MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

All the places of public amusement continue to be well attended, though nothing special in the way of novelty has been produced at any of them during the week. We do not except from this remark Mr. Morford's new piece "Scotch," which was only brought out to be withdrawn.

Barney Williams' benefit at the Winter Garden on Friday was a bumper. The b'hoys mustered strong, and the house had all the appearance of a Thanksgiving night. This evening the performances will be again changed. "Shandy Maguire," "An Hour in Seville"—in which Mrs. Williams plays seven parts—and the popular farce of "The Irish Tutor," constitute the attractions. Commodore Wilkes has, we understand, accepted an invitation to be present.

At Wallack's "The Magic Marriage" is still in the full tide of popularity. There will be produced, in addition to it, this evening, Charles Dance's one act afterpiece, entitled "He's Not a Miss."

At Laura Keene's there is no change in the bills. Strangers continue to supply the patronage which "The Seven Sons" had worn out amongst the city *habitues* of the establishment.

The immortal Bard, against whom the super-sanctified directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music seek to close their doors, has, we are glad to see, found a refuge at the New Bowery. To-night "Othello" will be given there, with Mr. F. L. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack and Mrs. W. G. Jones in the principal characters. A more effective cast can scarcely be found.

This evening the Grau troupe open the new Opera House in Buffalo. The company comprises Miss Kellogg, Madame Susini (Miss Hinkley), Madame Strakosch, and Signors Brignoli, Mancusi, Susini, Scola, Dubreuil, and Barili. Conductor, Herr Arschutz. The opera to-night will be "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Kellogg, Brignoli and Mancusi in the principal *roles*. The prices of admission are the same as in New York.

A war spectacle on a grand scale is to be brought out early next month at the Boston Academy.

The opening of the Hanlon acrobatic performance at the Academy of Music has been postponed to Thursday next.

Commodore Stockton was at one time pleasantly said to carry the State of New Jersey in his breeches pocket. The pious Septemviri of the Brooklyn Academy of Music have the modesty to put forth in regard to that community similar pretentions. The memorial presented to the Board the other day in favor of theatrical performances represented a clear majority of both stockholders and capital stock. In any other moneyed corporation it would have instantly decided the question. The Chittenden set however, succeeded in getting a resolution passed postponing the vote on it under the pretence of obtaining from the stockholders a separate declaration of opinion. As was to be expected, the most strenuous efforts have been made in the interval to influence the stockholders who signed the memorial to withdraw their names. The moral and religious grounds of opposition having been found weak, "the social intercourse" and "delightful harmony" dodges were resorted to. Threats of social ostracism and exclusion from the snug tea and tract parties at the big houses on the Heights have been freely indulged in against all those who dare to vote in favor of the drama. A few are said to be wavering under the influence of these awful menaces; but we mean to stiffen their courage by the publication of the list now in our possession of the names of all those who have signed the memorial. It will then be seen who are weak and mean spirited enough to truckle to the most contemptible despotism that has ever been attempted to be exercised over an educated and intelligent community.

We have been requested to give insertion to the following:—

The minority of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, consisting of the communion of saints, commonly known as "our set," and acting under the spiritual guidance of their esteemed and respected pastors, avail themselves of this opportunity to solicit the majority to unite with them, with religious earnestness, in the following declarations:—That such theatrical performances as those of the Italian Opera are profane, stultifying and delightful; but that the profane writings of Shakspere, Sheridan and other dramatic authors, although too frequently quoted in our pulpits, are sinful abominations. The minority of the Board furthermore consider it their most solemn duty to call the attention of the stockholders to the ruinous consequences which have resulted to another company from having closed its cars to the admonitions of its spiritual teachers, in running the cars on the Sabbath day; and to point especial attention to the following facts:—

1. That the application to the Legislature for a charter for the Brooklyn City Railroad Company was only granted on the disavowal on the part of a certain Senator (one of "our set") of any intention to run the cars on Sundays, and if otherwise the project would have failed of general support; and that the like story that there was some winking of the eyes upon that serious occasion is a base and unfounded calumny upon that incorruptible body, of which Mr. F. B. Spinola and several other equally respectable gentlemen of Brooklyn have been distinguished ornaments.

2. That the gross violation of the Sabbath by the continual running of Sunday cars is a nuisance.

3. That the consideration of the stockholders is particularly requested to the logical and gentlemanly arguments contained in a communication from one of "our set," which appeared in the Brooklyn *Eagle* of the 6th inst., over the signature of "A Brooklynite."

