ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

Mr. Gladstone on American Affairs.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

France Arranges for Two Years' Occupation of Mexico.

The Greek Question Referred to the People

PRINCE ALFRED'S ELECTION CERTAIN.

DESTITUTION IN FRANCE.

MUTINY IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

Relations of Spain with the United States.

Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Declining.

The Royal Mail steamship Scotia, Capt. Judkins, which left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 6, and Queenstown on the afternoon of Dec. 7, arrived here on Friday morning, bringing 156 passengers.

The Nova-Scotian arrived at Londonderry on the night of Dec. 4, and reached Liverpool.

The steamer New-York, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of Dec. 4.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The newspaper comments on American affairs are without any new political significance.

The London Globe thinks that the situation in America promises to soon yield striking results of some kind.

The London Times editorially argues that the success of the Democratic party at the elections has rendered the Government desperate instead of daunting it, and it looks upon the last news from America as the worst that has yet been received, as it indicates that the match has at last been put to the combustible materials which lie strewed over the whole of the Southern States, and that the President has resolved upon the propagation of a servile war. *The Times* hopes there will yet be a pause before the warring factions are actually committed to some terrible act of outrage and reprisal.

MR. GLADSTONE DEFINES HIS POSITION ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The following letter from the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Prof. Newman, is published in *The London Star*:

"CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, Dec. 1, 1862.

"MY DEAR SIR: I am sure that you will receive indulgently a comment I have to make on a statement in a recent letter on American affairs published in *The Star* touching a matter not of opinion but of fact.

"I have not, to my knowledge, expressed any sympathy with the Southern cause in any speech at Newcastle or elsewhere, nor have I passed any eulogium on President Davis.

"In dealings, whether with South or North, I have thought it out of my province to touch in any way the complicated question of praise or blame.

"Perhaps I should end here; but I cannot avoid adding that I think myself a much better friend to the North Americans, if it is not presumptuous to use the phrase, than those who have encouraged and are encouraging them to persevere in their hopeless and destructive enterprise. Among these I of course assign to you the prominent place, merited alike by your distinguished powers and your undoubted sincerity.

"Believe me, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"To Professor NEWMAN."

REPLY.

"MY DEAR SIR: I am honored, and was at first embarrassed, by your kind communication: embarrassed by some uncertainty whether to answer it from a private or from a public point of view. If the matter belonged to a crisis already past, my obvious and simple way would be thankfully to acknowledge your unexpected and kind mention of me—to regret if I had misunderstood you—and express my satisfaction that you do not like to be thought to sympathize with the detestable cause of the South.

"But, in the first place, I need to send your disavowal to the *Star*, that your contradiction may appear in the columns which inserted what you regard as my erroneous statement. In the next, I painfully remember that the crisis, which for America (I trust) is fast passing, is for England only at its commencement. Most glad should I be if political questions could be wholly impersonal. But even if I had your near friendship, instead of a slight acquaintance (which through your affability has justified me in occasional communication on a very few matters), still the vast importance of the future relations between England and England's greater progeny would forbid me to indulge in the pleasure of a yielding reply. It is a terrible fact that the conduct of English statesmen for which you have been represented as claiming high moral credit is at this moment goading both North and South into hatred against us. I see no chance of allaying the malignant elements which the upper classes of England have stirred up without much plain speaking, with little care whom we offend. The seeds of an unnatural and dreadful war have been sown. The plague is not yet stayed. Pirate ships are yet about to issue from Liverpool. The Government, which was so active about Hale's rockets, and would not allow arms to be sent to noble Hungary, shows no signs of activity when succor in the most odious form, and most damaging to the fair fame of England, is to be sent to that Slave Power, . . . in comparison with which the late tyranny of Naples was respectable and endurable. You first earned honor with me by your denunciation of that tyranny when no other public man spoke. Much should I have rejoiced to see in you a strong heart of righteousness able to stem the tide of contemptible national jealousy.

