ohio 50; W. Sherman, N. Y 20; Woodruff & Dudley, Ills 18; D. G. Culver, N. Y 15; Woodruff & Dudley, Mich 14; Daniel McElwee, N. Y 29; O. M. McConnell, Ky 27; Henry Myers, N. Y 12; L. Doby, Ills 20; E. Sherman, N. Y 14; D. G. Culver, Ky 13; J. B. & T. Rider, N. Y 10; H. Dennison, Ky 65; John Lasher, N. Y 11; J. Ruble & Co., Ills 39; Murray & Glover, N. Y 40; B Gray, Ills 43; G. Holland, Iowa 42; — Dickey, Ky 51; Clark & Graham, N. Y 41; S. Hickey, Ohio 67; James Mead, N. Y 15; David Ellis, Ills 60; E. D. Loughman, N. Y 16; John T. Alexander, Ills 268; Joseph Close, N. Y 15; J. Seymour, Ohio 47; J. Sharpstein, N. Y 13.

And numerous small lots.

The market opened on Tuesday morning with about 3,500 head of bullocks in the yards at Forty-fourth street, some 500 of which were from the adjoining counties. It is many months since we have seen such an average good quality of beeves in market as we find this week. It is so good that, without an advance of prices upon corresponding qualities of last week, the average of the market is about half a cent a pound higher. There are a great many bullocks that will sell at 9c. and over, and many that will bring 10c. net a pound, beside a handsome supply of the class that makes Christmas show-beef, which are sold at all rates, from 10c. to 12½c. net a pound. In opposition to these first-class and prize-show bullocks, the stock of low-priced ones is much less than it has been before in a long time, but prices are no better. There are some that will sell at 6@6½c. net a pound, and some at less, but the number is not large. The great bulk of the low-priced cattle are of a quality to command 7@8c., and the price of this grade is no higher than it was last week. In fact, it does not appear to us that the price of the first grade is any higher, according to quality, though there is an appearance of a good deal more life in the market place, owing principally to the fine condition of the weather, which is clear and cool—not cold, but delightful Winter weather.

Trade, therefore, on Tuesday was much larger than usual on the first day of the market, and it closed at night without any evidence of the incubus that has rested upon it for several weeks past.

By reference to accounts of sales, the price, size, and quality of some of the prize bullocks will be seen, as well as droves of all other grades. It will be seen that if low grades sell at low prices, there are always buyers in this city who will pay liberal prices for the best beef that the best feeders can produce.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

There is no falling off in selling rates to-day, though trade is not quite as lively as it was yesterday. All the stock will be sold, and though at no advance, yet the market closes with a better feeling on the part of drovers.

It is quite worthy of notice by all parties that with almost precisely the same number of Bullocks in market, as well as in the city for the week, that we had one year ago this week, prices are not as low as they were then.

The quotations Dec. 21, 1859, were, for first quality, 9@10c.; second, 6@8c.; third, 5@7c.; extras, 10½@11c.; average, 8c.

And it is also worthy of notice that at the present rates, beef is the dearest food in market. Drovers and farmers have no cause for complaint.

THE MARKET CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.

Owing to the opening day of the market next week falling upon Christmas the question is asked whether the market will open as usual that day. We answer: It will, but will probably close earlier, so as to throw over a greater portion of the sales than usual into Wednesday.

On New-Year's day there will be no market—the whole business of the two days will be concentrated upon Wednesday. Drovers, brokers, and butchers will please remember this announcement of business for Christmas and New-Year's.

SALES OF BULLOCKS.

As this is the week for the sale of "Christmas beef," we shall mention first some of the most prominent of the super-extra bullocks offered, with names of feeders and buyers—both being entitled to "honorable mention," the one for the courage to attempt to produce the very best beef that can be had, by the most careful, judicious feeding, though the extra cost of such bullocks is seldom paid for by the buyers, who are willing to pay liberal prices for the name of having the best beef upon their stalls that money can procure—such as the following:

Jas. Van Alstyne, of Columbia County, who is one of the best feeders in the State, sold to Charles Symonds, of Brooklyn, who is one of the best buyers in this market, six head of remarkably large, fat steers, some of which were of just as good quality as it is possible to make beef. The whole, we think, will be about 12c. a pound. In our opinion, the best pair are native, red steers, 4 year old; estimated 29 cwt. buyer, and 30 cwt. seller. These gained 480 lb in 32 days feeding, and weighed 49 cwt. A pair of grade Durhams, from Indiana last June, have gained 9 cwt. since then. This pair is esteemed the finest, and are rated at 12½c. a lb. Another pair, from Massachusetts, are grade Durham, not so fine quality, but monsters in size; the largest weighs over 33 cwt. at 6 year old.

Thos. Wheeler, a cattle broker, and one of the best feeders in eastern New-York, has 12 head, av. 11 cwt., and of as good quality as the very best of the Christmas beef in market, and would command 12½c if for sale, but these are a part of the 100 head fed by Mr. Wheeler, and sold at ℘100 a head for 75, and ℘70 a head for 30 head, say 10c. per lb, to Wm. Watts, of Franklin market, who is entitled to a good deal of credit for his courage in making such a purchase, of 100 bullocks, all fit for a prize show, for a market so far down town that its location is almost forgotten by up-town residents.

