Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1858.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

City and News Items.

MEAN TEMPERATURE.—Observations taken at Shaw's Optician Store, No. 58 Fifth st., Nov. 15th.

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	snow	31
12 " M.	40	35
6 " P. M.		30
Barometer		29 4-10

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING was inaugurated, yesterday, under very promising auspices. It is held in Masonic Hall, Fifth street, in the centre of the business portion of our city, beginning at 11½ o'clock, and to continue from forty-five to sixty minutes.

At the hour named for opening, yesterday, Rev. E. P. Swift, D. D., (Old School Presbyterian,) who had been desired to conduct the opening services, read over a list of clergy of the various denominations who had been invited by the Young Men's Christian Association, to take the stand. Revs. W. Preston, Episcopal, D. J. Yerkes, Baptist, H. Kendall, New School Presbyterian, W. Collier, Methodist Protestant, and Dr. I. N. Baird, Methodist Episcopal, accordingly took seats on the platform. Dr. Swift then gave out three verses of the 212th Hymn, "Oh! for a closer walk with God." Dr. I. N. Baird led in a brief prayer. Rev. W. Preston read the 24th Psalm, after which, Dr. H. Kendall led in prayer. Dr. Swift then gave out three verses of the 173d Hymn—

"It is sweet to mingle where
Christians meet in social prayer."

after which he made a brief and pertinent address. Prayer by Rev. Wm. Collier.

The 23d Psalm was then sung—"The Lord's my Shepherd," after which prayer by Rev. D. J. Yerkes. Dr. Swift invited remarks, whereupon Mr. John Wallace spoke briefly. Dr. H. Kendall remarked, here, that in subsequent meetings there would be less prominence given to the clergy. The Young Men's Christian Association had desired, on this inaugural occasion, for reasons of their own, to have a strong clerical representation, but at subsequent meetings the laity would be expected to take a prominent part in the proceedings. The reverend gentleman remarked that when any person came in after the meeting had organized, or when any one arose to go out, they would not be considered as trespassing any rules, or as being uncourteous; it would be understood that they had come as early as they could, and remained as long as business would permit. He hoped that the audience would take seats well forward where they could see each other's faces, and promote each other's zeal and attention. He deprecated the habit of taking back side seats, as though afraid of getting in point blank to the speaker's stand.

Rev. W. Preston led in prayer, after which the 97th hymn was sung. Dr. Swift then read the appointments of clergy who shall conduct the meetings for the balance of this week, (as published elsewhere,) and a few general rules which it was hoped would be conformed to:

Addresses to be limited, as nearly as possible, to three minutes; singing not over eight lines; reading of scripture to about ten verses; this in order that the exercises of the hour might be properly diversified. The meeting will be thrown open to general remarks at 12 o'clock each day, for a few minutes.

Dr. Swift then pronounced the benediction at 12½ o'clock.

The meeting was well attended, there being about 400 persons in the Hall—a good portion females. The Hall is accessible by two wide stairways, on Fifth street, so that the public can drop in without disturbing the audience. It is also comfortably heated and lighted.

BANK ELECTIONS.—Below may be found the names of the directors elected yesterday, in the various Banks of this city, to serve for the ensuing year:

Exchange Bank.—Thomas M. Howe, Jas. Anderson, James B. Murray, James H. Hays, William B. Pusey, Benjamin A. Mevey, Alexander W. Wallingford, David McCandless, John A. Wilson, John Sampson, Wm. J. Anderson, John B. Canfield, Edward Gregg.

Bank of Pittsburgh.—Jno. Graham, Thos. Bakewell, Robert Beer, George A. Berry, James Dalzell, William Holmes, John Irwin, George W. Jackson, William McKnight, Wm. Morrison, Henry Palmer, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr., Michael Whitmore.

M. & M. Bank.—Henry L. Bollman, Robert Galway, Wm. P. Baum, Robert H. Hartley, Robert D. Sterling, William Barker, Thomas Gibson, George Black, Samuel McKee, John K. Wilson, Walter Bryant, Wm. Wilkins, Joseph Richards.

Citizens' Bank.—O. Blackburn, B. L. Fahnestock, Jas. A. Knox, Henry Lambert, B. C. Sawyer, Robt. E. Sellers, S. Harbaugh, A. Hoeveler, R. H. Palmer, John S. Dilworth, James Robb, Thomas Fawcett, Wm. H. Kirkpatrick.

Iron City Bank.—James McAuley, Richard Hays, John Floyd, Thomas McCance, Jacob L. Schwartz, George Albree, John Watt, James Herdman, Robert Robison, John R. McCune, D. Leet Shields, Willis Booths, Porter R. Friend.

Allegheny Bank.—H. Hepburn, John H. Shoenberger, David Campbell, Wm. Bagaley, C. G. Hussey, Wm. M. Edgar, C. H. Paulson, R. T. Leech, Jr., George W. Cass, C. W. Ricketson, James O'H. Scully, Reese Owens, R. Biddle Roberts.

Mechanics Bank.—Wm. B. Holmes, Reuben Miller, Jr., George W. Jackson, Samuel McKee, John S. Cosgrave, John Orr, Alexander Gordon, Wm. J. Morrison, W. H. Smith, Henry Hays, James I. Bennett, David M. Long, Robert Dalzell.

IT will be remembered that Mr. Zadok Street, of Salem, O., was implicated in some financial transactions in connection with the Shamokin Bank. We publish the following extract from a letter which we have received from Mr. S., in which he alludes to other parties who were connected with that concern:

"SALEM, 12th Eleventh Month, 1858.

"I notice in the *Gazette* of the 11th the arrest of J. Wood Underhill, in New York, and that a Broker by the name of Jackson was also one of the party. I do not see that D. Robinson, Jr., was detected as one of the party, (he may not be,) but Wood Underhill and Jackson, also Dan. Robinson, Jr., were the party that I had the difficulty with at Shamokin; the two former pretended to control the Bank and D. Robinson, Jr., their cashier. I am not surprised to see the account; such a party will surely ere long be detected. I made a fortunate escape in not getting connected with them, when I reflect their efforts and plans to draw me in to give their bogus Bank a credit. I hope you will keep the public posted up with their movements, as developed.

I should not be disappointed to hear of the whole party coming to a terribly disagreeable end. Respectfully, your friend,

ZADOK STREET.

PERSONAL.—We are rejoiced to hear of the immense and constantly increasing circulation and patronage of our contemporaries of the city press. While the small fry of Newspaperdom is struggling through what has been generally considered a very dull season, it is refreshing to hear that our neighbors are getting along swimmingly. One is making the "necessary arrangements" for swearing that they are entitled to publish the Letter List. These "arrangements" are presumed to have some reference to the publisher's *conscience*. Another of the papers expatiates largely upon *its* peculiar advantages, claims to have upwards of 10,000 readers, to be exceeded by but two papers in the State, and by but a few in New York city! We must humble ourselves and permit these strapping big fellows with their tens of thousands of readers to do all the bragging. We are free to confess that we have no such subscription list as that, that we never did have, and don't expect to have. But if any of our friends who do not read the *Gazette* would like to receive it, we shall be pleased to add their names to our lists; and if any of our friends have anything to sell, and desire to inform the commercial public of the fact, let them try the columns of the old *Gazette*.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* has an article on old times and our centennial celebration, in which it praises, as follows, the scenery surrounding our dingy city:

"From the top of Coal Hill you can see ten miles down the Ohio and nearly as far up the Allegheny and Monongahela. Mountain, rock, river and cities are at your feet in a glorious panorama, which we, who have traveled from Cape Henlopen to Minnesota, and from the borders of Canada to the Southern line of Kentucky and Missouri, have yet to see surpassed. The mountain scenery of the Susquehanna is grand and lovely; the Delaware Water Gap is superb; but we defy any man to look out from the summit of Coal Hill, from a certain tree we can show him, and say that they surpass this view! At least all Pittsburgh would back us that we speak the truth!

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The case of Com. vs. Jas. Blakely and James C. Richey, indicted for conspiracy and for obtaining money under false pretences, was on Monday continued until next term, on motion of R. Biddle Roberts, Esq. The reason assigned was the serious illness of Mr. Wm. Campbell, an important witness for the defence.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of Evans, convicted on Saturday of Murder in the First Degree. On making the motion Mr. Marshall said that as his reasons were founded on the charge of the Court to the jury, he would file those reasons for a new trial as soon as his Honor should file his charge.

