THE WEED LIBEL SUIT.

Continued from First Page.

claim." "What do you mean," said McNeil; "Didn't you tell me to keep off, and the thing would be all right; and didn't Farley tell me if I kept away I should have two dollars on each carbine?" said Opdyke. "I have reprimanded Farley most severely; he had no right to tell you that; but I will give you $1,000 and we will settle it." "A thousand dollars! it is $17,000 and you know it," said McNeil; "Well, I can't give you that," said Opdyke; McNeil, putting his finger to his nose, told him he was a cheating, lying scoundrel in his own house, and left; Opdyke sent Williamson to try to stop him; McNeil commenced an action to recover the money; not long after McNeil met Opdyke in Congress Hall before breakfast, and there publicly called him a swindler, and told him he had swindled him in this gun contract. Opdyke sat opposite him at breakfast, and the food dropped from his knife and fork when he undertook to eat. McNeil followed him into the hall, and told him again what he was. And this defendant is sued because he said McNeil did say so. Now, we shall show that instead of its being notorious that Opdyke had an interest in this factory, as the counsel alleges, he wrote and had it printed in the newspapers that he had no interest in it. On the 25th of September, 1863, Opdyke sent such a letter to Albany and caused it to be printed, saying that he had no interest, direct or indirect, in any Government contract, nor any business connection with the Government, of any kind, direct or indirect. We shall show that he had an interest in multitudes of other contracts. Opdyke put in an answer to McNeil's suit, swearing that he was the principal owner of the claim; and yet his own son-in-law swore that he was himself the entire owner. The cause was on the calendar two weeks ago last Monday. This cause being expected to be tried, Opdyke went and paid McNeil $11,000 to stop his action. Now the letter declaring that he had no interest in the contract, was addressed to Senator Harris, and in it he says: "Accept my thanks for your kind letter, prompted by Mr. Weed's attack in *The Evening Journal* on myself one of and my sons. I had read the article but did not regard it as worthy of notice." And he goes on to say that his friends knew that the charges were false as well as malicious, for he had long since convicted their author of the most reckless disregard of truth. Gentlemen, what will you think when I tell you that this "dear friend," Senator Harris, whom Opdyke asks to accept his thanks for his kind letter, prompted by Mr. Weed's attack on him, had never written to Opdyke a word! It was a concoction. A private note was sent to Senator Harris asking to be allowed the use of this trick. Mr. Neil will tell you that they wanted Opdyke to fix this thing in writing, but he preferred to leave it to his honor. We shall show that Opdyke made enormous sums out of other contracts, that Samuel Churchill had a contract to make 16,000 soldiers' garments, of a certain grade of cloth, in 1861, and that he came to New-York and Philadelphia to buy the goods to make them, but Opdyke bearing of it bought up every single piece in market in both cities, and would not sell the contractor a yard of it, compelling him to sell his contract at an advance of ten or twelve cents a garment. And we will show a similar transaction with William C. Churchill, and that Henry F. Spaulding sold Opdyke 40,000 yards of cassimere, which he dyed in the cloth a regulation blue and passed it over, at an enormous profit, to the Government, and it faded in the sun and rain. Now for the Mariposa transaction. John C. Fremont, a name perhaps more renowned than any other today, a remarkably singular man, a genius, with a touch of wildness and imagination, far in advance of the times, a man who does not understand financial matters, who is simple as a child, became possessed of perhaps the richest mine in the world. Being in debt it was proposed to mortgage the estate for $1,500,000, making Morris Ketchum trustee, and issue bonds for the same. It was done. Then Ketchum, Hoey and Field were to arrange a mining company out of the balance of the property and put it into stock, calling it $10,000,000, of which five-eighths was to belong to Fremont himself. It was required that he should give Opdyke, Hoey and Field 25,000 shares—$2,500,000 worth for being his dear friends. Opdyke had over $800,000 as his share, as will be proved by Fremont himself. Then they required that $2,500,000 more should be placed in the hands of Ketchum, so that they could vote upon it and control the company. Fremont yielded, understanding that he was giving only a proxy, and when he called to get it back he was told it was a trust. He was owing money in California, and while this thing was carried on by telegrams, costing over $1,000, it was given out one day that it must be closed immediately or it would all fall through. So it was hurried up. Field then says, "I must have my fees," and he got $200,000 of stock for his fees. Finally Fremont employed a lawyer to get back the 25,000 shares; at length they agreed to give him back 20,000 if he would let them have the 5,000 at 25 cents on the dollar, instead of 60, the price at which it was then selling. Out of $1,500,000 bonds $250,000 were left, which Fremont thought he had a right to, but somehow or other he could not get them. Now, when you have heard the witnesses and find that the plaintiff has done more than was charged in the libel, you will judge whether the defendant has done wrong or not. You will find that Opdyke was the leader in these matters and proposed to hold a meeting and fix up these things for Fremont. Fremont will show you that in various ways he has been stripped of his property and has little left. The counsel closed by adverting to the use of the word "Jew" in the libel, maintaining that it was much the same as if he had said Yankee. The counsel was aware, he said, that there were two Israelites on the jury. The opening occupied two hours and a half.

