THE COURTS.

JOHN SCANNELL ACQUITTED.

THE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL—THE PRISONER FOUND NOT GUILTY ON THE GROUND OF INSANITY.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett, the trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohue was ended on Saturday by a verdict acquitting Scannell on the plea of insanity. Mr. Beach, who had used the most of Friday's session in an argument that Scannell shot Donohue in self-defense, and in reading long extracts from books on insanity, on Saturday morning began his closing argument. He urged strongly on the jury the weight of Dr. Parson's opinion as to Scannell's insanity, the causes which led to the deed, and the effect they had previously had on Scannell's habits and conduct, and closed with an appeal to the jury, for the sake of Scannell's family and friends, to weigh well the evidence and give Scannell the benefit of all doubts. He closed his address at a few minutes after 1 p. m.

After a recess until 2 p. m., District-Attorney Phelps summed up for the prosecution. He analyzed at length the evidence, reminding the jury that they were to be guided by it alone, and insisted that the question which the jury had to consider was whether or not at the time of the murder of Donohue the prisoner at the bar was laboring under such a pronounced disease of the mind that when he committed the deed he had not sufficient mental capacity to be conscious of the nature and character of the act he was committing, and if he had not, whether he was conscious of the fact of its being legally or morally wrong, or right. If the jury would bear in mind this simple rule, and apply it fairly and fully to the testimony, they would have an unmistakable guide in their deliberations. In the application of the rule they were strictly to remember that eccentricity was not insanity, rage and revenge were not insanity, grief and despondency were not insanity, nor was even the complete surrender of a man's whole body, soul and nature, and all the ties of kindred, for the purpose of committing some act of revenge, insanity. Analyzing and commenting on Dr. Parson's evidence, he insisted that there was no proof of mental disease in Scannell whatever, and certainly nothing approaching proof that he felt himself, when he fired, in any danger from Donohue. In concluding, Mr. Phelps reminded the jury of their duty to the community, to protect it by just punishment against lawless acts.

Judge Barrett occupied about 20 minutes in his charge. He reminded the jury that they were not judges of the law nor a court of mercy, but bound to find the facts. A prisoner was hedged about with many safeguards intended, however, as a shield for the innocent, not as a dark avenue of escape for the guilty. If juries were weak, it would soon be known in the haunts of crime. If juries were firm, strong, and intelligent, it will be equally well known, and they could not tell how much the purity and uprightness of character of jurors tended to beat back the waves of vice and crime, and sustain the hands of justice and the economics of society. The prisoner was entitled to the presumption of innocence until proven guilty, and entitled to the benefit of a reasonable doubt on that point. Any doubt that was legitimate and reasonable must be born of honest, patient endeavor to get at the truth. The intent was to be gathered from all the circumstances surrounding the scene and all the evidence in the case.

The jury retired at 6:10 p.m. and returned at 7:25 p. m. Mrs. Scannell, who had so far maintained her calmness, broke into tears. The prisoner was requested to rise. The jury rose, but when the foreman pronounced the verdict of "Not guilty" it was a complete surprise to all. Mrs. Scannell sprang up, and, saying her husband convincingly, almost fainted. His sister Hissed him wildly and hysterically, and the audience cheered. Judge Barrett sharply rebuked the cheers of the audience, characterizing it as a disgrace to the temple of justice. Then, turning to the jury, he said: "One moment, gentlemen of the jury. The law compels me to ask of you whether this verdict is found on the ground of the insanity of the prisoner?" The foreman answered that it was, and the verdict in that form was entered. The prisoner was then remanded for inquiry whether or not the insanity continued.

THE TRESPASS ON THE TRIBUNE'S PROPERTY.

ARGUMENT ON THE MOTION FOR A PERMANENT INJUNCTION.

The motion in the suit of THE TRIBUNE Association against *The Sun* Printing and Publishing Association and the Superintendent of Buildings, to make permanent the injunction against the defendants, restraining them from using the Frankfort-st. property of THE TRIBUNE in taking down the east wall of *The Sun* building, which has been condemned as unsafe, was argued on Saturday, before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers.

Mr. Rumble, on behalf of the plaintiffs, presented the facts which have been already published, and argued that there was nothing in the law creating the Department of Buildings which authorized the employes of that Department to enter on another person's land. The building they were authorized to enter was the building under inspection or condemned as unsafe. Any other construction would make the law unconstitutional, as it would be a taking of private property for private use, and without compensation. Even when taken for public use, compensation must be made. Here an occupation of private property, needed by its owners for their own use, was threatened for an indefinite period. The only remedy was by injunction, and that remedy in similar cases had been declared the proper one. But besides that, it was shown, and not denied, that the injury to the plaintiff could not be measured in damages, and might result in many suits. On the other hand, there was no necessity for such entry; it was to the defendants merely a matter of convenience.