"I read your Newcastle speech with great pain—I will not say with surprise; for in a previous speech the papers had represented you as reiterating, after six months, Earl Russell's monstrously unrue epigram, that 'the North is fighting for dominion, the South for independence.' This I supposed to be meant as an encouragement to the South, and a gratuitous display of sympathy with it. Your Newcastle speech was, I believe, universally understood as intended to feel the way toward the recognition of the South by England. The words in it which most impressed me were, first, the declaration (which you were represented to have made) that you 'expected the liberation of the slaves by their own masters sooner than from the North. This was said after the emancipation of the slaves in Columbia; after the Territories had been legislatively secured to freedom; after Congress had offered pecuniary aid to emancipation; after the President had implored Rebels to accept in due time the terms offered; finally, after he had announced the day upon which the offer was to be withdrawn, and uncompensated liberation enforced. The Southern papers bitterly complain of the vast number of slaves freed by the Northern armies. To none of these things did you allude (unless the papers astonishingly belied you), but you are beside made to say, 'Jefferson Davis and the other leaders of the South have made an army; they are soon, I understand, to have a navy; but, gentlemen! they have made what is more than either—they have made a nation!'

"I certainly understood this as applause for a great and noble work; whether the fact affirmed be true is a separate question. Prudence sometimes imperatively enjoins silence on public men, when humble persons may usefully be open-mouthed. I do not claim that English statesmen shall denounce all the guilt of all Governments. But when a power, comparable only to Thugs, buccaneers, and cannibals, tries to thrust its hideous head among nations, and claims the protection and privileges of international law—a power which rose against the freest rule on earth, for the avowed motive of propagating the worst form of Slavery ever known—having no legitimate complaint, or, if it had, certainly trying no constitutional means of redress, but plunging at once into arms, and that when the arsenals had been emptied, and the fortresses seized by the treason of office-holders—I hold it to be an offense against law, order, and public morality for a statesman whose words carry weight to speak at all of such a power without declaring abhorrence of it; or, at least, to speak in such a tone that he can for a moment be suspected of desiring its success.

"No one will believe that it is the policy of an English Ministry to encourage insurrection, as such. They must have some urgent reason for it. The party now fostered by them (not, I thankfully add, at all to the extent which the *élite* of London would have desired, but still, as no insurrectionists in the very best cause were ever before fostered, this party of insurgents has no moral claims, even if there were no North. All the world, therefore, inevitably believes that England has been actuated by an intense desire to see the destruction of the Union, and that every other pretext is hypocrisy. We have to clear ourselves of the dreadfully plausible imputation of having desired an opportunity of war at the time of the outrage on the Trent. In the letter with which you now honor me you say that you count yourself a better friend to the North than I am, in that you do not 'encourage it to a hopeless and destructive enterprise.' To pronounce it hopeless and destructive is to encourage and almost to justify the rebels. On no previous occasion have English statesmen taken on themselves to prejudge the ability of a friendly Government to put down insurrection. I am in high hope that the righteous cause will be blessed by a righteous God, since its upholders are at length in earnest. I have the honor to be, sincerely yours,

"Dec. 4, 1862. FRANCIS W. NEWMAN.

"To the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, &c.

From The Daily News, Dec. 4.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

As for any effect to be wrought on the great work of emancipation by any result of the Northern elections, we may dismiss it from our thoughts. The present Democratic victories in New-York and elsewhere are just what might have been expected. If the Republican party had been much more worthy of power than it has shown itself, the result of these elections would not have been very different from what it is. It is impossible that a nation so heterogeneous, and, at the same time, so closely implicated in a great national sin and political anomaly, can become wise and virtuous through one paroxysm of feeling. Not only this, but the whole Northern people did not pass through that paroxysm. If it is not true that Mr. Lincoln was elected by a minority of even the North, it always was certain that the virtuous policy represented by the election was intelligently professed by only a small proportion of society. It was always certain that amid "the great uprising" of 1861 there was a large majority by no means prepared to assent to the necessary conditions of ultimate Northern success.