James Watson sworn.—Examined for defendant by Counsel.—I am County Auditor; I have brought from the Controller's office the papers relating to the claim of George W. Farley; I recognize the signature of that check dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1863, to order of George W. Farley, $199,700, signed by the plaintiff and other city officers; it has been paid and returned. [The account rendered by Mr. F. is duly sworn to by him claiming $207,062.]

Cross-examined.—The papers are kept loose and surrounded by bands; every check must be drawn that way; the majority of claims were first presented to the Controller and by him passed to the Board of Supervisors; then they were sent to the Controller; a special committee was appointed to pass upon the claims; many claims passed by them were paid without suits; there have been suits where Supervisors allowed claims; I was in the office in July, 1863.

Q. Did you see *The Herald* on the morning after the night in which it was stated that Mr. Opdyke and his brother-in-law owned the armory? (Objected to; objection sustained.) Witness, however, answered that he did not; the check is first signed by the Controller, then by the Mayor, as usual.

Joseph B. Young sworn.—Examined by counsel for defendant.—I am clerk of the Board of Supervisors; I have the record of the board from the time of the riot down to the payment of this claim; Hutchins or Woodward attended as clerk for the Riot Claim Committee; I did not; there was no record kept of the proceedings of the committee except the testimony and papers of each claim.

Cross-examined.—The names of the committee were Purdy, Davis, Weiseman, Ely and Blunt; they were appointed Aug. 7; the resolution of the Board for the payment of the claims of Farley, and over forty others, was passed on the 20th of October, and approved on the 23d; I think the Mayor and Controller were sometimes present with the committee; I think there was no rule of the board making these members ex-officio.

Doren Jones sworn.—Examined by counsel for defendant.—I reside in this city; I have lived here six years; in the Summer of 1861 I was in the Armory, corner Second-ave. and Twenty-first-st.; I furnished the supplies of material, delivered the guns to the Government, and had general supervision of the business; I was there for a year previous to the destruction of the Armory on the 14th of July, 1863; I had an interest of 25 cents on each gun upon their sale, out of the proceeds; I had a salary besides; it was expected of me to attend to the business as if it was my own, which I did to the best of my ability, my knowledge of it was generally minute; I purchased and furnished material, delivered arms, and saw that everything went on correctly; I was there seven days in the week, averaging about fifteen hours a day; until Opdyke bought our Marston, on the 9th of December, 1862, was to see that the Foreman had all he wanted; there was an inventory at the sale; Opdyke had advanced about $65,000, and took a chattel mortgage; on the 1st of December no examination was made of the state of affairs; I remember the amount at which Marston was bought out; each party chose a competent mechanic to make a valuation; an inventory was made in writing; the bulk of the articles were purchased at the prices named; some few articles, I think, were put in the latter inventory at a less amount. Opdyke had already advanced $65,000; the balance made up $97,000; Opdyke then assumed the debt and gave Marston permission to draw on him for the balance; the amount was about $16,000; a portion of the account after the fire occurred was in stock and machinery; the machinery had been in use from the time of purchase till the fire, and it was put in at the same price as in the original inventory; I am familiar with the general footings up; Opdyke had a foreman who was relieved; the business underhim was not conducted satisfactorily in a pecuniary point of view; frequently there was a footing up by myself, and I conversed with Opdyke and others interested about it; they were general footings up; it was found that there was likely to be a loss; I proposed to Opdyke a change of superintendence; he agreed it should be made; he said he was disposed to sell out at a loss of $20,000; the superintendent left in January, I think, and a new one came in, John W. Keen; he continued till the fire; 1,030 carbines had been delivered to the Government; they have been paid for; before the fire Opdyke had advanced $[illegible]; there were some $2,000 due to the men; on the morning of July 13, about 6 o'clock I went to the factory; about 9 or 10 I went down town; I did not see Opdyke; I went back between 12 and 1; I found 34 policemen there; they said they came to protect the property; each had a loaded arm and ammunition, furnished by Keen and myself; they were in the lower part of the building; we let the men go at their suggestion; we had 65 men; we deemed the policemen sufficient protection; soon attack was made on the door; the head man broke in the panel with a sledge-hammer; the policemen first warned, then fired and killed the leader and wounded two others; they left as though they never expected to come back; I was there two hours; it was perfectly quiet after that; there were women around, but no men; no order came for the policemen to leave the building; I went and asked Capt. Cameron, at the station-house in Twenty-second-st., what it meant; I then went to the Mayor's office; he was absent; I saw Farley there.

