CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LOCAL NEWS ON FIRST AND THIRD PAGES.

COURT REPORTS.

Trial List for This Day.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hampton.

71. Joseph Barton, guardian of minor children of Isaac Thompson, deceased, Elizabeth Thompson, John Fullerton and Margaret Fullerton, his wife, in right of said Margaret, vs. Joseph Barton, administrator of Mary Thompson, deceased, with notice to heirs at law.

78. William Fisher vs. Gillespie & Mitchell.

80. Benjamin Cournin vs. Charles Barnes.

81. J. R. Cheesebourough vs. Penna. Ins. Company.

84. Briggs and Mulverhill vs. T. W. Briggs.

88. Union Iron Mills vs. Tionesta Oil and Barrel Manufacturing Company.

90. Samuel Duff vs. Samuel Wilson.

91. Duff & Cook vs. Penna. Salt Manufacturing Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Sterrett.

171. Wightman vs. McClelland.

224. Patterson vs. Salsbury.

227. do vs. do.

230. Raithel vs. Knipschild.

231. Fulton vs. Foster.

232. Metz vs. Atwood.

233. Taggart vs. McShane.

235. Richard vs. Wilson.

236. Fulton vs. Phillips.

2. Hartmeyer vs. Kiel, et al.

Quarter Session.

Before Hon. Edwin H. Stowe.

VERDICT IN THE RAPE CASE.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Sullivan, indicted for rape, on oath of Maggie Mitchell on Wednesday morning returned a verdict of "not guilty." Sullivan was accordingly discharged by proclamation.

KENNEDY-SCHOYER LIBEL CASE.

A jury was called in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John B. Kennedy, of the *Republic* editorial staff, indictment libel; S. Schoyer, jr., Esq., prosecutor, John H. Hampton, Thomas M. Marshall, and F. H. Collier, Esq's., represented the Commonwealth, and M. Swartzwelder and C. C. Shannon, Esq's., the defendant.

The indictment, found at the present term, is based upon an article in the *Republic* newspaper of August 11th, 1866, alleged to contain a false, wicked, malicious, and defamatory libel of and concerning the prosecutor; designed to blacken his reputation "concerning his conduct and management of the business of carrying on a certain newspaper called *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, whilst the said Solomon Schoyer was connected with said newspaper, which said wicked, malicious and defamatory libel was of the tenor and effect as follows:

"CAPTAIN SAMUEL RIDDLE.—Some one in Alleghany upon the readers of the *Chronicle* last evening almost fulsome puff of Sam. Riddle. He speaks of his superior capacity for business, as ensuring success in any undertaking. The writer of the article in question is evidently our poetic. This fellow Riddle undertook to run the *Gazette* machine. He got up a kind of Gift Concert Lottery Arrangement, by which he and the little Shylock Sol, diddled those who were associated with them out of some fifty or sixty thousand dollars, and bankrupted the concern, so that it went begging for a purchaser. Ask the holders of these certificates of stock what they think of Sam's business qualifications. He may be a good war-horse, provided he can't run a newspaper or keep a hotel."

The indictment contained two counts, the first setting forth a portion of the alleged libel, with the innuendo, and the second stress it without the innuendo.

Mr. Swartzwelder moved to quash, for the following reasons:

First—The alleged libel has set forth in the first and second counts of the indictment, was not of and concerning Solomon Schoyer.

Second—There is no averment in the introductory part of the indictment, averring that Solomon Schoyer was engaged in the business of conducting and managing the publication of the *Gazette* newspaper.

Fourth—Therefore the innuendo has nothing preceding it upon which to rest or explain, the office being only to point out and refer to matter already expressed.

After brief argument the Court decided the third reason assigned would hold good under the common law rule.

Mr. Hampton, for the Commonwealth, moved to amend the indictment, and the Court made an order, viz: It appearing that the indictment is informal in not stating by way of averment or colloquium that Solomon Schoyer was engaged, &c., as stated in the second reason assigned for the motion to quash, the District Attorney is directed forthwith to amend the indictment so that it shall set out and contain an amendment or colloquium to that effect, and the defendant directed to plead to the indictment as so amended.