4. That from the period at which the aforementioned Railroad Company commenced the business of Sabbath breaking, the stock of that association has declined considerably in public estimation, and, as it is said, in market value, thus imposing heavy loss upon those conscientious shareholders whose pious convictions have compelled them to separate themselves from the ungodly and well out.

5. That the allegation that ministers of the Gospel have frequently been seen riding in the Sunday cars, is a libel of too scandalous a character to require contradiction.

The wealthy and influential minority finally hope that the sad warning conveyed in the example of the run of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, may be fully impressed upon the minds of the shareholders of the Academy, and that, for the sake of "rare and delightful harmony," the minority may be permitted to govern the majority for all time to come. By order.

JOHN OSBORN, Honorary Secretary.

BROOKLYN, December 7, 1861.

The McKean Buchanan troupe are playing in the California mining districts.

A one act comedietta, entitled "Don't Forget Your Opera Glass," has been successfully produced at the Boston Museum.

Forrest made his appearance in Philadelphia on Monday last, for the first time these five years, in the character of Hamlet. James Roberts, the tragedian, has succeeded Mr. J. S. Clarke at the Walnut street theatre.

The theatre at Indianapolis opened for the season on the 25th ult.

Barnum is looking out for a site for a branch of his Museum in Philadelphia.

John Owens has taken the Front street theatre, Baltimore.

At Bryants', this evening, "The Blacksmith's Jubilee" and "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be again given. At Hooley's, a couple of new appearances are announced, viz:—Rollin Howard and J. C. Reeves, two of the best singers of their class in the country.

"The Earl's Daughter," which was suspended on account of the illness of Mrs. Prior, will be resumed again at Barnum's every afternoon and evening. The attractions in the Museum continue the same.

The concert halls present but few novelties this week. They are, generally speaking, well attended.

The Parisian Cabinet of Anatomy continues to attract the visits of the curious. The lectures are not the least attractive features of the place.

Mr. Gustavus Geary and Mr. J. R. Thomas have been engaged by the Handel and Hayden Society, of Boston, to sing the tenor and bass solos in the Oratorio of "the Messiah" at Christmas.

Master William Barnesmore Pope, the extraordinary juvenile pianist, is engaged to perform at a series of grand concerts in Havana this season.

GERMAN THEATRICALS.

The snug little German Vaudeville theatre, which has been recently established, at the rear of the Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, is liberally patronized by the music-loving Germans. During the past week there was a satisfactory performance there of the popular comic opera "Czar and Zimmerman." The principal *roles* were sustained by Herr Graff (who appeared in the comic part of the Dutch Burgomaster) and Herr Scherer (Peter the Great). The chief performers were selected from the dramatic corps of the Stadt theatre and from a company of German opera singers.

A German version of the French piece entitled "The Two Sergeants" (*Die Zwei Sergeanten*) was last week produced at the Stadt theatre. The play is an adaptation from Aubigne, by Theo. Hell, and bears a remarkable resemblance to the English drama of "Damon and Pythias," as well as to Schiller's "Burgshass." The principal parts were filled by Madame Becker-Grahn and Miss Klein, the new tragedienne. Scribe's "Adrienne Lecouvreur," which, unlike other Teutonized French pieces, has won a great deal of favor from German playgoers, formed also a part of the *repertoire* of last week.

The German dramatic associations begin to resume their entertainments for the winter season. One of the first performances of this kind was given on Friday evening by the "Olimpia," at the Dramatic Hall in Houston street.

SECESSIA.

We see by the Norfolk *Day Book* that the drain on rebel resources caused by the war has not put a stop to theatricals in that city. On the 6th there was to be played at the new Opera House "The elegant and popular piece, the "Young Widow," with a concert by the Palmetto Band. Prices of admission fifty cents, gallery twenty-five. John Hewitt, of Baltimore, is the present lessee of the Richmond theatre, Virginia. He recently brought out a piece, written by himself, entitled "The Plains of Manassas." The Richmond people evidently thought it too serious an affair to be repeated. In New Orleans there are still one or two places of amusement open. Eloise Bridges was drawing good houses to her readings of the new poem, "We Never Can be Conquered."

THE FELLNER MURDER CASE.

Radzski Indicted for the Murder—Important Evidence before the Grand Jury—Discharge of Mrs. Marks from Custody—The Whereabouts of Radzski.

