Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH,

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1857.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

News of the City and Neighborhood.

INJUNCTION APPLIED FOR.—On the 8th day of last July, Messrs. Mercer & Robinson applied for a preliminary injunction before Judge, now Chief Justice Lowrie, to prevent the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. from using North Canal Street for their track. At that time, as we reported the case, Mr. Williams for complainants contended that the city had no right to make a contract of the kind, implying that the streets of a city can be bought and sold as merchandize; that they (the city authorities) have custody and control of the streets and thoroughfares for no other purpose than the public advantage; that the occupation of the street by the Company is a violation of the rights of the people, and that these streets are exclusively occupied by the Company; that by the constitution of Pennsylvania private property could not be taken for public uses.

On the other side, Messrs. Stanton and J. H. Hampton presented a series of arguments which we need not here recount. Suffice it to say that Judge Lowrie, after hearing the arguments, proceeded to review the various positions of the contestants; and in conclusion refused the application for injunction.

Thus matters have stood until the R. R. Company have nearly finished the work which was in progress at the time when the first injunction was applied for. Messrs. Mercer & Robinson, on the 26th of November, 1857, filed a supplemental bill against the officers of the Railway Co., in which it is set forth that the Company have not fulfilled the letter of their contract, whereas the Company agreed to fill up and grade the street to the grade fixed upon by Councils they have not so yet done so; that the Company are now running their cars upon trestle work without proceeding in any way to fill up the said street or road with earth or gravel, and without any design or intention, so far as is known to said complainants, so to do; that the said Company has, since the filing of the original bill, set up and erected posts and bars across the passage way of the said street at its intersection with Federal street so as entirely to obstruct the same

The Supplemental Bill then propounds the following inquiries:—whether the railroad has not made their track on trestle work and are not using it without filling up and grading the street, and are not moreover using the street so as to obstruct the said street as a public highway?

Whether the said Company has not erected posts and bars across the line of the said street at its intersection with Federal street so as to obstruct the same—on these grounds the injunction to restrain the R. R. Company from running their cars through and over said street, is asked for.

The same matter is also all presented before the Court in the form of a bill of Complaint of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *ex relatione*, Thomas E. Franklin, Attorney General against the Railway Company, and the authorities of Allegheny city, to restrain them from maintaining the street as a nuisance and asking the proper authorities to order the respondents to clear the street so as to restore the same to the free use of the public.

Messrs. Hamilton and Williams appeared yesterday before Chief Justice Lowrie, sitting at Chambers to argue this case. The points made were as follow:

1. There is no power in the city to make the contract by which the right of way is granted to the Company along North Canal street.

2. That the street as now used is a nuisance, and the public deprived of its use; and that the Court ought to grant an injunction at once against the Company to prevent their using the street.

Messrs. Shaler and Hampton appeared for the respondents. They presented the following:

1. That the Legislature gave to the City of Allegheny, by Act of 1848, the power to contract with the Company for the right of way and use of the street; that the contract was in strict accordance with the law;

2. That the question of nuisance could not be finally determined until the street was graded and paved.

3. That no Court of equity ever grants a preliminary injunction when the question of nuisance arises, unless the case presented is clear and free from doubt, and this is not such a case.

4. That the City Councils of Allegheny have the power to authorize the grading to be done by 1st July, 1858, and the paving one year thereafter, and they did so by their contract of 18th August, 1857, which is here produced in Court.

5. That a loss of $300 daily would ensue to the Company by breaking the communication between the two cities, and general injury to the city at large.

After the consideration the Chief Justice refused the injunction.

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this highly prosperous company was held at their room yesterday, with the following result:

Wm. Bagaley, Samuel Rea, Jas. M. Cooper, Jas. Park, Jr., Isaac M. Pennock, Springer Harbaugh, Capt. Samuel C. Young, Capt. Mark Sterling, Samuel M. Kier, Jno. S. Dilworth, Francis Sellers, Wm. B. Hays, John Shipton, Walter Bryant, John Caldwell, Jr.

It is now a mere matter of course with us, when we say that the President, Mr. Bagaley, is a gentleman who possesses the entire confidence of the whole community in an eminent degree, and that the other gentlemen of the Board are among the "solid men of Pittsburgh." Mr. S. L. Marshall, the Secretary of the Company, will of course continue to hold a place which he has always filled with ability; with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the Company.

