



### The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1858.

#### Littell's Living Age.

This valuable publication—a cyclopaedia almost of the periodical literature of the day—has increased the size of its weekly issue from sixty-four to eighty pages of matter, improved also in the quality of the printing as well as the quantity; thus giving within the year four thousand pages of interesting and instructive reading for \$6.

Littell, Son & Co., Boston, or Stanford & Delisser, New York, are the proper persons of whom to order the work.

We have been informed by a number of persons who attended the Ball last evening, at the Delaware House, near the Depot, kept by JAMES POSTENS, that they were all exceedingly well pleased with the whole arrangement. Accommodation of every description was as good and convenient as could have been desired; and the table and bar were richly furnished with all that was necessary to please. The music by Mr. WOODWARD, was extremely gratifying; and on leaving all seemed to be well pleased with the house and with themselves.

Mr. POSTENS keeps an excellent house, and we are pleased to see him so liberally patronized.

#### Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Legislature was fixed upon Wednesday, the 22nd inst., as the period for terminating the present session. The House is ready for an adjournment, but the Senate has a number of important bills before it not yet disposed of; among which is the bill for the sale of the public works, the liquor bill, &c. The general appropriation bill will have to go to a committee of conference, the House not concurring in the Senate amendments. The appropriation of \$50,000 for the Delaware Division was carried in the Senate, after some opposition, by a vote of 15 to 11. The provision increasing the pay of members of the Legislature from \$500 to \$700 per session was also strongly opposed in the Senate, stricken out, but eventually re-introduced; and we can now regard \$700 as a fixed compensation—until a Locofoco Legislature sees proper to vote \$200 more in their pockets. So much for Locofoco economy.

#### Death of Mr. Benton.

The death of the Hon. Thomas Hart Benton, occurred in Washington, as is well known, on Saturday morning, after a painful illness. Mr. B. was a remarkable man, and has for forty years held a prominent place among the great men of the nation.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune states that the supposed time of Mr. Benton's death was 7.35, on Saturday morning, though he died so gently that it may have been a few minutes earlier. On Friday evening, when Mr. Appleton, his publisher, called, he was too exhausted to converse, and merely signified "to-morrow." At times through the night he was seized with spasmodic pains of great violence, otherwise he rested gently. His last connected words were about two, on Saturday morning, when Jacob, his son-in-law, who was sitting up, asked how he felt, to which he faintly whispered, "comfortable and content."

About four o'clock, Mr. Jones, another son-in-law, relieved Jacob, and in an hour afterwards his children and family were at the bedside till the final summons. A few minutes before his death the nurse applied ice to his lips, which were consciously moved for the acceptable refreshment. His sustenance for three weeks before his death was hardly sufficient for an infant, and it may be that his life was prolonged by the effort of the will only. His constitution was sound in every respect, and the disease which precipitated his death was strictly local, being cancer of the rectum.

Col. Benton's funeral services were performed on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. B. Floyd, Sam Houston, Gen. Jessup, William H. Appleton, John C. Rives, James B. Clay, W. W. Sontag, and Jacob Hall, of Missouri. The body was immediately conveyed to St. Louis, accompanied by his sons-in-law, Messrs. Jacob and Jones.—The youngest grandchild, son of Mr. Jones, died on Sunday morning. Thence and childhood go the long journey together.

Congress adjourned out of respect for the occasion. Mr. Buchanan called on Saturday evening, to pay a visit of condolence to the family, having had a brief and gratifying interview with Col. Benton, on Friday afternoon, in which the latter assured the President that he died at peace with all the world. Col. Benton's will was opened on Sunday to ascertain if any wishes had been expressed by him regarding his funeral. None were found. It was drawn in September, just before the surgical operation which involved the hazard of death was performed. His residence is bequeathed to Mrs. Jones, and his library to Carey Jones as literary legate. The residue of the estate to be distributed among their

children. The executors are Messrs. William Carey Jones, John C. Fremont, and Richard Taylor Jacob, sons-in-law, Montgomery Blair and Phillips Lee, brother-in-law of Mr. Blair, as friends.