On Wednesday last the Grand Jury of Monmouth county, New Jersey, in session at the county court house, Freehold, found a true bill of indictment against Radzski for the alleged murder of Sigismund Fellner. It was presumed that Mrs. Marks, one of the suspected parties, would have made a full disclosure of all the facts connected with this mysterious affair; but as yet but little has been obtained from her, further than the acknowledgment of the fact that the deed was committed by Radzski.

The police of New York, as well as those throughout the entire Northern States, have, ever since the murder, been on the lookout for the alleged murderer, but with no success. Sergeant Young, of the detective force, has been untiring in his efforts to obtain a clue to the whereabouts of Radzski, and despatched detective Dusenbury to the West immediately upon the discovery of his escape. Detective Dusenbury at one time was reported to have been only four or five hours behind him on the Erie Railroad. It was discovered that Radzski crossed the Jersey City ferry in disguise, and purchased his ticket for Dunkirk, that the conductor on the road fully identified Radzski's portrait as a man whom he noticed on the train acting in a rather strange and nervous manner, and produced the ticket that Radzski had purchased. The above officer also got a clue to him at Dunkirk, and finally succeeded in tracing him to St. Louis. Here he lost track of him, but would have no doubt shortly secured him had Radzski not fell in with some friends residing there. It seems that he has an uncle who keeps a small drug store in the upper portion of the city, and where Radzski is presumed to have taken refuge. A close watch was kept on this establishment, but it was in a short time found that the accused had again managed to elude the pursuit of the officer, and is now, without a doubt, in one of the Southern States, where, in all probability, he has joined the rebel army.

Detectives Philip Farley and Tiemann, who were the first to discover a clue to the guilty parties, and to whom the police are deeply indebted for the efficient manner in which they worked up this extraordinary murder, have also been on the alert for Radzski. The Grand Jury of Monmouth county highly complimented them for their untiring efforts in bringing to light this bloody murder, and have forwarded a vote of thanks passed by them to the Board of Police Commissioners.

Since Mrs. Marks has been confined at the Monmouth county jail, she has been attended with the greatest care, and everything done to prevent her from again attempting to destroy herself. She, however, made another attempt on Friday night, but without success. During her incarceration she at times seemed quite reconciled, but whenever the subject of the murder was approached, she became quite nervous, and especially when her sister's name is alluded to. When conveyed to Freehold she promised District Attorney McLean that she would make a full confession of all she knew in the case, but as yet nothing further than the fact that she charges Radzski as the perpetrator of the deed, has been obtained from her, and at times she would deny this, and say that she knows nothing about it. The evidence before the Grand Jury, however, has disclosed the facts that there is not a shadow of doubt but that Radzski is the alleged murderer.

Mrs. Marks was the first witness examined by District Attorney McLean before the Grand Jury. In her evidence it was shown that Fellner arrived in this country in the early part of October last that though he was a married man and known to the witness as such, she testified that on the same vessel her sister and herself were passengers. While on the upper deck the second day out, Fellner and her sister Albertina Theresa, accidently got into conversation with one another, and until the arrival of the steamer at this port were constantly in one another's company. Fellner was on many occasions free in his expressions, and held out many inducements to Miss Albertina provided she would comply with his wishes. On their arrival here the party proceeded to No. 45 East Broadway, and Mr. Fellner put up at the Prescott House. That during the first two weeks after their arrival here, Fellner and her sister was constantly in one another's company, and Fellner soon succeeded in accomplishing her ruin.