After the election a repast was served up to the evident satisfaction of the guests.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The York *Pennsylvanian* gives an account of a horrible accident from the bursting of a fluid lamp. A poor girl named Henrietta Mate was literally burned alive. While holding a fluid lamp it bursted her clothes instantly burning in a blaze. She managed to get out of the house, on the pavement, when the air increased the flames, which illuminated the street. The alarm of fire was immediately given. Mr. George Repp and other gentlemen ran to rescue the suffering girl, who was being consumed rapidly. They tore the remaining clothing from her body. On the pavement she sprang at a lady, the flames reaching far above her head, exclaiming, "my God! help me!" It is no exaggeration to say that some of the flesh on the poor victim's body, was roasted black. About 11½ o'clock Thursday evening, thirty hours after the accident, she died.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The Neptune Fire Company give a social entertainment at their capacious Hall, on Thursday evening next. In passing through this beautiful Hall we could not but admire the fine taste displayed by this good company in fitting up their rooms for this occasion. The managers are all gentlemen of much respectability, and it is their intention to see that no misbehavior on the part of any participant will be allowed. Those persons desiring to spend a pleasant Christmas Eve, would do well to visit Neptune Hall, where every arrangement is being made for an agreeable entertainment.

ON SATURDAY afternoon last, the police nabbed a fellow named Maxwell *alias* "Bill Smith," upon a charge of grand larceny. He is alleged to have stolen from the cook of steamer Delegate $120, and $20 from Mr. Anderson, tax collector, in the Second Ward.

Maxwell is an escaped convict from the Iowa State Prison, where he was sent for theft. He is a Pittsburgher by birth. He has been out of prison about four weeks, we believe. He spent several days in Cincinnati and several in Louisville without detection, but was not here twenty-four hours until seized. He is held subject to the order of the proper authorities in Iowa, we presume.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Methodist *Advocate* learns that the new term, which commenced on the 9th inst., opened with nearly the same number that the last session closed with; others will enter after the holidays, so that it is fully expected the term will close with a larger list than ever. The character of the College for its thorough training is attracting the attention of parents abroad—two young misses from East of the mountains having enrolled their names during the past week.

SARGENT'S SCHOOL MONTHLY, a new magazine for children, is on our table. It is conducted by Epes Sargent, of Boston. The contents of this first issue are exceedingly rich and various, and such as will interest and instruct all for whom they are intended. Every number will contain 32 pages, the size of those of Harper's Magazine, the articles to be illustrated with wood cuts and engravings, all for the paltry sum of one dollar per annum.

CONCERT.—We wish to direct the attention of our readers to the fact that on this night, at Lafayette Hall a vocal and instrumental Concert will be given, the proceeds of which will be devoted to St. James Prot. Episcopal Church. We trust that the hall may be full, and that the proceeds of the Concert may be such as to give great comfort to the Church in behalf of which it is held.

A SERMON.—The late Thanksgiving sermon of the Rev. Charles P. Krauth, of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church of this city, is on our table. It is entitled, "The Altar on the Threshing-Floor." We wish, at this moment, to call attention to the fact that the sermon is published and shall revert to it again more at length when we shall have finished reading it.

THE Republicans of Allegheny city held their primary meetings yesterday, when the following tickets for Councils and Ward officers were placed in nomination. Delegates to the City Convention were also elected, all of whom were instructed for James Miller for Mayor:

FIRST WARD—Delegates—H. Irwin, D. P. Johnson, Harmon Skiles, J. M. Drennan, R. White. Select Council—Gen. Wm. Robinson, Jr. Common Council—John Price, Alfred Slack, Stephen Mercer, James W. Baxter. School Directors—J. P. Ross, James P. Fleming, 3 yrs.; James G. Johnson, 1 yr. Assessor—John Dyer. Asst's Assessors—Alexander Glenn, Thos. Dorrington. Judge of Elections—Wm. A. Irwin. Inspector—Alex. Hanna. Constable—Alex. Torrance.

SECOND WARD—Delegates—Jos. Kirkpatrick, J. G. Coffin, Matthew Day, W. F. Dill, John McDonald. Select Council—H. E. Davis. Common Council—W. F. Dill, Jas. Lockhart, J. B. Smith, Jas. Knight. School Directors—David Dennison, R. M'Knight. Assessor—John Ramsey. Assistant Assessors—Jas. Hall, Jacob Forcman. Judge—H. M. Boyle. Inspector—Wm. Gibson. Constable—Jas. Calhoun.