Corporation Counsel Whitney, appearing on behalf of the Commissioner of Buildings, simply submitted the order condemning the wall of *The Sun* building, and the precept directing the Commissioner of Buildings to take down the wall. Willard O. Hartlett, appearing for *The Sun* Printing and Publishing Association, insisted that an injunction was not a proper remedy. All that was threatened was a trespass, and a mere threat of a trespass was not sufficient to maintain an injunction. This injunction was asked against a public officer, but it was the policy of the law to discourage injunctions against public officers, even where the law under which they acted was seriously unconstitutional. On this ground Attorney-General Barlow had been refused an injunction against the Canal Board. To warrant an injunction in such a case, something bringing the matter under some well defined head of equity jurisdiction, such as irreparable injury, or to prevent multiplicity of suits, must be shown. The plaintiffs had averred these grounds, but the facts on which they based these statements did not, in contemplation, warrant the averments. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

THE SILK SMUGGLING FRAUDS.

A NEW TRIAL FOR DEPUTY COLLECTOR DES ANGES REFUSED—HE IS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT AND A HEAVY FINE.

In the United States Circuit Court, about three weeks ago, Deputy Collector Col. Robert Des Anges was convicted of defrauding the revenue by assisting to smuggle silks through the Appraiser's office at an undervaluation. Mr. Matthews, counsel for Des Anges, moved for a new trial on the ground, mainly, that the Court erred in admitting evidence in relation to goods not mentioned in the indictment, and in allowing writing on papers in evidence to be compared with that on papers not in evidence.

Judge Benedict reserved his decision on the motion until Saturday, when he overruled all of Mr. Matthews's objections, denied the motion for a new trial, and sentenced Des Anges to be confined for two years in the Albany Penitentiary, to pay a fine of $10,000, and to stand committed until the fine was paid. This is the extreme punishment allowed by law for the crime of which Des Anges was convicted, and in pronouncing sentence Judge Benedict said to him: "You are a man of intelligence and know that you can bring forward no plea of mitigation for the crimes you have committed and of which you have connived. The punishment is hardly adequate to the offense, but it is all the law permits me to give you."

WILLIAM M. TWEED'S DEFENSES.

Messrs. Field & Deyo served, and Wheeler H. Peckham accepted an amended answer in the two suits of the People against Tweed, on a stipulation that it is not to interfere with the notices of trial for next month. The new portion is as follows, and forms the eighth defense in the larger suit, and the fifth in the smaller suit:

And for a further and separate defense, this defendant alleges, on information and belief, that before the commencement of this action the plaintiffs prosecuted this defendant by a criminal action in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the County of New-York for the same pretended transactions alleged in the complaint, or a great part thereof, and prosecuted the said action to verdict and judgment against this defendant, upon which judgment he has been already subjected to imprisonment and the payment of a fine, whereby the said judgment has been satisfied, and there are other criminal actions now pending against him in the same Court of Oyer and Terminer and in the Court of Sessions for the said County for the residue of the pretended transactions alleged in the complaint, all of which criminal actions were commenced before the commencement of the present civil actions."

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE NEGRO MURDERERS.

An application was made to Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday by Mr. Kunzing for a stay of execution pending the appeal on behalf of the three negroes, Weston, Ellis, and Thompson, who were recently convicted of the murder of a peddler in Lydig's Woods, near Morrisania. Judge Barrett reserved his decision.

CIVIL NOTE.

It is stated that some of the clerks and assistant clerks of the Civil District Courts of this city propose to contest their removal by the newly-elected justices in January next. The act under which they hold office has been the subject of frequent litigation, and it has been decided that both the clerk and assistant clerk, when once appointed by a justice, could not be removed at will by him during his term. The claim now put forward is that the term of office continues for six years, independent of the will of the justice who holds the court.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

In the United States Circuit Court on Saturday, in the case of John A. Lant, indicted for sending obscene literature through the mail, Judge Benedict denied the application for a bill of particulars.

In the United States Circuit Court on Saturday, James McGrath pleaded guilty to dealing in counterfeit money, and sentence was deferred to give him time to produce proof of previous good character. When McGrath was in Ludlow Street Jail, awaiting trial, he escaped and was recaptured in Philadelphia.