There was a considerable proportion which fought "for empire," as Lord Russell wrongly declared of the whole: some fought from pride and wrath, and very many in hope of overriding, by means of "the Constitution as it is" (with all its Southern accretions thick upon it), the genuine Republicans of the North and the insolent bullies of the South. All these and the better citizens, and the mere mercenaries, marched under one flag; and the craft of the one sort and the national pride of another, and the sanguine faith of a third, combined to keep up the appearance of unity as long as possible. The time could not but come when the falseness of the appearance must become evident; and if not sooner, the time must be when the elections would bring the citizens to the test. The rupture of the Democratic party in 1859 gave the Free-soil party the victory. It was inevitable that on the first opportunity all its antagonists would unite to recover power, and stop the process of dealing with the main cause of the civil war.

We see, accordingly, the lawlessness of New-York, its official corruption, its municipal incompetency, its slave-trading interest, its immigrant ignorance and jealousy, uniting with its Southern commercial interests to put down the patriotic reformers who have at length made clear to the nation the true road to the recovery of Republican liberty. Partially, and temporarily, the coalition of illiberal interests has succeeded; but it is not true that the national spirit and intelligence have therefore declined, or that the rule of Republican principles is coming to an end. On the contrary, the growth and spread of Anti-Slavery views and feelings are at present rapid beyond all precedent. The present elections conclude nothing; they only indicate certain facts, which may or may not affect the choice of the next Federal Executive.

As it is plain on the spot that such change of mind as there is in favor of Republican doctrine and principle, while the Democratic majorities consist only of the old elements in a state of malignant activity, it may be fairly anticipated that the way to a wise decision will remain open till the effect of an Anti-Slavery policy is ascertained. That policy cannot be retraced; neither can it stop halfway. If for the next two years it falsifies all the forebodings of its enemies, the Republic is safe. *Not to despair of the Republic is now a small merit.* The wisest and best of the citizens are those who perceive that it has made, and is making, rapid progress toward regeneration, and that the concentration of the energies of its enemies is one of the evidences of its advance. Time is what the young virtue of the Free States needs. It is making the most of its time; and the next change of Federal Government will show (if events do not prove it sooner) whether the American nation will fulfill or disappoint the expectations of the world.

The Lord Mayor of London (Rose), Conservative, had been elected Member of Parliament for Southampton by a small majority over Capt. Mangles.

The London Times says it has been arranged that the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra shall be solemnized at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and not according to precedent at the Chapel Royal, St. James. The Lord Chamberlain has received her Majesty's commands that the ceremony shall be celebrated with the utmost magnificence.

Mr. O'Malley Irwin, who figured in the Galway contract affair, had brought an action against Sir George Grey for having neglected to lay before the Queen a petition of right, and claiming damages to the extent of £100,000. Sir George Grey stated that he did present the petition to the Queen, but recommended her not to indorse it. The jury immediately returned a verdict for defendant.

Mr. Henry Thos. Hope, eldest son of the wealthy capitalist of Amsterdam, died at his mansion in London on the 4th. His immense property will be mainly inherited by his only child, the Countess of Lincoln.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Hoskyn, R. N., who recently surveyed portions of the western coasts of Ireland, on board the Porcupine, had made a communication to the Atlantic Telegraph Company on the subject, and the following are extracts from the same:

I think there can be no reasonable doubt now but that the descent from the Irish bank to the bed of the ocean is all that we can desire for the safe living of the cable. So far from its being a precipice, a locomotive might run up some of the inclines, and many turnpike-roads have steeper ascents. The face of this slope—and, indeed, the bed of the ocean everywhere when below the depth of 500 or 600 fathoms—is covered with the soft, clayey substance called by seamen "ooze." This deposit, in the opinion of Prof. King and other naturalists, is going on so copiously and unceasingly, that a cable once laid would, in the course of a few years, be "covered up," and so for ever sealed against the action of all external agencies.

I remain, &c.,

R. HOSKYN, Master, R. N.

Late Commanding Porcupine.

Mr. C. F. Varley, the electrician, had also addressed a fresh communication to the Company, showing the improvements that have recently taken place in the insulation of cables and the conducting power of copper.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* says: "Contracts have been concluded by the French Government for the supply of the army in Mexico for two years. From this it is reasonable to infer that a prolonged occupation of the country is intended."