It was well known to them that Fellner had a large amount of money, for he had given them, especially Miss Albertina, various sums, as high as $200 at a time. Soon after Fellner had ruined her sister he left off visiting her and suddenly disappeared; but his whereabouts, she avered, was unknown to them, until his body was found murdered. She also stated that the reason why her sister and herself were anxious to evade the questions of the police was that her sister did not want to have her shame made public, and that it preyed so heavily upon her mind that it was the cause of her committing suicide. Detective Officers Farley and Tiemann were examined before the Grand Jury, also Mr. Seiglo, a watchmaker in Whitehall street, and their evidence was such as to show that Fellner, through Mrs. Marks, become acquainted with young Radzki, and that it was by his a vice he left the Prescott House, that Radzki, at the time that Fellner disappeared, was stopping at the house No. 4 Carroll street, and that he made application to the parties with whom he lodged to take Fellner as a boarder. They produced the porter of the Prescott House, who stated that Mrs. Marks came to the hotel while Fellner was there, and threatened his life if he did not save her sister from ruin, and was so violent in her actions that it was feared she was going to stab Fellner, as she had a dirk at the time in her hand. It was also proven by the porter that when Fellner left the hotel Radzki objected to his calling a carriage, but that Radzki went out and got a boy to take Fellner's trunks down Broadway, and that the two followed behind. It was also shown that on their arrival at Canal street they took a coach, and drove immediately to No. 4 Carroll street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Adolph Swenzer, with whom Radzki boarded, and who is also detained as a witness, testified that on the night when Fellner disappeared Radzki came home and had the deceased's case in his hand, and which was afterwards found in his room, and seemed quite excited, remarking to her that he and the deceased had been out of the city, but that Fellner had missed the boat and would not be home. That Radzki then went up to his room and stripped himself, and was for some time engaged in washing. It was also shown by Mr. Seiglo, jeweller, in Whitehall street, that on the following day of Fellner's disappearance, Radzki called at his place of business and offered to sell him Mr. Fellner's spectacles and gold watch; that he new them well, as both parties had been in his place before, and when questioning Radzki how he came in possession of them, he said that Fellner gave them to him to sell, to pay some bill for him, and that he had sailed for California.

The evidence of a broker in Canal street was also taken, showing that Mrs. Marks offered twenty-one of the 1,000 francs to him for sale, one of which was produced, and of which the following is a copy:—

947	BANK OF PARIS.	r. 9.
Government Bank Law and penalty on counterfeiting.	APRIL 21, 1852. At sight will be paid in specie to bearer 1,000 francs. DACROUAX, Cashier. MILLETT, Comptroller. —, Secretary General.	Government Bank Law and penalty on counterfeiting.

Inserted in Comptroller's Register, No. 9, page 758, on the 21st line.

r. 9.	947

Several of these bills were found upon the person of Mrs. Marks, her sister Miss Albertina, and at the residence of Mrs. Wergics, No. 4 Carroll street. It was also shown that Mrs. Marks and Radzki devoted over two hours the day following the disappearance of Fellner in overhauling the deceased's trunks, and that they took with them some papers and a small bundle. Thus it will be seen that a certain clue to the murderer has been obtained, and that Mrs. Marks and her sister knew something relative to the murder.

However, the Grand Jury, after hearing the full testimony, were not able to indict Mrs. Marks, and on Saturday morning she was discharged, together with the witness, Mrs. Swenzer. The latter returned to her home yesterday, but Mrs. Marks left immediately for Philadelphia, where she goes to join some friends.

It is said that she intends leaving the country immediately, and returns home.

The Trial of Young Simmons for the Murder of Eusebius Walling.

The Grand Jury of Monmouth county having indicted John Simmons for the murder of young Eusebius Walling at Keyport, about three weeks since, his trial will take place this week at Freehold, N. J. As the latter party was highly respected, and connected with some of the first families in New Jersey, the trial will undoubtedly be watched with a great deal of interest. The melancholy affair, it will be remembered, occurred at the hotel of Mrs. Higgans, at Keyport, while at a small supper party. It seems that the two men held an old grudge against one another, and while at the house renewed the quarrel. Words finally led to blows, and both parties were pretty badly beaten before separated. Shortly after the scuffle they encountered one another again, and renewed the fight with great vigor, which resulted finally in Simmons drawing a knife and inflicting a fatal wound in the left thigh of Walling, by which the femoral artery was severed, and Walling expired before medical attendance could be procured.

Simmons, who is an oyster dealer from this city, immediately gave himself up to the custody of the Sheriff, and was committed to answer.

The affair cast the deepest gloom over the village.

The Providence Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 8, 1861.

The *Journal* reports the sale of 280,000 pieces of print cloths here last week, and says that the market, which opened at 7¼c. for 64 by 64, closed firm at 8¼c. for the same count.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Mississippi Expedition—Maps of the Rebel Fortifications, from Columbus, Ky., to Memphis, Tenn.

The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Capt. Muir, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city to-morrow afternoon, at a quarter-past one and at half-past five o'clock, to go by railroad.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will contain an interesting account of the Mississippi Expedition, with Sketches of Columbus, Forts Wright, Randolph and Harris, and of Memphis and its Defences, illustrated with Maps showing the Rebel Fortifications on the Mississippi, from Columbus, Ky., to Memphis, Tenn. It will also contain a variety of interesting matter received by mail and telegraph during the previous week and up to the hour of publication.

Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London, England, will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the HERALD.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Nos. 1521, 1559, 1583, 1553, 1589, 1489, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1619, 1623. Part 3.—Nos. 1276, 1280, 1282, 1288, 1292, 1294, 1298, 1304, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1316, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1.—Nos. 711, 7, 437, 2505, 2609, 2611, 2615, 2623, 2627, 2629, 2631, 1677, 2543, 2171, 349. Part 2.—Nos. 2368, 2870, 2872, 2874, 614, 1164, 2228, 2072, 2856, 1258, 668, 2890, 2892.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2.—Nos. 3075, 1498, 321, 1439, 1238, 1223, 1543, 1233, 1643, 903, 508, 367, 108, 1683, 1684.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed

and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Cloaks and Mantillas.

THE UNITED STATE CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, 304 and 306 Canal street, are constantly receiving new additions of the latest and most fashionable styles of Cloaks and Mantillas in every material.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

GEO. CAREY, Proprietor.

W. B. MCKENZIE, Superintendent.

Photograph Albums.—A Full Assortment for sale by FREEMAN, RYER & CO., Importers, 13 Maiden lane.

Empire Sewing Machines. Prices reduced. Terms accommodating. 510 Broadway.

Commodore Wilkes, AT GURNEY'S GALLERY. Imperial Photographs and Cartes de Visite of the Captain, in uniform, taken last Friday, now ready for orders. Trade supplied on liberal terms. J. GURNEY & SON, 707 Broadway.

Ladies, Hunt's Court Toilet Powder and Bloom of Roses have no equal. No. 2 Astor place.

A Pure Tobacco.—Yellow Bank Tobacco.—Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all impurities, for sale by all tobacco and sugar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 209 Water street.

Ladies Beautified.—Phalon & Son's "Snow White Oriental Cream" imparts a beautiful pearl or rose tint to the complexion upon the first application. Sold by all druggists in the United states, Europe and South America.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street. Prescriptions compounded with care. Personal attendance.

Have you Tried Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment for sore throat? Sure cure; 25c. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied. No. 6 Astor House.

Diseases of the Lungs and Throat successfully treated by E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., office 164 Bowery.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator—a superior article. No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House, opposite the church.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers. No. 1 Barclay street. Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown.

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces. Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann street, under Barnum's.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Dec. 8, 1861.

Our exports continue to amount to nearly double our imports, and it is well understood by Congress that a moderate revision of the tariff, with a view to the peremptory exclusion of all articles of foreign manufacture not absolutely needed by the people of this country, would meet with public favor. The specie movement continues inward, though there is so little employment for money here that many of the bankers prefer to leave their funds on the other side instead of embarrassing their foreign correspondents by importing gold. Our importation of dry goods is very light, and it is evident that the manufacturers who produce staple articles this winter will be able to sell them at a handsome profit next spring. Of groceries our imports are about the usual average, and no considerable advance in prices is looked for. The following are the official tables of the trade of the port for the week and since January 1:—

IMPORTS. For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry goods	$1,693,473	1,202,031	195,022
General mdse	1,079,082	2,258,774	1,503,704
Total for the week	$2,747,555	3,460,805	1,698,726
Previously reported	221,900,672	213,180,567	114,953,835
Since January 1	$224,648,227	216,641,372	116,652,561

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$675,697	44,023	None.
Previously reported	62,630,233	42,459,714	3,256,885
Since January 1	$63,305,930	42,503,737	3,256,885