#### Indicted.

The Grand Inquest of Philadelphia, has found a true bill against Thomas Allibone, late President of the Pennsylvania Bank, for a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of that institution. Mr. Newhall, who, it is alleged, was connected with Allibone in a transaction amounting to two hundred and forty thousand dollars, has also been arrested and held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars. Allibone has given bail in a like sum for his appearance to answer the charge against him.

#### From the Utah Army—Kansas—New Mexico.

St. Louis, Tuesday, April 13, 1858.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the Republican says that Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell have received orders to start 110 trains and 25 wagons for Utah. These trains take upward of 3,000 teamsters and 11,000 mules.

A company of sappers and miners from West Point had reached Fort Leavenworth.

The entire force at Fort Leavenworth on the 9th inst. consisted of twelve companies of Artillery, three of Infantry and two of Dragoons. Horses and mules were arriving rapidly; 200 teams were reported as ready for service.

Hoffman's command had passed Fort Kearney and was rapidly pushing onward.

A movement of the troops to occupy a post in the new district of Platte to guard the route would take place in a few days.

The same correspondent says that a letter was in circulation for signatures asking that Gen. Calhoun should be insured against personal violence, in case he should return to re-open the Surgeon-General's office. Mayor Adams was among the signers of the letter.

The State Central committee issued a call for a Delegate Convention to nominate officers under the Leavenworth Constitution. It will be held at Topeka, on the 25th inst., and the sense of the people taken as to who shall be the United States Senators. The Convention is to consist of 100 delegates, apportioned among the counties on a basis of 21,000 votes to the State.

The Santa Fe mail has arrived, with dates to the 13th ult.

Richard H. Tompkins has been appointed Attorney General, vice Theodore Wheat, resigned.

The District Court, Judge Benedict presiding, commenced its Spring session at Santa Fe on the 8th ultimo.

The Utah and Navajo Indians had failed to conclude a treaty of peace. The Utahs, assisted by the Arapahoes, intended to attack the Navajos at the next moon.

The details of the murders and outrages committed in Donna Anna County are given.

The letting of the contracts to supply the subsistence department of the army took place on the 4th inst.

#### Two Weeks Later from California.

Arrival of the Steamer Empire City, at New Orleans—Treaty of the United States Ratified at Bogota—The Star of the South en route for this Port with \$1,325,000.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The steamer Empire City, from New York 2nd, via Havana the 8th inst., has arrived at this port.

She connected at Havana with the steamship Granada, from A-pinwall, and brings the California mail of the 20th March.

The steamship Star of the West, was to leave A-pinwall, on the 4th inst., with the mails for New York, and \$1,325,000 in treasure.

The advices by this arrival are not generally important.

#### THE ISTHMUS.

From the Isthmus news had reached Panama, that the treaty between the United States and New Granada, had been ratified at Bogota.

#### OREGON.

From Oregon information has reached San Francisco that Lieut. Allen, who was reported to have perished in the snow, had arrived at Portland, with only one attendant, all the rest of his party having abandoned him.

#### United States Railroads.

The average cost of all the railroads in the country, in bonds and stocks, has been about forty thousand dollars per mile, making the aggregate cost of the enormous total of \$1,040,000,000. Of this cost about \$500,000,000 is represented by subscribed stock, and on this amount the whole profit or dividend paid to the stockholders during the past year has not exceeded \$10,000,000, or an average of 2 per cent. on the amount of their investment! The Hartford Times further says that the interest on over \$145,000,000 of railroad bonds has also not been paid during the past year, and on a considerable portion of this amount no more interest will ever be paid. This is the present position of the railroad interest in this country, in the aggregate, as a profit-paying investment to its stockholders.

A suit for divorce is pending in Rochester, New York, which originated in a dispute between Mr. B. and his wife as to whether they should have beef-steak broiled or some oysters fried for breakfast—the lady, whose tastes are excellent, contending for the latter.