Two of the new streets in Paris are to be called Rue de Mexique and Rue de Puebla.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

It is announced that the Russian Minister at Athens had communicated to M. Balgario the opinion of the Russian Government that the principles of the protocol signed by the protecting powers in 1830 should be upheld.

An Athens dispatch of the 1st says: Public opinion being irritated by an unfavorable telegram, has obtained from Government a plebiscite for the election of Prince Alfred.

The Morning Post says that a club at Athens has declared that, failing Prince Alfred, they would apply for a son of Lord Derby.

The Provisional Government had prevented demonstrations in favor of the Duke de Leuchtenberg.

France.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* writes that "the distress resulting from the cotton famine begins to be most severely felt in the manufacturing districts of France. The sufferings of the working classes are daily on the increase. Some of the principal manufacturers and merchants state, in an address, that in the Department of the Lower Seine, 100,000 workingmen are now destitute, and to-morrow there will be 150,000. From every quarter, town and village, as well as from the rural districts, we get the most melancholy accounts. The communes have exhausted their very last resources. The retail trader has no longer money or credit—the manufacturer has no longer the means of employing his workmen. We are happy to testify that each one does his duty nobly. The sacrifices of the master are numerous and incessant; the resignation of the workingman dignified and calm; but destitute as he is, he can no longer wait. Subscription lists are now opened."

It was rumored that French police agents had been sent to Turin to watch the movements of suspected persons there.

The late cotton crop in Algeria had not been as productive as was expected. The English Company which had proposed to cultivate cotton in that country had withdrawn.

The Paris Bourse on the 5th was heavy. Rentes, 70 50.

FRENCH SHIPS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence of The London Times.

PARIS, Dec. 5—7 a. m.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday, in its summary of news from New-Orleans of the 2d of November, has the following passage from a letter from that city:

"Admiral Reynaud, commanding the station of the Antilles and the American coast, arrived at New-Orleans on the 26th of October, on board the frigate La Guerrière. The frigate was joined next morning by the dispatch boat Renaudin and the corvette Catinat. The presence of these three vessels was hailed with lively satisfaction by the population of New-Orleans; and the French residents felt happy at this fresh proof of the solicitude of the Emperor's Government for the interests of French subjects."

That the presence of French ships of war has produced "lively satisfaction" among the people of New-Orleans, who have recorded their hostility to the Federal Government and Gen. Butler, is no doubt true; but the announcement of the fact in the official journal is likely to produce anything but "lively satisfaction" in Mr. Seward, and may be followed by a demand for explanations either here or at Washington.

The presence of Admiral Reynaud at New-Orleans will appear to indicate a determination on the part of France to seek an opportunity of intervening in some way in the American quarrel; otherwise, it is asked, why is it set forth in a *quasi* official form that a disdicted population is elated at the presence of French ships of war, coinciding, as it does, with the note of the French Government inviting mediation? Admiral Reynaud was not long ago at Washington, and appeared at first to have shown no great inclination to proceed to New-Orleans, thinking, perhaps, that his mission was more of a diplomatic kind than otherwise. Whatever objections he may have had were removed by the instructions given to him by M. Mercier, the French Minister. Before M. Drouyn de Lhuys's note appeared the relations between the Governments were not of the most cordial kind; and the next advices may inform us that they have become much less so. The *Moniteur* that gives the passage I have quoted, does not repeat a statement which appeared in the other papers, that Admiral Reynaud's proceeding to New-Orleans was not objected to by Mr. Seward.

Italy.

The Ministerial crisis still continued. Signor Pasolini had been received by the King, and it was reported that he would undertake the Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was still said that Signor Cassinis would enter the new Cabinet, but only as Minister of Justice.

The *Alliance* of Milan publishes an article by Kossuth recommending the Italian Government to direct all its efforts toward Venice and Hungary.

Russia.

A squadron of the Lancers of the Guard at St. Petersburg recently mutinied. All the privates and non-commissioned officers were placed in chains, and were awaiting trial by court-martial.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds were weak on the 5th, and closed inclinably lower. Consols 2¾ ex dividend.

There was a steady demand for discount, but the supply continued abundant at 3@3½ ⅌ cent.