E. W. Gwynne, Ohio, has three very extra fine steers of his own feeding—one a full-blood Durham, 6 years old, 29½ cwt., home weight, has taken several prizes at fat-cattle shows, weighs here to-day 2,458 lb. Two others, blood Durhams, 4 year old, home weight, 1,875—1,895 after four miles drive; weight here 3,570. The three sold by Teed, to Jas. Odell for $420. If we estimate these steers at 67 lb per cwt. they will make 3,767 lb of beef, which at 11½c per lb, makes the price paid. Some other fine Durhams, say 8 head of Mr. Gwynne's drove sold at 10c per lb, and the balance at 9½c.

W. Rose has 24 extra good Ohio Durhams, sold by Thomas White & Son, 8 of them at $115, were 10c. ℘ lb, and the others at 9½c., estimating the average of the drove at 9½ cwt.

David Selsor has the best large drove here—51 Ohio Durhams—estimated to average 10 cwt., and over 9½c. ℘ lb by T. C. Eastman, the salesman; 5 sold to Charles Beck at $115; 2 to D. Sollinger at $130; a pair to Wm. Arris for $215; a pair to John Benny for $215—were all full 10c. ℘ lb; 10 to Isaac Valentine, average near 8 cwt., at $86.

Vail & Benedict have a pair of Ohio Durhams, fed since June by Henry C. Downing, Dutchess County, nice, fine-boned, fat, 5-year-old Steers, estimated 26 cwt., held at $300, with $275 offered.

Also, 4 Ohio Durhams, owned by Sam. Sidener, fed by John & Thomas Farrar, sold at $626, 10½c. ℘ lb.

Sam. Sidener also has a very extraordinary pair of Durham Heifers, full-blood Durhams, five years old, which he bought of Robert Dunn, Madison County, Ohio, at 6c. ℘ lb, upon 3,360 lb. They are estimated at 11½ cwt. each, net weight, and held at 12c. One, sold to Thomas Dowling, Flushing, weighed 1,580 lb. to kill and weigh, at 11½c. ℘ lb. These animals are not only perfect in form, but have been fatted to perfection.

R. D. Cornell has a pair of very fine, fat, full-blooded Durhams, a steer and heifer, from the celebrated herd of Samuel Thorn, Thorndale, Dutchess County, N. Y., which go to G. W. Tong, Brooklyn, for ℘325, which we estimate full 12½c. ℘ lb. The steer is the one that Mr. Therne bought at ℘150 of O. M. McConnell, at the State Fair at Albany over a year ago. Mr. McConnell, at the State Fair at Albany over a year ago. Mr. Tong also takes a pair of Dutchess County oxen, fed by Daniel Sanus, Washington, Dutchess County, at ℘230, estimated 10½c. ℘ lb.

D. G. Culver sold a pair from his own farm, Ill. steers, fed since June, estimated 20 cwt., for ℘300.

Daniel McElwee sold a pair of oxen, fed by James Collins, North East, Dutchess County, at ℘225, which was 10c. strong; and a pair of Connecticut oxen at 10c. ℘ lb., ℘230.

Geo. Ayrault sold five from his farm to William Florence, a Westchester County butcher, part of ten head, which sold for ℘1,300. These were bought of Gen. Wilson, Kentucky, last June, and gained, principally by grazing, 300 lbs. each. This five are as good quality as any here, the price about 10c. ℘ lb.

Wm. P. McIntyre sold 4 Heifers, fed by Sheaden, Cayuga County, at ℘100 each, 12c. ℘ lb; and one pair of Steers, fed by E. W. Turner, Dutchess County, at 12c., to weigh. One pair sold John Bennet at ℘190, 10c. ℘ lb, for Geo. H. Butts, Dutchess County.

Wm. Hoffman sold one pair of Dutchess County Oxen at ℘225, full 10c. ℘ lb.

A. Simmons sold 19 Dutchess County Steers for Wm. Storm, average 9½ cwt. at 10½@10c.

Wm. Florence sold 24 extra good Ohio Durhams for John Reber, average 10½ cwt., at 10½@10c., and some 10½c.; also, 24 of Col. Florence's, of the same sort, average 10 cwt., at 9½@10c.

Charles G. Teed sold a pair of native red Oxen, fed by Israel Green of Somers, Westchester County, which are worth as much ℘ lb as anything in market. They weigh to-day 4,380 lb, and are sold to Walter Briggs for Lem. Valentine, at 12½c. ℘ lb, to kill and weigh. Also, a very fine Steer, 4-year old native, fed by Lewis Brown of Somers, estimated 13 cwt. net, sold to John Harpel, for ℘150.

Walter Briggs buys for first-class butchers, and he says 12 head will average 10c. ℘ lb.

J. C. & W. W. Hong sold 33 Dutchess County cattle, some of which were very good red oxen at ℘320 a pair, which was 10c. ℘ lb. A lot of 5 steers, from the farm of Peter Leecister, sold at ℘100, were 10c. lb. One pair of 3-year-old Steers, of W. W. H.'s own feeding, sold for ℘175. This was 10c. ℘ lb. Good fat, rough oxen sold at 8@9c.

W. Sherman sold