The defendant plead not guilty, the jury were sworn, and the case proceeded.

Mr. Hampton opened for the Commonwealth, and read to the jury section 34th of the Penal Code: "If any person shall write, print, publish or exhibit any malicious or defamatory libel, tending either to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or the reputation of one who is alive, and thereby exposing him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or both, or either, at the discretion of the Court."

Solomon Schoyer, jr., Esq., the prosecutor, was called and testified—In August last I resided in Hamilton township; I am a member of the bar. (Produced copy of *Republic* of August 11th, 1866, containing the alleged libellous article.)

Mr. Hampton proposed to prove that on the occasion of N. P. Sawyer Esq., attempting editor of the *Republic*, being called for sentence, having pleaded *nolle contendere* to an indictment for libel, predicated upon the article in question, the defendant stated to the Court, under oath, that he wrote and published the libel charged, was responsible for its publication, and was sorry he could not stand in Mr. Sawyer's place in Court and answer for it.

Mr. Swartzwelder objected, the defendant at the time being under duress, and obliged to tell the whole truth.

Mr. Hampton contended that the defendant was not under duress, his attendance as a witness not having been compelled by subpœna, nor could one have been allowed, Mr. Sawyer having been have and called for sentence. Besides, defendant had volunteered the statement that he had written and published the libel, and that he regretted he was not a position to answer for it instead of Mr. Sawyer.

After some further remarks in opposition to the offer, the Court said that in cases of sentence, subpœnas would be allowed, and for present purposes he would be assumed there had been a duress in the case of the defendant. He was sworn "to make true answers to such questions as might be put," and could have answered "yes," or "no," but he went further and chose to state outside of the facts of the case in hearing. The objection was overruled.

Mr. Schoyer continued his testimony—Defendant said he wrote the article in the *Republic*. I was connected with the *Gazette* in different capacities, from 1836 to 1857, most of the time as city editor; from 1859 to the early part of 1864 I was one of the firm of S. Riddle & Co., as owners of the *Gazette*; and in 1864 became a holder of stock in the *Gazette* Association, as also did Mr. Riddle. In the expression "little Shylock Sol," I believe I was referred to.

The Court, at this point, took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Proof of the publication of the alleged libellous article was made by the production of a copy of the *Republic*.

Cross-examination of Mr. Schoyer—Defendant said he wrote and published the article; as clear that he said he wrote it, but not so clear that he said he published it. He said this in answer to an interrogatory by *S. Schoyer, Esq.*: It was not a direct answer to the question propounded. The substance of defendant's statement was that he wrote and published the article without the knowledge of Mr. Sawyer; cannot give his precise words. Got the copy of the *Republic* produced from Mr. John Dalzell, student in Mr. Hampton's office; do not know that Mr. Kennedy is not the publisher of the *Republic*; do not know what position he occupies. The firm of S. Riddle & Co. was composed of Russell Errett, James McCrum, Samuel Riddle, Robert Riddle and myself. This firm continued from 1854 until the sale to the "Gazette Association." I think Mr. Riddle was Postmaster of Allegheny City whilst a member of the firm.

Question, by counsel—Were you not solicitor of the city of Allegheny in 1864? In what year did you occupy such position?

Objection sustained by the Court. It was not proper cross-examination.

Witness continued—It was in the month of February, 1864, that I changed my relation to the *Gazette*, to that of a stockholder. There were subscriptions made to a corporation for the purpose of publishing the *Gazette* to which the firm of S. Riddle & Co. were subscribers.

Question by counsel—Who got up this corporation? Objection.

Witness—The corporation was gotten up under the General Manufacturing law of 1861.

Question—What was the capital stock? how many shares? Objection sustained.

Witness—Think the libel refers to me from the use of the word "Sol," and also for the reason of my having been connected with Mr. Riddle in the *Gazette*. For no other reason, nor from any facts referred to, for there are no facts in the article. Did not hear defendant state that he had any malice in writing the article. Listened very attentively to what he said.

Mr. Swartzwelder, to the Court—Would this be proper cross-examination. How many stockholders were they?