NEW MUSIC.—Mrs. Charlotte Blume, No. 118 Wood street, sends us "Topsy's Quadrille," composed by J. H. Tully; also, "Thou Lovely Angel Mine," by C. L. Fischer, a sweet vocal gem from the German, arranged for the piano. (We owe the lady an apology for having overlooked these sheets for several days.)

COMMISSIONED.—The Governor yesterday commissioned John M. Read Judge of the Supreme Court, for fifteen years from the first Monday of December next.—*Harrisburg Union.*

Trial of Christian Jacoby.

COURT OF OYER & TERMINER.—Commonwealth vs. Christian Jacoby. The facts in this case are well known in the community, that is as far as they have been disclosed by the preliminary examination and the occurrence of events that could in no manner be kept secret.

On the Saturday succeeding the fourth of July, 1858, a company of men who were mowing in a field near what is known as Cork's Run, about 2½ miles below the city, in Chartiers tp., discovered in a low clump of bushes the dead body of a woman. At her feet lay a large horse-pistol, such as is used by cavalry, and which are worn in a belt around the body, to which they are attached by an ear on the breech of the pistol. Information was immediately brought to the proper officers in the city. The Coroner, together with Dr. Murdock and several reporters for the press, visited the spot. There they found this dead body which, under the July sun, had already reached a state of horrible putrefaction. A bullet hole was found in her forehead, but except that, no other mark of violence was found on the body. An intense excitement throughout the whole community was the result of the publication of the above facts. His Honor, the Mayor, with his accustomed energy, followed out such clues as he could obtain to the perpetrator of this horrible deed. In the course of a couple of days it came out that a man named Christian Jacoby, from Germany, had arrived at the hotel of Mr. Herwig, near the canal, on Tuesday night, the 6th of July, with his family, consisting of a wife, four children and a servant, named or calling herself Anna Sutler; that on Thursday morning he had left the city for Chicago and the further West with the servant girl Sutler and his four children, but without his wife; that on Wednesday evening, the 7th instant, at about 7 o'clock, he had gone out with his wife to walk, and that afterwards she had never been seen.

Officers were immediately dispatched to Chicago. There Anna Sutler and the children were found at a hotel, but Jacoby had gone to Blue Island, a distance of 16 miles from Chicago, to look at some land he designed purchasing. A Chicago officer went down there to arrest him, but Jacoby got wind of it and escaped. He lay in ambush about the country until the last day of August, when he was caught by a public officer, who had traced him, at Danville Junction, Illinois, where he was at work on the railroad under the assumed name of Jacob Krist. He has been in jail here ever since.

On Monday, the Court proceeded to empanel the following Jury:

James McKee,* blacksmith, 1st Ward, Pittsburgh.
Moses Borland, gentleman, do do Allegheny.
Wm. McKee,* Jr., farmer, Mifflin township.
Andrew Weible,* do Shaler do
Chas. R. Johnson, do Penn do
Jno. Anderson, tea merchant, 1st Ward, Allegh'y.
Francis Cluley, wire-maker, 6th ward, Pittsburgh.
Thos. Hall, carpenter, 2d do Allegheny.
Alex. McClure,* farmer, Mifflin township.
Thomas Dixon, do Wilkins do
Sam'l. Andrews, grocer, 5th Ward, Pittsburgh.
John Lytle, boat builder, Elizabeth borough.

The names above, marked * were on the late Evans' jury. [James McKee is foreman of this as he was of the Evans' jury.

Challenged Peremptorily—Wm. Arthurs, James Gildes, John Heron, Christian Hershey, John McGowin, Sr., M. B. Hartzell, B. F. Agnew, John McNeely, Wm. Brown, John Gillespie, William Carter, Henry Burns.

Challenged for Cause—Jas. Brady, Joseph Armstrong, John Hazlitt, Simpson Horner.

Set Aside—Frederic Fry, Joseph Derrington, John Gormley, Wm. Early excused on account of sickness.

Afternoon Session.—The Court convened at 2 o'clock, when H. P. Mueller, Esq., opened the case for the prosecution. He detailed the circumstances which the commonwealth was prepared to prove. The first witness called on the part of the commonwealth was—

Michael Quinn, who being sworn, testified as follows:—Live in Grant street; am employed weighing metal for Nimick & Co.; am not a landowner; was mowing on the 10th of July, in a field of Mr. Nimick's, near Cork's Run, about a mile below Jones' Ferry; two men, John Burns and Christopher Leech, were mowing with me; that day we found the body of a dead woman. We were mowing the meadow and when we came near where the woman lay we got a strong smell, and one of the men said there's something dead about here; mowed a quarter of an hour and came round again, when one said there was a dead dog there; came around to a tuft of shrubbery near by a ditch, when one of the men put aside the shrubs with the heel of his scythe and there we saw a dead woman; saw her face, but couldn't tell any thing about it, because it was all melted away like; never looked but once, the smell was too strong; saw her feet down from about her knees; one of the men came right to town; had been mowing there two days in the end of the field; the body was in the middle of the field; it was about three hours after she was found before the Coroner came down; the weather was very warm; her feet were toward the ax I first saw her; there was a pistol about a yard from her feet, on the ground; I was frightened when I saw the body.

Cross-Examined.—Where we found the body was twenty perches from the bank of the river; was fifteen perches from the fence beside the road; the bushes where she was found were green and growing; did not see any other appearance but the body which was lying on the back; the bushes grew thick together and covered her entirely up; the weather was hot and dry; don't know which of the other two men picked up the pistol, which was a horse-pistol; could not recognize the features of the face at all; one would cross the ditch in going from the fence; you can step across it.

John Burns, sworn—Was mowing in that field that day; came to a very bad smell; said there must be a dead man or dead woman somewhere about here; opened the bushes and saw the legs of a woman there; went round towards her head and pushed the bushes away; there was a white handkerchief tight about her neck; her face was a mass of vermin; came up at once for a coroner; [pistol shown,] that was the pistol which I picked up about four feet from her; it looked as if she might have shot herself, fell back and dropped the pistol from her hand; she lay in a clump of bushes with her head down and her feet lower than the bushes grown over her; it was not possible for her to have fallen in there, judging from the appearance of the bushes over her; she appeared to have been drawn in there head foremost; never saw a pistol of that kind before; observed her dress slightly; think it was a blue striped; [piece of dress shown;] her dress was like that; did not see any bonnet there.

Cross-examined—Came for the Coroner within ten minutes after I found the body; could not tell the features of the face at all; face, head and neck all seemed to be the same size; saw no bonnet there; did not observe her hair; her head lay down and her face directly up; the bushes were about four feet high; they were willow bushes, and grew close together; the ground where her head lay was lower than where her body lay; her feet were lower than her body; can't say whether the ground or the bushes kept up her body; didn't examine particularly; the body was about one hundred yards from the road; the grass close around the clump by her feet was a little broken down; didn't notice this any other place; got within twelve feet of her in mowing, before we went to see what it was; didn't bring the pistol with me to the city, but left it with the other man; could not tell whether there was a mark on the face; it was all alike; examined the pistol, but didn't raise the hammer. [The Commonwealth here exhibited portions of the clothing and the shoes, which were taken from the dead body, and the witness thought they were the same.]

Coroner Alexander, affirmed—Made an examination of a woman's body on the 10th of July, at the place before mentioned, in a quick growth; without doubt the woman was pitched or dragged in there, the bushes growing over her.

To a juror—Think she must have been thrown in there; am satisfied she wasn't shot there.

The Coroner recognized the clothing and identified the pieces which he cut out from the gown and the under skirts. Saw a shawl, a fine merino shawl, which was shown and identified. The testimony of the Coroner disclosed the facts in the appearance of the body, which we need not repeat. The facts here are too painful for narration.

The only examination held before the burial was a superficial one; we went up and took samples of the clothing; I discovered the bullet hole in her head just above the right ear; think a man could not have thrown the women in there without carrying the tops with her: saw no bushes broken down; it was possible that the body was dragged in, but one man might have thrown her in there.

Thomas Schauley, sworn—Am undertaker's assistant; drove the body of a woman up from Cork's run; saw the clothing; cut out pieces; gave it to the sexton at the Methodist burying ground. [Cross-examination elicited nothing new.]

D. R. Eaton, sworn—When I arrived, the Coroner, Dr. Murdock and his student were there; the bushes were pressed down around the body and the stomach higher than the head or body; face much eaten away with vermin; one hand (think it was the right) upon her waist and the other by her side; hand was fair and apparently that of a woman not accustomed to work; observed the left leg as high as the knee; there were no marks of decomposition on the flesh of the leg; attention was called to the shoe by the Coroner; had shining leather about the toe and around the sides; the shawl had been taken off the body when witness arrived there; it had a spot or discoloration on it, (the spot is found;) called Dr. Murdock's attention to an ear ring in the car of the corpse and he cut it out.

