Our Berlin Correspondence.

BERLIN, Dec. 1, 1858.

The Elections—Success of the Liberals—Officeholders Going against the Ministry—The Democrats Victorious at the City Election—How Parliament is Constituted—The Cold Intense in Berlin—The Prince of Wales, &c.

The elections have turned out even more favorable to the new ministry than was anticipated. The reactionary party are nowhere; they have been routed, horse, foot and dragoons. By the lists now published, it appears that upwards of two hundred and thirty liberals and ministerialists have been returned, while the conservatives of every grade, from the moderate tory to the ultra reactionist, have only been able to muster some sixty or seventy—the balance consisting of Poles and Roman Catholics from the Rhenish provinces, whose votes are determined, not by political, but by national or religious considerations. As the Prussian Chamber of Deputies is composed of three hundred and fifty two members—three hundred and fifty of whom represent the Kingdom of Prussia proper, and two the Principality of Hohenzollern—it is clear that government will have an excellent working majority, even if the Poles and Catholics should join the reactionists, which is not likely, except, perhaps, on one or two questions. About twenty-five new elections will have to take place in lieu of members returned in several districts at once, as Hesse, Auerswald, Grabow, Schwerin, Vincke, Milde, Patow, Vatt, &c.—among them two in this city; but of course this will not have any effect upon the general composition of the House, but merely give such liberals a chance as have been overlooked at the first elections, or have had to retire in favor of more popular or more influential candidates. The Kreuzzeitung's party, on the contrary, have not only sustained a grievous diminution in their numerical strength, but have even lost their two great chiefs—Gulach and Wagner—who were ousted in their own districts by the liberal candidates; and unless some of the rank and file should sacrifice their own seats to make room for their leaders, that once proud and powerful faction will exhibit the melancholy spectacle of a flock without a shepherd—an army, or rather a corporal's guard, without a commander. Of the old ministers who have been elected, except the ex-Premier, Manteuffel, whose large estates—he was as poor as a church mouse when he entered office—make him a man of some mark in his native province of Lusatia—M. de Westphalia did not obtain a single vote in the city of Brandenberg, where he used to be chosen *nem. con.*, no one daring to stand against him, but which has now returned Burgomaster Grabow, a liberal, and "something more."

The triumph of the liberals would have been even more complete, and the defeat of the reaction still more overwhelming, were it not for the astounding fact that the government officials almost universally exerted their authority and the immense influence they possess in the hotbed of functionarysism, on behalf not of the present, but of the late administration. This phenomenon, so unparalleled in the history of constitutional governments, will appear less remarkable, indeed, when it is recollected that most of these gentlemen were appointed by M. de Manteuffel, that they are bound up with his system, and that they not only desire and hope, but confidently look forward to his early restoration to power; but it shows still more plainly how necessary it is to make a clean sweep of these refractory officeholders, if the new ministry really intend to introduce a change for the better. To do so, however, it will be requisite to begin at the fountain head, and to remove the reactionary elements from the ministry itself. The truculent circulars of M. Flottwell did more to reassure the conservatives and to encourage the liberal party at the elections, than even the machinations of the *landraths* and other provincial functionaries; and the explanations given in the *Preussische Zeitung* came too late to efface the impression produced by these unfortunate publications. They only revealed the diversity of views entertained by the members of the Cabinet, which is now no longer a secret. M. Flottwell—a *bureaucrat* of the old school—is terrified out of his wits at the sudden re-awakening of the people from their ten years' slumber; the sight of so many thousand democrats marching to the polls has filled him with astonishment and dismay, and in spite of the moderation and self-abnegation displayed by this "fierce *democrat*"—in spite of their refraining from removing any candidates of their own, and giving their votes to the constitutionals, to his own colleagues, and even to himself, he is fully persuaded that they are harboring their darkest and most sinister designs, and that nothing but "strong measures" can avert a catastrophe. His apprehensions are shared and encouraged by those precious rulers of the Manteuffel administration, MM. Simons and Von der Heydt, and there are persons near the Prince Regent who are in constant communication with those worthies, and who do their utmost to instil the same ideas into the mind of their illustrious master. As song, however, as the confidence of the Regent in M. Auerswald remains unshaken, these endeavors will be of little avail, and it is only hoped that Auerswald himself, assisted by Baron Patow, will have sufficient energy to make a stand against the obstructive party in his cabinet, and prevent them from discrediting him by their illiberal proceedings. There was a rumor the other day that Flottwell had sent in his resignation; and although it was not confirmed, I am still of opinion that he will soon disappear from the scene. If he should be dismissed, it is hardly to be expected that the Ministers of Justice and of Commerce, tenacious as they have shown themselves of office, could avoid the fate they so narrowly escaped on the breaking up of the Manteuffel administration.