Judge Stowe—I think not.

Thomas B. Hamilton, sworn—I am a member of the bar. Defendant was called as a witness, and exonerated Mr. Sawyer from the writing of the article. He said that he had ordered it to be set up, or put up that Mr. Sawyer was not there, and that the only thing he (defendant) regretted was that he was not in a position to defend himself and prove the facts; he repeated this several times, taking the blame upon himself and exonerating Mr. Sawyer; he also stated that Mr. Sawyer had stopped the issue of a portion of the edition of the *Republic*. Don't remember of defendant excusing himself for publishing the article, except to say that it was an answer to a squib in another paper.

Henry Campbell, sworn—In August last resided in the city. (Read the article in the *Republic*.) Saw this the day after its publication; thought it referred to Solomon Schoyer and Samuel Riddle. In passing Mr. Schoyer's office, believe I asked him if he had seen the article.

Cross-examination—Was induced to think the article referred to Mr. Schoyer from the word "Sol," and his former connection with the GAZETTE. I was connected with the GAZETTE establishment some years ago, but not at the time Mr. Schoyer was.

J. Heron Finney, sworn—My business is editing the daily *Dispatch*. Have known Mr. Schoyer some years. Know defendant. Saw the *Republic* containing the article in question on file in my office. To my mind the parties referred to were Mr. Samuel Riddle, postmaster of Allegheny, and Mr. Solomon Schoyer.

Cross-examined—The language of the article induced me to think Mr. Schoyer was referred to; the word "Sol" by which he was known, and the fact that he was connected with Mr. Riddle in the "GAZETTE Association," which I looked upon as a sort of lottery as far as dividends were concerned.

James Mills, editor of the *Leader* in August last, had read the article in the *Republic* and supposed that Mr. Schoyer was referred to. Mr. Kennedy was connected with the *Republic*, and saw him engaged in the usual duties of an editor. In the absence of Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Kennedy was the managing man.

George W. Leonard, sworn—Am connected with the *Republic* as one of the reporters; was in August last; Mr. Kennedy is employed by the month to write for the paper.

Scott Ferguson, member of the bar, testified that he saw the alleged libellous article, and believed it referred to Messrs. Riddle and Schoyer for the same reason as stated by other witnesses.

James Mills recalled—After reading the article had a conversation with defendant in regard to it, himself about in speaking of the suit against Mr. Sawyer. It took place in the office of the *Republic*. It was a discussion concerning the truth of the charges.

Question—Did he state who had written and published the article?

Witness—He stated in effect that he had written the article; don't know that anything was said concerning the publication; among printers writing and publishing are considered to mean the same, in a certain sense.

Question—Did he assign any reason for writing the article? Ans.—Can't say that he did.

John Dalzell, sworn—(Copy of *Republic* shown.) Procured a copy of this issue at the office on Fifth st. Left it in Mr. Moreland's office with another one exactly like it. Gave this (one shown) to Mr. Schoyer, but can't say it is the one I purchased.

John H. Kerr, also purchased a copy of the *Republic*, containing the article, and left it in Mr. Moreland's office.

The Commonwealth rested their case.

THE DEFENSE.

Hon. P. C. Shannon opened for the defense. He stated that the defendant, in admitting that he had written the alleged libel, thereby culpation of Mr. Sawyer, having been sworn to tell the truth, twice or thrice stated that he had no malice. At the time of the publication complained of, it would be shown that both Mr. Riddle and Mr. Schoyer held, or had recently held, public positions, and hence were the proper subject of comment. As journalists, they were quasi public men. If there was any libel in the article in question, it was upon Mr. Riddle, not upon Mr. Schoyer. The fact would be shown that Mr. Sawyer, the editor and proprietor of the *Republic*, had been sentenced upon an indictment charging him with a libel of and concerning Messrs. Riddle and Schoyer, contained in the self-same article, for the writing and publishing of which Mr. Kennedy was subsequently indicted and now on trial at the instance of one of the parties complainant against Mr. Sawyer. If the truth would be allowed to be given in evidence, said Mr. Shannon, facts would be shown sustantiating the charges made.

