## POLICE COURTS.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.—AUG. 30.—BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING.

BASTARDLY ASSAULT—VITRIOL THROWING ON A WOMAN.

Henry Guerker, who lives at No. 42 West Broadway, was arraigned before Justice Dowling on charge of having thrown vitriol on Mary Mullen, who lives in the same house. The parties are distantly related by marriage, and recently there has been much ill feeling between them, the woman alleging that the man had threatened her with personal violence. On Wednesday she was passing down West Broadway, near Yorkst., when some one crept stealthily behind her and poured a quantity of oil of vitriol on Mary's back and shoulders. The woman screamed frantically for help, but before her clothing could be removed her shoulders and back were badly burned and blistered. Her cowardly assailant made his escape. The woman's wounds were dressed at the time and yesterday morning she appeared before Justice Dowling and made an affidavit charging Guerker with having committed the assault. The latter works in Harper's building in Pearl st. He was arrested and the magistrate held him in $1,000 bail to answer the complaint. Ex Mayor James Harper became his surety. Guerker denies his guilt, and says he will be able to prove an alibi.

THE DANGER OF SLEEPING IN BAR-ROOMS.

Thomas Wilkes of No. 287 West Fortieth-st. owns a diamond ring worth $300. On Monday night business or pleasure called him to the east side of town, and while there he stepped into the bar-room corner of Delancey and Mangin-sts., where one James Nugent holds the responsible position of bar-keeper. Wilkes was so well satisfied with the place that he went to sleep. On awaking his satisfaction was turned to sorrow by learning that his valuable ring had been stolen from his vest-pocket. Nugent was suspected of the theft, but said he knew nothing of the jewel. This statement was taken with so much allowance that an officer was summoned and he was arrested. Subsequently he acknowledged his guilt and the ring was found concealed under a beer-barrel in the cellar. Justice Dowling committed Nugent for trial. In future Wilkes will not take his naps in porter houses.

THEFT OF A CARRIAGE.

Joseph Tiernan, a young man aged 22 years, having run short of currency, concluded he could replenish his purse without resorting to unusual labor. Learning that Mrs. Smith, a widow lady, living at No. 29 Union-square, was in the country on the night of the 23d inst., Tiernan went to her stable at No. 13 East Thirteenth-st., and breaking open the doors rolled out an old carriage worth $400, which he took away. On the return of Mrs. Smith, she missed the property, and informed the police. Yesterday one of the Detectives arrested Tiernan on a charge of having committed the robbery. It was subsequently learned that the prisoner had taken the carriage to the auction rooms of John L. Vandewater, No. 109 Liberty-st., and directed that it should be sold for $200. As the carriage was about to be sold an officer claimed it as stolen property. It was restored to the owner, and Justice Dowling committed the accused for trial.

A THIRF WEARS STOLEN GOODS.

William J. Clark, aged 17 years, in company with a strange man, entered the store No. 46 Park-place, on the 16th inst., and asked to look at some goods. They left without purchasing, but succeeded in taking with them one piece of fancy cassimere, worth $50. The goods were not missed until after the shelves disappeared. Yesterday Joseph H. Purser, who is employed in the store, met Clark in the street wearing a coat made of the stolen goods. He was arrested, and Justice Dowling held him for trial. Clark's confederate has not been arrested.

ALLEGED BURGLAR ARRESTED.

John Hayden, alias "Jack Hayes," was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having entered the porter-house of James Evans, at No. 3c West Broadway, on Monday night last, when silver spoons, two bottles of champagne, tobacco, &c., valued at $30, were stolen. On searching the premises of the accused, at the corner of Worth-st. and Mission-place, a number of burglar's tools were found. Justice Dowling committed the accused for examination.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF MR. RAMING IN HUDSON-ST.

William A. Hutchinson, the young man who admits having thrust the point of an umbrella into the eye of John Raming at No. 97c Hudson-st., on the night of Oct. 15, causing the death of the latter, was taken before Justice Dowling, who committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury. Hutchinson will be admitted to bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT—AUG. 30.—BEFORE JUSTICE LEDWITH.

IMPROPRIETIES TOWARD A YOUNG GIRL.