Counterfeit five dollar gold pieces are in circulation. They are well executed and cannot well be detected, except by weighing. We get to see so few five dollar pieces, now-a-days, that we are not alarmed at being cheated.

#### Mysterious Death of a Young Girl.—Her Father and Stepmother accused of Murder.

For some days past the country round about has been agitated by rumors concerning the death of a girl in Lehigh township, Pike County, Penn., under circumstances inducing suspicion that she was the victim of one of those fearful domestic tragedies, the occasional occurrence of which shocks the public mind and fills a dark page in the history of crimes.—We have taken some pains to ascertain the facts of this case, which are believed to be substantially as follows:

Mary Ellen Lord, a girl fifteen years of age, had been employed some years in the family of Nicholas Dupue, a respectable farmer of Lehigh, until last Fall when she returned home to her father's. Soon after, her father, Edmund Lord, commenced a prosecution against Dupue for an alleged rape perpetrated upon the girl while in his service, in consequence of which she had become *enclave*. The prosecution is still pending in the Pike County Courts. At the February term it was put over until next session, on testimony brought forward by Lord and his wife—stepmother of the girl—showing that her situation was too delicate and critical to admit of her appearance as a witness.

On Monday, March 22d, Mary Ellen Lord died. This event occurring very suddenly, none of the neighbors aware of her illness and no physician having been called, with other strange and unusual circumstances; and occurring too, at a about the time which her parents had fixed as the probable period of her confinement, excited suspicion that the girl had been foully dealt with. At the instance of the neighbors a Coroner and Jury were called and a legal investigation gone into (before the burial of the body) as to the cause of her death. After enquiry the jury found a verdict that she came to her death from violence at the hands of her father, Edmund Lord, and his wife, and these parties were arrested and lodged in jail at Milford, where they are now confined. Two or three days after, at the instance of some who were not satisfied with the result of the investigation, another Coroner's Jury was summoned, the body dis-interred, and the case again investigated. The second Jury did not agree upon a verdict.

The post mortem examination of the body revealed one fact of grave importance in the case which weighs heavily in the public mind against the accused.—The four physicians who conducted the examination, united in testifying that there was no appearance of pregnancy, but on the contrary it was evident that such could never have been her condition. There are a thousand-and-one rumors afloat as to the appearance of the body and circumstances attending her death, which it is not worth while to repeat. We have stated the main facts, and await the trial of the accused for further developments. *Port Jervis Union.*

#### Array of Anti-Loocompton Orators.

The Chicago Times says (whether as on dit or on positive information, is not given) that the following distinguished gentlemen will be engaged during the present year in stamping the State of Illinois, in opposition to the Administration party:—Gov. Wise, of Va.; Gov. Walker, Hon. F. P. Stanton, J. J. Crittenden, Gov. Packer, Pa.; Col. Forney, Hon. H. B. Payne, of Ohio; Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio; Hon. R. M. Samuel, of Iowa; Hon. E. G. Ryan and James B. Cross, of Wis.; Henry Wilson, of Mass.; Gov. Seward, and Preston King, of N. Y.; Simon Cameron, of Pa.; Gov. Bingham, of Michigan; Gov. Chase and J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, and many others.

#### Two Men Drowned.

We learn from the *Tri States Union* that on Thursday last, Jacob Rowe, of the Delaware Water-Gap, was descending the Delaware river in a small skiff, rudely made by himself of hemlock boards. Not far above the mouth of Mongaup he took into the boat, with himself, two young men named Benjamin and Abram Owen, of Never-link, Sullivan county, who were on their way to Port-Jervis.—On entering the rapids near the mouth of the Mongaup, the boat was swamped.—Rowe sprang out and succeeded in reaching the shore. The Owens could not swim, went down with the boat and were drowned. The bodies were not recovered until Sunday morning. A Coroner's Inquest was held by L. P. Hough, esq., and the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Since the enterprise of C. E. Todd & Co. in Broome st., N. Y., was broken up, over 9,000 letters, addressed to the proprietors, have been taken from the P. Office. These letters contained over \$8,000. The money has all been sent back to the writers with the following note from the Mayor:—"Inclosed you will find the sum remitted by you to C. E. Todd & Co., who have been arrested in this City. Be on your guard against all gift enterprises, lotteries, and all other bogus schemes, as they are intended to defraud only the unwary."