Last Monday the banks showed a specie average of $41,507,558, being about the same as they have held for the last six weeks. Since then they have paid into the Sub-Treasury in gold and Treasury notes $7,000,000; it is not expected, however, so heavy have been the government disbursements, that the average will show any decrease to-morrow. Some of the bankers, indeed, figure an increase, which of course would be fallacious. The California receipts only just serve at present to supply the demand for coin for Washington and the West. Our own banks cannot be expected to do more than hold their own until a revival in trade restores to us the gold which the war is causing to circulate throughout the loyal section of the country. The bank discounts stood last Monday at the unprecedented figure of $162,790,302—an increase of $4,320,928 from the week previous. The increase was, of course, due to the recent fifty million loan to government. To-morrow it will be safe to look for a slight reduction in the discounts, though it is understood that the contraction in mercantile paper has ceased for the present, and that the banks have rather increased their mercantile discount line during the week. The banks have now paid up 90 per cent of the second fifty million loan to government; there remains only on that loan a sum of $3,500,000 to be drawn for. If, as is assumed, the Philadelphia and Boston banks have paid in proportion to the banks of New York, the government has already drawn out of the banks, and used for the war, a sum of $95,000,000, and it has subject to draft a sum of $55,000,000, which will be exhausted in the course of the month of January. It appears, from a comparison of the bank reserves and the Sub-Treasury balances at various periods, that the banks have lent this large sum to government without losing ten millions of coin, and that, in effect, notwithstanding the large remittances of coin which have been made to the West and to Washington, the aggregate specie fund in the three cities has not decreased more than four millions of dollars since the middle of August last, when the government first began to borrow from the banks. This fact cannot but be viewed as extremely encouraging.

The week closed on an easier money market than we had for some time. Mercantile paper is so scarce that the brokers see very little of it, except that which is not choice, first class names pass readily at 5 a 5½, and paper which, till lately, was not current, except at very high rates, now finds purchasers at 7 a 8. It is singular that capitalists should prefer mercantile paper with three or four months to run at 6 a 7 per cent to government paper, which can always be sold, and which bears 7.30 per cent interest. Such, however, is the case. Call loans are generally quoted at 6 per cent. We hear, however, of large amounts being loaned at 5 per cent, and the leading houses refuse to allow over 3 for money deposited with them. The heavy disbursements of the general government, combined with the cessation of all private money consuming enterprises, keep money easy at the great centres of trade; the probability is that money will fall next spring to 4 a 5 per cent, or even lower, unless the war should be brought to a close before then. During the Crimean war money fell to a very low value in London, owing to the want of enterprises and the contraction of business.

Foreign exchange closed yesterday with some steadiness, but no activity. Bankers ask 108¾ a 109 for their bills on London, and 5.17½ a 20 for their bills on Paris. At these rates, however, there is very little demand. Our imports continue to fall considerably short of our exports, and thus, notwithstanding the cessation of cotton shipments, there are more bills in market than are wanted by the importers. The recent effort of the brokers and speculators to put up bills was aided by the policy of some of our foreign bankers, who, in view of the uncertainties of the future and the small demand for money here, have been accumulating heavy balances on the other side. The affair, however, attracted more attention than it deserved. If, by a combination of circumstances, exchange should rise to the specie shipping point, all the bankers in New York could not manage to ship over a quarter of a million a week, for want of a market for their bills; and one or two shipments of this amount would be followed by a very rapid decline in rates. So long as our exports exceed our imports fluctuations in exchange are of no more consequence than fluctuations in fancy stocks, and need not be regarded at all.

The following table shows the course of the stock market during the past week and month:—

	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.
Missouri 6's	43¾	44⅞	42½	42	40
New York Central	78¾	81	78¼	78¾	78¾
Reading	35⅛	34½	34¾	34½	34¼
Erie	32⅝	36	30¾	31¼	31⅝
Michigan Central	50	53¾	49	48¾	48¾
South. guaranteed	39	40½	37	38	37½
Illinois Central	62¾	64	60	60¾	60¾
Galena	70	75¾	71	71	70¾
Rock Island	52¾	57¾	54½	53¼	53
Toledo	36½	37⅛	34½	33½	32¾
Pacific Mail	118	119	113¾	112	112
Hudson River	40	40½	37	38	37½
Pacific Mail	98¾	97¾	90½	86	86½

At the commencement of the week a very dull feeling prevailed, and stocks declined from one to two per cent; yesterday and day before a reaction set in, and the decline was nearly altogether recovered. The disturbing element in the market continues to be the apprehension that Great Britain may give trouble in consequence of the Mason-Slidell case. Anxiety with regard to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the uncertainty which overhangs the financial policy of the government, likewise operate unfavorably upon the market by inducing operators to withhold their orders during the period of suspense. These causes of hesitation removed, it is believed that business would improve.

