POLITICAL INDICATIONS.

On Monday and Tuesday nights, Aug. 29 and 30, the calcium lights of rhetorical passion, and that fury which had men get from contact with the mobs of cities, wore cast fully and brightly on the Chicago platform. They lighted it up so as to make it, for the first time, really visible. The honest ink of the printing art did not bring the real character nor discover the full purposes of the men who conspired to ruin their country and destroy the nation through the machinery of a Presidential election.

Repressed in the Convention by hands as forced as cunning, the orators of Disunion found vent in the streets. To you all, who have any nervous remembrance of the great riot which for a day paralyzed this city with horrors and the apprehension of a deluge of destruction, we point with the earnestness which the solemn spectacle at Chicago on Monday and Tuesday nights kindles. We beg your attention to it. Read by the light of the Rebellion speeches made there, *twenty in number*, as we find them in the broad side of a Western paper, and realize a social and national peril lying right under your feet, thinly covered over from ordinary observation with lies and concealments. Bear in mind that we are not straining in complaint, nor attempting to put an exaggerated value upon two or three casual utterances of treason and fury hotly spoken in the excitements that follow the labors of a popular Convention struggling against adversaries in power. We would waste no criticism on a single brute, in his representation of a brutal constituency, who gave accidental variety to the proceedings of a deliberative and electoral body, not to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, by advice to "put Lincoln out of power by the ballot, if they could not by the ballot;" by adjurations to the mob to "wash the glorious old banner of blood;" to "shoot down" the officers engaged in conducting the draft; to "cut the damned throats of Lincoln's bloody satraps;" to "die as becomes men, unfrightened by the bayonets or the greenbacks of this Heaven-cursed Administration."

The speeches of all twenty of these McClellan orators harmonized in their temper, and concurred in purpose and desire. Through all resistance to law, an intention to upset the Government by revolutionary violence, a determination to restore the Democratic Party to power by force, and to transfer the war, if necessary, from the States in rebellion, where the Administration has confined it, to the loyal States, run like a vein of conspiracy. Read these samples of Chicago Platform oratory.

"Hon." Mr. Reed of Indiana said:

"He advised open and above-board resistance to the draft. If Lincoln and his satraps attempted to enforce it blood would flow in our streets, and it would be right it should flow. Lincoln was already damned to all eternity, and he did not know if even this iniquitous measure would materially affect the estimation in which the people held him. He had taken considerable pains to inform himself of the opinion of the people in relation to this draft, and he found it altogether condemned. There was but one opinion in this matter, and that was, if the draft was not enforced, there would be peace. Mr. Lincoln had tried war three years; he had slain our people by countless thousands, and blood enough had been shed to float the largest ship of war in the world. He said we might as well make up our minds to the fact that it was impossible to whip the South. He advised his hearers to shoot down those who would enforce the draft; to insist upon the right of the writ of habeas corpus, to resist to the latter end the attempt to make the military power superior to the civil, and to openly arm themselves than they might be prepared for horrible contingencies."

Rev. Prof. Johnston of Missouri said:

"I want to see peace with the rights of all the citizens of this land restored. Is that right? [A voice—'Yes, we want a peace man for President. Down with war men.']

"If it shall be necessary in the settlement of our difficulties to allow a few stars to form a constellation by themselves, I think we can be just as safe, just as well protected, and just as free and happy under a Union of Republics as we have been under a Union of States. I want to see this whole continent bound together by a grand union of Republics."

Mr. C. Chauncey Burr said:

"You cannot have the face to ask the South to come back into the Union until you withdraw your marauding army.

"Is there a man in this audience that wants to have one-half of the States conquered and subjected? [No.] When this is done you have ended the Government. After three years of war, who are conquered, you or the South? I say you are conquered. You cannot conquer the South, and I pray God you never may."