DECISIONS—Nov. 27.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Donohue.—Barnett agt. Braun.—Undertaking on order of arrest approved by the County Judge of Westchester County.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Freedman.—Prager agt. Continental Fire Insurance Company.—The offer made by the defendant and the testimony given on the trial by both parties should be handed up. Fletcher et al. agt. Clark et al.—Findings settled and filed.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DONOHUE, J.

71...Benedict agt. Board of Assessors.
76...Kunzel agt. Kingsley.
77...Knickel agt. Merlens.
90...Sone agt. Board of Assessors.
91...Anderson agt. Board of Assessors.
92...Murray agt. Board of Assessors.
93...Johnsen agt. Board of Assessors.
99...McIntosh agt. Cohen.
108...Weber agt. Craig.
146...Matter of Kleus.
185...Matter of Holt.
204...Platt agt. Platt.
205...King agt. Benedict.
219...Gurbutt agt. Delahanty.
227...Martinez agt. Fernandez.
236...Freeman agt. Panama R. R. Co., &c.
241...See for Ref. of Juv. Dels. agt. Teporin.
259...Sauer agt. Falk.
360...Barton agt. Mier.
262...Hall agt. Diehl.
265...Blossom agt. Hatfield.
267...Hart agt. Jaeger.
268...Higbins agt. Fowler.
270...Dickenhoff agt. Alburn.
271...Meyer agt. Josephs.
272...Sturgis agt. Drew.

CIRCUIT—PART II.—WESTBROOK, J.

1168...Kobbe agt. Chemical Nat Bank.
906½...George, the Count Johannes agt. Jennings et al.
514...Winchester et al. agt. Belcher et al.
2981...Taylor, adm'r agt. N. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1438...Lexlow agt. Julian.
2952...Hayes agt. The Mayor, &c.
3186...Crump agt. The Mayor, &c.
1470½...Wilmont agt. Meserole.
1562...Pollion agt. Smith et al.
2789...Bergen agt. The Mayor, &c.
2706...Cassabeer et al., ex'rs, agt. Naldlebach.
708...First Nat. B'k of Springfield agt. Dana.
3170...Sorg, adm'r, agt. Cocks et al.
1648...Olcott, assignee agt. Maclean et al.
988½...Brown agt. The Mayor, &c.
3672...Hollacher agt. O'Brien, Sheriff.
3632...Imhoff agt. The Mayor, &c.
2228...Byrne agt. Comstock, Comptd.
690...Heidgerten agt. Eckert.
2918...Scott, adm'r, agt. N. Y. A. H. and H. R. R. Co.
1268...Cleary agt. Colee et al.
1028...Baldwin and ano. agt. Hedges.
1526...Wosler agt. Kellman.
1451...Harrington agt. Williamson.
178...Hauck agt. Craighead et al., ex'rs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to the first Monday of December for the purpose of rendering decisions.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—JOACHIMSEN, GROSS, and SPAULDING, JJ.

Non-enumerated motions.

Mills and ano. agt. King.
Carver et al., agt. Dodd.
Fellows agt. Andrews.
Philippi agt. Cass et al.
Simon agt. Michael and ano.
Rosenstein agt. Levinsky.
Schumann and ano. agt. Chappuis.
Metzger agt. Borwin.
Hentman agt. Craig and ano.
Everett agt. Dodge.
Peerie agt. Hart.
The People ex rel. James Henderson agt. Chapman.
Bloomfield and ano. agt. McAnerves.
Jackson agt. Villear.
Debbleman agt. McLewee.

Enumerated.

1...Blackwood agt. Williams.
2...Phyfe et al. agt. Taylor.
3...Theall agt. Sheets.
4...Ferst agt. Page.
5...Doscher agt. Jacob.
6...Richard and ano. agt. Butler.
7...Gouge et al. agt. Banks.
8...Eaton agt. Sanchez.
9...Thomas agt. Schultz.
10...Sutton agt. Atkins.
11...Meyer agt. St. John.
12...Martin agt. The American Literary Bureau.
13...Elias agt. Rothschild.
14...Marlthaler agt. Frey and ano.
15...Cohen et al. agt. Dodd.
16...Hill agt. Dickinson.
17...Davidson agt. Ash.
18...Harris agt. Metanne.
19...Curtis et al. agt. Allen.
20...Rosenstein agt. Levinsky.
21...Frank agt. Frank.
22...The Merchants' Loan and Trust Co. agt. Bank of the Metropolis.
23...Mayer and ano. agt. Quinn.
24...Blumer and ano. agt. McAndrews.
25...Michael et al. agt. Cahill et al.
26...Carpenter agt. Boynton.