Besides the general elections for the Chamber of Deputies, there were elections here last week for the Common Council of Berlin, part of the members of which had to retire on the expiration of their term of service. For several years these civic elections had excited very little interest, and were almost entirely in the hands of the reaction; this time, however, the adherents of liberalism appeared in the field again, and bestirred themselves so actively that their adversaries were overthrown, after a short but decisive struggle. Among the successful candidates are Professor Guest and Dr. Besterweg, two well known democrats, who had been nominated by their party for members of the Chamber of Deputies, but had withdrawn their names in consequence of M. Flottwell's *ukase*. Their election is a striking symptom of the change that has occurred here within the last few weeks. It is the first time that the democracy has obtained a victory at the polls since 1849, when the three class system was devised by the late ministry, for the express purpose of excluding the popular party from the representation. I may as well take this opportunity of mentioning that the German democrats are not exactly what is understood in America by that denomination; there are many, no doubt, who are devoted to republican principles, and to whom a German federal union is the secret object of their aspirations; but the great majority accept constitutional monarchy as a fait accompli, and only wish to reform it with such institutions as will insure liberty of thought and action, and effectually prevent the abuses of power to which they have been hitherto exposed. They may be compared, in a word, to the English radicals, who, while admitting their sympathies for the state of things existing on your side of the Atlantic, are quite willing to work out their ideas and their plans of reform within the limits assigned by the constitution of their own country.

We have had the strangest weather lately that was ever heard of in these regions, and even the "oldest inhabitant" declares that he has never experienced anything like it. People do not know what to make of it, and attribute it to the comet. After a tolerably fine summer and an unusually mild and protracted autumn, the cold suddenly set in about the last of October, and kept increasing in intensity till the thermometer descended to twelve degrees of Fahrenheit. The wind blew piercingly from the north and east, but hardly a flake of snow was to be seen, and the ground was frozen so hard that it is feared the seed must have suffered irreparable injury. All around Berlin the weather was still more unseasonable. In Leipsig, though one hundred and ten miles further to the southward, the thermometer fell to zero, and in Thuringen to ten degrees below that point; but there the snowstorms were so tremendous that the whole country was covered several feet deep, and the roads were rendered completely impassable. In the mountains of Silesia, I am told, the cold has reached twenty degrees below zero—a temperature seldom observed out of Siberia, particularly so early in season. Further north it was, comparatively speaking, much milder, and even at Konigsberg, at the northeastern extremity of the kingdom of Prussia, the cold was hardly more severe than here. At length, towards the end of last week, when every one was lamenting over the prospect of a long and dreary winter, the weather changed again, quite unexpectedly—the cold vanished still more suddenly than it had set in—and on Monday the thermometer showed forty eight degrees, compelling people to throw off their furs and to resort to their umbrellas for protection against the drizzling Scotch mist that had replaced the clear frosty atmosphere. This is the sort of weather that generally prevails here up to Christmas, after which the frost returns with renewed vigor, and continues throughout January and February.

The Prince of Wales attended divine service at the English chapel on Sunday. He is a nice looking lad, rather small for his age, and a good deal like his mother.

EXCITEMENT IN OBERLIN, OHIO—THREATENED MOB LAW.—Deputy Marshal Dayton, who recently served writs for the arrest of about twenty of thirty white and colored residents of Oberlin, Ohio, for participating in the rescue of a fugitive slave, has thereby incurred the displeasure of the mob, and the Cleveland *Plaindealer* says—The negroes threaten Dayton, and have once fired shot into his house at night. Since these last arrests another assault has been made upon his family in his absence. They lost had a secret meeting, then, on Tuesday night, several negroes, armed with clubs, went to Dayton's house, knocked, and wanted to see Dayton. Mrs. Dayton, who was at home with her little children, informed them that her husband was not at home. They doubted Mrs. D.'s word, and wanted to come in and look for themselves. Mrs. D., knowing she could not prevent their coming in, finally consented, and after looking the house over they left.