The bullion at the Bank of England had decreased during the week £9,175.

Messrs. Jarvin, Grassie and De Lisle, of London, had suspended payment, and one of the partners who had largely used the funds and credit of the firm had disappeared. The liabilities are estimated at £100,000. The firm is said to have incurred recent losses by speculative operations at Lloyds in American war risks.

Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5/11½. Dollars, 5/2½. Eagles, 76/4½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—5 a. m.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The market last Friday closed with a dull and drooping tendency, at about ⅛d. ⅌ lb. below the quotations in the Circular. On Saturday, however, on receipt of the Scotia's advices, bringing others for the purchase of Cotton, a firmer tone sprung up, and prices partially regained the above decline. On Monday, there was an active demand and a dearer market, and this was further strengthened by some improvement on the following day in Manchester, which included a larger attendance of the trade than usual on Wednesday, and considerable business was then done, the sales reaching 15,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export, establishing an advance in American descriptions of ⅛d. ⅌ lb., and 3d. in Brazil. ¼d. ⅌ ¼d. in Pernambuco Egyptian, which is becoming scarce, ¼d. ⅌ lb. in Surat, for the lower grades, and ⅛d. ⅌ ¼d. in the other kinds. This advance has since been firmly maintained, with a good business doing. Sales of the week, 32,000 bales, including 16,000 to speculators, and 4,000 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday), the business was compared at about 6,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, at steady prices. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans.....26d. Middling Orleans.....23¼d.
Fair Mobile.....25d. Middling Mobile.....23¼d.
Fair Uplands.....24d. Middling Uplands.....23d.

Stock on hand, 364,350 bales, of which 24,150 are American. Indian Cotton now at sea, 145,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester yesterday was firm and steady and there was a more general inquiry. Confidence in a resumption of business appears to be gaining strength.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Rigland, Athya & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co., report: Flour dull and partially 6d. lower, but good qualities scarce and steady. Quotations 21@30s. Wheat very dull and 1@2d. ⅌ cental cheaper; Red Western 9@9/7, Southern 9/3@9/10, White Western 10/@11/; Southern 11/@12/ ⅌ 480 lb. Corn dull at 34@35d. ⅌ qr., Mixed 33/; Yellow 29@30/; White 31/@33/ ⅌ 480 lb.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Rigland, Athya & Co., and others report: Beef and Pork slow of sale and unalterred in value. Bacon quiet but steady. Lard, rather more doing at 39@41/. Tallow is fair demand at the reduced prices. Butchers' Association, 45/.

PRODUCE.—Ashes steady. Pearls, 32/6@33/6; Pots, 33/@34/. Rosin very dull. Spirits of Turpentine, small sales American at 41/. Sugar rather dearer and in good demand. Coffee quiet. Rice inactive but no change in prices. Linseed steady. Jute declined 10/ ⅌ ton. Cod Oil sells at £45. Linseed Oil steady at 40/6. Petroleum excited under the American news. Pennsylvania advanced to 8¾d for Crude and to 9¾ for Refined. Subsequently the market gave way a little, but at the close a firmer tone prevailed.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS steady at former prices. Iron firm; Bails and Bars, £9 15/@£6; Pig, 55/@55/6. SUGAR firm, but closes quiet. TEA is without material change; Congou, 1½@1/1. COFFEE quiet, and again 6d. lower. TALLOW steady; Y. C., 45/6. RICE dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE lower for French; American nominal at 41/. ROSIN dull at 27/6. PETROLEUM advanced during the week to 9¾ for Refined, and to £23 for Crude. LINSEED OIL dull at 39/@39/6. SPERM OIL nearly maintained: Cod, £49@£49 10/.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring Brothers say: U. S. sixes have been taken at 69; Fives are quoted at 64@66; Virginia have been sold at 46. For Railroad Bonds there is more enquiry; Illinois Central sevens 76@77, sixes 70@72; New-York Central sixes 73@75; Erie first mortgage 83@85.

Latest per Scotia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Dec. 6, 1862.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market closes dull, with a declining tendency.