George Morris, a man of about 28 years, was charged with indecent behavior toward a girl aged 12 years, a resident of University-place, on the 29th inst. James Reilly appeared on behalf of the girl. He said that she and some other children were standing upon a balcony, corner of Fifth-ave. and Thirteenth st.; Morris was also on the balcony, and was seen to place his hands improperly on the girl; he then took her to a stable in the vicinity, and endeavored to entice her inside. Morris was committed to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer before the Court of Special Sessions.

EASILY ACQUAINTED.

Joseph D. Grant picked the pocket of Wm. A. Ordway of Brooklyn, so the latter alleges. The sworn complaint states that the two met in Greene-st. on the evening of the 29th inst.; they became acquainted and were boon companions for a time. Grant insisted on accompanying his Brooklyn friend home, and took hold of his right arm in crossing Broadway, and relieved him of his pocket-book, with $50 in money in it. Hugh O'Reilley of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested Grant, and Justice Ledwith committed him without bail.

STEALING FROM THE DEAD.

James Tate was charged with taking and selling two chain cables and an anchor of the value of $140, the property of Capt. Zena Kelly deceased. Jas. D. Kelly who made the complaint, stated that the schooner Alfred Barrett was destroyed by fire near the Valentine Wharf Ferry on the East River, where Capt. Kelly, the owner, lost his life, and he was empowered as attorney to look after his effects; the cables and anchor belonged to Capt. Kelly and were lying in the water where they were taken from by Tate. The accused said he took the property out of the water and sold it to Mr. Harrison. He was held for trial before the Special Sessions.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT.

Charles King and —— Raymond were both committed on the complaint of Henry Neil, who charged them with picking his pocket of a gold watch while he was standing in front of Delmonico's, on Fourteenth st., on Wednesday evening.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST. COURT.—BEFORE JUSTICE KELLY. SUNDRY CASES.

Joseph Johnson made a complaint against Dennis Coleman and another man who is not yet arrested, charging them with assaulting and beating him in East Forty-first-st.

Thomas Sullivan had the charge of petty larceny preferred against him by Albert Bell. The latter was asleep in Lion Park, when the defendant robbed him of his pocket-book, containing $22. Johnston and Sullivan were both committed for trial.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 30.—Before Justice BARNARD.

THE ÆRIAL RAILWAYS—BROADWAY, GREENWICH, AND THE BOWERY SOUGHT TO BE OCCUPIED.

Alexander T. Stewart agt. the Mayor, Aldermen, &c.; the People agt. the Same.

These cases were brought to prevent the Aldermen, &c., from passing the resolution permitting the Broadway and Yonkers Patent Railway Company to construct an elevated railway at least fourteen feet above the pavement from the Battery, along Broadway to Sixty-fourth-st., and thence along the Bloomingdale Road, or Ninth-ave., to Yonkers. The West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company to construct a similar railway from the Battery, along Greenwich-st. to Ninth-ave., and thence by the most eligible route, in the opinion of the construction engineer, to Yonkers, including a right to extend branches to Broadway and the ferries south of Greenwich-st., and the East Side and New-Rochelle Railway Company to construct a similar railway along Pearl st., New-Bowery and Third-ave. toward the village of New-Rochelle, with branches through Astor-place, Park-row and to the ferry landings on the East River. The resolution provides that they shall pay five per cent of their gross earnings, less the State and United States taxes, on their profits to the city, a clause being inserted in the resolutions to make this a contract.

An order having been granted enjoining the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., from passing such a resolution, with an order to show cause why the same should not be continued, the parties appeared with a large array of counsel. For the plaintiff Mr. Evarts, ex Judge Bosworth, ex-Judge Hilton, and Mr. H. H. Rice; while opposed were Recorder Hackett, the Corporation Counsel Mr. O'Gorman, and Mr. Luther R. Marsh. Mr. Marsh contended that the case was not one for the interference of the Court of injunction, the acts sought to be restrained being legislative. The Court stated that before granting the injunction it had thought it right to look carefully into the question, and having done so, and come to the conclusion that an injunction was proper, it would be a difficult to convince him that he was wrong. He thought, therefore, that the better course would be to enter an order preventing the injunction, so that the case might be argued at the next General Term.

Orders to this effect were, therefore, entered in both suits.

THE EXCISE LAW.