Q. What did Farley say? (Objected to; objection overruled; exception taken.)

Q. What did he say about finding Opdyke? A. He said I could find him at the St. Nicholas Hotel; I went there and saw him in the hall; I told him the policeman had been withdrawn, and if they were ordered back they could protect the building; we did not want any more; he said he had no power; he then said he had had nothing to eat, and he would go and get something; he went into the dining-room; then I went home; as I went up I saw the building in flames; I saw Opdyke perhaps three weeks after the fire at the Mayor's office; no one was there besides; he sat at the table; I took a seat at the corner; I asked him how he proposed to make out the claim; he said he thought of making it out from the books at his store, showing how much he had advanced; he did not want any more; I then reminded him that there were other parties interested who had spent their time and labor, and suggested whether or not his mode of making it out would be just; I desired to know the reasons for his mode; I said it would leave others out in the cold; I suggested that as the city authorities had taken possession of the property with a view to defending it, and we had dismissed our men on that account as we otherwise would not have done, their going away, and allowing the property to be sacrificed in an unwarrantable manner, the city ought to pay the full amount of damage; he said he thought there was justice in my suggestions; then he asked me the mode in which I thought the claim should be made out; I took a piece of paper and showed him that there were 700 guns all completed which would have been delivered to the Government that day, and to charge the Government price for them, then charge $24 70 for the unfinished ones, less the actual expense of completing them; for instance, if a thousand required $2 each to finish them, to charge $22 70, and the rest in the same proportion; the claim was made up on the principle stated; I said to him that the books showed so much money paid out, and other parties had claims—Remington, McNeil, and others—and their claims ought to be added; he asked me to see Farley and talk with him about the matter, and give him more of the details, and he would see Farley and consider the matter; it was conducted in the name of Farley, Opdyke's son-in-law as proprietor; his office was in Wall-street; Opdyke directed me to find him there or at Ketchum's office or Hoey's; I think it was before the Mariposa Company was formed. I went and found Farley; I stated the matter to him; I understood him to say he understood it; I knew what the account was that was rendered to the supervisors; the guns amounted to some $110,000 in the bill. Q. What could the guns, in the condition they were when destroyed, have been duplicated for or replaced? A. A finished gun could be made for $14, with an establishment all completed; this one lacked a few parts of machinery; some work had to be done out; they would probably cost about $16 in our establishment at that time; before the contract was made with Marston, I went and got estimates from manufacturers at Newark, Hartford, Boston, this city and elsewhere; they varied from $12 to $15.

Q. Explain the principle upon which you made the account $13,97 and $17 31 for an unfinished gun. A. We estimated what it would cost to complete the guns, and deducted the same from the Government contract price; in the item of $22,70 it would cost $2 to complete the gun; I did not make up the account; Keer made up the formal account; I have not been paid my share; I have a suit against McNeil and Opdyke. Q. State the amount of profit which this mode of making up the account would realize on each gun? A. Some $10 on that basis.

Cross-examined.—On the 3,000 guns there would be a profit of $32,000; by the destruction of the factory, Opdyke was prevented from getting that profit from the Government.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

CITY ITEMS.

The Five Points House of Industry will hold its anniversary to-night at the Academy of Music. The presence of the children, with the addresses that are to be given, will make the occasion one of great interest.

CITY CANVASSERS.—The Board met at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and completed the canvass in the Fourth and Fifth Wards. Adjourned to Thursday morning.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The friends of this Institution, among whom may be classed every intelligent merchant in this city, will be gratified to learn that a movement is now on foot to strengthen its financial resources, and thus enlarge the already wide sphere of its utility. A mortgage still rests on the building occupied by the Library, diverting the proceeds of the rentals from the purchase of books to the payment of interest and the formation of a sinking fund. It is proposed to liquidate this debt and leave the income of the library free for its appropriate uses. A committee composed of several prominent citizens of New-York has been appointed to procure subscriptions for this purpose, and have already secured the amount of more than Ten Thousand Dollars. The object named above scarcely needs to be commended to the liberality of our opulent and public-spirited merchants. The Library has long been a favorite institution in this city. As a means of diffusing sound knowledge among the mass of our population it is almost without a rival. Its collection of books comprises not merely the most recent publications of a popular character, but a rich variety of standard works in the highest branches of literature and science. With a constant regard to the wants of young men engaged in the pursuits of business, it neglects no department of knowledge of interest to the scholar or scientific inquirer. The arrangements of the Library are on the most generous scale compatible with a due regard to the preservation of the books and the exercise of a wise economy, and exclude scarcely an individual sincerely interested in the attainment of knowledge, whether man or woman. As a means of moral culture, no less than of intellectual improvement, the Mercantile Library can justly claim the support and patronage of our community. It presents an attractive place of resort to young men, in a pleasant room, well warmed, and cheerfully lighted, with free access to the recorded wisdom and wit of the great masters of thought, where they can pass the evening in enjoyments of the purest character, and which leave no place for regrets. We trust that the appeal now made will meet with a cordial response from the public. No wiser investment of surplus gains can be made by the prosperous merchant than an open-handed contribution to one of the noblest objects among the intellectual resources of our city.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S RECEPTION.—The Executive Committee to take measures for Admiral Farragut's reception, met yesterday afternoon at Collector Draper's office, in the Custom House. A few subscriptions were received toward the fund for the object in view, when the Executive Committee adjourned. A meeting of the General Committee will take place at the Chamber of Commerce, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock, p. m., when, it is thought, the arrangements will be completed.