Cross-examination elicited nothing new.

Mr. O'Neil, of the *Chronicle*, testified to the same facts. He identified a green-headed shawl pin which was found in the shawl.

Isaac Hull, sworn—Am Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal burying ground in the Seventh Ward; Thos. Schandley brought a corpse to me on the 10th of July, did not bury it at once; kept it till Dr. Murdock came up, when he took the clothing off; (identified the clothing.) In October took the body up again, and Dr. Arthurs and his brother took the head off, sawed it in two to find the ball; they found a bullet in the brain; it had made a considerable fracture, and a little bit of the lead adhered to a point of the skull where it had struck.

Mayor Weaver, sworn—(Clothing shown.) That is the clothing which was left in my possession; it was left with me by the Coroner; (chest shown.) I telegraphed to Chicago, to officer Hague, to bring back the family and chests of Jacoby to this city; he brought five chests and that is one of them; Mr. Backofen and Mr. Barnhill took an inventory of the goods in the chests.

Cross-examined—Cannot tell what was in the inventory; if is drawn up on paper at my office; can state generally that there were men's, women's and children's clothing; there were beds and German linen; there were two guns; they cannot be produced; were double-barrelled guns and were sold at auction; found bullets in the chest; they were all of one size; did not try the bullets in the shot-guns, because I saw the bore was too large; there was a wrench found in one of the chests; we tried it on the pistol and found one end of it unscrewed the barrel of the pistol from the stock and the other end unscrewed the nipple; the clothes and guns were sold about the time it was published in the papers that Jacoby was lost in a swamp; articles were sold about four weeks before Jacoby was arrested. To a juror—found a bullet mould the size of bullets for the pistol in one of the chests

VEHICLE LICENSES.—The various Councils met last night at City Hall, to continue the work of regulating vehicle licenses. Mr. M'Auley being absent, Mr. M'Kelvy was chosen President.

After calling the roll and reading the minutes, Mr. Errett moved to reconsider the vote of last evening adopting the proposed act of Assembly. He stated that the basis of distribution fixed in that act was unsatisfactory to the Councils of Pittsburgh, and he made the motion to reconsider in order to come to a better understanding with the other corporations on that subject.

Mr. Coffin and Mr. Fleming opposed the reconsideration and Mr. M'Candless supported it; and the vote being taken, resulted yeas 39, nays 47.

Mr. Errett then said that the Councils of Pittsburgh, failing to obtain justice from the other corporations, would withdraw from all further participation in the conference. As the members rose to leave, a motion was made to adjourn, which the President declared carried.

About half of the crowd then left, when the Allegheny Councils and those of a few of the boroughs, reorganized and put Mr. Fleming in the chair; but the janitor, understanding that the convention had adjourned, at this point turned off the gas, and nothing further was done that we could hear of.

BANK STATEMENT for the week preceding Nov. 15th:

	Circula'on	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
B'k Pittsb'gh	275,011	530,262	1,598,176	745,736
Exchange B'k	499,070	266,646	1,345,591	451,165
M. & M. "	183,747	167,697	822,267	265,941
Citizens' "	130,750	90,683	601,092	126,397
Mechanics' "	152,740	79,101	631,839	113,268
Iron City "	171,075	97,823	518,976	167,373
Allegheny "	203,740	101,965	558,417	92,151
	1,619,172	1,334,177	6,106,381	1,965,034
Last week	1,554,168	1,322,359	6,675,883	1,985,183
Increase	65,004	11,818	30,498	
Decrease				20,149

	Treasury Notes & Notes of other Banks.	Due to Banks.	Due by Banks.
Pittsburgh	$ 57,560	$83,794	$179,845
Exchange	167,707	42,761	151,744
M. & M.	38,659	10,498	155,269
Citizens'	13,647	17,167	27,864
Mechanics'	22,629	8,075	91,241
Iron City	23,372	...0	46,016
Allegheny	22,405	23,516	6,336
	$345,979	$186,794	$649,315
Last week	345,793	188,122	629,421
Increase	186		19,924
Decrease		1,328	

ANNIVERSARY.—The Young Men's Christian Association of Allegheny city hold their second anniversary meeting this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the South Commons M. E. Church. The exercises will consist in the reading of the annual Report, by the President, and public addresses by Prof. Samuel J. Wilson and Rev. James Prestley. The occasion will be an interesting one, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

THE *Edinburg Review* for October, Scott & Co.'s reprint, has been received, and is for sale by Hunt & Miner. It opens on an article on the Court of England during the regency, 1811 to 1820, followed by one of much interest on the trial of Madeline Smith in Edinburg. The other articles are all of much interest, and, for a wonder, there is nothing in this number about India.

BUILDING LOTS.—We would direct special attention to a public sale of valuable building lots in Pitt township, advertised by Messrs. R. McLain & Son, 68 Fourth st. This property was owned by the late Dr. W. A. Simpson, dec'd, and is situated about half a mile from the city, on the South side of Pennsylvania avenue.

LARCENY.—The Rev. Frederick T. Brown, of Cleveland, who is conducting a protracted meeting in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny city, (Dr. Plummer's) had a valuable overcoat stolen from the hall of General Robinson's residence, on Friday evening last. The thief has not yet been detected.

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL.—J. B. D. Clark, No. 4 Girard House, has laid on our table No 1, Vol. III, of the above named quarterly, devoted to Literature and Art. The quarterly costs 50 cents per number, or $2 per annum. Subscriptions are received by Mr. Clark.

LADIES' AND GENT'S FURS, of the most fashionable styles and beautiful variety in material, will be sold this morning, at ten o'clock, on the second floor of Mr. Davis' auction rooms, Fifth street. This opportunity to obtain desirable goods at low prices should not be neglected.

APPOINTMENT by the Governor—James A. Dunlevy, Notary Public for the city of Allegheny.

A LIST of valuable Stocks, Bonds and Land Warrants will be sold this evening at the commercial sales rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, by P. M. Davis.

THE lovers of good things can have their wants supplied at Bown's, Federal street, Allegheny, they having just received, direct from the East, a splendid assortment of jellies, assorted preserves, fresh peaches, lobsters, green gages, &c., which they can sell at unusually low figures, having purchased them at the very lowest cash prices. They have also on hand a superior assortment of fresh manufactured confectionery, comprising the choicest qualities, which they will dispose of cheap for cash. Their friends and patrons are cordially invited to call, and they will be convinced at once that they cannot do better in either of the cities.

SUCCESS in any business implies both popularity and capacity; indeed, without the latter the former is seldom attained. With a full appreciation of this fact, Carnaghan, Allegheny city, has possessed himself of the required facilities for a first class tailoring business, and is prepared to fill all orders for either men's or boys' clothing, in a style not surpassed by any of his competitors. Buyers may find it their interest to try his establishment.

WHAT, OR WHICH IS THE BEST, VERMIFUGE OR WORM DESTROYER? is a question daily and hourly asked by parents, anxious for the health of their children. All who are at all acquainted with the article, will immediately answer, Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. It has never been known to fail, and is one of the safest remedies that can be used. A friend of ours lately handed us the following statement in reference to this Vermifuge:

NEW YORK, September 25th, 1852.

Gentlemen:—A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. She accordingly purchased and took one vial, which caused her to discharge an unusual large quantity of worms. She was immediately relieved of all the dreadful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health. The young lady does not wish her name mentioned; her residence, however, is 320 Fifth street, and she refers to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

GALVANIC BATTERY, OR ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINES, for Medical purposes, of a very superior kind will be sent free of Express charges, wherever an Express runs, upon a remittance of Ten Dollars. Address Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Cotton quiet, with sales of 1200 bales. The Vanderbilt arrived too late for her advices to affect the market. Flour advanced; 16,500 bbls sold; Ohio round hoop $5,10@5,55; southern $5,15@5,40. Wheat firm; 9000 bush sold; inferior red southern $1@1,10. Corn unsettled; white 80@85c; yellow 85@89c. Pork steady at $17,55@17,50. Sugar firm; Muscovado 6¼@7c. Linseed oil quiet at 60@62c. Lard oil dull at 85@90c.