It is said that ten companies of 100 men each, have been raised in Philadelphia for the Utah war.

#### Dwindling Down.

The McDonough estate, left by the New Orleans millionaire, is to be divided between the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans, has at length been declared ready for settlement, after the most tedious and costly litigation. The committee on the part of the two cities, have submitted a report thereupon, together with an ordinance providing for the future management of the estate. The reports sets forth that the last appraisal of the property shows a total valuation of \$1,465,800, against which there are claims to the amount of about \$100,000, which will make the shares of the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans each about the sum of \$675,000.

#### HANGMAN'S DAY IN LANCASTER.

Execution of Anderson and Richards.

LANCASTER, April 9.—This is the day appointed by the Governor for carrying into effect the sentence of the Court upon Alexander Anderson and Henry Richards, the two negroes—convicted of the murder of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Keam two respectable elderly ladies of Manheim township, about five miles from this city. The murder was committed on Tuesday morning, December 16th, at the house of Mr. Conrad Garber, while he was out attending to business. Mrs. Keam was a relative by marriage of Mrs. Garber, and had called in to see her.—While she was there, the murderers came in, on pretext of obtaining a job as chimney sweeps, and finding the women defenceless, they stabbed them, leaving them dead on the floor, and then stole such money as they could lay their hands on and fled.

As soon as the crime was discovered, the population was aroused and pursuit made of the supposed murderers, who had been seen lurking about the neighborhood. They were arrested the same evening, and were tried and convicted at the last term of the Court. Since their conviction, they have made full confession of their guilt, and acknowledged the justice of their conviction and punishment.

The execution, of course, had to take place in the yard of the prison, before a limited number of spectators. The gallows was erected yesterday. It consisted of four upright timbers, sixteen feet high, connected at the top by four cross-ties, across two of which the beam rested, to which the ropes were attached. The platform was made to drop entirely to the ground, by the turn of a lever.—Tan was spread on the ground, to prevent any noise from the falling of the platform.

The prisoners have for some time expressed great contrition, Anderson particularly being very penitent, and expressing perfect confidence in religion, reading his Bible often, and declaring that he would die happy. Richards has been less composed in manner, and less consistent in his conversation. Anderson has made a full and lengthy confession, which will be published. Richards has confessed his guilt verbally to the ministers attending him, but it only confirms the statements of Anderson. Anderson's confession makes a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, and is a strange narrative.—It declares that they murdered the woman for 12½ cents, which they wanted to get a pint of whiskey, and that both of them were drunk when the crime was committed.

There was great anxiety to witness the execution, and many people from the country came into town for the purpose, a large proportion of them being from Manheim and its neighborhood. Attempts were made to see from platforms outside of the walls, but they were not successful.

The Sheriff was very strict and in spite of the thousands of applications for admission, only about one hundred persons were permitted to enter the prison yard.

The prisoners passed the night composedly. The morning was spent in religious exercises and in conversation with the ministers and others admitted to see them. The writ required that they should be hung between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

About ten o'clock the wife and children of Anderson were admitted to see him, and the interview and parting was most affecting.

Soon after eleven o'clock, the procession moved from the interior of the prison, to the platform in the yard, and the prisoners walked firmly to the fatal spot and mounted the steps. Anderson made a prayer, fervently and calmly, in which he appealed for mercy for himself and Richards. Neither of them made speeches, however.