James S. Rollins of Missouri said:

"I love our Southern friends; they are a noble, a brave, and a chivalrous people, [cheers,] although they are trying to break up the Government, and however much we may hate them, we must remember that they are our countrymen, and cannot be subdued so long as we insist upon depriving them of their rights."

The Reverend J. A. McMaster said:

"Show me a War Democrat to-day, and I will show you a shoddy Abolitionist in disguise. A man who is in favor of this unnatural war insults the holy name of Democracy when he claims a place in its organization. He is a Judas, and should be cast out as an enemy to humanity and to God. War, and blood, and rapine, and murder, is the legitimate business of the Lincoln minion. We wash our hands clean of all participation in it.

"But we are told that we must be forced to carry arms in this unholy fight. Soon the net is to be drawn that will gather in its half million more to feed the insatiable thirst for blood of the Negro God. Let us demand a cessation of the sacrifice until the people shall pronounce their great and emphatic verdict for peace, and let the tyrant understand that the demand comes from earnest men and must be respected.

"We are often called the 'Unterrified.' I trust you are. I hope that your nerves may be of steel, for there is a day of trial coming, and you must meet it. There will be Provost-Marshals who will sneak into your family circles, and spy into your domestic relations, and perhaps cast you into an Abolition bastile. Then I trust to find you 'unterrified' indeed. Let not the threats of bayonets or greenbacks of this Heaven-cursed Administration frighten you; but if you are to die, die as becomes men, in a struggle for your rights; live not as becomes slaves. In the platform of the Convention to-morrow we shall have embodied the glorious and sublime doctrine of peace."

"Hon." Mr. Curtis of New-York said:

"I trust the day will never come when the scenes witnessed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky [he means refusing to let Rebels and Disunionists swamp Union ballot boxes with their votes] will be enacted on this soil. But, if that day should come, before God and in the sight of Heaven, I would invoke the aid of counter revolution. [Loud cheers.] A people who submit to that degree of outrage and tyranny which destroys the charter of their liberties, are not fitted to live and stand up as men, but should lie down and die as slaves."

"Capt." Koonts of Pittsburg said:

"Lincoln was now played out, the opposition to him was going to be bold and powerful, there must be no underhand work, and if Democrats catch Lincoln's b—y satrap spies among them, they must cut their d—d throats, that's all. [Applause.] It is the duty of every American to vote for a peace candidate. Shall more wives be made widows, and more children fatherless, and greater hate be stirred up between children of the same glorious Constitution? If not, we must put our foot on the tyrant's neck and destroy it. The Democratic government must be raised to power, and Lincoln, with his Cabinet of rogues, thieves and spies, be driven to destruction. What shall we do with him? [A voice—'Send him here, and I'll make a coffin for him, d—n him.'] Yes, d—n him and his miserable followers. I should like to see the noble George B. McClellan as President, [cheers], and that great Democrat, Horatio Seymour, should occupy the position of Secretary of State."

"Hon." Mr. Trainor of Ohio said:

"If you wish for peace, great, glorious peace, vote for the nominee of the Democratic Convention. Now the President has called for 500,000 more. Shall he have them? ['No, no,' from the audience.] The Democratic Party want peace; for if we don't get it we will have to submit to a military despot.

"He would urge the people to be freemen, and hurl Abraham Lincoln and his minions from power. There is no difference between a War Democrat and an Abolitionist. They are both licks in the same sausage made out of the same dog. Should resistance be offered at the polls to prevent our suffrage, let that resistance be met with resistance."

Mr. O. E. Perrine said:

"Let us say to these States, come back with all your rights and not say to them as Abraham the first and Abraham the last [cheers] has said, that you can come back if you will give up your slaves. [Cheers.] We have been told that the South had no resources, that their soldiers are naked and unfed. If they fight so well without anything to eat or wear, what in God's name will become of us if they ever get anything to wear and eat. [Cheers.]