THE WILD AFRICANS.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Sentinel* learns from reliable authority that about 270 of the wild Africans, a portion of the cargo of the Wanderer, are now on a plantation in South Carolina, on the Savannah river, having been brought there two days ago on board a steamboat from some point near Savannah, and will soon be offered for sale. Sales have already been made of some of the cargo.

THE WILMINGTON RAPE CASE.—Alexander Robinson, who was arrested in Philadelphia a short time ago on a charge of rape in Delaware, having induced a young girl to leave her home on the pretence her brother was sick, and then committed violence upon her, has been tried and convicted of the offence, and sentenced to be hung, it being a capital offence in Delaware. The execution is fixed for the 11th of February. Another individual was concerned with him in the affair, who will also be tried.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Dec. 20—6 P. M.

The bank averages for the week ending Saturday, 18th December, compare as follows with those of the previous week:—

Week Fin'g.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
Dec. 11...	$126,520,129	27,195,522	7,750,166	$8,981,966
Dec. 18...	127,055,010	26,608,877	7,710,629	89,690,087
Increase..	$534,881	—	—	708,121
Decrease..	—	586,645	39,539	—

The decline in specie was anticipated by all who had watched the course of the drain to the South. At the present moment the banks do not, in all probability, hold over $26,000,000, and of this from $750,000 to $1,000,000 will go out in the Persia, besides any shipments that may be made this week to Southern ports. At the present rate of depletion, by the time the new ten million loan is taken the bank reserve will have fallen below twenty millions. The country and commerce will be all the better on that account; but such a decline in specie will be felt severely by the borrowers, whose wants now constitute the above $127,055,010 of loans. Though the banks only show in their statement some four millions of "loans to brokers," it is well known that brokers are not the only persons who occasionally borrow on stocks, and that the amount of money now loaned out on stocks, directly and indirect y, by the New York banks, is much nearer twenty-four than four millions. It might become necessary—in deed, when the new ten million loan is awarded, it must become necessary—for the banks to call in at least a part of these loans. That they will do so suddenly, without warning, and simultaneously, with each other, experience forbids one to deny; what the consequence must be every one can readily perceive.

To day there is no change in the money market, which is fully supplied with money at the last quotations. Rather more circumspection in the choice of collaterals and paper is being exercised at bank and at the loan brokers. Exchange on Europe keeps up; the best bankers' sterling bills are going at 109¾ a ⅞, and francs at 5.12 a 13¾. The principal topic of discussion among financial men is the new government loan. All parties agree that the loan will not sell as well as the last, and that its rate of sale might have been higher had it been issued earlier. The fives of the same loan which were issued some months ago, sold to-day at 104¼, at which rate many of the original buyers lose money.

The Stock Exchange was very dull and depressed to-day, the only exceptions to the general decline being some of the State stocks, and Panama, which was stronger. The most prominent stocks dealt in at the board were the Western roads—chiefly Galena and Rock Island—both of which declined heavily. Rock Island at one time touched 59¾, but recovered to 61 at the close. The Michigan shares were rather steady. Reading was active at yesterday's prices. New York Central was neglected, and did not vary much. Illinois Central declined two per cent, the best bid at the close being 66, while the bonds were offered at 87. We have reason to believe that the affairs of this company are by no means in the desperate condition in which they are represented by parties in the street. The amount of money required next year will be less than $900,000, which could be raised by an assessment of $5 a share on the stock. The English holders, however, prefer to raise the money by the sale of bonds; we believe that they are prepared to do so without delay, taking the company's seven per cent mortgage bonds at 100 cents on the dollar. The English shareholders are quite able to take these bonds, and divide them up among each other; it is their fancy to do so rather than to pay fresh assessments at present. Were this comparatively small amount raised the company would be free from trouble of any kind till January, 1860; and if a rise in the price of grain should take place next year it would naturally be a profitable fall business. The net income at present—owing to the depressed condition of things in the West, and the inability of many of the tenants of the company to pay up—is about $1,000,000; the amount required for interest, &c., about $1,300,000. The closing prices of stocks to-day are thus quoted by Groesbeck & Hoyt:—Missouris, 89½ a ⅝; New York Central, 83¾ a ⅞; Erie, 17¾ a ¼; Reading, 51⅝ a ⅞; Michigan Central, 48¾ a 49; Southern, preferred, 47¾ a ⅞; Galena, 70⅝ a ⅞; Illinois, 66 a 67⅜; Toledo, 31¼ a ½; Rock Island, 60 a ⅝; Pacific Mail, 90½ a ¾. The market closed heavy.