At twenty-five minutes before twelve o'clock, the ropes being adjusted around the necks of the criminals, and all others having left the platform, the lever was moved, and it fell leaving them hanging. Anderson died without a struggle, and Richards's struggles were not protracted.

After hanging for about half an hour, the bodies were taken down for interment.

Among the spectators admitted to the execution, was Hon. W. A. Crabb, late State Senator from Philadelphia.

#### Important decision in regard to Hotels.

We give the following abstract of a very able opinion of Judge Eggleston, of the Fifth District Court, delivered yesterday, in the case of Pope vs. Hall & Hildreth, of the St. Charles Hotel.

The plaintiff put up at the St. Charles hotel, in November, 1857. While there his room was entered at night, and his watch, valued a \$200, and gold coin to the amount of \$145, were stolen. The defendants pleaded, in bar to the suit, public notices posted by them in the rooms and conspicuous parts of the hotel, to the effect that they would not be responsible for money, watches, or other valuables, unless deposited with the clerk.

The Court held that the defendants were liable for any loss, unless occasioned by the force of arms; that their liability was fixed by law, and that they could not limit it by any public notices, defining their responsibility. They have no right to require a traveler to deposit his money, watch, etc., with their clerk. It is their duty to keep honest servants, and exert vigilance over all persons coming into the hotel as guests or otherwise.—Judgment is accordingly given for the plaintiff.—N. O. Crescent.

The Honorable Democrat says that Mr. John Warts, for twenty-seven years President of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, has resigned. Mr. J. T. Oliphant is his successor.

#### Desperate Fight with a Man who would not Pay His Taxes.

The York county papers give the particulars of a desperate encounter with a man named Daniel Strong, residing in Hellam township, who is a property holder, but has not paid his taxes for seven or eight years. Whenever a tax collector made his appearance, Strong would drive him from his premises, and no officer had yet succeeded in arresting him. On Wednesday of last week officer Waring proceeded to Strong's place to arrest him.

Meeting him near his house, he told him his errand, and at the same time attempted to reason with him, saying he had better go with him peacefully, and it would be best for all concerned. At this Strong sent to the house for a pistol, and then commenced swearing in the German language, and abusing the officer in a most shameful manner, thinking, no doubt, to intimidate him and drive him away. The officer again tried to persuade Strong to go with him near his house, but without avail. He then told him he would call on the following day, and then he would have to go. He then left Strong and returned to York.

The next day, according to promise, Mr. Waring, accompanied by officer Hibner, again paid Strong a visit, and found him and his son Jacob in the field close by their residence, making a fence, with two loaded guns between them. As soon as they observed the officers—which was not until they were but a few feet from them—they made for their guns, but before they could raise them from the ground the officers also took hold, and now a terrible melee ensued.—The elder Strong and Waring striving for the mastery of one gun, and Jacob Strong and Hibner striving for the other. In the scuffle which ensued, the gun which Jacob had hold of was broken to pieces, and rendered useless. Waring succeeded in wrenching the gun from the old man, fired it off and stood it aside. In the meantime, Mrs. Strong and her daughter Susanna, made their appearance on the field of action, and fought like tigers.—After one gun was broken and the other fired off, the two men endeavored to drive the officers away with stones, clubs, &c., but they "counted without their host," for this time they had men to deal with who would not be driven away. The officers, in self-defense, were compelled to knock them down. Hibner succeeded in getting his man down first, and commenced to tie him. The old man, by some means, managed to get away from Waring, seized a pickaxe and raised it to strike Hibner, when Waring again took hold of him, threw him down, and proceeded to tie him.

While they were being tied the women rushed to the rescue; the old woman took the gun, which had been left standing by the fence, and struck Waring with it (who caught it on his arm) and broke it to pieces.—The daughter struck Hibner with a stone on the back of the head, causing a painful wound. The parties finally submitted, and the old man, his son and daughter were brought to York and committed to prison.