Thomas Cochrane, sworn—Mr. Schoyer was one of the proprietors of the GAZETTE from 1861 to 1864, when the establishment was sold to a corporation.

Ques.—How was the corporation formed? Objected to.

Mr. Swartzwelder proposed to show such facts and circumstances in connection with the management of the "GAZETTE Association" as would repel the presumption of malice on the part of defendant in writing the article in question. He had supposed that Mr. Schoyer, or the counsel representing him, would not object to such a proposition, since it was charged that the assertions that he, with Mr. Riddle, had "got up a kind of gift concert lottery arrangement," by which they "diddled those who were associated with them out of fifty or sixty thousand dollars," and "bankrupted the GAZETTE concern" so "that it went begging for a purchaser," were untrue in point of fact, and which were the very ground-work of the alleged libel. On the contrary, he supposed Mr. Schoyer would have courted the investigation, in order that he might wipe out the calumny upon his character. If the defendant had heard assertions made that the statements he had been "diddled" as stated, and believed them to be true, he had a right to make the publication, and hence sought to robut the presumption of malice. Mr. Swartzwelder made a brief and able argument upon the question, and in conclusion expressed the hope that the Court would not give its decision without due consideration, for which there was opportunity, by the hour of adjournment having arrived.

Counsel for the prosecution, while clearly of the opinion that the evidence proposed to be offered was improper, insisted that if Mr. Kennedy, the defendant, would state in writing, over his own signature, that the statements in the printed article were true, they would not object to the introduction of the evidence, "if it tends to the truth in evidence," to which the defense assented.

Court adjourned till nine o'clock Thursday morning.

Common Pleas.

Before Hon. Jas. Pershing.

Thos. Kerr vs. Elizabeth McCormick, Sarah Ann Stewart, Robt. Kerr, Joseph Kerr, Thos. Kerr, Julia Ann Kerr, Sarah Ann, Emma Kerr, children and heirs-at-law of Joseph Kerr, and Jacob Yonge, tenant in possession. Action in ejectment for one-fourth acres of land in Baldwin township. Verdict for defendants.

A Dilworth vs. Worp, M'Cinch & Co. Taken up just before adjournment.

District Court.

Before Hon. Moses Hampton.

Foster & Co. vs. Peter Coleman. Action to recover the amount of a promissory note given by Coleman & Co. to Lloyd & Black, which was lifted by plaintiffs. On trial at adjournment.

Goldsboro' Prize Fight.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: The notice we recently published, announcing a prize fight to take place to-day at Marysville, caused the roughs to change their base, and the fight took place to-day at or near Goldsboro', York county. The combatants were Sam Collier, of Baltimore, and McLeod, of New York. Collier, accompanied by several persons, arrived in Goldsboro' on Sunday night. Last night the train from Harrisburg brought about a hundred rowdies to the same place. No less than seven robberies were committed on the train, and the "fingers" were busy to the tooth, and the lives of the men in charge of the train were endangered. McLeod came from New York yesterday, and was accompanied by a large number of the officerings of that city. No less than thirteen robberies are reported to have been committed in the cars between Harrisburg and Harrisburg. The fight took place in an open field about mile above Goldsboro'. Forty-seven rounds were fought in fifty-eight minutes. Collier knocked down the Lead three times and was declared the victor.

Division No. 42.

Pittsburgh Division, No. 42, of the Sons of Temperance, is flourishing and increasing in the most encouraging manner. So largely has the list of membership increased that the hall hitherto occupied by the Division, at the corner of Grant street and Diamond alley, became entirely too small for the accommodation of the meetings.

Mozart Hall, on Seventh near Grant street, has now been secured by the members as a regular meeting place. The first meeting of the Division in the new hall was held last Thursday evening, at which time a very large attendance of the members of the Division was observed, and a number of candidates were initiated. It is designed to throughly equip and furnish Mozart Hall, at an early day, as a permanent meeting place for the order in Pittsburgh.

The second meeting will be held in the new hall this evening, and should be fully attended.

Snowballing Again.