The following was the business of the Sub-Treasury to-day:—

Total receipts	$61,115 00
—From Customs	60,000 00
Total payments	99,726 77
Total balance	6,197,305 01

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning amounted to $24,767,911 60, and the balances to $1,374,374 71.

The Bank of the State of New York has received from the Second Auditor of Virginia the funds to pay the coupons due 1st January next on the bonds of that State.

The Broadway Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable January 3.

The receipts of the Boston and Worcester Railroad for the year ending November 30 were $923,197 81—a decrease from 1857 of $95,950 87. The expenses have been reduced $49,013 96—leaving a net income sufficient to pay a six per cent yearly dividend, and the sum of $50,000 for the sinking fund. The surplus remaining after there are deducted is $20,001.

The following is a summary of the anthracite coal trade of the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions for the week and season:—

For the week.	1857.	1858.	
Schuylkill Canal	7,414	17,494	Inc... 10,080
Schuylkill Railroad	36,536	41,780	Inc... 5,250
Lehigh Canal	1,064	5,612	Inc... 4,548
Lehigh Railroad	9,005	12,587	Inc... 3,582
Total for the week	54,013	77,473	Inc... 43,460
Season.			
Schuylkill Canal	1,274,555	1,318,854	Inc... 44,299
Schuylkill Railroad	1,812,042	1,639,946	Dec.. 172,096
Lehigh Canal	960,314	968,800	Inc... 8,486
Lehigh Railroad	435,725	486,978	Inc... 51,253
Total	4,422,636	4,354,578	Dec.. 68,058

The tonnage for the week shows a handsome increase on each line, amounting in the aggregate to 43,460 tons, and reducing the total deficit for the season to 68,058 tons.

The following is the last statement of the New Orleans banks:—

Cash Assets.	Loans. Dec. 11.	Loans. Dec. 4.	Specie. Dec. 11.	Specie. Dec. 4.
Citizens'	$4,259,141	4,238,681	3,283,919	3,192,517
Canal	1,527,689	1,641,288	1,583,829	1,071,396
Louisiana	2,989,389	3,095,522	3,197,659	3,031,251
Lou. State	4,095,187	4,119,734	4,223,371	4,235,959
Mech. & Tra.	749,768	781,336	522,343	471,606
N. Orleans	1,459,627	1,532,818	719,279	665,775
Southern	145,491	129,686	326,214	226,556
Union	1,161,775	1,064,517	921,301	837,284
J. Robb	359,720	316,630	239,314	370,811
Crest'n City	1,044,210	967,761	378,919	371,116
America	700,055	730,066	486,086	477,804
Total	$18,478,702	18,618,026	15,452,344	14,951,536
Decrease	$139,324		Increase	$500,808

Cash Liab'ts.	Circulation. Dec. 11.	Circulation. Dec. 4.	Deposits. Dec. 11.	Deposits. Dec. 4.
Citizens'	$2,527,180	2,418,790	5,674,046	5,577,417
Canal	715,905	729,890	1,390,924	1,507,454
Louisiana	674,814	725,394	4,988,419	4,799,867
Lou. State	1,644,970	1,552,980	5,750,101	5,942,335
Mec. & Tra.	319,805	308,000	1,040,497	913,004
N. Orleans	564,800	528,235	1,315,173	1,357,992
Southern	253,350	242,150	580,022	461,794
Union	609,299	586,095	1,185,622	1,046,447
J. Robb	371,030	372,290	469,955	401,578
Crescent City	149,800	151,740	597,106	636,089
America	219,055	214,995	687,240	723,190
Total	$8,049,959	7,825,630	23,677,245	22,425,067
Increase	$224,310		Increase	$252,168