The chief point of interest at present is the financial policy of the government, which will be foreshadowed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury—promised to Congress to-morrow. No one knows what the Secretary is going to recommend, though it is universally assumed that he will urge a large expansion of the currency, partly in view of the interests of the government and partly in view of those of the people at large. If ever there was a time when Congress could remodel the financial condition of the country, and strip the States of the powers—in financial matters—which they have usurped in violation of the constitution and to the injury of the general government, this is the moment. There never was a period at which so little inconvenience would be created by driving out of circulation all the bank notes now in existence, and substituting for them a government currency, at par everywhere, and subject to no depreciation. Whether this should be done through the agency of a bank of issue, or directly by the issue of United States notes, similar to those authorized at the last session of Congress, is a matter of secondary moment. It is argued by some that an issue by government of several hundred millions of circulating notes, and the forced redemption of the existing bank notes, would be unfair to the existing banks, which have come forward very liberally to the support of the government at the present crisis. This is a fallacy. The really sound banks—those of New York, Philadelphia and Boston—could dispense with their circulation without inconvenience. They earn dividends on their capital by discounting paper, not by issuing notes; the latter branch of their business is incidental to the former, and is a source of very little profit. The New York banks would not object to call in the whole of their nine millions of notes, and issue government paper instead, if the offer was made to them. The only banks which would be injured by an issue of government paper would be the small country institutions, whose profits are derived from the issue of notes which are either never intended to be redeemed in specie, or only redeemed at a discount. Again: many persons ask what will be the situation of affairs at the close of the war, if the government issues two, three, four, five or more hundred millions of paper, not redeemable in coin on presentation, yet drawing no interest? The answer is obvious. It is probable that the necessities of government will oblige it to issue during the war very much more paper than the trade of the country requires as a circulating medium. The first measure after the peace will be to fund so much of this paper as is not required by the people as a currency. Government will give, say its five per cent bonds at par for two or three hundred millions of it; the balance will be left in circulation, and will continue to serve the purpose of money—a better currency than we have ever had. The war will thus leave behind it an actual amount of property—bonds and circulating notes—in the hands of the people equal to the sum expended in putting down the rebellion. To all practical intents and purposes the effect will be the same as if the same amount of gold or silver, or cotton or corn, or property of any other kind, were created during the war and distributed among the loyal people. The bonds and the circulating notes will represent the labor expended in putting down the rebellion and consolidating the nation; their intrinsic value will be precisely equivalent to that of peace, national unity and stable government. The case of England affords an apt illustration. Great Britain spent $2,000,000,000 in the Napoleonic wars, and at the close of them there had been created, and was in the hands of her people, precisely that amount of property and money, chiefly consols. If during the twenty years which these wars consumed the British government had by some alchemical process transmuted stones, or earth, or air, into $2,000,000,000 of gold, and distributed the amount among her people, she would not have done more for them than she actually did. The wars created $2,000,000,000 of property—funded public debt—and this was divided among fifteen to eighteen millions of Englishmen. This was the beginning of the great wealth of England, which has been so imposing a spectacle in our day. The war in which this country is now engaged will produce the same result. It will leave us with a public debt of five, six, seven or eight hundred millions of dollars. But this sum will be a property, which will be divided among our people, and will render the country, after the war, far richer than it has ever been.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was steady, with sales of 20 a 30 bbls., including pots at $5 56¼ and pearls at $5 50. The stock comprised 278 bbls. pots and 171 do. pearls—total, 449 bbls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market was firmer for ship ping brands, with a good demand for domestic use and for export. The sales embraced about 28,000 bbls., closing within the range of the following prices:—

Superfine State	$5 45	a	5 55
Extra to fancy State	5 65	a	5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	a	5 55
Common to choice extra Western	5 75	a	6 75
Canadian	5 75	a	6 80
Southern mixed to good superfine	5 75	a	6 25
Extra do	6 30	a	7 25
Good to choice family do	7 25	a	8 00
Rye flour	3 15	a	4 50
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 00	a	3 30

—Canadian flour was also firmer and in steady request, with sales of 1,450 bbls. at the above quotations. Southern flour was more active, and while prices were firm there was no quotable change in rates. The sales footed up about 1,800 bbls. within the above range of prices. Rye flour was steady at our figures, with sales of 250 bbls. Corn meal was firm at our quotations, with sales of 250 bbls. Wheat was quite firm and rather higher for good winter red and other good shipping qualities. The firmness of holders tended to check operations. The transactions footed up about 150,000 bushels, part to arrive, at $1 33 for mixed Western, $1 52 for a small lot choice white Michigan, $1 40 a $1 44 for white Ohio and Indiana, $1 34 a $1 37 for red Western, $1 37 a $1 39 for amber Michigan, $1 40 for choice amber State, and $1 22 a $1 25 for red State, $1 30 a $1 31½ for amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 30 for Canada club, $1 27 a $1 30 for Milwaukee club, $1 25 a $1 26 for Racine spring and $1 20 a $1 21½ for Chicago spring. Corn was firmer, while the sales embraced 125,000 bushels at 62c. for inferior lots and at 65c. a 65c. for shipping lots of Western mixed, and at 67c. for Western yellow. Barley and rye were in steady demand and prices were unchanged.