At 11 o'clock to-day, the hour appointed for the meeting of a General Term, to hear the Excise cases, Justice Barnard stated that Mr. Justice Ingraham was absent in Nova Scotia, and Mr. Justice Clerke, though in the city, was summoned away by the sickness of his wife. He did not know where they would find a third Judge to sit. He would suggest that they enter up judgment pro forma in favor of the constitutionality of the law, if the counsel on the other side would agree. He did not well see how he himself could sit in the matter. As he had already stated, he had given the law careful examination, and though he had thought there were many harsh provisions in it, he had come to the conclusion that it was constitutional. He had not, therefore, that impartiality required in a Judge.

Mr. Tracy, after a consultation with the opposing counsel, inquired whether there would be sufficient justices present on Monday next. Justice Barnard stated there would. Mr. Tracy then proposed that in order to avoid the entering of a judgment pro forma, the Court should adjourn the term to Monday next, when each party should submit their papers and the judges could give a regular judgment.

The General Term was accordingly adjourned to Monday next at 11 a. m.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 30.—Before Justice ROBERTSON.

DECISIONS.

In re. the application of William Dougherty for his discharge.—Petition granted.

Frederick Gottlieb et al. agt. Henry Mill.—Motion granted.

Maria E. Schaefer agt. Edward Winterfeld.—Motion for extra allowance granted.

Patrick Farrell agt. Townsend Jackson.—Motion granted.

Patrick McCarthy agt. William O'Brien.—Motion granted, and cause referred to hear, &c.

Jennie Walton agt. Charles F. Seifert.—Motion granted and complaint dismissed.

Edward Lust et al. vs. Jane Laporte.—Motion granted.

David Masters agt. Manuel M. Noas.—Motion granted.

Lippman Woolf et al. agt. Mark Harrison et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

John M. Davies et al. agt. Isaac Sternberg et al.—Motion denied, without costs, and plaintiffs left to their remedy by execution.

Samuel Scott agt. Augustus Bissell.—Motion granted and cause referred.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—AUG. 30.—Before Justice GROSS.

GERMAN BELLIGERENTS IN NEW-YORK—LAGER BEER AND THE NEEDLE-GUN—A MIXED-UP CASE.

John Schumacker agt. Andrew Hanneman.

This was a rather amusing case of assault and battery, arising out of the Prussian victories and lager beer. The plaintiff who, notwithstanding his name, is a journeyman painter, is also a Prussian, while the defendant is a Bavarian. The result of the contest here seems rather to have reversed the European plan, the Bavarian coming off with but few scratches, the Prussian being laid up for some weeks. According to the testimony, on the 24th of July, when first the news of the Prussian successes reached us, the Prussian met the Bavarian in a lager beer saloon. Excited by the news, and possibly by the lager, he boasted that he could whip any two Austrians. The defendant demurred, and said that he was able for him, whereupon, according to one side, the plaintiff fiercely broke his glass on the table. A scuffle naturally arose, and as naturally the testimony as to who was in fault, who commenced the action, and what was done, was exceedingly conflicting. The plaintiff claims that the result was his confinement to bed, with a sprained ankle, for several weeks, and for this he asks $300. The evidence opened up a large field for argument between the counsel, of which they fully availed themselves, succeeding at least in puzzling the Judge, who reserved his decision.

Phillips and Levy for plaintiff, Gillen and Flanagan for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 30.—Before Judge BRADY.

DECISIONS.

Skinner agt. Rosa.—Findings settled. Austin agt. Hoyt.—Order settled.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

IN CONSULTATION JUNE, 1866.

EVERETT SOVERIDGE AGT. ROBERT OVER.

This was an action to recover possession of lands under the following circumstances: One Andre held the legal title to a tavern stand in trust for one Peck, who was the beneficial owner thereof, and in possession. Andre executed a deed of the premises to one Ballou, intended as security for the payment of a debt of $250, due from Andre to Ballou. By subsequent arrangement, the tavern stand was by proper deeds in writing exchanged for a farm, with the consent of all parties interested; and it was orally agreed that Ballou should hold the farm upon the same terms and conditions he held the tavern stand.

Subsequently a judgment was recovered against Ballou by the plaintiff's assignor, and much proceedings were had in the premises that the questions presented were whether the oral agreement would legally convert a deed absolute upon its face, but intended as security to a mortgage, and whether the judgment obtained by plaintiff's assignor against Ballou was a lien upon this land so held by him as security, &c. The Court held that in legal effect Ballou was mortgagee of the tavern stand to the amount of $250, and that Andre held the equity of redemption in trust for Peck, and that when the farm was substituted for the tavern stand, under an oral agreement that Ballou should hold it in the same manner, &c., the same relations were maintained, and that the judgment against Ballou was not a lien upon such premises, notwithstanding the naked legal title was in him, and therefore affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

JESSE C. BANCON AGT. CHARLES L. CLARK.