GENERAL SESSIONS: HACKETT, Recorder.—Henry Belchle, Bernard Tomas, robbery; Lizzie Quin, Mary Ann Foley, grand larceny; Jane Quin, Alexander Moulton, James Brown, William J. Fallon, John Fraser, Matthew O'Brien, Patrick Crosbier, violation of the Election laws.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTES.

ITS EFFECT ON THE BRAIN.—Long before the efficacy of temperance ordinances and organizations, Hyrtl, by far the greatest anatomist of the age, used to say that he could distinguish, in the darkest room, by one stroke of the scalpel, the brain of the inebriate from that of the man who lived soberly. Now that then he would congratulate his class upon the possession of a drunkard's brain, admirably fitted, from its hardness and more complete preservation, for the purpose of demonstration. When the anatomist wishes to preserve a human brain for any length of time, he effects that object by keeping the organ in a vessel of alcohol. From a soft, pulpy substance, it then becomes comparatively hard; and so, too, before death, the use of alcohol causes the induration of the delicate and gossamer like tissues.

REMEDY FOR INSOMNIA.—The simple remedy for insomnia, suggested by Mr. Frank Buckland, has attracted considerable attention, on account, at least, of its novelty. The fact that opiates, in any form, leave traces of their influence the next morning, induced him, he says, to prescribe for himself—as he has also frequently prescribed for others—onions; simply common raw onions. The well known taste of onions is due to a peculiar essential oil contained in them, and this oil has highly soporific powers, which, in his own case, Mr. Buckland avers, never fails; if much pressed with work, and feeling an inability to sleep, his practice is to eat two or three small onions, the effect of which is marked in producing the desired result, which is thus seen to have a great advantage over the stupefying drugs commonly resorted to for this purpose, and is even preferable to the *Liquor opii sedati* and chloroform of household practice.

CARE OF THE EAR.—In his treatise on Physiology, Huxley gives us to understand that the passage of the ear does not require cleaning by any nature undertakes that task, and in the healthy state fulfills it perfectly. Her means for cleansing the ear is the wax, which dries up into thin scales and peels off and falls away imperceptibly. In health the passage of the ear is never dirty, but an attempt to clean it will infallibly make it so. Washing the ear out with soap and water is bad; it keeps the wax moist when it should be allowed to become dry and scaly, and makes it adhere that. But the most horrid thing is the invention of the corner of a towel screwed round and twisted around. This proceeding irritates the passage and presses down the wax and thus set skin upon the membrane of the tympanum, producing pain, inflammation, and deafness. The wooding should only extend to the outer orifice, as far as the fingers can reach.

SNOW BLINDNESS.—The injury to the sight caused by a long exposure to the glare of snow has led to various devices for remedying the difficulty, such as among others, the use of spectacles of green-tinted glass, surrounded by gauze. These, however, fail in practice, as the glass part of the spectacles is liable to become dim and cloudy, while the gauze and wire, by means of which the spectacles are fastened behind the ears, will, in an arctic climate, get so cold that to the human skin they will have the sensation of being made of red hot wire. To obviate these objections, a London oculist has introduced a peculiar kind of spectacles, which have neither glass nor frame in their composition, being made of steel, and tied on to the head by a velvet cord. They resemble somewhat two half walnut shells fastened over the eyes; but their special peculiarity is that the weaver sees through a simple slit in front of the pupil of the eye; and the sides of each eye box are perforated with minute holes, in order that the wearer may get a side view of objects.

OXYGEN IN DIFFERENT LOCALITIES.—Some singular facts are given in *The Austrian Journal of Meteorology* by Dr. Ucke of Samara on the proportion of oxygen in the air of various regions. Samara is in thirty-four degrees north latitude, on the Tigris, and, although it is on the open steppe and exposed to great vicissitudes of temperature, it is a place much frequented by invalids, and consumption is hardly known there. Dr. Ucke thinks this may be due to the greater amount of oxygen inhaled in a given time at Samara as compared with that available at other locations. He finds great difficulty in obtaining materials for comparing this climate with that of other health resorts, owing to the deficiency of published observations for such places; but finally he takes seventeen stations, situated for the most part in Europe and Asiatic Russia, and finds that the amount in pounds of oxygen passing through the lungs in a week varies all the way from 200 pounds at Barnaul to 167 at Seringapatam, and that Samara is highly favored in this respect for valetudinarians.