COFFEE.—There was a better inquiry from the trade, and a firmer feeling manifested, on account of an apprehended increase of duties likely to be recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. A sale of 200 bags Ceylon was made at 20 cents; 75 bags Government Java at 21 cents, and 200 bags Rio at 16¾ cents.

COTTON.—The market was again firmer, with sales of about 2,500 bales, about half of which were made to spinners and the remainder to speculators, closing on the basis of 31 a 31½ cents for middling uplands.

FREIGHTS were steady, while engagements were moderate; 18,000 bushels wheat were taken in an American vessel for Liverpool at 7¾d. for corn, with some wheat reported at 8d., in bulk and bags; 5,700 bbls. flour at 2s. 3d. in American vessels, and 2s. 6d. in British vessels, and 500 boxes cheese and 300 packages butter at 30s. To London 1,500 bbls. flour were engaged at 2s. 6d. a 2s. 7½d. A British vessel engaged 25 bbls. lard at 25s., 100 tierces beef at 30s., and 500 bbls. flour at 3s. To Havre 6,000 bushels wheat were taken at 18c., and some flour at 70c. To Antwerp 10,000 bushels of rye were engaged at 10d.

PROVISIONS.—Pork.—The market was steady, with some better inquiry, while sales embraced about 600 bbls., closing at $12 50 a $13 for mess, $8 50 a $9 for prime, $13 50 a $13 75 for Western prime mess, and at $14 a $14 25 for city do. Beef was in good demand, with sales of 325 bbls. at $12 for plain mess, and at $13 50 a $13 87½ for extra do. Beef hams were steady; a sale of 50 bbls. was made at $15 25. Bacon was buoyant and active; 100 boxes city ribbed were sold, for January delivery, at 7½c.; dressed hogs were selling at 4½c. a 4¾c. Lard was firm and in good request for supplies on the spot, but in less demand for future delivery; the sales footed up 2,300 packages at 9c. a 9½c., in store, and 8¾c. for January delivery. Butter and cheese were in steady demand, and prices unchanged.

SUGARS were firm, and closed at ⅛c. advance on the week's sale, and in some grades ⅛c. rise was claimed. The sales footed up about 1,000 hhds., a good part refining and grocery grades, within the range of 7¾c. a 8¾c., and 475 boxes on private terms.

Married.

PASCAL—CALDWELL.—On Tuesday evening, December 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Cyrus D. Foss, WILLIAM A. PASCAL to ADDIE S., the only daughter of John and Sarah J. Caldwell, both of New York.

WHEELER—DURAND.—On Thursday, December 5, in Bridgeport, Conn., by the Rev. M. M. Smith, Mr. HENRY T. WHEELER to Mrs. MAY DURAND, daughter of the late Captain Kneeland Curtis, all of Bridgeport.

Birth.

RYDER.—At Bridgeport, on Thursday, December 5, the wife of A. M. Ryder of a son.

Died.

BORCHER.—On Saturday, December 6, LOUIS FREDERICK BORCHER, youngest son of Heinrich and Rebecca Borcher, aged 1 year, 5 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of Seventieth street and Third avenue. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

BROWN.—At Troy, on Friday, December 6, of inflammation of the brain, MARY, second daughter of the late Richard B. Brown, of this city, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock, at St. George's church, Stuyvesant square, without further invitation.

BURR.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, December 8, THOMAS D. C., youngest son of Thomas and Sophia Betts, aged 1 year, 9 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 29 Conselyea street.

BURRAS.—On Saturday, December 7, of consumption, SAMUEL D. BURRAS, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Baltic Lodge No. 284, F. and A. M., and the fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 299 Grand street, Williamsburg, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

BURRIDGE.—On Sunday, December 8, MARGARET BURRIDGE, wife of Joseph R. Burridge, aged 21 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The friends of Puritan Lodge F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 8 Manhattan street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, and the friends of the fraternity in general.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Sunday evening, December 8, RICHARD DURYEE, son of Richard D.