"He said that Lincoln already felt insecure, and that Mrs. Lincoln made him sleep on the back side of the bed evenings, the wall, for fear he would be grabbled up. [Cheers.]—but Mrs. Davis let Jeff. sleep on the fore side and run around home. [Laughter and renewed cheers.] We ask that the people shall now down to the will of the people, and they have vetoed that George B. McClellan shall be nominated and elected. [Immense cheers.] Then we believe, one by one, the stars will come back upon our banner, and believe that that concern at Washington will be buried." [Cheers.]

Isaiah Rynders said:

"He had denounced the unholy crusade against our Southern brethren even before the first regiment was moved Southward. He saw the inevitable result of war—the waste, and blood and tears it would entail, and to this day he could say, and he said it with pride, that he had never said one word against the brave, the noble, the generous, the chivalrous people of the South, and he trusted in God he never would.

"Nearly half a million of those noble men had fallen in bloody graves, but their remains uncongered. [Cheers.] They can never be subdued, as they are a part of our own flesh and blood. [Loud applause.] Millions more of men may be torn from their homes to fall in the fight, but the task will fail, as it ought to do. The war is carried on for the nigger, and in God's name let the Abolitionists fight it out. We shall nominate our candidate on Monday, and place him squarely upon a platform of peace, and sweep the nation like a whirlwind. Those who count upon a division of the Democratic party will be disappointed. We are one and all for peace, and with this magic word upon our banner we shall sweep over the course, and roll into oblivion the black, negro-loving, negro-hugging worshippers of old Abe Lincoln."

Hon. Benjamin Allen, of New-York, said:

"The people will soon rise, and if they cannot put Lincoln out of power by the ballot they will by the bullet." [Loud cheers.]

D. H. Mahoney of Dubuque Iowa said:

"The aggressions of the North, followed persistently for thirty years, compelled the South to withdraw, much against their will. To get them back you must repeal the disgraceful treatment they received, and thrust aside the supremacy of their attempted degradation. We must elect our candidate, and then behaving out our hands to the South, invite them to come and sit again in our Union circle. [A voice—'Suppose they won't come?'] If they will not come to us, then I am in favor of going to them. [Loud cheers.] Our Constitution can be made acceptable to them, and then I have the assurance that they will return and forget the past. You live in a day when men and not pigmies are needed. These are the times that try men's souls, and I might add, that they will try their nerves. I trust that the Democracy, which has never yet failed the country, will not falter now, but remembering the cause for which their fathers fought and died, be ready to emulate their example."

Mr. Paine of Missouri said:

"We are all tired of this war ['That's so.'] He came to represent the views of Missouri, which were peace and the Union as it was. They wanted no Lincoln conditions and modifications of the Constitution, but would say to our Southern brethren, 'We want you to return and exercise the same rights which you have been despoiled of, and which the Constitution empowers you to possess.' They would welcome them back as the father of old did the prodigal son—without reserve. He is sorry to say that in this very Convention, where they had met to promulgate these doctrines, there were men who wished to throw a firebrand into their midst by a factious opposition to McClellan.

"Such men were false to Democracy, to their country, and to their common humanity, and were simply traitors. Did the people want a draft? [Not by a d—n sight.'] Then they must upset the present government at Washington. This dynasty had already placed in the field 2,000,000 men to be offered upon the altar of the negro, and now it demands 500,000 more. If these are given there will be no finality, but only a prelude to fresh calls, all to elevate the flat-nosed, woolly-headed, long-eared cursed of God and damned of man descendants of Africa."

Mr. George Sanderson of Philadelphia said:

"It is for you, fellow-citizens, it is for the white men of the North, to say, at the election in November next, to Abraham Lincoln and his combined minions and satraps, 'Thus far hast thou gone, but no farther shalt thou go.' [Great applause.] We expect to give you, to-morrow, a candidate for the Presidency [a voice—'For God's sake give us a man who has had nothing to do with the war'] who will use his best efforts to bring around a peace."