PROVISIONS.—The market closes heavy and downward.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Dec. 6, 1862.

Consols closed at 92¼@92¾ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Erie Railroad, 42¼@43; Illinois Central shares, 40¼@40 discount.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 4,500 bales. Orleans Tres Ordinaire 160f.; Bas, 85f. Stock in port, 52,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday.

The Daily News replies to *The Times* on the horrors of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation scheme, and quotes evidence to show that the predicted horrors are purely imaginary, and that the slaves will make better use of their freedom.

ITALY.

TURIN, 6th.—The following is the probable list of the new Ministry: President of Council and Foreign Affairs, Pasalini; Finance, Minghetti; Commerce, Manna; War, Petiti; Marine, Ricci; Justice, Cassinis; Interior, Perruzzi.

SPAIN.

The text of the Queen of Spain's speech on the opening of the Cortes: In presenting communication respecting grave events on the coast of Cuba she said she felt confident that those events would not change the excellent relations maintained with the United States Government.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Dec. 5.—Voting for the election of a King commenced yesterday: 2,500 signatures have been taken, which are, without exception, in favor of Prince Alfred. His election is considered certain.

VERY LATEST.

TURIN, Dec. 6.—Fresh difficulties have arisen, causing a failure of the formation of the Ministry.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 19.

5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, coup.	104½	150	Nic. Transit Co.	5
50,000	do. 5s, '74, coup.	97	100	Hudson River RR.	77½
1,000	do. 6s, 1 yr. cer.	99½	100	do.	77½
21,000	do.	99½	125	do.	77½
25,000	do. Dem Notes	127	100	do.	530 77½
1,000	Tress. 7 3-10 p. ct. N	100	400	do.	77
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	54	200	Harlem Railroad	21½
1,000	Virginia State 6s	60½	300	do.	21½
2,000	Georgia State 6s	80	200	do.	21½
12,000	Missouri State 6s	51½	28	Sixth Avenue RR.	126
2,500	California State 7s	115	700	Reading Railroad	75½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	50	Alton & T. H. 2d Pref.	39
1,000	Hud. Riv. 2d Mort.	103½	88	Rome & N. RR.	83
5,000	Hud. Riv. Conv. Bds.	97	100	Bellfontain & Ind RR.	13
32,000	Mich. So. Stok. Fd.	103	1,100	Mich. C. R. R.	50
12,000	Alt. & Ter. H. 1st M.	100	100	do.	50
5,000	A. & T. H. Inc. B.	6½	400	do.	50½
4,000	do.	60½	100	do.	50½
5,000	do.	61	250	Mich. S & N. I. R. R.	70½
200	C. & N. W. Int. Bds.	87½	100	do.	70½
8,000	C. & N. W. Asst. B.	64½	100	do.	530 70½
25,000	T. & W. 2d M.	61	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	23½
2,000	M. & P. D. C. 1st M.	104½	100	do.	8½
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	107	100	do.	b10 23½
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d	93	150	Ill. C. R. R. S.	72½
3,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	70	200	do.	72½
7,000	C. & P. 4th Mtge.	73	200	do.	560 72½
10	Bank of Commerce	98½	50	do.	72½
100	American Ex. Bank	97	100	do.	72½
500	Erie Railway	62	50	do.	b10 72½
600	do.	62½	100	do.	560 72
10	Bank of N. America	160	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	43½
5	Continental Bank	99	1,200	do.	48
10	Corn Ex. Bank	103½	100	do.	560 43½
120,000	American Gold	132½	100	do.	47
15,000	do.	b10 132½	100	do.	560 46½
20,000	do.	132½	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	530 82½
140	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	113	250	do.	82½
10	Penn. Coal Co.	117½	100	do.	b10 82½
5	Pac. Mail Steam Co.	134	50	do.	b30 82½
10	do.	134½	100	do.	b30 83
410	do.	134½	100	do.	b10 83
100	do.	134½	100	do.	83
320	do.	135	100	do.	83½
50	do.	c135½	300	do.	s10 83½
225	do.	b30 135	500	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	70
50	do.	s60 131	1200	do.	70½
100	N. Y. Central RR.	103½	400	do.	s10 70½
300	do.	103½	100	do.	70½
300	do.	103½	200	do.	560 70
100	do.	b15 103	300	do.	s30 70
50	do.	s10 103	300	do.	b30 70½
50	do.	s15 103	500	Chi. & R. I. R. I.	81½
100	do.	s30 103½	75	do.	81½
1000	do.	104	60	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. R.	97½
50	do.	s10 104	200	Mil. & P. du C. R. R.	31
400	Erie Railway Pref.	94½	27	Mil. & P. du C. 2 Pref.	81
100	do.	b30 94½	12	Tol., Wa., & W. Pif.	30
10	N. J. Cen. R. R.	155			