	Exchange— Dec. 11.	Exchange— Dec. 4.	Due Dist. Banks— Dec. 11.	Due Dist. Banks— Dec. 4.
Citizens'	$2,215,425	2,472,049	509,823	456,104
Canal	1,836,845	2,004,256	213,306	192,214
Louisiana	1,249,284	1,071,491	851,999	802,950
La. State	855,421	868,728	368,836	322,833
Mech. & Trad.	508,910	494,853	22,396	49,532
New Orleans	741,154	744,424	105,544	88,531
Southern	1,242,825	1,228,117	—	—
Union	313,413	307,279	219,607	138,514
J. Robb	264,019	258,420	29,442	39,078
Crescent City	210,528	299,253	48,361	35,672
America	22,794	30,656	—	9,919
Total	$9,840,618	9,759,156	2,369,314	2,122,447
Increase	$81,462			$246,867

Annexed is the official notice of the Secretary of the Treasury for proposals for an additional issue of ten millions of five per cent government stock:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 17, 1858.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 24th of January next, for ten millions of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of June 14, 1858. Said stock will be reimbursable in fifteen years from the 1st of January next, and bear interest at five per centum per annum, payable semi annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

No bid will be received below par, and none for any fraction of one thousand dollars. No bid will be considered unless one per centum of the amount is deposited, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a depository of the United States, whose certificate of the same must accompany the bid. In all cases the bids must be unconditional, and without reference to bids of others; and must state the premium offered therein. The sealed proposals should be endorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Loan of 1858," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. The sums which may be accepted from any bidder will be required to be paid to the depository of the United States nearest to his residence, or indicated as most convenient by him. Should bids be accepted from parties not residing within the United States, they will be required to deposit the principal and premium with the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Certificates of stock for sums of one thousand dollars each, payable to the successful bidders or bearer, with coupons of semi annual interest from the 1st of July next, also payable to bearer, attached thereto, will be issued for the amount of the accepted bids upon the certificates of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with the depositories of the United States. The stock will in all cases bear interest from the date of such deposit. The interest from that date to the 1st of July next will be paid to the successful bidder or his attorney, by the depositary where the deposit was made. Successful bidders will be required to deposit the principal and premium of their accepted bids on or before the 10th of March next. The preliminary deposits of one per cent will be immediately directed to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

We read in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 17th, respecting the Ohio Life and Trust Company—

The Superior Court has fully maintained the position previously assumed in relation to the assets of the Trust Company. Judge Storer, in giving the opinion, emphatically asserted its jurisdiction, and held also that N. C. McLean and J. P. Kilbreath, Eqrs., were in contempt in their efforts, through the United States Court, to compel the delivery of the assets in the hands of the sheriff to the receiver of that court. It was stated, however, that an attachment would not be issued at present, the court probably being disposed to wait the next movement in the United States Court. Though not in so many words, the course of the Superior Court, in effect, admonishes the Federal Court to meddle no more with the receiver of the former, or vengeance will fall upon the attorney and innocent receiver of the latter court. It does not seek to repel the attacks of the Circuit Court, but to respond by an attack upon somebody else. Without doubt, if the Circuit Court should further interfere with the sheriff, the movement will be followed on the part of the Superior Court by an attempt to punish the attorney and the receiver. This has been its mode of warfare thus far, and may be looked for in the future. Mr. Kilbreath, the receiver of the United States Court, yesterday afternoon again demanded of the sheriff the assets of the Trust Company, and received for answer that they were held under instructions from the Superior Court, and would not be surrendered.

Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858.