A Bazaar, for the benefit of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, will be held at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-st., from the 16th to the 23d of December, inclusive. Tickets of admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents; children, half price. The supply will consist of rich, fancy and useful articles, and a well-selected assortment of children's toys. Store prices will be asked. The refreshment-room will form an attractive feature, being amply supplied with the delicacies of the season. Donations are respectfully solicited for either of the departments.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—On Sunday night last, Mr. Edward Netherell, residing at No. 44 Pike-st., while passing through Madison-st., near Market, was knocked down by five young men and robbed of a watch. The particulars of the case have been already published in THE TRIBUNE. On Monday, one of the party, named Daniel Maloy, was arrested in Water-st., and committed by Justice Shandley. Yesterday, Daniel Kelly, Patrick Carney, Christian Jacobs and William Williams, the remainder of the party, were arrested by officers Pike and DeExterre of the Seventh Precinct, and committed by the same magistrate.

[Advertisement.]

In proof that "EPILEPTIC FITS" can be cured read THIS DAY'S issue (Thursday, Dec. 15) of Henry Ward Beecher's paper, The Independent, and be convinced.

[Advertisement.]

A MERRY CHRISTMAS cannot be expected, unless the family board is graced with KENT'S EAST INDIA CURRIES. Sold by all grocers at 28 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

QUESTION—What shall I buy for the Holidays?

ANSWER—A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE. Where shall I buy it? At No. 939 Broadway, corner of Twenty-seventh-st., of J. A. Zellas.

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N.Y. TRIBUNE. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

ASHES—The market is quiet and prices are unsettled and nominal; we hear of no sales.

BEESWAX has been only in limited demand since our last, but in prices we have no particular change to note; small sales of Yellow Western were made at 70@70c.

BRISTLES—American are firm at 75c.@$2 25 for Gray and White.

COTTON—There has been less activity to-day, but prices remain firm at $1 33 for Middlings, and a few sales as high as $1 34. The transactions embrace about 800 bales.

COFFEE—We hear to-day of additional sales of 8,000 bags Rio, which, with those previously reported, makes 16,000 bags, all taken on Government account, all on private terms, but said to be 13c. gold, in bond. The stock is not materially reduced, owing to recent arrivals, and in first hands we still have about 40,000 bags; holders remain very firm, and we quote as follows, on a basis of 225 gold: prime Rio, 48c.; good do., 47@47½c.; fair do., 46@46½c.; ordinary, 44@45c; and fair to good cargoes, 45@46c. West India styles are quiet, but firm.

COAL—The supply of Foreign is quite light, and in the absence of sales of moment prices are nominal; Gas Coals are wanted—the destruction of 20,000 tons in Brooklyn having unsettled the market somewhat. Domestic is quite plenty, the supplies by rail during the Winter being likely to exceed those of last year; sales from Yard at $10@$12 50.

CANDLES remain quiet and steady. We quote Adamantine at 31@35c., Sperm at 45c., and Patent at 55c.

COPPER—The market for American Ingot has been more active and prices have advanced, closing firm at 49½@50c. for Lake and Baltimore, New Sheathing and Yellow Metal are firm and in fair demand at 45c. for the former and 50c. for the latter.

COCOA—We note small sales of Para at 23c.

CORKS are firm and in moderate demand at 75c. for 1st regular quarts; 60c. do. pints; 65@70c. for mineral; and 10@00c. for Philadelphia.