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	U. S. 5s '74 Coup.	99½	400	Erie Railway Pref.	94½
3,000	U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	103½	300	do.	b30 94½
2,000	Treas'y 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes Small	102	400	Hudson RR.	77½
1,500	do. Endorsed	102	100	do.	77½
25,000	do.	102	100	do.	77½
5,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cert.	98½	100	do.	b30 77½
4,000	do.	98½	200	Harlem RR.	21½
15,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	127½	500	do.	22
2,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	54	300	Harlem RR. Pref.	52
5,000	Missouri State 6s	51½	100	do.	52½
4,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.	83½	1200	Mich. Cen. R.R.	94
5,000	Alton & Ter Haute 1st mortgage	100	400	do.	95½
15,000	Alton & Ter Haute 2d mtge. Pref.	40	400	do.	95½
1,000	do.	39½	200	do.	40½
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d mt.	81	200	do.	40½
10,000	Illinois Cen. RR. B.	119	100	do.	b10 40
7,000	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic. 2d mtg.	92½	300	Mich. So. & N. Ind.	40
30,000	American Gold	132½	50	Panama Railroad	170
15,000	do.	132½	50	Ill. Central Scrip	79½
10,000	do.	b10 132½	100	do.	79½
5	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	113½	200	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	140
27	do.	113	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	49
172	Pacific M. S. Co.	137	250	Gal. & Chi. Railroad	83
100	do.	s30 135	50	do.	s10 83½
50	do.	134½	25	do.	83½
50	do.	136	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	71
50	do.	b3 136	100	do.	s30 70½
850	N. Y. Central R. R.	104½	500	do.	71
100	do.	b60 104½	100	do.	b30 71
200	do.	s10 104½	100	Chic. & Rock I. R.R.	82
200	do.	105 104	50	do.	82½
300	Erie Railway	b3 42½	100	do.	82½
100	do.	42½	100	do.	82½
100	Democratic	82½	100	do.	82½
200	do.	82	50	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.R.	82
250	P., F. W. & Ch. R.R.	52	100	do.	87½

STOCK SALES AT 1 P. M., DEC. 19.

1,000	U. S. 6s 1 year	99½	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	b3 49
25,000	American Gold	132½	200	do.	s30 49½
5,000	U. S. Dem.	b3 127½	400	do.	b3 49
5,000	do.	127½	200	do.	49
10,000	do.	127½	100	Gal. & Chic. RR.	82
50	Pac. Mail Steam Co.	136½	100	do.	b3 83
300	do.	s10 136	400	do.	83
200	do.	s30 136	50	do.	c 83
300	N. Y. Central	104½	150	do.	s10 83
150	Erie Railway	42½	50	do.	c 83½
100	do.	c 42½	100	do.	83½
100	do.	42½	500	do.	s60 83
200	do.	b3 42½	400	do.	b3 83½
200	do.	s3 42½	100	do.	83½
300	Erie R. Preferred	95	100	Cleve. & Tol. RR.	s3 70
150	Hudson RR.	77½	50	do.	c 70½
200	Harlem RR.	21½	50	do.	b30 71
200	Harlem R. Pref.	52	100	C. & Rock Isl. RR.	c 82
300	Mich. Cent. RR.	92	100	do.	81½
200	M. S. & N. I.	s3 39½	50	do.	81½
100	Mich. S. N. I.	40			

SALES AT 4 P. M.