Stock Market—Stocks lower; Chicago and Rock Island 61¼; Cumberland Coal 21¾; La Crosse and Milwaukee 4¾; New York Central 81¾; Reading 49¾; Missouri sixes 86¼; Galena and Chicago 70½; Erie 15¾; Lacrosse Land Grants 27; Tennessee sixes 1860, 91; the sales of the forenoon were of 1858.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The Flour market is firmer, and receipts are falling off. 1500 bbls superfine sold at $5, and 400 bbls fancy extra family at $6. Rye Flour $4, and Corn meal $3,62½. Wheat in better demand, and 6000 bushels sold at $1,22@1,30 for red, and $1,35@1,40 for white. Rye wanted at 70@72c. Corn scarce and in demand, 10,000 bushels yellow at 85c. Oats selling freely at 45@48. In Groceries and Provisions there is no change; 250 bush clover seed sold at $5,12½. Whisky has advanced to 25@26c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—Flour is unchanged; there is a local demand for extra grades, receipts fair. Whisky higher with sales of 1000 bbls at 19½c. The demand is active, and the market closed buoyant. Hogs opened firm, with a good demand at $5,25 for those averaging 200 lbs, but at the close $5,50 was demanded, and none was to be had less; 1050 head averaging 200 lbs, were sold on change at $5,40, to be delivered in the last week in December; slaughterers are trying to make arrangements between themselves, by which they bind themselves not to pay any premiums, they had been paying 50@60c ⅌ head, but have discontinued paying this the last three days, and should the combination be secured, no more premium will be paid; it is thought the whole scheme will prove abortive, as similar attempts have been made in other years, and always failed; about 6000 head have been sold since Saturday, and 5000 head were received. There is no change in provisions, and not much was done.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—Flour quiet, but steady. Wheat firm with brisk sales. Corn active, but the prices are unchanged. Provisions active but unchanged. Whisky quiet.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—Mr. Brown, the Utah correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, arrived from Salt Lake on the 16th ult.

The investigation of the case of the Indians charged with committing outrages on Mrs. Walker and daughter, commenced before Judge Sinclair.

General Johnson went into winter quarters on the 12th.

Heavy rains with high winds prevailed at Camp Floyd.

The story, stating that Indian Agent Hunt allowed Indian squaws to be sold as mistresses to the officers of the troops, is untrue.

Snow fell to the depth of three feet on the mountains, and the ice was three inches thick. Severe trains will be unable to go through the mountains.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Salt Lake City in reference to the Pike's Peak gold diggings. Numbers were leaving for the mines.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Bank statement foots up as follows: Increase of Loans, $218,000; increase of deposits $41,000; increase of undrawn deposits $115,000; decrease of specie $290,000; decrease in circulation $215,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A slight flurry of snow fell here this morning. At Oswego it is five or six inches deep. A snow storm visited Washington City this morning.

William M'Coy vs. The County of Washington. } In the Circuit Court of the U. S. for Western District of Pennsylvania.

CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Jury—The case on which you have now to render your verdict is an action of debt for interest due on certain bonds, called coupon bonds, issued by the Commissioners of Washington county.

The declaration sets forth that the defendants "made certain coupon warrants, or promises to pay, in writing," in the form following:

"Washington County Bonds—Warrant for thirty dollars interest on bond No. 108, payable in the city of New York, on the 15th of May, 1857. For the Commissioners.

"A. SILVEY, Clerk."

Sixty of these coupons, for thirty dollars each, payable at different dates, are claimed to be due and owing to the plaintiff, as lawful holder.

The defendants plead they did not assume, and are not so indebted.

To support the issue, the plaintiff has given in evidence—

1. An Act of Assembly passed on the 12th of April, 1851, which, in section 7, 8, 9 and 10, authorizes the citizens of Washington Co., at the next, or some subsequent general election, to decide by ballot whether or not the Commissioners of said county shall subscribe in its behalf, four thousand shares in the capital stock of the Hempfield Railroad Company, the returns of this election to be certified to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and if the judges thereof ascertain that there is a majority in favor of such subscription, they shall make an order on the Commissioners to make the subscription.

The Commissioners are authorized to borrow money to pay said subscription, and to execute bonds or promissory notes in the name of the county, transferable on the books of the Commissioners, these bonds to bear an interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually, and may be received as cash by the Hempfield Railroad Company, in payment of instalments.

2. The plaintiff has given in evidence also, a certificate from the Court of Quarter Sessions, showing that such election was held, and that the citizens of Washington had decided, by a large majority of votes, in favor of making such subscription.

The will of the people of Washington county being thus ascertained, another Act of Assembly was passed on the 12th of February, 1852, authorizing the Commissioners to subscribe 4000 shares to the capital stock of the Company; to borrow money in behalf of the county, and to make provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the money so borrowed, as in other cases of loans to corporations.

The Commissioners are authorized also to issue certificates of loan or bonds in the name of the county, bearing an interest of six per cent. payable semi-annually, and transferable as may be directed by the Commissioners.

The Railroad company are to receive these bonds as cash in payment of the stock subscribed; "and the said company are also to pay or provide for the payment of the interest accruing upon said certificates of loans or bonds, until the said Railroad shall be completed." The Railroad company is moreover authorized to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds.

In pursuance of this authority the Commissioners executed and delivered to the Railroad company 200 bonds of $1000 each, and 50 of $500 each, with interest coupons annexed with following form:

Court here read one of the bonds, with guarantee of the Railroad company and coupons.

These bonds, in order to give them more value in the market, are made payable to the holder, and thus by contract made negotiable by delivery. If the commissioners had power to bind the county for the payment of the principal and interest of a bond, transferable by delivery, the coupons which are appended to them, are the appointed evidence, by the agreement of the parties to show who is entitled as holder of the bond to receive the interest due at a particular date. They are attached to the bonds for the convenience of the officers of the county, and to facilitate their negotiation, and thereby add to their commercial value. The obligation to pay the interest is to be found in the bond, not in the coupon. They are not in words an instrument, in writing of a commercial nature, and having their negotiability by virtue of the law merchant. In terms these warrants are not made payable to any particular person or his order, or even to bearer. They partake of the nature of the peculiar instrument to which they are attached. They are intended by the parties to be evidence of debt in the hands of the holder, and proof of payment when in possession of the debtor. They pass by delivery, and by the contract of the parties the usage of the country are sufficient evidence of a debt to the holder as against the obligors in the bond. They are of modern invention, and should have the effect intended by the parties and be governed by the usage of the country, and not by sharp rules of law applicable to instruments of a different nature. The possession of them [illegible] prima facie evidence, that the holder [illegible] of the bond, for he was so at least [illegible] they were cut off,) and as such, entitled to receive the interest.—See Ohio vs. Commissioners of Clinton Co., 6 Ohio State Reports. (Ritchfield,) 280.

The plaintiff has produced the bonds to which the coupons were attached with the exception of seventeen. Their execution is proved and admitted, and that they were delivered to the Railroad company in payment for stock and to be used by them to raise money for the construction of the road. There is no allegations, or proof of any fraud practiced by the parties in the transaction. The plaintiff has shown a prima facie title to recover, if you believe the evidence, which will entitle him to your verdict, unless the defendant has established some sufficient defence, which we will now consider.

1st. It is contended:

1st. That the county of Washington being merely a subordinate political division of the State of Pennsylvania, is not a citizen of this State, within the meaning of the Constitution or the act of Congress, and therefore not sueable in this Court.

To this we answer, that though the metaphysical entity called a corporation, may not be physically a citizen, yet the law is well settled, that it may sue and be sued in the Courts of the United States, because it is but the name under which a number of person, corporators and citizens may sue and be sued. In deciding the question of jurisdiction, the Court look behind the name to find who are the parties really in interest. In this case the parties to be affected by the judgment, are the people of Washington county. That defendant is a municipal corporation and not a private one, only furnishes a stronger reason why a citizen of another State should have his remedy in this Court, and not in a county where the parties against whom the remedy is sought, would compose the Court and jury to decide their own case. This point is therefore overruled.

2d. It is objected, moreover, to the jurisdiction of the Court.

2d. That, the plaintiff being in the position of a mere assignee of the chose in action sued upon, and the same being a case wherein a suit could not have been prosecuted in this Court to recover the contract if no assignment had been made thereof, this Court has, under the act of Congress, no cognizance of a suit for the recovery thereof.

This would be a valid objection if the plaintiff claimed as indorsee of a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania. But he does not claim title through any such assignment, but as holder of the bond, to whom the defendants have directly covenanted to pay the bond and interest. The indebtedness declared on, results from the peculiar nature of the security. The defendants have agreed to pay the interest to the holder of the bond, as well as the principal, and not having done so, they are directly indebted to such holder for refusing to pay according to contract.