Hon. W. W. O'Brien of Illinois said:

"Taking advantage of an unholy war, they ride roughshod over the rights of all. It has snatched our sons from us to aid in forcing upon us these galling wrongs. Let us resolve here to-night that he shall have no more white blood to prosecute this damnable war.

"But we have men who call themselves War Democrats; men who for the sake of power or pelf, went into the business of murder, and searing their hands in fraternal blood, they hand them up to you, all dripping in gore and say, 'Behold my loyalty.' They are not Democrats—they are Abolitionists, and this fall we will bury them in the same grave with the Abolitionists, and damn them to eternal infamy." [Cheers.]

Hiram Ketchum, Jr., of New-York, said:

"We want peace. We feel that this land has sustained too much desolation; we feel that too much blood has been spilt; we feel that too much treasure has been wasted on both sides of the line for us to continue this struggle any longer if we can honorably prevent it. We want to elect a man who will say to the South, 'Come back; we will restore to you every constitutional privilege, every guaranty that you ever possessed; your rights shall be no longer invaded; we will wipe out the emancipation proclamation; we will sweep away this confiscation act, all that we ask of you is to come back and live with us on the old terms. We are both tired and weary, and want to live together again. [Applause.]'

Ex-Gov. Medary, of Ohio, says: "We are asked by Democrats who is this Mr. Belmont, who seems to have a perpetual lease upon the Democratic party? *He is a foreigner*, lives in the style of the European nobility, and is put by the money mongers and shoddy contractors of Wall-street at the head of the Democratic party to keep it conservative."

The lamented Douglas thus powerfully expressed himself on the subject of submission to Rebels in arms:

"To efface the insult offered to our flag, to secure ourselves from the fate of the divided republics of Italy and South America, to preserve our Government from destruction, to enforce its just power and laws, to maintain our very existence as a nation, these were the causes which compelled us to draw the sword. Rebellion against a Government like ours, which concedes the means of self-adjustment, and a peaceful remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified on ethical grounds, and the only alternatives for your choice are its suppression or the destruction of our nationality.

At such a time as this, and in such a struggle, political partisanship should be merged into a true and brave patriotism which thinks only of the good of the whole country. It was in this cause, and with these motives, that so many of our comrades have given their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall such devotion as that of our dead comrades be of no avail? Shall it be said in after ages that we lacked the vigor to complete the work thus begun? That after all these noble lives freely given we hesitated and failed to keep straight on until our land was saved? Forbid it, Heaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than that.

A letter just received from that eminent soldier and sterling patriot, Gen. John E. Wool, discourses the issues of the day in this wise:

I was more than delighted with the views you entertain in regard to the election of McClellan to the Presidency of the United States. You have said truthfully that his "election means the trailing of our flag in the dust before its enemies, the entire subserviency of the North to the South;" and you might have added, the surrender of the United States to Jefferson Davis and his Government. That such is the intention, if they succeed in the election of McClellan, of the leaders of this widespread conspiracy of peacemakers, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. It extends over the North as well as the South. Its influence is seen and felt in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land, with its *headquarters in Canada*, stimulated and encouraged by the three Presidential factions in the Republican ranks, which appear to have paralyzed the whole party.

The conspirators have taken advantage of this silence and apathy of the Republicans, who have hitherto professed to be supporters of the war, and have not failed to add to their ranks the weak, the timid and cowardly of the Republican party, as of the Democratic party. Within the last two days, however, the Republicans have been somewhat roused from their lethargy by the recent successes of Maj-Gen. Sherman. Nothing, for aught that I can discover, will save the Union and its Government but the successes of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan.

These successes may rouse the people and preserve our country; but no thing else, from present appearances, will save it from the danger with which it is threatened. The perils of the Union were never greater than at the present moment. The conspirators have secret associations, whose members are scattered over the land, using every means in their power to alarm and frighten the ignorant and timid. They are also distributed throughout the armies and navy of the United States, and exerting all their powers to induce those who have the privilege of voting to cast their votes for McClellan, who is represented to be popular with the rank and file. At a future day I may present facts which will substantiate all I have said in regard to this dangerous conspiracy and their convention, and their candidate for the Presidency.