#### Cars Lighted by Gas.

A locomotive and six cars go out nightly over the New Jersey railroad to Philadelphia, lighted by gas, and the difference between the gas-lighted and the candle-lighted gives to the former the appearance of an illuminated train shooting off through New Jersey on some gala occasion. The gas is forced by a pump at the depot, through small iron pipes into a strong wrought iron and brazed cylinder, which is fixed beneath each car and thence conveyed through a patent regulator to the interior. The supply in the cylinder is enough to feed two burners for fifteen hours, while the time of making the trip to Philadelphia is four hours. By the action of the regulator, the force on the burners is so equalized that the flame does not vary from the moment of lighting until all the gas is consumed. The cost of the gas consumed on a single trip is ten cents; of sperm candles, which they have heretofore used, the cost was fifty-two cents. The time for filling the six cars is less than two minutes.—N. Y. Times.

#### The Largest Diamond in the World.

The *Kohinoor*.—The Cincinnati Times of Saturday says:—We were waited upon yesterday by Mr. G. P. Matthews, of Virginia, who exhibited to our astonished vision what he claims to be a diamond of the first water. It is about an inch and a half in diameter, and nearly an inch in thickness. It is surpassingly brilliant, particularly when viewed by gas-light.—Its estimated value is two millions of dollars. Mr. Matthews says he has been offered for it twenty-four thousand pounds. It was found by the father of its present possessor in the gold mines in Buckingham county, Va., about seventy years since.

It has remained in the rough state ever since until a few weeks ago, when Mr. M., being satisfied by every test that it was in reality a diamond, took it to New York and had it dressed. This precious gem weighs 144 carats. The *Kohinoor* if we remember, weighs but 100 carats. There have been several diamonds found in the gold regions of Virginia. Last year one found in said locality was sold at Richmond for \$4500. Mr. M. is convinced that he is the proprietor of the largest diamond in the world, and we see no good reason to doubt it.

The deputy U. S. marshal for the Western District of this State and a Mr. Stump, of Virginia, visited Blairsville, Pa., on Thursday, for the purpose of securing a fugitive slave who had taken up his abode in that village. The man was found and taken into custody, but a large crowd collected around his captors and rescued the fugitive. He was hurried quickly to a place of concealment, and Stump and the deputy marshal were assailed by the crowd and driven out of the town. The name of the fugitive is Richard Newman, and he had been a resident of Blairsville for nearly six years.

#### A Cruise among the Cannibals.

A late number of the *Advertiser*, published at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, contains an account of a cruise made by the sailing packet Morning Star, among the Pacific Islands. It touched at several ports of Marquesas; thence to the Island of Fatuhiva, in one of the valleys of which a desperate battle had taken place, a short time before the vessel reached there, between two hostile tribes. The *Advertiser* says:

"One of these contests lasted nine days, at the close of which the bodies of the captured and dead were eaten. The cannibal custom prevails throughout this group. They do not have a great feast over these human bodies as is generally supposed to be the case; but the bodies are cut to pieces on the battle field, and each warrior takes his piece—an arm, a joint, a rib, according to his merit—raises it on his gun over his shoulder, and marches home. Here he calls his relations, and together they devour the flesh—some cooking it in slices like pork, but most eat it raw. The motive which induces them to eat the bodies of their enemies is revenge; they feel that their revenge is not satisfied until they have tasted of their blood and flesh. When their hatred, anger and revenge are at their highest point, and their enemy lies dead before them, then it culminates in the fiendish act of eating human flesh; and it may easily be imagined that the quivering heart cringes and grates between their teeth is the sweetest morsel that a heathen warrior can taste. The cannibalism is confined mostly to the older natives. The younger people appear to be ashamed of the practice, and it is probable that before many years it will be extinct among the Marquesas."

The execution of Pieri and Orini, Italians, convicted of being engaged in the attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon, took place in Paris on the 13th ult. They were guillotined at seven o'clock in the morning, and early as was the hour, between fifty and sixty thousand people—men, women, and children, crowded to witness the execution, and about ten thousand soldiers were present to preserve order.