DRUGS AND DYES—The leading articles under this heading have remained very dull since the date of our last report, but in prices we have no particular change to note; we quote Alum at 5½c.; Aloes, Cape, 42c.; Arsenic, Powdered, 5c.; Balsam Copaiba, $1 25; Balsam Tolu, $2 50; Balsam Peru, $3 50; Bi-Carbonate Soda, 10c. for Newcastle; Bi-Chromate Potash, 30c.; Borax, Refined, 40@45c.; Refined Camphor, $1 95; Castor Oil, $3 30@$3 35 for City; East India Cassia Buds, 42@43c.; Citric Acid, $1 10@$1 12½; Copperas, 2½@3c. for American; Cream Tartar, 80c. for Prime; Cubebs, 90c. for East India; Epsom Salts, 5c.; Gum Arabic, 80@85c. for Sorts, and 65@85c. for Picked; Licorice Paste, 45@50c. for Calabria, and 23@24c. for Sicily, 45 for Spanish Solid, and 45@47c. for Spanish Solid; Oil Cassia, $6 50; Oil Bergamot, $6 75@$10; Oil Lemon, $6@$6 50, and Oil Peppermint, $4@$5; Opium, Turkey, $15@$16 50; Oxalic Acid, 55@60c.; Quicksilver, $1 37½; Rhubarb, $2@$3 25; Sal Soda, 4½c.; Seneka Root, $1@$1 12½; Senna, 18@24c.; Soda Ash, 6½c.; Sugar Lead, 41@45c.; Tartaric Acid, $1 50@$1 20, and Blue Vitriol, 19c.

DYEWOODS have been in fair demand and firm, but the market closes quiet, the views of buyers being below those of sellers. We quote Logwood at $25@$27 for St. Domingo; $40 for Honduras, and $25 and $27 for Jamaica. Fustic at $80 for Cuba, and $35@$66 for Savanilla; Camwood, $100; Limewood, $160@$165 and Sapanwood, $95. Barwood is quoted at $30 in gold.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is more active, and prices of the low and medium grades are a shade firmer. Trade and Family brands are quiet and unchanged; the sales are 17,000 bbls. at $9 65@$9 90 for Superfine State; $10 25@$10 50 for Extra State; $10 25@$10 85 for Fancy State; $10 45@$10 80 for the low grades of Western Extra; $11@$11 30 for Shipping Ohio; $11 45@$12 25 for Trade and Family brands; and $11 40@$14 25 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is fairly active and firmer; sales of 500 bbls. at $10 30@$10 65 for the lower grades of Extra and $10 70@$12 25 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is a shade firmer and in moderate demand; sales of 250 bbls. at $10 80@$12 30 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $12 40@$15 25 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is quiet and unchanged; sales of 300 bbls. at $8 50@$9 25. Corn Meal is inactive but firm at $7 75 for Jersey and $8 20 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $4 75@$5 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

We clip the following valuable information from *The N. Y. Merchants' Circular*: BREADSTUFFS.—The inquiry for Flour has been quite brisk, in part for European markets; this unexpected demand, a decided falling off in the arrivals, and advance in Exchange, stimulating the inquiry, and inducing considerable speculative feeling and demand for State for future delivery, at $10 75 for the last half of January, and $11 for February, seller's option. We have added slightly to our stock, and at the current high prices it is considered large, although not in excess of last year. The demand for Provincial markets has been good for the season, and we have to note an advance since our last of 30@40c. ℔ bbl on Shipping brands, while Family brands have ruled quiet. At the close the market is steady but quiet, the inquiry confined to the home trade mainly. In Wheat there has been more activity, prices have improved 10@11c. ℔ bush., with a very general demand, in part for investment, but chiefly for milling and export; the revival of the shipping demand soon after our last gave a decidedly buoyant tone to the market, and greater activity may be noted in all descriptions. The export demand has been mainly confined to Spring, and at the close this is held with much confidence, the rather more favorable news from Europe and limited stock for the season rendering low prices quite impossible, but the reverse appears probable. At the close the inquiry is light, but holders are firm. Indian Corn has been in limited demand for home use, and with moderate arrivals, prices are without much change. The supply of new is moderate as yet, and holders firmer. The exports to Great Britain and the Continent for the week ending Dec. 13, 1864, were: 5,539 bbls. Flour; 12,551 qrs. Wheat. Since Sept. 1, 1864, 43,625 bbls. Flour; 172,634 qrs. Wheat; 5,630 qrs. Corn. Same time 1863, 251,469 bbls. Flour; 509,057 qrs. Wheat; 28,104 qrs. Corn. Receipts for week ending Dec. 14, 1864, were: 116,876 bbls. Flour; 10,323 qrs. Wheat; 7,764 qrs. Corn. Since Sept. 1st, 1864, 1,470,506 bbls. Flour; 542,696 qrs. Wheat; 366,267 qrs. Corn. Same time 1863, 1,741,115 bbls. Flour; 1,192,516 qrs. Wheat; 675,337 qrs. Corn.