3. We will next consider the question involved in the three following points:

3d. That, the County of Washington being a public corporation, erected for purposes of local government alone, and standing upon no contract between the Legislature and the citizen—and the said Hempfield Railroad Company being a private corporation merely, organized for purposes of trade and commerce, and as a common carrier of merchandise and passengers beyond the limits of said county, the Commissioners thereof were not, therefore, authorized to embark either the credit or property of the people of said county in the hazard of such an enterprise without their unanimous consent.

4th. That if the same was done under the authority of an act of the Legislature, and without such consent, the County Commissioners were *pro hac vice* the agents of the Legislature only, and the contract so made was not the contract of the people of the said county.

5th. That, as an exercise of mere power on the part of the Legislature, in thus practically compelling the people of one county to build railroads in another, and taking the freehold of the citizen without his consent for such a purpose, by authorizing a heavy incumbrance thereupon, the said act of Assembly was no legitimate exercise of the taxing or of any legislative power, inconsistent with the principles of natural justice, with the rights of property, and the fundamental law of every free government, and at war with the great principles enunciated in our Declaration of Rights, and equally at war with the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States.

These three points may be said to contain a condensed argument against the constitutional power of the Legislature to authorize the Commissioners to bind the people of the county to pay debts incurred in these disastrous speculations.

This is the great question in the case, and if it were a new one which this Court were compelled to decide without the light of precedents, we should feel oppressed with its magnitude and importance. But, happily, we are relieved from this responsibility. The Supreme Court of your State, the tribunal to whom alone is committed the high function of declaring the constitutional powers of the Legislature, have decided this question, and, that decision, this Court, and all the good citizens of the Commonwealth, are bound to submit, as to the declared law of the land. Although, in the course of this trial, I may have expressed opinions which I *possibly* might have entertained had I been compelled to meet this as a new question; as a member of this Court, I must instruct you that the law in question is constitutional, and that the Commissioners of the county had power and authority to bind the county in conformity with the provisions of the acts already referred to; and if the bonds have been so issued and put in circulation, the county is bound by law, as well as by every principle of moral rectitude, to pay them to the bona fide and honest holders. Without further enlarging on this subject, let me refer all who feel desirous to have correct opinions on this subject, in a moral point of view, to an opinion lately delivered by the learned and able Chief Justice of your State.

The following points will be considered together:

6th. That if the instrument sued on here, or the bond with which they are connected, were intended for circulation from hand to hand as marketable commodity, they are bills of credit within the meaning of the prohibition contained in the first clause of the tenth section, of the first article of the Constitution of the United States.

7th. That the act of Assembly of February 14th, 1852, authorizing the subscription by the Commissioners of Washington county, to the capital stock of the Hempfield railroad company, if the same amounted in effect to a lien upon the freehold of the citizen who holds under a Patent from the Commonwealth, it is a law impairing the obligation of the contract between the State and the citizen, and is therefore in conflict with the first clause of the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States.

8th. That the said recited acts of Assembly in assuming the power to take the property of the citizen without his consent, for a merely private purpose, is equally a violation of the fundamental principles of Republican government, and is therefore in conflict with the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

In answer to the first of these propositions, I instruct you that the Constitution of the United States does not forbid States or corporations from borrowing money and giving proper securities therefor, and that such securities are not bills of credit, within the meaning of the Constitution.

2. Nor does a law authorizing a county to borrow money to make a railroad on the credit of the county, and to be paid by the imposition of a tax on the citizens thereof, infringe that article of the Constitution of the United States which forbids a State to make any "law impairing the obligation of contracts."

3. Nor is the Act of Assembly in question in violation of "the fundamental principles of republican government, and therefore in conflict with any article of the Constitution of the United States."

9th. The ninth proposition of the defendant is:

9th. That if the act, under the authority of which this subscription is claimed to have been made, originated in the Senate, then, upon the principles on which such legislation has been retained in this State, the act itself, as a money or revenue bill, would be unconstitutional under the twenty-fifth section of the first article of the Constitution of this State.—*Journals.*

To this I answer, that there is no evidence that said act originated in the Senate; and if it did, it is not unconstitutional for that reason.—It is not a bill to "raise revenue" for the State.

10th. The tenth instruction prayed for, is as follows:

That the instruments declared on, import no contract, in their terms, with the holders thereof by the defendants in the suit to pay the moneys referred to therein, and are not so executed as to charge the defendants under the laws of this State.

The coupons, *per se*, "do not import a contract in their terms with the holder," but taken in connection with the bond to which they were attached, they do; and from the established usage and contract of the parties, they constitute the proper evidence of indebtedness to charge the defendants.

11th. That if the papers in question were originally a part of a bond, or bonds, containing a stipulation for the payment of the interest referred to therein to the holder of said bond, the remedy, if any, would be upon the bond itself, and the plaintiff must have set out and shown his ownership, and alleged an agreement on the part of the defendants to pay the same, in order to entitle him to recover.

This proposition is answered in the negative, for reasons already stated—see also the case in 8th Ohio reports already referred to. By the contract of the parties, these coupons are made evidence that the amount on interest stated is due from the county to the holder thereof.

12th. That the bonds issued by the defendants in payment of their supposed subscription to the capital stock of the Hempfield Railroad are to be construed in accordance with the terms of the Act of Assembly under which the same were issued, and that, under the said act, the defendants would not be liable for the payment of interest until the completion of said road.

By the Court—The Commissioners had their authority from the act, and that act authorizes them to borrow money to pay for the stocks, "to make provision for the payment of principal and interest," and to issue bonds in the name of said county, bearing "an interest of six per cent. payable semi-annually." The provision that the Railroad company should bind themselves to guaranty the principal and interest, and should pay it till the road is completed, does not annul the obligation of the bond; as between the county and the corporation, the county had a right to call on them to pay the interest. But as between it and the bondholders the contract of the county is to pay both principal and interest.

The guaranty of the Railroad company adds to the security, but cannot detract from it. The Commissioners have not misconstrued the act, or abused their powers in binding the county for the payment of the interest, but pursued its true meaning and intent. On this point see also a case in point already referred to—8 Ohio State Rep., 280.

13th. The thirteenth proposition is—

13th. That if the said bonds were issued upon an agreement by the company from which they have been purchased, that the defendants should not be called upon to pay the interest thereon, but that the same was to be paid by the company itself until the road was completed, it was an agreement, in effect, that the bonds should bear no interest so far as the defendants are concerned; and the same not being negotiable securities within the law merchant, are subject to all the equities which existed between the original parties, and the holder was bound to enquire before purchasing, and is affected with notice of the said agreement.

The written instruments show the contract of the parties, the parol testimony admitted cannot affect it. What answer would it be, to an action on a note or bond, for the defendant to plead, that when he signed it his co-obligor agreed to lift it, and that he should never be troubled about it?

14th. The fourteenth proposition is—

14th. That to entitle the plaintiff to recover in this case, he must first have shown an actual subscription in the manner prescribed by the Act incorporating the said company, or at least an actual subscription of some sort by the Commissioners; and that in the absence of any subscription, or of the issue and delivery of any certificate of stock by the said company, the issue of the bonds was without authority of law, and the defendants are not liable in this suit.

This proposition cannot be admitted. The bond recites that it was for subscription to the stock. The witness has proved that they were delivered in such payment—whether there was literally a subscription, or written *promise to pay*, is of little importance if it was paid; also whether the county has got a certificate of stock, was a matter with which the holder of the bond had no concern, and is not bound to prove. If the county has no certificate, it can obtain it by suit, if refused. It cannot now plead the negligence of its own agents in the management of its business, to avoid payment of its obligations. For anything that appears, they have it, or can get it, and in absence of proof, the presumption is that they have it.

15th. That if no subscription was actually made by the Commissioners in the manner indicated by the law, no subsequent vote of theirs by proxy, supposing the same to have been duly proved, could cure the infirmity, or operate as an estoppel against the defendants.

This has been sufficiently answered in our remarks on the fourteenth proposition. If the bonds were delivered in payment for the stock, there is no infirmity to be cured.

16th. That taking the papers sued on to be warrants, or certificates of loan under the act of Assembly, it was essential to their validity, as such, that they should be signed by the Commissioners themselves, or a majority of them, and attested in the former case by the clerk, and authenticated in the latter by the seal of the county.

To this we answer, that the obligation of defendant to pay both principal and interest, is to be found in the bonds, (as already explained,) which are properly executed by the Commissioners, and bind the defendants to pay the interest as well as the principal.