It was not the sword of Cæsar that destroyed the liberty of Rome, but the demagogues that thronged the forum with souls dead to their country's honor, and spotted with corruption.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL.

FROM OLD TIOGA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Would you like to hear from old Tioga, equal, if not foremost, in patriotism, loyalty, devotion to our country's cause, and detestation of Copperheadism—equal, too, in quality, but not quantity, of Copperheadism. Her quota is full—full, too, by *volunteering*, and not by McClellan's plan, *drafting*. For a time Owego seemed doubtful of doing her duty. The town resolved to pay $300 bounty, in addition to the County bounty of $300. It was soon found to be too small, so a resolution was passed to fill her quota on any terms. This, with the reverse to the Democratic arms at Atlanta, proved a salutary; the quota was speedily filled, and many people cured of lingering and dangerous complaints.

The great American quadrennial ballot battle has commenced. In former times the question was merely the policy of the Government; now it is Right against Wrong; Patriot against Traitor; Union against Disunion; Liberty against Slavery; a Nation's life or death.

Jeff. Davis through his friends, has opened a recruiting office in Concert Hall; here one may hear, wonder, a vast amount of falsehood and treason, and witness the effort of would-be "aiding contraband" to hold together a War Candidate and a Peace-at-any-price Platform. Here is exhibited the ex and the ex yoked together, here the lion and the lamb cuddle side by side. To come, or the figures is Mock Hollow the puppet or the showman of the Chicago Concern? In the contest, then his election will be the signal for dissolution; if the latter, his first official act, if he is the General, his assassinate, the patriot he friends say he is, will doubtless be the military arrest of one George H. Pendleton, C. L. Vallandingham, B. Sanders, &c., &c., for treason in the correspondence with the enemy. The Copperhead viper has but three two bottle.

While on a visit to the camp of prisoners at Elmira, a few days since, I was informed by a gentleman that a few minutes previous he had been told that the camp election stood—"Gen. L. Vallandingham our first choice, George B. McClellan our second." On the same day, the mail from the West had four cart loads of recruits on their way to Elmira. A fact was taken with this result: Lincoln, 171; McClellan, 71; Fremont, 2.

Old Tioga is working to give a good account of herself in November.

TIOGA.

Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1864.

FROM NEW-JERSEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune.

SIR: The "Invincible Democracy of New-Jersey" was never before so far gone in a "Decline" as it has been since the Chicago nomination. For the past four years, sympathy with its "suffering brethren in the rear," indignation at the martyrdom of its orators, both in the bracing but fame-killing climate of the Canadas, and in the sultry air of Fort Lafayette, together with the victories now and then at local or State elections, or, what was equally exhilarating, the few victories of the Rebels in the South, served to inspire its heart with hope and its body with life.

For some time before the Chicago Convention, the desire was that that august body would be able, by its consummate skill or mostly by strategy, to solve with one blow the Gordian Knot of our national difficulties. Let up the traces of the local leaders of the party with such a team of satisfaction as it never seen since 62, the occasion of some "and disaster to our arms." But the discussions in that embodiment of "peace principles," the wear of ambiguity, in the platform, the Congressional antecedents and conspiracy associations of Mr. Pendleton cast a shadow over the spirits of the Democracy, which the news from Atlanta greatly deepened, and which even the harmonious letter of Gen. McClellan has not time to be cured to dissipate. Indeed, so true is this that men who were loud and constant in their denunciations of the Government, before the Convention, enter now with the greatest reluctance into a discussion of either the issues or prospects before them.