$30000 U S 5's, '74	104¼	100 shs Pan RR	b60	120½
1500 Illinois Int bds	101¾	50	do	120⅞
6000 N Carolina 6's	98	50	do	s30	120
11000 Mo 6's	s60	89¼	200 Ill Cen RR	s10	68
16000 do	89¾	50	do	b3	68
2000 Cal 7's new bs	90	150	do	67½
1000 N YCen bs, '76	100¾	50	do	51⅞
4000 Erie R. 2d mb	86	500 Reading RR	51⅞
5000 Erie R. 3mb '83	78	100	do	s60	51⅞
3000 Erie RR bs, '75	44¼	200 Harlem RR	b60	11½
2000 Erie RR c b, '71	42	27 Clev, Col & Cin RR	95¼
8000 Hud Riv 3d m	75	250 Gal & Chic RR	s30	71½
5000 Her RR 1st m	88¼	215	do	71½
500 Ill Cen RR bds	87½	150	do	71½
15000 L C & Mil 1g bs	24	150	do	71½
11000 do	24	50	do	s5	71½
10 shs Bk State N Y	102¼	50	do	b30	71½
35 American Ex Bk	106¼	200	do	71¼
10 Commonwlth Bk	100	50	do	s60	71
100 Del & Hud Cl Co	b60	96	200	do	s10	71¼
25 do	96	100	do	b10	71¼
100 Penn Coal Co	80	50	do	s3	71¼
142 Pacific M S S Co	90¾	5	80 Clev & Tol RR	31½
100 do	b60	91	100 Chic & R Is RR	60⅝
50 do	s60	90	655	do	60⅝
500 Golconda Min Co	1½	100	do	s60	60
100 N Y Cen RR	b10	83¾	550	do	6 ¾
50 do	s30	83¾	100	do	b15	6 ½
300 do	b3	83¾	100	do	b30	60¾
150 do	83¾	200	do	s15	60¾
11 Erie RR	17¼	100	do	s10	60¾
200 Hud R RR	s60	33½	250	do	61
10 Mich Cen RR	49½	350	do	61½
100 do	b60	49¾	350	do	s10	60
100 do	49¾	100	do	s60	59¾
75 M S & N Ind guar st	48	200	do	s3	60
50 do	s30	47¾	50	do	s5	60
100 do	b60	47¾	150	La Cr & Mil RR	3¼
700 Panama RR	s60	120	4	do	3
145 do	120¼	200	do	3⅛
100 do	b60	120¼	8	Macon & West RR	91½

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 U S 5's, '65	104¼	100 shs Pana's RR	s60	120
10000 Tenn 6's, '90	94½	150	do	120¼
5000 L Cr & Mil 1g bs	30	22¾	50	do	b60	120¼
15 shs Am Ex Bank	106¼	100	do	s30	120¼
200 Pacific M S S Co	s60	90	250 Gal & Chi RR	b3	71
45 do	90½	100	do	b30	71
500 N Y Cen RR	83¾	200 Chi & Rk Isl RR	60
350 do	s5	83¾	200	do	6 ¼
100 do	b60	83¾	100	do	b30	60¾
100 Erie Railroad	17¼	50	do	s60	60
50 Mich Cen RR	49¾	100	do	b60	60¼
10 M S & N Ind RR	20	50	do	s10	60¼
100 M S & N I gua stk	47¾	150	La Cr & Mil RR	2¾
50 do	47¾	300	do	2¾
50 do	b10	47¾	700	do	2¾
50 Panama RR	b60	120¼	6	Sixth Avenue RR	122

New York Banks, Dec. 20, 1858.