20,000	American Gold	s3 132½	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s10 91½
10,000	do.	s3 132½	2,200	Mich. So. & N.	40
15,000	do.	132½	200	do.	b3 40
30,000	Demand Notes	127½	300	Illinois Cen. R. R.	s30 79
5,000	do.	127½	50	do.	79
200	Pacific Mail	136½	400	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	49
50	do.	b30 137	100	do.	49
100	do.	136½	100	do.	s10 49
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	104½	100	do.	49½
1,100	Erie R. R.	42½	100	do.	s30 49½
150	do.	42½	300	Cleve. & Toledo	b3 70½
350	Erie R. R. Pref.	94½	400	do.	70½
100	Harlem R. R. Pref.	51½	100	do.	70½
1,000	do.	52	200	Chic. & Rock Island	81½
500	Mich. Cen. R. R.	91½	100	Galena R. R.	85

FRIDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The improved feeling in the Share market continued to-day, and there was a general advance of ¼@1½ ⅌ cent. The improvement was most marked in the Western list. The favorable condition of the traffic on these roads has an influence to bring in buyers, but the principal impetus of the present movement, as we have before stated, comes from the growing impression of the street that another large issue of Government currency will be made. This impression, since the battle of Fredericksburg, has brought in the shorts as buyers to large extent, as well as some speculators for the rise, who had been hesitating in regard to operations. Pacific Mail advanced to the highest point it had previously touched, 135¼, and left off strong. Mich. Central was also very buoyant. Government Securities were more active but heavy, especially seven-thirties, under a rumor that the Secretary would ask for a further issue of one hundred millions. At the Second Board the market was quite active, with a further advance in most descriptions in the share list. Governments were dull and weak. One year indebtedness sold at 96¼, which yields the buyer about 12 ⅌ cent interest. We have no doubt the hesitation of the Secretary in regard to paying the debt due next month in gold, has had an unfavorable effect upon the market for Governments, and brought out some lots for sale. Pacific Mail touched 137 again, after falling back from that price to 136. The Western list was very strong. At the Third Board there were a large amount of transactions at some concession on the highest quotations of the day. The latest prices were: United States 6s, '81, coupons, 113¼; United States Treasury Notes, 7 3-10, 102¼@102¾; United States 1-year Certificates, 6s, 99¾; United States Demand Notes (old issue), 127¼@127¾; Missouri State 6s, 51¼; American Gold, 132¼@132¾; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 136¼@136¾; New-York Central Railroad, 103¼@103¾; Erie Railway, 61¾@62; Erie Railway Preferred, 94@94¼; Hudson River Railroad, 76¾@77¼; Harlem Railroad, 21@22; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 51¾@52; Reading Railroad, 75¼@76; Michigan Central Railroad, 91¼@91¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 40@40; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 83¾@83¼; Illinois Central Railroad, 78¾@78¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 48¼@48¾; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 83@83¼; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 70¾@70¾; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 81¾@81¾; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, 31; Fort Wayne, 51¼@52.

The market for Sterling is weaker, and good bills have sold at 145¼.

Freights are without important change. To Liverpool the engagements are 31,000 bush. Corn at 7d. in bulk and bags; 200 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 70 hhds. Tallow at 20s.; per neutral flag, 400 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 200 tcs. Beef at 6s.; per steamer, 100 bales Hops at 1d.; 600 boxes Bacon at 70s.; 150 tcs. Lard at 70s.; 200 firkins Butter at 70s. To London, 5,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d.; per neutral flag, 15 tuns Clover Seed at 37s. 6d.; 200 tcs. Beef at 6s. 3d. To Glasgow, 20,000 bush. Wheat and Corn at 9d. per 60 lb. To Antwerp, per neutral flag, 150 boxes Bacon at 40s.; 350 tcs. Lard at 40s.; 400 bags Clover Seed at 40s. The charters are: A British brig of 174 tuns (American measurement), to a port on the south side of Cuba and back, at $1,600; a British brig of 170 tuns, out to a Gulf port, at $1 25 ⅌ bbl.; a British vessel, of 170 tons, to Windward Islands, at $1,600; an American bark, of 404 t