From personal observation in Northern New-Jersey, which is the back bone of the Peace party in the State, I am convinced that such is the disgust of the thoughtful portion of the people at the conduct of that party in the Legislature last winter, in refusing to allow the soldiers to vote, and at some of the recent developments of the plans of those Northern traitors, that if the Union party in the State and experienced, or even liberal and energetic leaders to carry on the campaign, neither the exhibition of the honorable scars of the amiable ex-Senator Wall, surnamed at Fort Lafayette, nor the historical Roman orations of the chaste Congressman Rodgers, would be able to save the rotten carcass of the Democracy, in this State, from its grave in November.

Let the Union men of New-Jersey organize and go to work immediately, and they may save the State from the additional disgrace of being the only Northern State which cast its Electoral vote for the Chicago nominees and Jeff. Davis.

HORATIONS.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The County Convention held here yesterday nominated the following ticket: For Sheriff, John Shirley; for County Clerk, John Wood; for District Attorney, Henry P. Hedges; for County Superintendent of Poor, Samuel S. Brown; for Justice of Sessions, J. T. Parsons, jr.

The Assembly (1st Dist.) Convention re-nominated Hon. William H. Gleason for Member of Assembly.

This County, though closely contested, it is confidently thought, will give a majority for the Union ticket, now that our soldiers vote. O.

Riverhead, Suffolk Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1864.

The Turnfeste—Fourth Day.

Wednesday morning was devoted by the Turners to a business meeting, at the rooms of the Society Turner, C. A. Stifel in the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, such as the verification of credentials and the allotment of votes, a Committee on Organization was appointed, to consider and propose for adoption a code of by-laws for a consolidated union of the various societies.

After a recess of half an hour, the committee reported a code of by-laws for the United Societies and a certain number of votes were allotted to each of the following Societies in proportion to its strength: New-York, Buffalo, Bloomingdale, Morrisania, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton, (Ohio,) Boston, New-Orleans, Pittsburg, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Poughkeepsie, Bridgeport, (Conn.) Harbour City, Saratoga, Newburgh, Washington, (D. C.,) New Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Hartford, Trenton, St. Louis, Memphis, Belleville, Peru, (Ills.) Peoria, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Baltimore, Georgetown, (D. C.,) Cleveland, Williamsburgh, Chicago, Carlstadt, Hudson City, Jersey City, East New-York, and Rockville, (Conn.)

The following officers were elected: H. Metzner of N. Y., President; C. A. Lange of Brooklyn, Vice-President, and Messrs. Schneider of Bloomingdale, and Knapp of Boston, Secretaries. The rest of the morning session was wholly occupied in discussing the by-laws proposed, and various matters connected with the welfare of the Union.

In the afternoon a second union was held, when several speeches were made, and toasts proposed by various Turners, and generally a very pleasant time was passed.

A ball was given in the evening, when the prizes were awarded to the successful competitors, during an intermission between the dances, by Miss Johanna Mueller. The following is the order in which they were distributed:

GYMNASTICS.—1. Mr. Scholl, Boston; 2. Mr. Petersen, Williamsburgh; 3. Mr. Twesler, Albany; 4. Mr. Fritz, New-York; 5. Mr. Krabbel, New-York; 6. Mr. Mattson, Chicago; 7. Mr. Frier, New-York; 8. Mr. Buehler, New-York. Mr. Gloese, of Chicago, was presented with a valuable belt made by Madame Friedrika Klein, and given by the Turners' Society in appreciation of the recipient's services at the battle of Fredericksburg, where he lost a leg, and also for his superior gymnastic exercises.

SINGING.—1. Mr. Friederich, New-York; 2. —— Rosenbaum, New-York; 3. Mr. Shulz, Bloomingdale.

SHOOTING.—1. Jacob Heintz, New-York; 2. Charles Heintz, New-York; 3. Mr. Linnenkaut, New-York; 4. Mr. Luckenbach, Williamsburgh; 5. Mr. Klos, New-York; 6. John Heintz, New-York.