FRUIT of all descriptions are in reduced stock and with a good demand prices have advanced; we quote new Raisins at $5 90 for Bunch, and $6 20@$6 25 for Layers. Currants at 20½@21c. Leghorn Citron, 37@38c. French Walnuts, 14@16c. Smyrna Figs, 45c. for old Sielly Filberts, and Brazil Nuts at 21c. New-Orleans Oranges, $9@$10; Havana do., $13; Nassau, do., $12@$14. Languedoc Almonds, 35c.; Provence do., 33c. Dried Apples are firm and a good business has been done for army use at 13@14c. Peaches at 34½c. for Peeled, and 24½c. for Unpeeled.

FISH—The supply of Dry Cod continues small and prices have favored the seller. The demand has been only moderate; sales of Grand Bank and St. George's at $8@$8 12½. Mackerel have been in fair demand and prices are well sustained; we quote No. 1 Massachusetts (shore) at $22; No. 2, do. at $18, and No. 3, do. at $13 37½@$13 50; No. 1 Bay, $16 25@$16 50; and No. 2 do., $14 25@$14 50. Smoked Herring are fairly active and firm at 55@60c. for scaled, and 45@50c. for No. 1. Box Herrings are steady at $7@$9.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Canton are selling at $3 00@$4 per box of 40 packs for No. 1.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active but firmer; the high rates demanded and the continued fluctuations in Gold and Exchange check the demand for export; the inquiry is confined to milling; the sales are 14,000 bush., including 7,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 31, and 7,000 bush. inferior Red Western at $2 41; other sales were reported, but we could not trace them. Barley is in fair demand and firm; sales of 20,000 bush. Canada East at $1 82 for ordinary. Barley Malt is quiet and unchanged. Oats are more active, but prices are easier; the demand is in part for investment; the sales are 290,000 bush., including Canadian at 98c.@$1; Western at $1 00@$1 07, afloat and in store, and State at $1 02@$1 02½. Rye is dull and easier; sales of 7,000 bush. Western at $1 12. Corn is firm and in fair demand for the trade; the sales are 36,000 bush. at $1 40 for mixed Western, in store, and $1 70@$1 80 for New Yellow; sales are reported at higher rates, but we cannot trace them.

GUNNY BAGS have been only in moderate demand, but prices remain steady at 30@35c.

GUNNY CLOTH is firmer, with sales to a moderate extent at 60@62c. cash.

HOPS—There has been a steady demand from the trade since our last, the inquiry being mainly for home consumption; the supply of good quality is small and prices are well sustained; sales at 65@70c. for common to prime quality, and 40@50c. for fair to very choice new crop.

HAIR is without change, small sales of Buenos Ayres, mixed Horse, at 45c.

HEMP—There has been but little of importance doing since our last; prices, however, are without particular change; we quote Manilla at [illegible]; Sisal, [illegible]; Jute, $240@$275; Russia, clean, $[illegible]; and American at $160@$200 for Undressed, and $[illegible]@$400 for Dressed.

HONEY—Cuba has been in fair demand for home use, and prices are firm at $1 50, in bond, and $1 65@$1 80, duty paid.

HIDES—The market has ruled very firm since our last and prices have advanced ½@1c. ℔ lb.; the demand was fair and mainly from the trade, closing with an upward tendency. We quote as follows: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 36@37c.; Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 35@36c.; Rio Grande, 33@34c.; Orinoco, 32½@33½c.; California, 30@32½c.; Central American, 30@31c.; Matamoros, 30@31c.; Vera Cruz, 29@30c.; Tampico, 29@30c.; Bogota, 30@31c.; Maracaibo, 29@30c.; Bahia, 28@29c.; Porto Cabello, 28@29c.; Trinidad, 27@28c.; Rio Hache, dry and pickled, 25@26c.; Curacoa, 22@24c.; St. Domingo and Port au Platt, 22@24c.; Western, 26@27c.; Minos, 30@31c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kipt, 32@33c.; Sierra Leone, 33@34c.; Gambia and Bissau, 26@27c.; Zanzibar, 22@24c. Dry Salted Hides—Chili, 27@27½c.; Payta, 24½@25½c.; Maranham, 25@26c.; Pernambuco, 25@26c.; Bahia, 24@25c.; Matamoros, 25@26c.; Maracaibo, 21@22c.; Savanilla, 23@24c.; Sandwick Island, 21@24c. Wet Salted Hides—Buenos Ayres, 16@17c.; Rio Grande, 16½@17½c.; California, 16@17c.; New-Orleans, 14@14½c.; Western and Country, 13½@14c.; City Slaughter, 13½@14c.