Banks.	*Discounts.*	*Specie.*	*Circula'n.*	*Net dep's.*
Am. Exchange	8,241,720	2,020,395	211,401	5,097,861
Artisans'	1,605,728	108,205	80,506	584,529
Atlantic	592,982	77,616	97,413	284,228
B'k of New York	4,279,498	902,542	368,741	2,838,685
B'k of America	6,076,724	2,010,444	115,859	5,711,443
B'k State N. Y.	3,762,097	1,271,605	241,928	2,958,699
B'k of Republic	4,363,470	1,410,099	159,562	4,102,515
Butchers' & Dro.	1,584,029	174,300	180,775	987,242
Broadway	2,562,591	429,628	226,446	1,594,912
*Bull's Head	364,242	29,068	105,071	307,085
Chemical	2,019,749	635,478	267,157	2,061,795
City	1,874,156	647,391	—	1,603,788
Commerce	13,011,022	2,481,304	1,975	6,950,991
Corn Exchange	1,587,867	225,275	132,608	935,959
Continental	3,653,349	538,231	158,095	2,459,403
Commonwealth	1,108,396	191,948	151,321	770,018
Chatham	559,250	96,129	114,407	289,771
Citizens'	714,230	107,909	141,853	498,184
East River	256,813	32,606	86,510	147,558
Fulton	1,709,689	329,290	136,502	1,366,795
Greenwich	667,993	87,432	122,832	516,736
Grocers'	375,197	48,182	42,836	243,970
Hanover	1,590,774	191,657	88,469	661,352
Irving	853,449	157,160	108,032	664,822
Imp. and Trad's	2,408,238	326,855	263,784	1,416,501
Leather Manuf's	2,134,900	360,730	233,967	1,389,862
Marine	914,302	77,863	115,676	460,849
Market	1,666,483	262,293	164,118	1,050,894
Metropolitan	7,140,272	1,170,005	233,351	4,665,993
Mech. Bkg Ass.	323,258	73,045	69,512	208,923
Mercantile	2,533,202	408,480	47,916	1,824,479
Mech. & Traders'	566,033	165,292	127,756	686,865
Merchants' Ex.	1,952,576	240,670	141,148	932,145
Manhattan	4,859,749	808,689	289,502	3,036,394
Merchants'	6,044,482	1,651,247	176,769	4,649,633
Mechanics'	4,105,586	931,136	304,483	3,160,724
Nassau	1,762,155	221,881	120,393	1,068,064
National	2,163,074	267,230	134,762	894,032
N. America	1,628,884	326,866	80,409	910,551
*N. Y. Dry Dock	418,709	82,692	127,490	255,815
*N. Y. Exchange	291,184	36,676	111,895	292,114
*N. Y. County	361,226	39,548	90,014	277,465
*North River	327,948	70,776	52,984	269,813
Ocean	1,767,934	290,550	112,110	1,254,825
Oriental	569,554	75,292	94,723	379,781
Pacific	1,028,379	187,133	126,292	807,646
Park	4,268,397	1,055,188	177,174	3,450,092
Phenix	3,501,584	465,383	104,582	2,142,198
People's	700,617	98,799	112,923	486,533
St. Nicholas	1,200,837	245,675	94,463	838,304
Shoe & Leather	4,201,643	1,458,066	89,024	4,523,940
Seventh Ward	1,398,647	196,081	177,958	754,427
Tradermen's	1,232,858	171,719	269,934	694,731
Union	2,802,532	583,196	171,488	2,077,573
Total	$127,055,010	26,608,887	7,710,627	89,690,087

* Gross deposits.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Dec. 20—6 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The demand for State and Western brands continued good, and especially for the higher grades. The sales embraced about 14,000 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:—

Standard superfine State	$4 25 a $4 50
Extra State do	5 00 a 5 25
Common to good Western	4 25 a 4 50
Extra Iowa, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio	5 00 a 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 00 a 7 75
Canadian superfine and extra	5 25 a 6 20
Mixed to straight Southern	4 75 a 5 40
Southern fancy and extra	5 55 a 7 00
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 50 a 8 50
Rye flour	3 35 a 4 10
Corn meal	3 35 a 3 50

—Canadian brands continued firm, with sales of about 500 bbls. at our quotations. Southern flour was in good demand, with sales of about 1,700 bbls., closing stiff within the range of our quotations. Rye flour and corn meal were unchanged, and sales limited at our range of prices. Wheat was inactive, and sales confined to about 600 bushels red Tennessee at $1 29. Corn was quiet: sales of 12,000 bushels were reported, including Western mixed at 76c. a 77c., with a small lot of yellow Jersey at 76c. Rye was heavy at 80c. for Southern. Barley was quiet. Oats were more firmly held, at 48c. a 51c. for good to prime State, and at 54c. a 56½c.

GRAIN.—The market was more active; the sales embraced two cargoes of Rio, comprising about 6,900 bags on p. t., and 1,000 do. Laguyara at p. t., and 200 do. Maracaibo at 11½c. a 11¾c.

COTTON.—The sales embraced 1,800 bales, closing steady on the basis of 12c. for middling uplands. Included in the sales were about 1,000 a 1,100 bales in transitu.