Yesterday afternoon officer Joseph Cupples observed a drunken man named Philip Seaton engaged with a party of boys in snowballing people on Penn street, in the Fifth ward. He ordered the man away, but he refused to go. He was informed what the consequences would be unless he promptly tore himself away from the scene of the enchanting sport. He could not do so, and he was accordingly taken to the station house. Yesterday morning he was fined three dollars and costs, and committed to act in a still more disorderly manner. Thereupon the officer arrested him and started with him for the lock-up. The prisoner came very quietly until they had reached the junction of Smithfield and Liberty streets, when he commenced to fight desperately. He continued his demonstrations for some time, but was at length brought safely to the lock-up, where he now remains.

Wife Desertion.—Honora Dillon appeared before the Mayor a day or two since and made information charging her husband, Michael Dillon, with desertion. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer A. J. Bloom, who yesterday proceeded to Mansfield station on the Steubenville Railroad, after the accused. He captured him and brought him to the Mayor's office, making the return trip on foot. A hearing was had and the prisoner held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars to answer at Court.

Stolen.—A one horse sleigh, belonging to a Countryman who was stopping at the corner of Forty and Fourth streets, at the house called the "Farmers' Inn," was left standing in front of the bar belonging to that house, on Tuesday night, and was stolen by some person or persons not having the fear of the law in full view. The stolen vehicle had a red body and black buggy shafts.

Robbery.—Some unknown thieves broke into the store room of Mr. James H. Aiken, Fifth street, eight before last, and robbed it of a small lot of goods. The thieves are suspected and will probably be arrested today.

—The proffered mediation of England and France in the Paraguayan War having been rejected, the United States has instructed its Ministers in the portion of South America where the war is waging to try to mediate between the belligerents. Brazil seems to be the obstacle to peace. She is making enormous exertions to raise new armies and carry on the war, and has thus far listened to no proposals for mediation or truce, no matter from what source they have come.

—Fernando Wood was in Savannah on Thursday, and had a banquet given him by the citizens.

—A newspaper publisher in Oil City calls one of its contemporaries "the skunk of Titusville."

—A number of milkmen in Elizabeth, N. J., have refused to serve their customers on undays.

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as reported by Robinson, McClean & Co., were as follows: Gold, 136⅝@136¾; Eighty-one bonds, 109; Five Twenties, old 107⅞; Five Twenties, '65, 105¾; Five Twenties, new, 105¼; Seven Thirties, 103½; Michigan Southern R. R., 80⅝; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 102½; Erie, Railroad, 65⅞; Western Union Telegram Co., 42⅝; Chicago & Rock Island, 102½; Chicago and North Western R. R., 42⅞; (to preferred, 81.

The failure of Lyday & Chorpening, oil dealers and speculators, occasioned considerable talk in financial circles to-day though, to many, the affair did not cause much surprise. A telegram from Springfield, Ohio, the home of Mr. Chorpening, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, reports the liabilities of the firm at $300,000, $100,000 of which are assigned to Pittsburgh. The immediate cause of the failure may be attributed to unfortunate speculations in oil and oil stocks, both of which depreciated in value most disastrously.

—The amount of legal tender notes outstanding on the 1st inst. was a little over five hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, or one hundred and thirty seven millions less than the original issue. The Secretary of the Treasury has the right to continue this reduction at a rate not exceeding four millions per month, if convenient or advisable; but this is his extreme authority, and even this is placed in his discretion. It is now believed that he has recently made up his mind that any fixed period for a return to specie payments—in favor or which, by the way, there is less of popular sentiment throughout the country—is impracticable until all the Southern States are brought into full political line.

—The House refused to suspend its rules in order to entertain Mr. Wilson's financial resolution which proposed the immediate fulfilment of the currency than $1,000,000 per month, and favors the issue of legal tender notes without interest in lieu of an amount of compound interest notes falling due within the year, and in excess of the four millions authorized to be withdrawn.