HAY—The market is unsettled; it is reported that the Government seized a large quantity of this article yesterday, but this report has not been confirmed to-day; small sales for shipping at $1 50@$1 55, and retail lots to the trade at $1 70@$1 75 per 100 lbs.

INDIGO has been only in limited demand but prices are unchanged; we quote Madras at $1 35@$2; Manila, $1 40@$2; Oude, $1 00@$2 10; Kurpah, $2 25@$2 65; Guatemala, $2 50@$2 85, and Bengal, $2 60@$3.

IRON—There has been less activity in the market for Pig since our last, but prices are without particular change; sales of Scotch at $60@$65 ex-ship and from yard, and American at $55@$58; other kinds are quiet; we quote Bar at $1 75@$1 90 for common English; $1 90@$2 05 for Refined do.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been fairly active since our last, and full previous prices are obtained; Oak Sole remains steady, with a moderate business; French and American Calf Skins are without change; we quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 41½@42½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 40@41c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 38@39½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 41@42c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 39½@40½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 37½@38½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 38@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Middle, 38@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Light, 37@38c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 35@37c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26@27c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 36@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 50@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 50@53c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 50@53c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 55@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 55@57c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, 50@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 26@28c.

LATHS have been in fair demand and firm at $2 50, 3 mos.; the sales are 760,000, to arrive.

LEAD—The market for Pig has been less active, but prices generally are firm; sales of Galena at $15 50@$16, and Spanish, German Refined and English at $15 25@$15 50. Bar is firm at 16c. and Sheet Pipe, 22c.

LUMBER—The demand for Eastern Spruce and Pine has been good, and prices are firm; sales at $24 and $28.

MOLASSES—A moderate business is doing at steady rates; sales of 55 hhds. Porto Rico at $1 10, and 10 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at $1 40; we quote Cuba Muscovado at 59@60c.; Cuba Clayed at 57@62½c.; Porto Rico at 87c.@$1 10; and old crop New-Orleans at $1 10@$1 25.

NAVAL STORES—There has been more activity in the market for Spirits Turpentine since our last, and prices ruled firm; sales of American at $2 20@$2 25; stock 2,000 bbls. Rosins are in more active demand, but the market is unsettled; we quote at $3@$23 for common; $22@$26 for Strained and No. 2; and $27@$35 for No. 1 White and Pale. Tar ruled dull at $6@$6 50 for domestic, and $11 for foreign. City Pitch is quoted at $20 for No. 1.

NAILS are steady and in moderate demand; we quote Cut at 8½@9c.; Clinch, 10@10½c.; Horse, 40@45c.; Copper, 70c.; Yellow Metal, 50c., and Zinc at 25c., cash.

OILS—Linseed is in fair demand, and firm at $1 42@$1 45. Fish oils have been in good demand, and firm at $1 50 for Crude Whale; $1 70 for Bleached Winter do.; $2 15@$2 20 for Crude Sperm, and $2 40 for Unbleached Winter. Lard Oil is firm at $2 05@$2 10; Kerosene, 98c.; Camphene, $2 45. Red Oil is firm at $1 42½@$1 45 for Distilled.

OIL CAKE—The market is quite firm and the demand fair; sales since Monday of 400 tons Western at $84@$85; City is firm at $63 50@$65, in bags and bbls.