THIRD WARD—Delegates—William Moran, H. Gerwig, Robert Enlass, Benj. Patterson, Thomas Moritz. Select Council—Caspar Gantz. Common Council—J. U. Barr, Henry Beckert, D. L. Smith, John Alexander. School Directors—John T. M'Millan, James Rynd, 3 yrs.; James Brown, 1 yr. Assessor—A. C. Alexander. Ass't Assessors—Robert Ray, Hay Walker. Judge—James Campbell. Inspector—Jacob Shaffnitt. Constable—W. Swain.

FOURTH WARD—Delegates—D. A. Pressley, A. Davidson, John Myler, Hugh M'Neel, Christ. Lepp. Select Council—Jacob Falmer. Common Council—Philip Beidelstine, D. A. Pressley, W. W. Ball, Hugh S. Fleming. School Directors—Richard Hard, Josiah King, 3 yrs. Assessor—Jas. Graham. Ass't Assessors—E. Derby, John Patterson. Judge—Wm. Neillie. Inspector—George M. Blackstock. Constable—David McKelvy.

THE THEATRE.—Mr. Conldock never has, while he is playing, any speeches for benefit; he never speaks at the footlights, he never stops at or to any one or any thing except what the play demands. This is a crowning excellence in an actor. To see a man soliloquize or "orate" or mourn in secret places, with his eyes fixed upon the audience, intent upon what they shall think, when in fact the part presupposes there are no spectators, is sufficiently amusing. Mr. C. always loses himself in his character, that is good. He cannot be surpassed in John Mildmay.

Mrs. Vandenfing played her part of Mrs. Sternhold well; Mr. Weaver played brother Potter well. They have a good conception of the characters. Mr. Dubois is not the man to play Capt. Hawkesley. His forte lies not in that direction. Miss Edwards failed in the part of Mrs. Mildmay. She is passionless and that renders her playing insipid.

Mrs. Rush, in the part of Peg Woffington, pleased us much. She needs only to make herself mistress of her parts and identify herself with them, always to succeed, and we wish she always may. Last night she carried her audience with her, and looked her part to perfection. An excellent bill is offered for to-night.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.—Those who would see fine books should drop in at Kay's and enjoy an hour in looking over his rare collection. His Munich and Dresden galleries—two splendid volumes, engraven with rare plates from the Old Masters, and giving sketches of the World's great artists, in all ages, will richly repay a long perusal, and after that, superbly adorn the centre table of the wife, the mother, or the sister. And the Holidays are here again! Time would fail us should we attempt to particularize a tithe of the volumes he displays. Will our friends stop in and see for themselves? Kay's is on Wood near Third street.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES.—In our advertising columns this morning may be found notices of the "Quarterly Reviews," and of good old "Blackwood." For a mere song they may all be obtained as there advertised. No man, who would keep up with the motions of the world, will willingly deprive himself of these invaluable magazines, and no gentleman's library is complete without them. Read the advertisement.

AT the Galeties, to-night, the great play of the Hunchback is offered, and with Mrs. Farren and her daughter it cannot but go off well.—Considering the inclemency of the weather there was a good house last night, but the excellent talent in the company deserve better ones than they generally secure.

LECTURE.—We understand that Gov. Pollock will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, of Allegheny City, on or before the 15th of January next, of which due notice will be given.

OUR Readers should bear in mind that Sig Vito Vili & Son's last and closing sales takes place at Davis' Auction, this and to-morrow evenings at 7 o'clock. The stock is now open for examination.

GOOD.—The nett proceeds of the lecture of Rev. J. M' K. Reilley on Thursday evening, 17th amounted to $200, which will afford timely aid to Bradley Chapel.

A LIST of very desirable stocks are to be sold this evening at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54, Fifth St. by P. M. Davis.

SPRING BLOOD, from the debilitating effects of which other diseases are engendered, may be permanently cured in a few days by the proper use of *Carter's Spanish Mixture*, which is now acknowledged to be the only true remedy for such afflictions.

Telegraphic.

Arrival of the Adriatic.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 21.—The steamship Adriatic has passed this point, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 9th.

Advices from India one week later have been received. Gen. Havelock was still hemmed in at Lucknow. Gen. Campbell was marching to his relief.

Additional failures have been received, but are unimportant as far as America is concerned.

Gold is flowing to the banks in large quantities. The City of Glasgow Bank showed a large surplus. It will shortly resume business.