—Two Spanish men-of-war, of a fleet of 15 of the soundest and most wealthy insurance companies in the country, for the purpose of showing how unprofitable the insurance business has been of late. In this list representing $13,000,000 of capital, only three have their capital unimpaired by losses, and one of the three is a mutual insurance business has been of late. In this list representing $13,000,000 of capital, only three have their capital unimpaired by losses, and one of the three is a mutual insurance business has been of late. In this list representing $13,000,000 of capital, only three have their capital unimpaired by losses, and one of the three is a mutual insurance business has been of late. In this list representing $13,000,000 of capital, only three have their capital unimpaired by

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Cotton more active and a shade firmer; sales of 2,000 bales, at 34½@35c for Middling Uplands, closing firm at the latter price. Flour—Receipts, 4,123 barrels; market dull and drooping; sales of 4,100 barrels, at $9,40@10,00 for Superfine White; $11,00@12,40 for Choice; $10,00@11,90 for common to medium Extra Western; $12@13,75 choice; $11,50@22,50 for common to good Extra R. H. O. and $18,00@24,15 for Trade Brands, the market closing dull and heavy. Whisky nominal. Wheat dull, and favors the buyers; sales of 7,500 bush. of No. 3 Milwaukee, at $2,15, and 7,000 bush. of smutty Western in store, closing at $1,10. Oats—Receipts, 6,000 bush.; market dull and drooping; sales of 15,000 bush., at 62@63c for Chicago and Milwaukee. Coal dull and nominally at $8,00. Wool firm; sales of 2,500 pounds, at 44@62c for Domestic fleece. Hops firm and in good demand. Petroleum firmer; sales of 3,000 barrels, at 30c for Crude, 50½c for Refined in bond. Rice firm. Coffee steady. Sugar quiet, sales 200 hhds., at 10¾@11c for Cuba, and 11¾c for Porto Rico; 483 boxes, at 12¾c for Muscovado. Pork firmer with a fair demand; sales of 4,200 bbls. at $19,25@19,37 for Old Mess, closing at $19,35 for Western; $18,50@19 for Prime; also, 3,500 New Mess at $19@20, and 500 Prime Mess, for January, February and March. Beef unchanged. Lard firm; sales of 400 barrels. Beef in good demand with sales of 470 tierces at $28,50@29 for prime mess; $32@34 for India; mess beef hams steady. Bacon steady; sales of 50 boxes at 10@10½c for Cumberland cut, 10½@11c for Short Ribbed; 11¼@11½c for Short Clear; also, 300 boxes Cumberland cut, seller's option, for March, at 9½c; 200 boxes Short Ribbed, seller to deliver, at 10½c. Cut meats steady, with sales of 700 packages at 8¾@9c for Shoulders, and 10@12c for Hams. Dressed Hogs steady at 8¾@8½c for Western. Lard firm and in good demand, with sales of 1,050 barrels at 12¾@12c for Old, and 12⅝@13¼c for New; also 1,000 barrels, seller's and buyer's option, at 12¾@12½c. Butter firm at 15@35c for Ohio. Cheese steady.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 16.—The Dry Goods market, no whole sale sales reported, though there is a fair inquiry for season able staples and domestic cotton goods fairly showing but little change. Prints fairly active. Around light sales reduced 1c. and selling at Isc. Wamsutta, Ic. Merrimack, 18½c. Heavy Brown sheetings, with good receipts, at 22c. The fast standards, Atlantic A, brings 22½; other style 19½@22c. Bleached muslins steady. New York Mills, 37½; Wamsutta 33½. Wide sheetings little lower. Delaines, Lonsdale, 32½; Pacific, 32½@33c. Domestic woolens dull and depressed, at 75@102½c for light and heavy. Foreign goods nominal.