POISONOUS WINDS IN INDIA.—A paper has been read before the London Meteorological Society on the poisonous winds of India. The author, Dr. Cook, remarks that there are certain days in which, however hard and violent the wind may blow, little or no dust accompanies it, while at other times every little puff of air or current of wind raises up and carries with it clouds of dust, and at these times the individual particles of sand appear to be in such an electrical condition that they are even ready to repel each other. But the wind most deadly in its influence is the simoon, its presence being made manifest in the sudden extinction of life wherever protection from its influence fails to be afforded. Dr. Cook says of this phenomenon that it is sudden in its attack, and is sometimes preceded by a cold current of air, though occurring in the hot months, and taking place by night as well as by day; its course is straight and defined, and its passage leaves a narrow, "knife-like" track. It is attended by a well-marked sulphurous odor, and the current of air in which it passes is evidently greatly heated—is in fact like the blast of a furnace.

COPPER IN THE HUMAN ORGANS.—Some recent experiments made by MM. Bergeron and L'Hote, demonstrate the presence of traces of copper in the human body. The fact that copper, when introduced into the system through the alimentary canal, accumulates in the liver and kidneys, served as a starting point for their inquiry. These organs were analyzed in 14 cases, whose history made it practically certain that no copper compounds had been swallowed for a considerable period before death. They were invariably found to contain traces of the metal, varying in amount from a quantity incapable of being numerically estimated—in a young man of 17—to one of two milligrams, this latter in the case of the body of a man aged 78. The conclusion is that when the total mass of the liver and kidneys contains more than three milligrams of the metal, it must have been introduced into the system in unusual quantity. The traces normally present are attributable to such accidental causes as the use of copper utensils, which are so generally employed in the preparation of food; the greater part of this is eliminated, but a minute trace of the metal is found in the liver and kidneys, and this is true whatever the age, sex, or mode of life.

THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICIAL REPORT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 27, 1875.

10 A. M.—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

Han & St Jo Sc, C 5,000.....83¼	Pacific Mail 800.....40⅝ 200...b3.....40¾ 100.....40¾	Union Pacific 100.....74¼ 200.....73⅞ 100...b3.....73⅞ 300.....73¾ 200...b3.....74 100.....74 100.....c.....74 100.....74⅛ 200.....74¼ 300...b3.....74¼ 100.....74⅜
Chesa and Ohio 1st coupon on 59,000.....39¾ N W C C G B 5,000.....89¼ Mich Central 100...b3.....64⅞ Tol and Wabash 100.....6 Western Union 2,000.....73 5.....c.....75⅛ 300...s3.....75⅞ 200.....76 200...b3.....76	Erie Railway 300.....c.....16⅛ 100.....16⅛ 1,100.....16¼ 400...b3.....16⅜ Lake Shore 200...s3.....62⅛ 900...s3.....62 100.....62⅛ 100...b3.....62¼ 400.....c.....62½ Erie Railway 100...bca.....16¼ 1,000...s5.....16¼ 2,300.....16⅜ 100.....c.....16⅜ 1,500...b3.....16⅜ 100...s3.....16⅜ 400.....c.....16¾ 100.....16¾ Chic and N W 100...b3.....40⅝ 100.....40⅞ 100.....c.....40⅞ Han and St Jo Com 100.....b3.....40⅝ 100.....40⅞ 100.....c.....40⅞ Pacific Mail 100.....bc.....40⅞ 600.....40⅞ 1,200.....40⅞ 600.....c.....40⅞ 1,400.....40⅞ 300.....s3.....40⅞ 200...b3.....40⅞ 100.....c.....40⅞ American Express 50.....bc.....60½ 100.....c.....61 Adams Express 50.....bc.....109 N Y Cent and Hud 52.....bc.....103¼ 100.....b3.....103¼ 240.....104 Erie Railway 100...bca.....16¼ 1,000...s5.....16¼ 2,300.....16⅜ 100.....c.....16⅜ 1,500...b3.....16⅜ 100...s3.....16⅜ 400.....c.....16¾ Chesa and Ohio 6d 100.....c.....90¼ C. C & I C 20.....bc.....58⅝ 50.....57 Lake Shore 100.....bc.....62¼ 100.....c.....62 200...s3.....62¼ 3,000.....62¼ 200...s3.....62¼ 500...s3.....62 100.....62⅛ 50...s3.....62¼ Union Pacific 20.....bc.....74⅞ 100.....74¼ 100...b60.....74½ 100.....74 100...s30.....74 100.....c.....74¼ 100...s4.....74¾ 100.....74⅞ 500.....74 500.....74⅛ 100.....74⅛ 1,800.....74½ 100.....74¾	Union Pacific 100.....74¾ 200.....75⅞ 100...b3.....75⅞ 300.....75⅞ 200.....76⅛ 100.....76⅛ 200.....76⅛ North-West Pref 100.....c.....54 100.....54⅛ St Paul 200...s3.....36½ 100.....36⅝ 300.....36⅞ 100...b3.....36⅞ 100.....c.....36⅞ St Paul Pref 100...bca3.....66½ 100.....66⅝ 100.....c.....66⅞ 100...s3.....66⅞ 200.....66⅞ 200.....66⅞ 100.....c.....66⅞ Morris and Essex 100.....c.....79½ 15.....103½ 136.....c.....103⅞ 400.....103⅞ Pac R R of Mo 100...bca3.....12½ Del, Lack and West 300.....bc.....91½ 20.....120 Han and St Jo Pref 500...bc.....22 200.....22⅝ 200.....22⅞ 200.....22⅞ 100.....c.....22⅞ 100.....22⅞ 200.....22⅞ Han and St Jo Pref 200...bc.....25⅝ 100.....25 Ohio and Miss 200.....bc.....18⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—10¼ O'CLOCK AND 11½ O'CLOCK A. M.