OIL MEAL—The supply is light and the demand good; sales of 50 bags State at $1 80@$1 15 per 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—We have again to note a good demand for Pork, largely speculative, but the market has been somewhat unsettled; at the opening of Change there were no buyers at yesterday's prices, and holders were compelled to submit to a decline, at which large sales were made, but afterwards a firmer feeling prevailed, and prices slowly improved, closing firm at our outside quotations. For future delivery we hear of sales of 2,200 bbls. Old Mess, buyer all this month, at price not transpired; 5,000 bbls. Mess (1864-5), seller January, at $42½@$42 50; 500 bbls. do. do., buyer do., at $42; 1,000 bbls. do. do., seller January and February, at $42; 2,000 bbls. do. do., seller February, at $42@$43, and 500 bbls. Prime Mess, seller February, at $40; the sales besides are 9,400 bbls. at $38 50@$39 75 for Old Mess (1863-4); $40 25@$41 50 for New do. (1864-5), and $39 50@$40 for Prime Mess. Beef is quiet and unchanged; sales of 300 bbls. at $20@$22 for Plain Mess and $21@$24 for Extra do. Tierce Beef is quiet but firm. Beef Hams are moderately active at former rates; sales of 250 bbls. at $27 for Western. Cut Meats are in good demand and firmer; sales of 500 lbs. pickled Hams at 20@20½c., and 10,000 lbs. Rough Packed Sides at 20c. Bacon more active, and is firmer; sales of 3,600 boxes, for December, January and February delivery, at 20½@21c. for Cumberland-Cut; 21c. for Long-Cut Hams; 21½@22c. for Long Ribbed and Long Clear, and 120 boxes City Cumberland-Cut, on the spot at 21½c. Dressed Hogs are very scarce, and firmer; sales at 17½@17¾c. for City. Lard is very firm, but prices are about the same; sales of 2,300 bbls. and tcs. at 19½@20½c. for No. 1, 20½@20¾c. for fair to prime Steam, 20¾@21c. for Kettle, and 24½c. for Fancy. We clip the following remarks from a weekly circular published in this city: PROVISIONS—We have had a very excited, active, and variable Pork market, the advance in Mess is $4 ℔ bbl., with a large business doing for the future, confined chiefly to Mess (crop of 1863-4), at $37 50@$40 50, for January and February delivery; $39@$43 for New (crop of 1864-5), same delivery, and new crop Prime Mess, January and February, at $37 50@$39 50, now generally held higher, as the accounts from the West represent the crop as very short indeed, far more so than was generally expected, hence there is a strong disposition to purchase for the future. At the close there is a fair demand, in part for Western account. Beef has been offered very freely, and lower prices have been accepted. The stock of Barreled Beef is larger and much of it very poor. Tierce Beef has attracted but little attention and is lower at the close. We hear of a sale of 150 tcs. Cincinnati Prime Mess, a favorite brand, at $38; of good India Mess at $[illegible]@$14, but these prices cannot now be obtained. Bacon has been in good demand, and Western packers have been very generally disposed to purchase in their former contracts, finding it impossible to obtain the hogs to fill them, and hence we have had a material advance, and a strong upward tendency at the close. The sales and resales are 14,400 boxes since our last, chiefly for January and February. Lard has been in fair demand, has improved, but has fluctuated considerably influenced by the foreign news, and fluctuations in Exchange. The demand for the future has improved, and the market closes firm. We hear of sales of Prime, to arrive this and next month, at 24½c. Some 3,000 bbls. and tcs. Butter has been only moderately active since our last, the very unsettled and irregular market for Exchange checks the shipping demand, in prices we have but little variation to note, but at the close holders are firm in their views, owing to light arrivals. Cheese—Choice Factory-made has been in improved demand for shipment, the advices from Europe being rather favorable. Prices have ruled firm, and at the close tend upward. Other kinds remain quiet, but prices are without change. The exports to the following ports for the week ending December 13, 1864, were: To Great Britain and the Continent, 667 tcs. Beef, 430 tcs. Bacon, 224 tcs. Butter, 317 tcs. Cheese, 251 tcs. Lard, 270 tcs. Tallow; since Sept. 1, 1864, 5,047 tcs. Beef, 45 bbls. Pork, 2,621 tcs. Cheese, 2,564 tcs. Butter, 7,315 tcs. Cheese, 1,545 tcs. Lard, 2,449 tcs. Tallow; same time in 1863, 25,419 tcs. Beef, 4,716 bbls. Pork, 7,284 tcs. Bacon, 5,000 tcs. Butter, 6,565 tcs. Cheese, 8,956 tcs. Lard, 4,002 tcs. Tallow.

PETROLEUM—Crude is in fair demand, but prices are scarcely so firm; sales of 1,000 bbls. in lots at 51c. 35c., chiefly at the inside price; Refined has been also in fair request, and prices have advanced, closing firm at 70@77c. in bond, and 95@100c. for free. We clip the following from a weekly Circular published in this city: The market during the former part of the week was moderately active, at a slight advance on previously quoted prices; but subsequently under the material advance in gold exerted a marked influence on the market, and prices advanced fully 5c. per gallon. Since that time, under a speculative movement, Crude and Refined, now, have continued to advance—the former closing strong at 35@40c., on the spot 35c. buyers' option all this month; the latter 94@95c. on the spot, and 95@96c. buyers' option this month; Rounded Oil has passed beyond the reach of exporters, and is quiet and nominal. Petroleum, Crude, in bbls., per gallon, 50@51c.; Refined, in bbls., in bond, 73@75c.; Refined, in tins, in bond, 90@95c.; Refined, in bbls., free, 94@95c.; Spirits, in bbls., free, 50@51c.; Spirits, in tins, in bond, 80@85c. A Titusville correspondent, under date of Dec. 9, writes as follows: "The market here for Crude remains strong; sales were made at the wells yesterday at $11 25. The roads are frozen solid, and we look for Oil soon coming this way. Barrels, $3@$3 25. The excitement in oil territory continues, the place being filled with strangers anxious to get hold of anything within five miles of "oil well." The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since January 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time, 1863.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls	9,422	372,490