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—Cotton firm; sales of 1,000 bales; receipts, 2,000; middling, 32½; receipts, 3,350 bales; exports, 6,000 bales. Sugar firm; fair, 9½@9¾; Molasses quiet; common, 60; prime to choice, 65@70c. Flour firm; superfine, $9,00; extra, $11,75@12,00. Corn firm; sales at $1,05@1,08; receipts, 40,750. Hay quiet at $22,00@23,00. Pork in good demand; sales at $22,50. Bacon, Sides, offering. Lard dull at 12¼@13½c. Tobacco lower; medium, $7,00@9,00; fair, $9,00@11,00; fine, $12@14,00. Coffee firm; fair, 14½c. Freights unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—Tobacco, unchanged. Cotton, nominal. Flour dull and lower. Wheat, firm and good demand for prime to choice fall. Corn, firm at 79@82c. Oats, firmer at 62@66c. Pork at $19,50@20,50. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8c; Clear Ribs at 12c for choice three. Whiskey, firmer at $2,00@2,05. Receipts of Flour and Wheat all receipts. Hogs vicker at 6¾@7¾c. Sheep, higher packed to $4,00@4,50.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat, nothing doing. Corn, in demand and the market closes firmer; sales of 10,000 bushels, at 81c. Oats, dull and lower; sales of 2,000 bushels, at 45c. Rye, quiet. Pork firmer with a fair demand; sales of 1,000 barrels, at $19,75. Lard, dull at 12½@13c. Bulk Meats firm. Lard tcbcd 12½c. Bacon firm. Green Meats in demand; holders ask 12c advance. Whisky dull.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16—Sales of 50 hhds tobacco, at $5,80@12,25, the latter Trigg county. Superfine Flour, $12,00. Prime to choice western White $2,35. Corn—shelled, in bulk, 66c; sacks, 70c. Wool firm; sales of 2,500 pounds, at 35@50. Bulk Meats, 12c; Clear sides, 13c; Hams, 14c. Lard, 14c. Whisky, $2,05. Green Orleans Sugar, 12c. Plantation Molasses, 80c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 16.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat—no sales. Corn—10,000 bushels, chiefly Pennsylvania, sold prior to the market favored buyers 82@c; white and yellow Maryland, 84@85c; white and yellow prime Pennsylvania, $1,02@1,03. Oats, 66c for white. Whisky nominal. Coffee firm, with a good demand.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—Flour; the demand is moderate and the market steady. No. 1 spring, at $11. Wheat; nothing doing. Corn in demand; sales of 40,000 bushels, at 85c, unchanged. Rye nominal, at $1. Provisions dull and nominally unchanged. Hogs quiet; sales at $7,50@7,80. Whisky firm, at $2,20.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—Flour dull and drooping. Whisky dull; nothing doing. Hogs firmer and higher; at $7,25@7,40 for receipts, 3,000. Mess Pork firm at $20,00@20,50. Bulk Meats firm. Lard held at 12½. Bacon firm. Green Meats in demand; holders ask 12c advance. Cheese firm.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—Flour dull, with sales of 500 barrels Pennsylvania at steady prices, $8@8,15; common is not wanted. Rye, $1,37@1,40. Corn steady at 90@92c. Corn dull; White, $1,30; southern, $1,25. Lard firm at 12½@13c. Whisky dull.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady, at $2,16 for No. 1, $1,90@1,93 for No. 2. Corn weak, at 76c. Oats dull and lower, at 46c for No. 2. Provisions dull and lower. Pork, $18,25. Dressed Hogs firmer, at $7@7,10.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD—Per express—1 package dry goods, 4 sacks oats, 3 do do, Jas Wood & Son; 1 do do, Jas Dunlap; 1 do do, Potter and Porterfield; 10 bbls hominy, Sugaryer & voskamp; 10 do do, A H Smith & co; 6 dozen brooms, J Conway; 20 dozen do, Jacks and Lyon; 6 bbls butter, I H Voigt & co; 10 bales broom corn, Jas Dunlap; 1 package dry goods, Richards; 10 kegs butter, Schnacklett & co; 1 package dry goods, Jas Dunlap; 1 package leather, Jas Dunlap; 1 package dry goods, J R McMillan; 2 cars hogs, Chas Dilworth; 1 do do, Jas Wood & Son; 1 do do, Thomas; 4 bales brown corn, J Oglee; 100 bbls potatoes, Wm Phillips; 1 package dry goods, M McCullough jr & co; 27 bales wool, Lewis Wolf; 1 package dry goods, Jas Dunlap; 1 package dry goods, Jas Dunlap; 1 package dry goods, Jas Dunlap