CLOSING BONDED WAREHOUSES.—The new Collector, Mr. Draper, has issued an order for the closing of two or three bonded warehouses, whose owners it is alleged, charge extortionate rates of storage and other expenses not in accordance with either law or equity. The rates have recently been increased to keep up with the rise in the cost of gold, and the merchants who have been subjected to increased taxation complained to the late Collector, who, after a full consideration of the circumstances, decided that no more than the rates approved by the Chamber of Commerce in 1857, with the addition of one hundred and fifty per centum, should be charged for storage. This rate was satisfactory to the merchants, but many of the storekeepers did not abide by it, and continued charging heavy prices. Recently two cases in which several times the enhanced rate allowed by Mr. Barney had been enforced, came before Collector Draper, and these alleged extortions caused the closing of the stores, and Mr. Draper has sent to Washington for further instructions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—SEPT. 14.—Before Judge DALY.

DECISIONS.

Joseph I. Cook agt. The President, &c., of the N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.; The Architectural Iron Works agt. Brethagar Kricker; Lewis H. Brubbee agt. John W. Andrews; Richard C. Gurney agt. Clark W. Miller; The Architectural Iron Works agt. the U. S. Warehouse; Clarissa E. Curtis agt. Daniel B. Allen; Simon W. Franco and Daniel D. Briggs agt. James J. Morrison; John Mable, &c., agt. Segmund and Isaac Sulesman; Edwin C. Estes agt. Edward Ralph and others; Watts, Sherman et. al. agt. Richard C. Gurney; John Holmes, &c., respondent, agt. Joshua A. Edwards and Andrew Lindsay, appellant; John Buckley agt. Wesley Merritt. Order of substitution and consent in the above-named causes. Sterling & Walden in place of D. T. Walden.

Margaretta Vogelsang agt. Frith Fredderke. Order of reference. (See papers.)

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 15.

10,000 U. S. 6s 1867	139	50 N.Y. Central RR.	127
2,000 U.S. 6s 1868, Reg.	118	100 do	127
6,000 U.S. 6s 1868, Coup.	121	100 do	b57
85,500 U.S. 6s 1881 Reg.	113	1,000 Erie Railway	105
8,000 do	113	300 do	b10
108,000 U.S. 5-20s Coup.	111	300 do	105
5,000 U.S. 5-20s, Reg.	107	50 Erie Preferred	69
6,000 U. S. 10-40 Coup.	97	600 Clev. & Pitts. RR.	b59
2,000 U.S. 7-3-10s 1st Ap.	105	100 do	59
13,000 do	105	300 do	59
46,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. certs.	94	50 Hudson Riv. RR.	117
10,000 do	94	200 do	b4
10,000 do	94	50 do	118
1,000 Ohio State 6s 1886	103	50 do	118
1,000 Ohio & Miss. certs.	67	100 do	118
15,000 do	67	100 do	b5
5,000 N. Y. City 6s	115	100 Reading R.R.	77
4,000 N. Y. City 7s	100	100 do	8
4,000 Erie Mortgage	117	100 do	8
10,000 Mich. Cent. 7s	107	100 do	b10
8,000 Chic. & N.W. 7s	83	200 do	10
3,000 Chic. & Clin. 1st m.	99	200 do	b10
1,000 Morris & Ess. Bonds	82	100 do	8
5,000 Amer. Gold	225	50 Panama R.R.	292
50 shs. Fourth National Bank	96	100 Ill. Cent. RR.	120
200 Comb. Coal Preferred	74	100 do	120
1,000 do	65	25 do	120
200 do	65	100 Chic. & N.W. R.R.	54
200 do	65	200 do	54
200 do	65	200 do	54
200 do	65	100 do	54
200 do	65	100 do	54
100 Quicksilver Mining	50	200 do	b60
200 do	50	100 Chic. & N.W. Pref.	74
100 do	50	100 do	74
100 do	50	100 do	74
100 do	50	100 do	74
100 do	50	100 do	74
200 do	50	100 do	74
200 do	50	100 do	74
200