U S 5-20 Coupon, '65 N 1,500.....bc.120¾	U S 5s, 10-40 Registered 2,900.....112.117

FIRST BOARD—10½ O'CLOCK A. M.

Sales of State Bonds—Railroad Bonds—Bank and Railroad Shares—Express Stocks, &c.

Georgia 7s, G B 1,000.....100 N C Special Tax. 1st Class 5,000.....4½ Brooklyn 6s, W L 1,000.....101 Missouri 6s, Fund '94 '95 10,000.....bc.103¼ Lehigh and W B, Consol 13,000.....97⅞ 1,000.....97¾ Mil and St Paul C Sink Fund 15,000.....81 Mor and Ess 1st 1,000.....115 Morris and Essex Bonds of 1900 1,000.....104⅝ Erie 4th Mort 2,000.....92¼ Han and St Jo Sc, Conv 8,000.....82⅞ 1,000.....82¾ 2,000...bc.....82⅞ 11,000.....82¼ Chic and N W Con 5,000.....80⅝ 5,000.....80¾ 54,000.....80¾ 5,000...bc.....80⅞ 5,000.....80¾ Chic and N W Con Coup G B 5,000.....80¾ 5,000.....80¾ 1,000.....80¾ Lake Shore Div B 5,000.....101 Mich South, S F 40,000.....105¼ N Y Cent 6s, S7 10,000.....104 N Y Cent 7s, '76 1,000.....104 St Louis and I M 6d 1,000...bc.....90 Union Pacific 1st 3,000.....104 10,000.....103½ 50,000.....103¾ 40,000...bc.....103¾ Union Pacific S F 10,000.....85 5,000.....80¾ 15,000.....80¾ 5,000.....80¾ 30,000...bc.....80 7,000.....80¾ S P Bonds of Mo 12,000...bc.....53½ Pac R of Mo 1st 3,000.....81½ 2,000.....81⅝ Pitts, Ft W & C 2d 1,000.....106 North Missouri 1st 12,000...bc.....59 Toledo Wab 1st 5,000.....59½ Tol and Wab 1st S L Div 5,000.....58 Great West 2d 1,000.....52 C C and I C 1st 8,000.....50½ Del and Hud Reg 7s 10,000.....107½	W U T Comp, 1900 4,000.....97½ Mil and St Paul 1st, LaC Div 10,000.....96¾ Mariposa L and M, Assess paid 200.....7 Del and Hud Can 8.....bc.123 Prod Consol L and Fed Co 100...bc.....94¼ Penn Coal 15...bc.277½ A and P Telegraph 100...bc.....18¾ Western Union 100...bc.....76¼ 800.....76¼ 200...s10.....76 300.....76 100...b3.....76¼ 1,800...b3.....76¼ 200...s3.....76⅛ Pacific Mail 100.....bc.....40⅞ 600.....40⅞ 1,200.....40⅞ 600.....c.....40⅞ 200...b4.....40⅞ 100.....40⅞ American Express 50.....bc.....60½ 100.....c.....61 Adams Express 50.....bc.....109 N Y Cent and Hud 52.....bc.....103¼ 100.....b3.....103¼ 240.....104 Erie Railway 100...bca.....16¼ 1,000...s5.....16¼ 2,300.....16⅜ 100.....c.....16⅜ 1,500...b3.....16⅜ 100...s3.....16⅜ 400.....c.....16¾ Chesa and Ohio 6d 100.....c.....90¼ C. C & I C 20.....bc.....58⅝ 50.....57 Lake Shore 100.....bc.....62¼ 100.....c.....62 200...s3.....62¼ 3,000.....62¼ 200...s3.....62¼ 500...s3.....62 100.....62⅛ 50...s3.....62¼ Union Pacific 20.....bc.....74⅞ 100.....74¼ 100...b60.....74½ 100.....74 100...s30.....74 100.....c.....74¼ 100...s4.....74¾ 100.....74⅞ 500.....74 500.....74⅛ 100.....74⅛ 1,800.....74½ 100.....74¾	Am Dist Tel 200...s3.....20 Mich Central 200...bcb4.....64½ 100.....64⅝ 200.....64½ 100.....64¼ 100...s60.....63⅞ 6.....64¾ North-Western 100.....bc.....89½ 200...b3.....89⅞ 200.....89⅞ 200...s3.....89⅞ 100.....89⅞ 100.....89⅞ North-West Pref 100...b3.....86⅞ 200.....86¼ 200.....86⅞ 100.....86⅞ 200.....86⅞ St Paul Pref 100...bca3.....66½ 100.....66⅝ 100.....c.....66⅞ 100...s3.....66⅞ 200.....66⅞ 200.....66⅞ 100.....c.....66⅞ Morris and Essex 100.....c.....79½ 15.....103½ 136.....c.....103⅞ 400.....103⅞ Pac R R of Mo 100...bca3.....12½ Del, Lack and West 300.....bc.....91½ 20.....120 Han and St Jo Pref 500...bc.....22 200.....22⅝ 200.....22⅞ 200.....22⅞ 100.....c.....22⅞ 100.....22⅞ 200.....22⅞ Han and St Jo Pref 200...bc.....25⅝ 100.....25 Ohio and Miss 200.....bc.....18⅞

SATURDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

The general trade of the city has been dull during the week closing to-day, and generally prices of merchandise have been heavier, though hardly to an extent sufficient to change quotations. Perhaps the holiday and unpleasant weather which we have experienced during the week have tended to dampen trade. But whatever the cause may have been business has been unusually quiet at this point. The movement of cotton to the seaboard, and its exportation thence, continue to be satisfactorily active, the receipts having reached for the week the large total of 183,000 bales, while the exports have been over 136,000 bales. The movement of wheat to the lake ports and to the seaboard also continues active, though it is a source of regret that we cannot report an equally active movement in the way of exportation; hence we have in sight the unusually large quantity of 15,000,000 bushels, of which about 1,700,000 bushels are in store at this port, 1,578,000 in transit upon the railroads, lakes and canals, and the remainder in store at various points. This exceeds by 5,350,000 the quantity in sight one year ago. While we are cramming our storehouses to overflowing with breadstuffs, England is rapidly supplying herself with wheat, largely from other countries than the United States. That is to say, she has imported since the harvest 4,500,000 cwt. more of wheat than during the corresponding period of last year, and of this increase the United States has contributed considerably less, and nearly or quite all the other countries from which England draws her supplies have contributed more than formerly; so we are in danger of losing a good market for our abundant surplus by dilatoriness in pushing the grain forward to the point where it is needed to feed the hungry, thus repeating the blunder of last year. The recent and present active movement of grain from the interior is producing its natural effect in increased railroad earnings, which will be further augmented after the close of water communication.