17th. That there is nothing in the act authorizing the said subscriptions to warrant the issue of any other securities than the bonds or certificates of the county therefor in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, but that, on the contrary, assuming the instruments sued on to be promises or certificates of debt or loan, and to have been otherwise well executed, they are in direct violation of the provision which forbids the issue of any certificates for a less amount than one hundred dollars, and are, therefore, not obligatory on the defendants.—Act of '52.

The answer to this proposition is, that the Commissioners have issued no other securities than the bonds, and, as already stated, the coupons are made for the convenience of the officers, and as evidence that the holder is the person entitled to receive the interest due on the bond described therein.

This ends the catechism, and, as a result of the whole, the Court instruct you that if you believe the testimony submitted to you by the plaintiff, he is entitled to your verdict, notwithstanding any testimony produced by defendant, and the many legal objections so ingeniously and ably argued.

[The jury, after being out about twenty minutes, returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,910.70.]

WORMS IN CHILDREN.—The sickening effects of most worm medicines has often prevented their administration to children, and many a little sufferer has in consequence been troubled, and oftentimes nearly eaten up and destroyed by worms. This need not be. There is a sweet and pleasant remedy in the form of sugar drops, prepared by Dr. Holloway, of Philadelphia, called "*Holloway's Worm Confection*," which is an effectual remedy, easy to take, and without any of the nauseous properties of the so called "vermifuge." Be careful, however, to get the right kind, "Holloway's," and in order to do so, buy of Dr. Keyser, of 140 Wood street, who is the agent for this city.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Market.

[*Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1858.

The past week has been a rather active one. The rise in the river proving sufficient to let out the boats at the wharf, a large number have departed fully loaded, the freight being made up mainly of Pittsburgh manufactures. The outgoing New Orleans boats took the usual complement of molasses bbls. to be filled on the coast.

The weather to-day is wintry, and there is no present promise of a rise sufficient to let the coal boats out. There is a large amount of coal ready for shipment, to the owners of which this enforced waiting is a heavy draw-back.

The receipts of produce are moderately ample, but the demand keeps pace pretty well with the supply. The general tendency, however, is downwards, although the decline, wherever noted, is slight.

The money market is without change. There is not enough new paper making to increase the demand, and the banks cannot get any more short paper than will serve to keep their discount lines from decreasing. Long paper with good names is readily placed outside at 9@12 ⅌ cent.

The Hog speculation does not appear to prosper, and the bulls, after putting prices up in Cincinnati to 6½ net, have given way to the bears, who have got figures down to 6@6¼. The general impression seems to be that there will be hogs enough for all the wants of the country. The receipts of hogs in this city are now averaging 1000 a day, the bulk of which is finding its way east. Messrs. Holmes & Brother have commenced packing, and have engaged about 3000 head at 4¼@4½ gross.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday says:

"The depression in the market for hogs, noticed at the close last evening, was more fully exhibited in this day's operations. Outsiders, however, summed up sufficient courage to give the trade a somewhat lively appearance, by purchases amounting in the aggregate to 4,000 head at $6,12½ to 6,30, mostly for future delivery. Our local dealers are still, generally, holding back, in anticipation of a further decline, but it is to be remarked that at $5,75@6,00 a legitimate business would be freely transacted, indicating the existence of a bottom, temporary at least, not far below the point upon which quotations are resting at present."

Stocks of sugar and molasses continue light, and with an active demand in the small way, prices are firm at 7@8 for former, and 38@40 or the latter. Coffee is firm at 11½@12½. Corn is in active request with sales of 7,000 bu new at 50c, and 6,000 bu do do at 55c—all to arrive. The tendency is in favor of sellers. There is a good local demand for wheat, and prices are firm. Whisky advanced to 19c, stimulated partly, by the upward movement in corn.

A pretty active demand having sprung up for Illinois and Wisconsin currency, bankers have reduced the rates of discount to 1 ⅌ cent. There are outsiders buyers for round sums at ½ dis. The paper is wanted for pork investments. Tennessee paper has also improved, and we now quote old banks at ½ dis., and Free Banks (solvent) at 1@3 dis."

The N. Y. Times of Saturday says:

"In Money affairs we hear of demand loans to Brokers at from 3@4 ⅌ cent., the last figure being current at some of the large Banks, while outside lenders accept 3 ⅌ cent from their own Brokers on choice collateral. Discounts, on yesterday, first-class paper 4@6 ⅌ cent., according to date of bills offered; fair names 6@7 ⅌ cent."

The Philadelphia Bulletin says:

"Money continues abundant on the street, and in the absence of profitable employment for it, a considerable amount is seeking investment in Bonds and Mortgages. Trade continues in a languid condition. Breadstuffs and Cotton are very dull, and for the latter prices are declining. Coal and Iron are attracting rather more attention, but in Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., the transactions are of a very meagre character.

In New York, during the past week, domestic Wool has been in active request. With reduced stocks, however, prices have been well maintained. Foreign Wool has been actively sought after at strengthening rates. Sales were reported of about 75,000 lbs; domestic fleece at from 35@50c; 30,000 lbs domestic pulled at 32@40c; 450 bales unwashed Morocco, and 175 bales Cordova on terms not disclosed. The imports of Wool into the port of New York, from January 1 to November 1, amounted to 32,297 bales, including 7068 do from foreign ports, and 25,229 do coastwise. The total imports of Wool from January 1 to November 1, 1857, were 47,814 bales.

In Boston, during the week sales were reported of 150,000 lbs Domestic Fleece and Pulled, together with 550,000 lbs Chili (all of the kind in the market,); 765 bales Cape; 300 do Mediterranean and South American; 67 do Mestizo, 210 bales Peruvian, and 40 bales sundries at full prices."

The N. O. Picayune of the 6th says:

"Sugar—The receipts have considerably increased, and prices generally have been lower, but yesterday with a good demand, we noticed a partial recovery from the previous decline. The sales of the week have reached fully 4500 hhds, including 600 to-day, and the market closes at about the range of our quotations, which are now as follows, the demand running recently on the fair grades which are comparatively firmer:

Inferior	3 @4¼
Common to Good Common	4½@5¼
Fair to Fully Fair	5½@6
Prime and Choice	6¼@6¾
Centrifugal, Clarified and Refined	6½@7½
Low Clarified	6¼@6

Week's receipts 4871 hhds. against 685 for the corresponding week last year. Total receipts since the 1st of September 10,764 hhds. against 1540 to the same time last year.

Molasses—There has been a good demand generally, but at lower prices, the decline amounting to about 4c ⅌ gallon in the early part of the week, though a partial recovery has since taken place, and the market closes at 22@27c for prime and choice. The sales of the week have amounted to about 8500 bbls, including 1200 to-day. Half bbls have been dull, ranging mostly at about the same rates with bbls, but latterly have been 27@28 ⅌ gal.

Week's receipts 6084 bbls, against 1275 for the corresponding week last year. Total receipts since the 1st of September 22,770 bbls, against 3131 to the same date last year."

The "Mark Lane Express," of the 25th ult., contains an article on the present stagnancy of the Corn trade in Great Britain. After giving some reasons for the torpidity—among which are, good crops of grain, supplies from Northern Europe, and the excellence of the potato crop—it offers some speculations as to the future, from which we extract the following:

"Whether with continued absence of the usual supplies from the United States, and with short deliveries of native wheat, a revival of the trade will take place, when the further imports from the North of Europe are stopped by the frost, remains to be seen. We cannot expect any great advance in prices. Still, while taking into consideration the expenses of transit, our prices for wheat are lower than those in America, and even imports from the Continent will scarcely afford a profit. Still by, however, as the ports are open we shall get supplies from the latter, as we are now become the storekeepers of corn and other produce for all Europe.

On looking over the returns of the Board of Trade, we find that the imports of wheat, and flour as wheat, for the nine months up to the 30th of September amount to 3,250,182 qrs. It is probable, too, that the remaining three months of importation will nearly make it up to the average amount of five millions, unless the frost sets in very early and severely in the Baltic. A good deal of wheat imported, has gone into granary, and is scarcely offered for sale at present prices. It is very likely that the disproportionate high price of both barley and oats will affect the price of wheat in some degree in the spring. The imports of oats have been large during the last six weeks, but by no means sufficient to supply the deficiency in the crop, which amounts to several million quarters; there is still a greater falling off on the Continent, especially in the south and central France, where they did not reap more than one sixth of an average crop, either of oats or barley. Our imports of oats for the nine months up to the 30th of September have not much exceeded one and a quarter million quarters, being less than were imported the corresponding period of last year. This will account for the high price that grain has borne throughout the season. We have no doubt the price will again rise as soon as the imports from the Baltic are discontinued, as the demand will then begin to increase with the approach of the winter months and the commencement of the London season."