The depression still continued at Hamburg. There have been numerous additional failures, but it is thought the turning point has passed.

Both Houses of Parliament have voted, unanimously a pension of a thousand pounds a year to Gen. Havelock.

The Bank of England indemnity bill was ordered to a third reading in the House of Commons.

The Leviathan is making slow progress, daily, to deep water.

The Bank of France has reduced its rates of discount another one per cent.

Malta and Corfu have been successfully connected by submarine telegraph.

The Spanish-Mexican difficulties are assuming a more pacific aspect.

There has been severe fighting at Lucknow, and Gen. Outram is reported wounded.

Indian news brought by a canal steamer had arrived at Suez with Calcutta dates to Nov. 1st. Two convoys with provisions had arrived at Lucknow.

Sir Colin Campbell and staff started for Cawnpore. The troops were also moving for that point as quickly as possible, and would proceed to relieve Lucknow as soon as troops in sufficient force arrived. More troop ships arrived out.

Breadstuffs.—Richardson & Spence's circular says Flour very dull, at a decline of 6d@1s.—Wheat is dull and irregular, and all qualities have slightly declined. Corn is dull and slow of sale, but prices are unaltered. The circular of Richardson Brothers reports Wheat as having declined 1d@3d; chiefly on inferior qualities. Corn has declined 3d@6d.

Provisions.—Beef, Pork and Bacon are dull. Coffee and Rice are quiet. Rosin is dull at 4s for common.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The money market is unchanged, but still an active demand. Funds are firm and advancing.

Additional failures—Sewells & Neck, London, in the Norway trade, have failed for half a million pounds sterling; Albert Pelley & Co., also in the Norwegian trade, for a hundred and seventy thousand; Reid and Colin, German trade, liabilities moderate; Leichtenstein & Co., Mormon trade, £50,000; land & Co., London; Manchester trade, £40,000.—There are others of less importance.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 9.—Richardson & Spence report sales of 3900 bales at a decline of 1/@3-16. Breadstuffs dull. Consols quoted at 81¼@92¼.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Yesterday morning was found in the Genessee river, below the Falls, the body of Charles W. Little, a lawyer of this city, shockingly mangled, which, together with the circumstances of his death, point to the fact that he met his death at the hands of a murderous conflict having taken place near the spot, point to the fact that Mr. L. is the victim of an assassin.

His wife, her brother, Ira Stout, and several of her relatives, have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. On the ground where the conflict is supposed to have been, a piece of Mrs. L.'s belonged to her, and her brother, were found. In addition, Mrs. L. and her brother have each recently had an arm broken. Mr. and Mrs. L. separated a year ago, but for the last two months have lived together.

NORFOLK, Dec. 21.—Arrived, the barque William G. Lewis, 35 days from the coast of Africa, captured as a slaver in the Congo river, by the boat expedition commanded by Lieuts. Walker and Cummings, from the sloop-of-war Dale. The brig Willaboard is supposed to be captured as a slaver, and is expected here in a few days. The British steamer Elector seized the barque Clara B. Williams and an American schooner, about the same time. Many slavers are reported on the African coast; twelve have been captured since the Dale arrived. The Dale is to leave soon for Helena. All were well.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The bank statement for the past week is as follows: Increase of loans, $685,000; increase of specie, $1,898,000; decrease of circulation, $39,000; increase of nominal deposits, $1,078,000; the total amount of specie is $28,000,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held on Saturday night, and resolutions passed endorsing the course of Senator Douglas.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Riggs submitted a joint resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 34 against 12, providing when the two Houses adjourn on Wednesday, it be to the 4th of January.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill granting one million acres of land for the benefit of free public schools in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Bigler addressed the Senate vindicating the President's policy in the Kansas portion of the message.