A child was lately born in Bradford, England, with only one arm. Where the right shoulder ought to have been is simply a hand, which is perfect, and of which the child can move the fingers in the usual way.

Don't carry your handkerchief in your breast pocket. If you do, you take a wiper to your bosom.

#### New York Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1858.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for Western Canal Flour is less active, and the market is lower and irregular. The unpleasant weather added to the heaviness and inactivity. The better grades are off red more freely and at lower rates; the sales are 8,000 bbls., at \$4 05; \$4 21 for common to good State; \$4 25; \$4 45 for extra do.; \$4 10; \$4 40 for superfine Indiana and Michigan; \$4 25; \$4 75 for extra do.; \$4 50; \$4 80 for common to good extra round hoop Ohio—the inside rate freely offered at the close; without finding sellers; \$4 80; \$5 for good to choice do.; and \$5 10; \$5 50 for extra Genesee. Canadian Flour is unsettled, the arrivals are fair; sales of 450 bbls., at \$4 30; \$5 50 for extra. Southern Flour is freely offered and is lower and heavy, particularly the low grades; these are difficult to move and are nominal at the close sales of 800 bbls., at \$4 40; \$4 80 for mixe 1 to good brands Baltimore, and \$4 50; \$5 25 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair request and is firm; sales of 150 bbls., at \$3 63 75. Corn Meal is firm; sales of 376 bbls., at \$3 25 for Jersey, and \$3 85 for Brandywine and 100 puncheons do. at \$1 75.

GRAIN.—There is a moderate inquiry for Wheat, and the medium qualities are dull and lower; the arrivals are fair, and we notice some inquiry for Spring for export; the sales are 2,000 bush. prime Red Virginia at \$1 18; 6,000 bush. damaged do. at \$7 42; 5,000 bush. Chicago Spring at \$1; 480 bush. White Kentucky (musty) at \$1 05; 500 bush. White Illinois at \$1 25 at the Railroad depot. Rye is more plenty and is heavy; sales of 2,700 bush. at 69c. for Jersey and 69c. for Northern about. Barley is quiet and is plenty; sales are small at 64a73c. Barley Malts are dull and nominal at 80a85c. Oats are firmer and in firm request; sales of Virginia at 37a42c.; Jersey at 41a44c.; State at 46a 48c., and Western at 45a49c. Corn is letter and in good demand for the trade and for shipment; the supply is fair; sales of 65,000 bush. at 71a72c. for Southern Mixed or Straw Colored; 73a74c. for do. Yellow, and 73a74c. for do. White including 20,000 bush of the latter at 73a 74c.

PROVISIONS.—The inquiry for Pork is less active, and the market is irregular; Mess is well sustained; Prime is heavy; sales of 860 bbls. at \$17 50; \$17 55 for Mess; \$17 00 for Thin Mess; \$18 50; \$19 60 for Clear; \$16a16 25 for Prime Mess; \$14 30; \$14 35 for Prime. Beef is rather lower; common qualities are offered more freely; sales of 680 bbls. at \$7 25; \$8 10 for Country Prime; \$9 50; \$11 for do. Mess; \$12a13 50 for Repacked Western Mess, and \$14a14 50 for Extra do. Prime Mess is quite heavy. We hear of 2 25 tes. and 150 boxes. Indian Mess going forward from first hands. Prices are nominal. Beef Hams are heavy; sales of 60 bbls. Fair Western at \$16 50. Bacon is quiet; sales of 64 boxes Cumberland Cut at 8c. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy; sales of 280 bbls. and tes. at 6a6c. for Shoulders, and 9a9c. for Hams; and Extra do. 10c. Lard is less buoyant, and rot so active; the arrivals are large; sales of 400 bbls. and tes. at 10a10c. and kegs at 12c. Butter is plenty and is heavy at 12a16c. for Ohio (old), and 15a19c. for do. State, and 22a 25c. for new do. Cheese is in active demand at 7a9c.