ASHES—the market continues unchanged and dull: we quote Pots nominal at 5, Pearls at 5¼@5½, and Soda Ash steady at 3¼@4.

APPLES—there has been a larger supply during the week than previously, but prices are unchanged; sales of good common varieties at $3,25@3,50, and choice do at $4,00@$4,50.

BUTTER AND EGGS—the supply of Roll butter is not large, and the receipts are taken promptly at 17@18 for prime; packed is dull at 10@11. Eggs are scarce and wanted at 14.

BEANS—the inquiry is restricted; sales from first hands of 70 bbls small white at $1,12. 120 bu do from store at $1,25, and 150 do at $1,31. Small lots are held at $1,50, but buyers at that figure are scarce.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—the market is rather dull, although the stock is low. The rise in the river permitted the shipment of what had accumulated; sales from first hands in sacks at $2,25 ⅌ 100 lbs, and from store at $2,40@2,50.

BACON—A very light demand, and prices steady; Sales of Shoulders at 6½@7; Sides at 8½@8¾; plain Hams 9½@10; plain canvassed do 10½@11; Sugar-cured do, 12@12½.

BUCKETS AND TUBS—The factory prices (cash, par funds) at Fallston and New Brighton are for Buckets $1,50@$1,75, and Tubs, $4,75@$6,75 ⅌ doz. From store, buckets sell in the retail way at $1,75@$2,00.

BROOMS—there is a fair supply, and prices range from $1 25 per dozen for common to $3 for choice extra, intermediate grades ranging accordingly.

CORDAGE—

Manilla Rope, coil,	13 c ⅌ lb	Manilla Rope, cut,	14 c ⅌ lb
Hemp Rope, coil,	11 c ⅌ lb	Hemp Rope, cut,	12 c ⅌ lb
Tarred Rope, coil,	11 c ⅌ lb	Tarred Rope, cut,	12 c ⅌ lb
Packing Yarn, fine,	11 c ⅌ lb	Packing Yarn, com	10 c ⅌ lb

BED CORDS—Manilla, $1,50, $2,25@$3,00 ⅌ doz. Hemp, $1,37, $2,00@$2,75 ⅌ doz. Hemp coil, 11 cts ⅌ lb.

PLOUGH LINES—Manilla, 87 cts ⅌ doz. Hemp, 70c.

COTTON YARNS—The market is steady at the following quotations:

POUND YARN.

Nos. 5 to 10 inclusive	20 c ⅌ lb	No. 16	25 c ⅌ lb
Nos. 11 & 12	21 c ⅌ lb	No. 17	26 c ⅌ lb
No. 13	22 c ⅌ lb	No. 18	27 c ⅌ lb
No. 14	23 c ⅌ lb	No. 19	28 c ⅌ lb
No. 15	24 c ⅌ lb	No. 20	29 c ⅌ lb

DOZEN YARN.

No. 400	11 c ⅌ doz	No. 800	8 c ⅌ doz
No. 500	10 c ⅌ doz	No. 900	8 c ⅌ doz
No. 600	9 c ⅌ doz	No. 1000	8 c ⅌ doz
No. 700	8 c ⅌ doz		
Carpet chain, ass.col.	20c ⅌ lb	Twine	22c ⅌ lb
Do do white,	23 to 25 cnts, 21c "	Caulking	16c "
Do do	36 to 44c 22c "	Family Batting	17c "
Coverlet Yarn	27c "	Batting, No. 1	16c "
Candlewick	20c "	Do No. 2	15c "

SHEETINGS.

No 1	8½ c ⅌ yd
No 2	8½ c ⅌ yd

CANDLES AND SOAP—Candles are steady at our quotations:—dipped 12½, mould 13 and adamantine 20@21. Soap remains as before, steady at 5 for common, 5½ for Palm, and 10 for Sawyer's Toilet and Castile, 6½ for Chemical Olive; and 7 for German.

CRANBERRIES—a light local demand, and abundant supply; sales in the small way at $12 to the retail trade.

CHEESE—the demand from the trade to go into local consumption is steady, but not active; regular sales at 7½.

DRIED FRUIT—continues quite scarce; sales on arrival of Apples at $2,50, and Peaches at $4,50@4,75.

DRIED BEEF—Small sales by the tierce at 12@12½.

FEATHERS—we note sales of prime western, on arrival, at 45 but only in small lots; from store they are held in the small way at 50.

FEED—we quote bran from first hands at 60@65, Shorts 70@80, and Middlings at $1,10@1,20.

FISH—Mackerel No. 3 are firm at $10,50; and hf do at $5,50. Halifax Herring $5,50@$6,00, and Baltimore do at $6,00. Lake Superior White $9,00@10,00 ⅌ bbl; hf do, $4,50@$5,00; Trout, $8,50 ⅌ bbl; do hf do, $4,50.

FLOUR—market dull and depressed; sales on arrival of super at $4,50@4,62, and extra at $4,87. From store, sales of super at $4,87@5,00, extra at $5,25@5,25, and family do at $5,50. Rye Flour, sales from store, at $4,25.

GRAIN—some sales of OATS have been made to arrive at 41, and at canal and depot at 42@44. CORN is scarce, and almost nominal at 55@60. RYE is in steady request and meets with a ready sale at 73. BARLEY is moderately plenty and is selling from wagon at 60@63 for spring, and 65@70 for fall. WHEAT, sales of Mediterranean at 85@90, prime Red at 95, and White at $1.

GROCERIES—there is a fair demand from the retail and country trade for N. O. Sugar at 8½@9¼, by the hhd, and 8¾@9½ by the bbl., and Molasses at 48@50. Coffee is firm at 12@12½, and Rice at 4@5¼.

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

	Per Foot.		Per Foot.
⅛ Inch Gas Pipe	7 cts.	1¼ Inch Gas Pipe	32 cts
¼ " "	8 "	2 " "	50 "
⅜ " "	9½ "	2½ " "	90 "
½ " "	10½ "	3 " "	1,30 "
¾ " "	13 "	3½ " "	1,60 "
1 " "	17½ "	4 " "	1,90 "
1¼ " "	26 "		

Subject to the customary discount.

HAY—A fair supply at scales, and sales of new at $8@$12 ⅌ ton.

HIDES—Green Hides are firm at 6; and green salted do at 7½@8; of Dry Hides, there are but few in market and our figures are nominal at 17.

HOGS—sales have been made to packers at 4¼@4½c, gross, and the market may be quoted firm and steady at these figures.

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

IRON, &c.		BOILER IRON.	
Common Bar Iron per lb	2½	Per pound	6¼
Juniata " "	4	HOOP IRON.	
Iron Plow Wings "	4½	1½ inch ⅌ lb	4½
" Slabs "	4½	1¼ "	4½
NAILS.		1 "	4¼
10d to 15d Nails ⅌ keg	3,50	⅞ "	4½
8d to 9d " Brads		NAIL RODS.	
& Fence Nails ⅌ keg	3,75	Best quality	6¼
6d a 7d "	4,25	ROUND AND SQUARE.	
4d "	4,50	¾ inch ⅌ lb	3½
3d "	4,75	⅝ "	3¾
3d "	5,75	½ "	4
2d "	7,00	⅜ "	4¼
Cut Spikes 3 to 4½ inch	4,25	FLAT BAR.	
" 5 to 8 "	4,75	Horse Shoe 1 by ⅜ 7-16 and ½ inch	3¼
Wro't Spikes ½ inch all lengths	5½	Dandy Tire, 1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	3¾
" 5-16 "	5½	Saddle Tree 1¼ and 1⅜ by 5-16 and ¼ in	
" ⅜ "	5¾	do " ¾, 1 and 1¼	
Boiler Rivets ⅌ lb	5½	by 5-16 & ¼ in	3¼
SHEET IRON.			
Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16 a 17 ⅌ lb	4½		
" 18, 20, 22 a 26 "	5¼		

LEATHER—No change and we repeat our quotations:

Red Spanish Sole ⅌ lb	22@25
Slaughter " "	26@32
Upper Leather ⅌ doz	$30@36
Bridle " "	$30@32
Skirting Leather ⅌ lb	28@32
Harness	

LARD—there is nothing doing; country No. 1 is held at 9½, but there is very little offering.

OIL—there is a regular inquiry for Lard No. 1 at 82@85; in Linseed we can hear of no sales, and quote nominal at 83@85.