Mr. Bigler said that no one regretted more than himself to perceive that the discussion on the Kansas policy of the administration was to be precipitated upon the Senate and the country. He preferred to avoid the discussion until the result of the election on the slavery clause had transpired, and until Kansas should present herself for admission as a State, but the Senator from Illinois made a different policy necessary and proper, and no alternative was left to the friends of the administration but to respond. In his opinion the great speech of the Senator, with all due respect, was, after all, a begg structure resting on a very unsound and insufficient foundation, and what was more extraordinary, it was sustained to no inconsiderable extent by the same authorities and ideas which to his, Mr. Bigler's, understanding had been used on former and similar occasions against him by the enemies of the democratic party. He could not understand why the Senator from Illinois should have shown so much willingness to weaken the public confidence in the policy of men of his own party whom he assisted to place in power, and who at this critical moment wield the only functions of government capable of maintaining the public peace in Kansas. He could discover no purpose of public policy, the attainment of which required the Senator to do these things, nor to deal in ungenerous criticism of the views of the President. The allegation that venerable statesman had fallen into fundamental error as to the meaning of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill and the purposes of its authors became so was not in the country at the time of its passage was not worthy of the Senator, though it may have served to incite momentary applause on the other side of the Chamber, but on neither side, nor in the country, will the sentiment meet with a respectful response when the Senator's bible text is forgotten, in the slightest degree, except in pursuance of these instructions. He had never supposed that the agent was to be denounced for obeying instructions and the principle applauded for giving them. He complained that the Senator from Pennsylvania seemed disposed to put him in a false position. The true test is that the Constitution must be endorsed by the popular will; if it must be rejected. The only true way of ascertaining whether the Constitution is acceptable or not is to submit it to the people.

Mr. Bigler explained: He did not say that Mr. Douglas maintained any ground that the enabling act was necessary in all cases, but that he had taken the ground that it was necessary in the case of Kansas. The Senator has disposed of his own argument by saying that he was not always consistent, and that a wise man will always change his views whenever he thinks himself wrong.

Mr. Douglas wanted to know by what authority Mr. Bigler said the Lecompton movement was an administration measure?

Mr. Bigler replied that he made the deductions from the message and from what he knew in addition. He said that the administration held that the movement was legal so far as it had progressed. How could the President make a recommendation prior to the meeting of the vote which he says in his message he is waiting for?

Mr. Douglas again wanted to know what these other sources of information were which authorized the Senator to read him out of the party for not sustaining that measure?

Mr. Bigler denied that he said one word about reading men out of the party. Did Mr. Douglas mean to make no issue with the administration? When he makes an issue we cannot tell what it is.

Mr. Douglas.—The Senator did not use the words but he insinuated strongly to that effect.

Mr. Bigler.—I deny any such accusation. I said that the Senator's position excited momentary gratification on the other side of the Chamber and regret on this.

Mr. Douglas replied:—He had been denounced by men who were willing to sink the administration for the purpose of killing off northern men; that every press which can be is controlled, it is undeniable. He wanted to know whether every man is to be driven out of the party because he does not coincide with the President on the questions of Pacific Railroad and Bankrupt Law as applied to Banks.

Mr. Bigler,—responded negatively.

Mr. Douglas resumed:—Then if every one of the gentlemen around him were at liberty thus to dissent from the Presidentonthe questions of the Bankrupt Law the Pacific Railroad, the Tariff and other measures, was not he to be permitted to judge for himself on the subject of the Lecompton movement and did not understand this extraordinary desire to strike a blow which would either cripple him and drive him out of the party or make the country believe that he had left the party.

Mr. Bigler said he had no desire to lay down a rule by which the Senator should be read out of the party.

Mr. Douglas wished to know if the administration did not regard as wanting in party fealty those who had doubts of those who are to conduct the election on the slavery article; they may share it; if so, the result could not be recognized, but if the election shall be fairly conducted he should vote for the admission of Kansas as a State, with either a free or slave constitution, because he thought that would settle the controversy and give peace to Kansas and the country. If the institutions should not suit the people they could be altered more easily and satisfactory with Kansas as a State than as a Territory.

Mr. Douglas replied, saying that he had no fault to find with the Senator from Pennsylvania for making a series of attacks on his consistency while omitting to answer on his arguments. Suppose it was true that in 1845 he was in favor of extending the laws of the Union over Texas, and recommended by Mr. Buchanan in his letter the year preceding, and supposed that in 1854 he introduced a bill to repeal that Compromise of which the President says he now approves; all these things are not material to the argument. The true issue was whether the popular sovereignty to which the President and himself were pledged should be violated in Kansas.

He thought that Governor Walker was authorized to say what he did in his inauguration address by the instructions of the President and the Cabinet to demand that the Constitution be submitted, and unless submitted, that it should be regarded as null and void. He was not aware that Gov. Walker had intefered, in the slightest degree, except in pursuance of these instructions. He had never supposed that the agent was to be denounced for obeying instructions and the principle applauded for giving them. He complained that the Senator from Pennsylvania seemed disposed to put him in a false position. The true test is that the Constitution must be endorsed by the popular will; if it must be rejected. The only true way of ascertaining whether the Constitution is acceptable or not is to submit it to the people.