FREIGHTS.—The market was without change of moment in rates, while there was rather more doing. To Liverpool 25 hhds. tobacco were engaged at 17s. 6d., 300 bbls. rosin at 2s. 3d., 40 tons salt cake at $15, 800 boxes cheese at 25c., 25 bags clover seed to fill up at 20s. To London 200 boxes cheese at 30c., 10 casks bones at 25c., 100 tierces navy beef at 5s. 9d., and 100 bbls. do. at 4s. 3d.; within a day or two it was reported that three guano vessels had been taken up for Jarvis Islands, among which was the Argo, at about $12 per ton.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet at 48c. Sales of 1,200 bbls. crude turpentine were reported at $3 62½, and a lot of common rosin from yard at $1 55; and about it was held at $1 50. Tar was quiet and unchanged.

OILS were inactive, while prices were unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—There continued to be a good demand for future delivery, and at firmer rates, while sales on the spot were limited. The sales embraced about 700 bbls. in market at $17 50 for old mess and new thin mess, and $18 for mess and $13 for new prime; and about 1,000 bbls. mess were sold for delivery in April and May. Beef was heavy, and sales confined to about 120 bbls., including country prime at $6 a $6 50, country mess at $7 50 a $9, and repacked Western at $8 50 a $10, extra do. at $10 50 a $11 50. Western prime mess was quiet at $16 a 18 50. Sales of some 50 bbls. beef hams were reported at $14 50. Lard was without change of moment, while the sales embraced about 425 bbls. and tierces at 11½c. a 11¾c., with a small lot of prime reported at 11⅞c. Butter and cheese were in fair demand and steady. Bacon and cut meats were unchanged.

BROOMS.—The market continued firm, and especially for the lower grades, which were scarce. The sales embraced about 500 bbls. Cuba at full prices, including a cargo of 250 bbls. for refining at 6½c. a 6¾c., chiefly at the latter figure; and a sale of cases, boxes and bags, equivalent to about 3,000 bags Rahia, were made at 6¾c.

POSTAL DIRECTORY.

Foreign and Domestic Mails.

TIME OF CLOSING AT THE NEW YORK OFFICE.

DOMESTIC.....North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.. 9 P. M.
North and West way mail..... 5¼ A. M.
Western mail, via Erie RR 5¼ A. M. and 7 P. M.
South and southwestern mails..... 7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Eastern mail, by railroad. 5¼ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
" by steamboat..... 7 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS..On Sunday all mail close at 1½ P. M.

CALIFORNIA...By steamer, via Panama. Wednesday Jan. 5..... 1 P. M.
The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

S. LAKE CITY..The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Salt Lake city, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

SO. PACIFIC..By steamer, via Panama, Wednesday Jan 5..... 1 P. M.

HAVANA.....By steamer Black Warrior, Monday, Dec. 27..... 11 A. M.

MEXICO.....From New Orleans, by steamship Tennessee, on the 1st and 15th of each month. (Letters should be placed in the Office at New York six days previous to the above date.)

EUROPE.....By steamship Persia, from New York, Wednesday, Dec. 22..... 7½ A. M.

☞ By a recent order all letters for Spain must be prepaid—the United States postage only—either 5 or 20 cents per ounce, according to the nationality of the steamship conveying the mails.

PARCELS BY POST IN CANADA.—The Canadian Post Office Department will introduce the system, on the first of next year, of carrying by mail parcels not exceeding two pounds in weight. The postage will be 25 cents on parcels not exceeding one pound, and 50 cents on those over one and not exceeding two pounds.

TIME OF CLOSING AT THE LONDON OFFICE.

INDIA..... The Overland Mail closes as follows—Via Marseilles, on the 2d, 9th, 17th and 24th of each month. Via Southampton 4th, 12th and 20th, touching at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez and Aden.

CHINA..... Via Marseilles on the 9th and 24th. Via Southampton 4th and 20th.

AUSTRALIA..Via Marseilles and Suez on the 16th. Via Southampton and Suez 12th.

MAURITIUS.. Via Aden on the 4th and 17th of the month.

BRAZIL..... Via Southampton on the 9th of the month.

☞ When the date of making up the Indian and Australian mails at London falls on a Sunday, they are made up on the evening previous.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 20	MOON RISES	eve 5 52
SUN SETS	4 36	HIGH WATER	morn 9 40

Port of New York, December 20, 1858.

CLEARED.