POTATOES—sales are steadily making at depot of mixed at 70, and Neshannocks at 72. From store sales of Reds and Pinkeyes at 65@70 and Neshannocks [illegible].

SEEDS—Clover is scarce and wanted, and would readily bring $5,00. Timothy is taken as fast as offered at $1,50@1,60 ⅌ bu, as in quality. Flaxseed is in [illegible] demand at $1,65.

SALT—we note a fair demand, and sales [illegible] No. 1 in the regular way at $1,00.

WINDOW GLASS—prices are firm [illegible] we repeat our quotations for the small sizes, city [illegible] and 7x9, $3,00; 8x10, $3,75; 8x11 to 9x11 and [illegible] 10x12, $4,25; 8x13 to 9x13 and 9x14 to 10x15, $4,50. [illegible] prices, country brands range 50 cents [illegible] succeeding medium sizes, 10 ⅌ cent [illegible]. For the

WHITE LEAD—firm and in [illegible] at $2,50 ⅌ keg for pure in oil, and dry 9c ⅌ lb, [illegible] count. Red Lead 8½@9, net, and litharge [illegible]

WHISKEY—Small sales of Raw at [illegible] and Rectified at 22@24.

RIVER NEWS.

We have no additional facts from the [illegible] Two women, two children, and eight men [illegible] not known to us.

There was nothing doing at the river [illegible] The Emma Graham arrived on Sunday night [illegible] ground all day yesterday, and the thermometer [illegible]

Steamboat Register.

ARRIVED.	DEPARTED.
Luzerne, Brownsville.	Luzerne, Brownsville.
Telegraph, do.	Telegraph, do.
Colonel Bayard, Elizabeth.	Col. Bayard, Elizabeth.
RIVER—5 feet 0 in. rising.	

Telegraphic.

Latest from Europe.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 15.—The steamer Vanderbilt, from Southampton on the 3d inst., with four days later advices from Europe, has passed this point.

Liverpool Markets, Nov. 2d.—Cotton: sales for the past three days amount to 18,000 bales; all qualities have suffered a further decline of ⅛d., and the market closes this evening with a declining tendency, the lower qualities being the most affected.

The Breadstuffs market has also declined; and in Provisions all qualities are slightly lower than quoted on Saturday.

Spain is preparing to act against Mexico.

The Vanderbilt had a severe winter passage. Her news is of financial and commercial importance.

There was nothing new reported regarding the condition of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

A new company for laying a submarine cable from Galway to Newfoundland has been formed, with a capital of £1,500,000. It will be laid from Galway to Belle Isle, along the St. Lawrence to Quebec, and thence by land to the Pacific coast. The title of the company is the British and Canadian Submarine Telegraph Co.

The Bank of France returns for October show a falling off in specie of £1,170,000, and the returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £340,000. The arrivals of specie since Saturday had amounted to £346,000.

A new gold field had been discovered in Australia.

There had been a considerable augmentation of the Spanish fleet, and the preparations against Mexico were being carried forward with vigor.

A French vessel from Reunion had been seized by the Portuguese at Oibo, and taken to Mozambique, but it was subsequently returned to the owners. The latter suffered great loss in consequence of the seizure.

The popular feeling at Lisbon was very strong against England for its policy of non-interference in the Charles et Georges affair.

The Sultan of Turkey had visited the U. S. frigate Wabash.

Piedmont coincides with France in requesting of the Pope the deliverance of the Jewish child Mortara to his parents.

Later advices from India, by telegraph, had been received. The rebels captured Eseughur, but afterwards retreated. By the combined movements of the British troops, the rebels were hemmed in at Chundaree.

Affairs at Bombay continued quiet.

Several skirmishes had taken place at Oude, in which much gallantry was displayed. They all ended in the total rout and great destruction of the enemy. The rebels in great numbers were [illegible] the country.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Flour [illegible] but is nominally unchanged; western [illegible] 20s; southern at 21s@22s, and Ohio [illegible] 24s. Wheat is very dull and has a decline [illegible] the prices are irregular and 1d lower; red western is quoted at 5s@6s 6d; white at 6s 2d@7s; southern 7s@7s 3d. Corn has a decline [illegible] and the quotations are nominal; yellow 30s@36s; white 33s@35s 6d.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Beef heavy, and the quotations are barely maintained. Pork dull. Bacon heavy; there is little inquiry, [illegible] weak. Lard heavy. Tallow [illegible]

The steamship Hudson, of the [illegible] was burnt at Bremerhaven, on the night of the [illegible] She was to have sailed on the same day following, and doubtless had a large part of her [illegible] board. The insurance amounted to £70,000 [illegible] the vessel.

A new submarine cable had been laid between England and Holland.

The banks of Vienna had resumed specie payments.

A new ministry had been appointed in Prussia, viz: Prince Hohenzollern, President; General Bonin, Minister of War; M. S[illegible], Foreign Affairs.

The crew of the French brig Anna, which was shipping free laborers on the coast of Africa, were massacred by the negroes. They [illegible] on board.

Great excitement prevailed at Bradford, Yorkshire, in consequence of wholesale poisoning [illegible] in which arsenic had been mixed [illegible] of plaster of paris: 15 deaths had already occurred, and 60 or 70 persons were seriously ill.

A letter from St. Petersburg says that the Russian envoy and suite left Kiachta, on the Chinese frontier, about Aug. 1, for Pekin. They were received at the frontier by Chinese officers, with carriages, and conducted to Gerin, where they were received by Mongolian officers, who proceeded with them.

Sir H. L. Bulwer, the British minister at Persia, was arrested at Pera, Oct. 20, and taken to the police station, in consequence of a collision while riding in the street, between his attendant groom and some of the Sultan's suits.

Madame Pfeiffer, the traveler, is dead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Yrissari in response to an inquiry, emphatically denies he has given passports to Walker's Nicaraguan emigrants. It was the belief of the port of Mobile that they were thus supplied.

The most intimate friends of Mr. Appleton, deny that he intends resigning the office of Assistant Secretary, as stated, to resume the editorialship of the Union, or that he is interested in the pecuniary concerns of that paper.

It has been snowing for the greater part of the day, but the snow immediately melted.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—The overland mail with dates to the 18th arrived here last night. It was delayed one day in consequence of bad roads in the Eastern part of the route. It brings 6 through passengers, one of whom was a woman, Mrs. Croome. The advices was anticipated by the steamer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—A telegraphic chess match, between New York and Philadelphia will be commenced to-morrow evening. The use of the American Company's lines having been gratuitously offered for that purpose, the moves will be telegraphed throughout the country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Elizabeth Carr, one of the wounded domestics of the Gouldy family, died at the City Hospital yesterday. The boy, Charles Gouldy, is not expected to recover from his injuries, and Mr. Gouldy and the girl Johanna Murphy, are in an exceedingly critical condition.

Cincinnati, &c.

FOR CINCINNATI—The splendid new passenger steamer IDA MAY, Capt. John May, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports positively on THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
no11 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI—The splendid new steamer POTOMAC, Capt. Harry, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 16th inst at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK, BARNES & CO.,
no10 Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The fine new steamer [illegible] MONT, Capt. Geo. W. Ebbert, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY [illegible] For freight or passage apply on board or to
oc6 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

FOR LOUISVILLE—The splendid passenger steamer HAZEL DELL, Capt. R. Rowe, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK, BARNES & CO.
no11

Nashville, &c.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer GLENWOOD, Capt. J. J. Robinson, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 16th instant. For freight or passage apply on board or to no5 FLACK, BARNES & CO.

NASHVILLE PACKET LINE.—The fine passenger steamer [illegible] NIA, Captain H. K. Hazlett, will leave for Smithland, Clarksville and Nashville on [illegible] instant, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply on board.

St. Louis, &c.

FOR SAINT LOUIS—The [illegible] steamer MARINER, Capt. [illegible] will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to no6 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agts.

FOR ST. LOUIS & KEOKUK.—The fine steamer SILVER WAVE, Capt. Jno. S. McMillen, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 16th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to
oc14 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agts.

New Orleans, &c.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine steamer [illegible] TEMPLE, Capt. W. H. Ferris, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THURSDAY, the [illegible] inst. at [illegible] o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to no16 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine steamer DEVAND[illegible]ER, Capt. J. D. Rhoads, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 16th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to
oc8 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agts.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine steamer SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Shepherd, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 16th instant. For freight or passage apply on board or to
oc8 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

WHEAT—400 sacks to arrive and for sale by
oc15 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.