Mr. Bigler explained: He did not say that Mr. Douglas maintained any ground that the enabling act was necessary in all cases, but that he had taken the ground that it was necessary in the case of Kansas.

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Mr. Stuart obtained the floor when the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

The Senate passed the House resolution proposing the pay of Armingers and the pay of the members at the commencement instead of the end of the session and $250 each per month during the session.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. Abbott was altogether opposed to it, because it was not necessary at the present time, and he was not in favor of chartering the General Government into a great National Bank for the purpose of circulating paper money to the extent of twenty millions.

After long debate the Committee rose.

The Senate's Treasury Note bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and a resolution was passed which limited the debate on that subject to-morrow to two hours.

Mr. Warren asked but did not obtain leave to introduce the following preamble: Whereas, from the proclamation of Brigham Young, late Governor of Utah, and from the President's message, that said territory is now in open rebellion against the government of the United States that therefore the Committee on Territories be instructed to consider and report on the facts and enquire into the propriety of excluding from his seat on this floor the delegate from that territory.

The House adjourned.

Commercial.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Markets.

(Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1857.

Business continues dull in all departments, and we can see no signs of immediate improvement. The rivers keep up wonderfully, and navigation continues unbroken; so there is no little to do on the river that the open water is of comparatively little service to us. Even the freights upward, consisting mainly of lumbers, which for a time were abundant, are beginning to fall off. Part of this falling off is to be accounted for by the fact that down-river shippers can send to New York by way of New Orleans cheaper than they can this way; but as the Pennsylvania Railroad is now shipping through from Cincinnati to Philadelphia at $1.75 per 100 of flour, and to New York at $1.40, the current of freight will probably soon set in this direction again.

The trade with the country, in the way of filling orders for groceries and the other usual articles of trade, is well kept up for the season. The orders are not large, but our dealers say they find very little disposition in the general shippers to curtail their business.

Money continues in steady demand, but the customers of the banks generally get what accommodation they need, and the contraction in business has prevented the making of investment of funds, which we can hear of but few operations on the street; but really prime paper could be placed at 6@12 per cent.

The resumption of specie payments by the New York banks appears to have been very quietly effected, and without any evil results. How it will work eventually, under the steady drain of gold outward, remains to be seen. The banks of this city have given no present indication of their purpose to resume; but we learn that the Merchants & Manufacturers' Bank contemplates resuming about the first of January.

The export of specie from New York last week was $778,564; from Boston, $1,200,000. The dry goods import trade continues very quiet, and the receipts of foreign specie for the week ending Dec. 19th, amounted to $242,854 in correspondence with the week last year.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, of Saturday, says:

"Money continues in abundant supply, and is seeking investment at high rates on short notes; but as the demand for loans is laid aside for the season, it will be necessary, by some, who prefer to lend rather than employ their money in state-stocks to bear a loss of interest for three days of 2@3 per cent., or to employ it in transactions at a far greater sacrifice, although we market rate on that day is 6@7 per cent. Prime paper is in request, and operation is made strong doubtless by the loans of Saturday and coarse, and outside circles."

The Cincinnati Commercial, of Saturday, says:

"Money is plentiful on paper which comes into close examination, and sells more readily at 12 relations than at any time since. First class names can be negotiated at the discount houses at from 7 to 9 per cent., and single names at 12 to 15. Signatures of a less accepted character sell up to 18@20 per cent. per month, but these quotations are rare for any thing which can be called really negotiable."

The Cincinnati Commercial, of Saturday, says:

"Our receipts of hogs are large, and buyers were more cautious, owing to the large number offering and the bad weather. 5@5.25 may be called the range, though the latter rate must be regarded as nominal. With the exception of sales of 500 bbls Rhen Rye at $12.75, and 100 bbls and 200 kegs Land at $6.50, there was nothing done in Provisions. The demand continues on a most limited scale.—Eastern dealers are doing little or nothing, because purchases can be made at home on more advantageous terms than in the West.

"The money market continues stringent, with a pressing demand. Exchange on New York remains without alteration at ¼@¾ premium.