The events of the week in financial circles have not been especially important. The failure of two or three small moneyed institutions located up-town, while unpleasant to record, does not seem to have seriously affected the current of affairs in Broad-st. There has been more or less discussion concerning the probable developments affecting the financial situation, which may be expected at the meeting of Congress, now near at hand, as well as of important decisions pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, which will be likely to affect the market value of certain securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, accompanied by an apparent disposition to await events rather than engage in active ventures just now. Hence the business of the week at the Stock Exchange has been extremely light, though the prices of the various securities there bought and sold have been very generally strong. The money market has been liberally supplied with funds on call at 3 to 5 per cent, while first-class business paper has been sought for at 6 to 8 per cent, with higher rates for the other sort. Gold has been quiet and steady with a range of 114¾ and 114⅛, closing finally at 114½, which is a decline of ¼ per cent since last Saturday. Foreign exchange has also been steady and without disturbing influences. United States bonds have ruled firm on only moderate transactions. The small trade which we have seen in Southern State bonds has been mainly in new Tennessees at about 45. In railway bonds there has been a fair business at firm prices. The speculation in railway and miscellaneous shares has been extremely limited, the total business of the week having been confined to the purchase and sale of something less than 300,000 shares, which would be no more than a fair day's business during a season of active stock speculation. Prices, however, have been well maintained, and the leading shares, as heretofore of late, have been Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Erie. At the close to-day, the active stocks, with few exceptions, show advances, as compared with last Saturday, ranging from ⅛ to 2⅜ per cent, viz.: Pacific Mail, ⅛ per cent; Erie and Missouri Pacific, each ¼; N. J. Central and Michigan Central, each ⅜; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Western Union, each ½; Rock Island, St. Paul, and Ohio and Mississippi, each ⅝; Lake Shore, North-Western, and Pittsburgh, each ¾; Fort Wayne, Adams Express, and American Express, each 1; St. Paul Preferred and Union Pacific, each 1¼; Illinois Central 1¾, and North-West Preferred 2⅜. The stocks which declined were C., C. and I. C., ⅛; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, ¼; New-York Central and Wabash, each ⅜; Quicksilver, ½; St. Joseph Common 1¾, and the Preferred 1¼ per cent. The subjoined table shows the extreme fluctuations in United States bonds, the leading railway and miscellaneous shares, and gold, as well as the closing quotations of each at the dates undermentioned, and the aggregate number of shares of each stock sold during the week:

	—For the Week.— Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing.— Nov. 26.	Nov. 27.	No. shares sold.
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	.....
U. S. 5-20s, '65, coup.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	.....
U. S. 5-20s, '65, new	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	.....
U. S. 5-20s, '67, coup.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	.....
U. S. 5-20s, '68, coup.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	.....
U. S. 10-40s, coup.	117½	117½	117½	117½	.....
U. S. 6s, '81, coup.	117¼	117	117	117	.....
U. S. Currency 6s	125¼	125¼	125¼	125	.....
American Gold	114¾	114¾	114½	114¾	.....
New-York Central	106⅜	105⅞	106⅞	106¼	1,020
Harlem	133¼	133	133	133	1,100
Erie	16½	15¾	16¼	16⅛	25,415
Lake Shore	62⅝	61¾	62¼	62⅛	94,397
Wabash	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6	310
North-Western	39⅞	38¾	39⅝	38¾	13,800
North-Western Pref	55	52¾	54⅞	52½	7,000
Rock Island	106	104¾	105½	104⅞	10,200
Fort Wayne	98	96	98	97	130
M. L. & St. Paul	36⅞	35¾	36¼	36⅜	14,400
Mil. & St. P., Pref	67¾	66½	66¾	67½	14,000
Pittsburgh	90	89½	90	89¾	1,110
Del., Lack. & West	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¼	1,888
New-Jersey Central	105½	105½	105¾	105	1,228
Michigan Central	64¾	63¾	64¼	63¾	4,728
Illinois Central	95	94½	95	94¾	130
Union Pacific	74½	72¾	74¾	73¾	11,100
C., C. and Ind. Cen.	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜	1,200
Hannibal & St. Jos.	24⅞	23⅞	22¾	24⅜	14,000
Han. & St. Jos. Pref.	32½	29	29¼	30½	6,013
Ohio and Mississippi	19¼	18¼	18¾	18¼	13,300
Missouri Pacific	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	3,220
Panama	129	128	128	128	850
Western Union	76⅞	75⅞	76⅜	75⅞	36,311
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	19	18¼	18¾	18½	746
Pacific Mail	40⅞	40	40⅞	40¼	35,700
Quicksilver	17½	17½	17½	17	600
Adams Express	102	101	102	101	449
Amer. Mail, U. Ex.	61	60	61	60	610
All other stocks sold					9,407
Total sales for the week					296,907

The Stock Exchange to-day adjourned at 1 o'clock for the obsequies of Vice-President Wilson, and this made a broken day of it. There was, in consequence, a very small trade done in stocks, though in the main a strong feeling prevailed, particular