The N. O. Bulletin, of the 12th, says:

"SUGAR.—The sales comprise 200 hhds on Wednesday (when operations were checked by rumors of failures) at 5¾@6¼c for Fair to Prime, 1500 on Thursday at 5¾@6¼c for Fair to Prime, and 800 yesterday at prices still to favor of holders—making an aggregate for the week of 2500 hhds, and for the month of 3500 hhds. We now revise our quotations as follows: Inferior 5¼@5¾c; Fair 5¾@6c; Fair to Fully Fair 6@6¼c; Prime 6¼@6½c; Choice 6½@6¾c. Low Clarified sales at 6¼@6½c, and Good do and Centrifugal at 6@6¼c. Week's receipts 6423 hhds.

"MOLASSES.—The market closed at the date of our last review at the reduced rates of 12@13c. Since which, far no sales have been made in the favor of holders, the sales comprising 400 bbls on Wednesday at 12c, 1000 on Thursday mostly at 11@12c, and 1200 yesterday at 10½@11c, closing at 10 @10½c—making an aggregate for the three days of 2600 bbls, and for the week of 12,500. Half-bbls rules nominally at 12@13c. Week's receipts 14,901 bbls and 3208 half-barrels."

The produce market has been dull all week, with a steady tendency downward.

We refer the readers of our Weekly to our Bank Note List for quotations of currency. The bulk of our currency is Virginia paper, with a large proportion of Wheeling; and the public generally seem to have but little confidence in it, as we do. Still it goes, and as long as it goes it will be taken.

ASHES.—There is very little doing; the only sales of Pearls reported during the week were 10 tons at private terms, and 25 bbls at 7¾c; we continue to quote Pots nominal at 6@6¼, and Pearls dull at 6¾c for one. Soda Ash $2.25@2.

APPLES.—The receipts for sale here are not large, and good common varieties at $1.25; Selected, late $1.50@1.75, and choice Winter at $1.75@2.

BRANDY.—The market is dull; the few sales reported are mainly at $1 gal in bbls, and we quote at $1@1.10, the latter for Brandy White.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—The receipts of prime Roll Butter continue remarkably light, and good to fancy Dairy sells readily at 16c. Packed 10@12½c. Eggs are scarce and in request at 18@20c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—There has been no abatement during the week in the demand for shipment, and prices have been maintained without change, but it will be noted in bulk at $2.2.000 lbs at $2.25; 600 lbs at $2.30; 17,000 lbs at $2.37; and 400 sks at $2.50—making in all about 1,500 sks of 50 lb each. That sold in bulk was from first hands, and the sales in sks from second hands.

BUCKETS AND TUBS—manufacturers at Salem and New Brighton are selling as follows: Buckets 8.50 per doz common and 3 hoopers, No. 2 Tubs $6.25; No. 1 $7.50; No. 4 $4.25; per dozen. These are cash prices. Good Ohio Oats sold at $2 per dozen.

CANDLES.—There is a fair supply, and prices range from $1.25 per dozen for Sperm to 9@10c for choice extra, intermediate grades ranging accordingly.

CANDIES.—

Manilla Rope, coil,	13 c ⅌ lb	Manilla Rope, cut,	14 c ⅌ lb
Hemp Rope, coil,	15 c ⅌ lb	White Rope, cut,	16 c ⅌ lb
Tarred Rope, coil,	12 c ⅌ lb	Tarred Rope, cut,	13 c ⅌ lb
Packing Yarn,	18 c ⅌ lb	Packing Yarn, cut	12 c ⅌ lb

BED CORDS—$1.87, at $1.62½@$1.75 ⅌ doz.

Manilla,	8 cts ⅌ lb	Hemp,	7c.
Hemp,	$1.87, $1.75@$1.75 ⅌ doz.		

PLOUGH LINES—Manilla, 37 cts ⅌ doz. Hemp, 70c.

COTTON YARNS—are not advised of any further change in figures, and continue our quotations:

POUND YARN.			
Nos. 5 to 10 inclusive	24 c ⅌ lb	Nos. 11	25 c ⅌ lb
No. 12	25 c ⅌ lb	No. 17	29 ⅌ lb
No. 14	27 c ⅌ lb	No. 18	31 c ⅌ lb
No. 16	28 c ⅌ lb	No. 20	35 c ⅌ lb

POUNDS YARN.			
No. 400	12 c ⅌ lb	No. 800	10 c ⅌ lb
No. 500	12 c ⅌ lb	No. 900	9½ c ⅌ lb
No. 600	11 c ⅌ lb	No. 1000	9½ c ⅌ lb
No. 700	10 c ⅌ lb		

CHEESE—A good supply for a very light demand; sales in the small way to the retail, and country trade at 9@9½c.

CANDLES AND SOAP—Candles are steady at our quotations:—dipped 12, mould 12½, and adamantine 16 cents. Palm, and 10 for Sperm; steady at 5 for common, 6½ for Chemical Olive, and 7 for do Sperm and Castile, 6½ for do Tallow.

CRANBERRIES—Light inquiry; sales at $6@9 ⅌ bbl as to quality; Cranberry Cranberries are selling at $3@3.50 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—the tight inquiry; sales at $6@9 ⅌ bbl as to quality; Cranberry Cranberries are selling at $3@3.50 ⅌ bbl.

FEATHERS—we note sales of prime western, on arrival, at 50, but cannot quote a small lot from store they are held at 55.

FEED—sales of country—mill feed, on arrival, at $20@22 ⅌ ton, according to quality.

FISH—there is a light but regular demand for Mackerel for Herring $6.50; Will Herring at $4.25; and $4.25 ⅌ bbl for Halibut; for 2½ Mackerel at $3.12; Salmon at $11; Lake Superior Trout, bbls $5.50@6.50; do Lake Michigan Seaporter $5.50; do Trout, bbls $5.50@6.50. Codfish 4½c.

FLOUR—The receipts of bbls flour by river and railroad during the past week were 22,800 bbls flour, and 16,800 bbls for the corresponding week last year. The market has not witnessed any change in prices during the week, and for Extra $4. Family Extra $4.25@4.50. Family Fancy $4.75@5. Rye Flour $4.50@4.62½; Buckwheat $2.25@2.37½.

GRAIN—The supply of Oats is better and prices have declined, and has declined to 37½@38c. Corn is offered very freely and prices have declined to 75@75c. The receipts during the week are large than usual, and the demand is scarce and in request at 60@62c. Rye is in moderate supply at 85. Wheat, sales of common at 90@92 and choice at 95@98c.

GROCERIES—The market is quite; sales to country of New N. O. Sugar at 7½@8½c; and new Molasses at 34@37. Coffee lately at 12@12½, and Rice at 5½@6.

GAS PIPE—the following are the quotations for wrought iron tubing:

Inch Gas Pipe.	Per Foot.	Inch Gas Pipe.	Per Foot.
⅛	4 cts	1½	17 cts
¼	5	2	23
⅜	6½	2½	36
½	10½	3	50
¾	13	3½	1.20
1	17½	4	1.60
1¼	25	4½	1.90

Subject to the customary discount.

HOGS—There are some receipts of dressed, and sales are they were; the receipts last week were about 6,000, most of which were for the East. At the yards yesterday the buyers were mostly from Philadelphia, and as they were rather eager to purchase, prices were higher; sales of 250 heavy fat hogs at 4¾c gross; 200 do at 4¾; 200 do at 4¾; and 100 do at 4¾; and packers were not paying over the latter figure.

HOMINY—a few lots of new have sold at $2.50 ⅌ bbl.

HIDES—we quote green hides at 4, and dry do at 12@13.

IRON & NAILS—there is a very light demand, but card rates are unchanged, and we repeat our quotations:

IRON, &c.		BOILER IRON.	
Common flat Iron per lb	2¼	Per pound	6¼
Juniata " "	4½	HOOP IRON.	
Iron Plow Wings " "	4½	1¼ inch	⅌ lb 6¼
" Slabs " "	4½	1½ "	6¼
NAILS.		2 "	6¼
10d to 15d Nails ⅌ keg	3.00	⅜ "	6½
6d to 8d " "	3.25	ROUND AND SQUARE.	
4d " "	4.50	HAIR SIDE.	
3d " "	4.75	Best quality	6¼
2d " "	5.75	ROUND AND SQUARE.	
Cut Spikes 3 to 6	7.00	¼ inch	⅌ lb 3½
" 6 to 8	4.25	FLAT BAR.	
Wr't Spikes 6¼ inch	4.75	Horse Shoe 1 by ⅝	7-16
" 5-16	5.50	Shoe Iron 1¼ and ¼ inch	3¼
Boiler Rivets	6½	Dandy Iron 1¼ by ⅜	3¼
"	6½	T-rail 1¼ and ¾ inch	3¼
SHEET IRON.		Saddle Tree 1¼ and 1¼	4
Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16	⅌ lb 4¼	by 3-16 and ⅝ in	4
" 18, 20, 22 & 24	4	do 1 and ¾	4¼
" 26