Action brought to recover the price and value of certain lumber purchased by defendant of plaintiff's factor, with knowledge that the factor intended to apply the proceeds of the purchase to the payment of his own debt, &c. The question arose upon exceptions by the defendant to the charge of the Court, to the effect that if the jury believed the defendant, with the view of obtaining the payment of a debt owing to himself by the factor, purchased the lumber, and paid, besides, $1,300, with knowledge of the plaintiff's interest therein, and with knowledge that the factor wanted the money to pay his own debt and intended to use it, the defendant was not protected in his purchase, and the plaintiff might recover.

This Court held the charge of the Court to be correct, and affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

GEORGE H. REMARD AGT. MICHAEL O'BRIEN.

The action in this case was in the nature of a creditor's bill. Judgments had been recovered by plaintiff against defendant, and execution had been issued thereon to the Sheriff in the usual form, and within two days from the issuing of the same it had been returned by the Sheriff unsatisfied, for want of property to levy the same. Defendant claimed in the Court below that the action was improperly commenced within 60 days from the issuing of the execution, and his objections were sustained, and the bill was dismissed, and judgment given against the plaintiff for costs. On appeal, the General Term sustained the judgment of the Special Term, and the plaintiff appealed to this Court.

The Court were of the opinion that the complaint was improperly dismissed; that the sixty days given by the Revised Statutes, as limiting the life of an execution, is for the benefit of the sheriff; and, although he may take the full time to satisfy himself of the possibility of collecting the judgment, he is not required to do so; and that he may return the same in good faith at any time within that period; and therefore, that an action in the nature of a creditor's bill is maintainable before the expiration of the sixty days from the issuing of the execution.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

## FENIANISM.

THE FENIAN SENATE.

The Senate of the Roberts-Sweeney Fenian organization yesterday met at their headquarters, No. 706 Broadway. The following is a list of the names of the Senators:

| | |
|---|---|
| James Gibbons, Philadelphia. | Wm. Fleming, Troy. |
| P. W. Dunne, Peoria, Ill. | John Carlton, Bordentown, N. J. |
| John O'Neill, Baltimore. | A. L. Morrison, Kansas City. |
| J. W. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati. | P. Fanton, Louisville, Ky. |
| Wm. Sullivan, Tiffin, Ohio. | E. L. Carey, New-York. |
| James Donnelly, Boston. | P. O'Rourke, New-York. |

No business of public importance was transacted by the Fenian Senate yesterday. They will meet again to-day, and probably also on Saturday and Monday. The larger part of the session of the Senate will be taken up in arranging the business which will come before the

FENIAN CONGRESS AT TROY,

which will assemble on Tuesday of next week. Among other business of importance the Fenian Congress will elect Senators and a President of the organization. Col. Roberts's term of office as President will expire in a few days. We understand that he will not accept a renomination. This determination of Col. Roberts will not surprise those who know the great labor he has performed the past year, and the care and sorrow which the Presidency has brought him.

FENIAN PIC-NIC AT ELIZABETH, N. J.

A grand pic-nic was given on Wednesday in the grove back of Elizabeth, N. J., under the combined auspices of the Wolf Tone and Emmett Circles and Sarah Curran Circle of the Sisterhood. It was very numerously attended, there being not less than 3,000 persons on the ground, the whole under the management of Center John E. Kelly, with plentifully supplied refreshment tables under the charge of Misses Gleavy and McLeod of the Sisterhood. The speaker's stand was handsomely decorated with the National colors and the green flags of the circles.

In the afternoon "the merry dance" was suspended, and Col. Roberts was introduced to the assemblage. He was received with great applause. When silence was restored, he said: I am very happy to meet so many of you here present as it gives evidence that you are all true to the cause of Ireland. Why is it that the thousands who have come after Emmett, Wolf Tone and others, do not seek to follow their example of pure patriotism? All should admit that if their teachings had been truly followed out by Irishmen, Ireland would be free and disenthralled. It is not in the language used to win the applause of thousands that we must look—it is but an index of the soul. Their patriotism must be improved by showing that they are ready and willing to give their time, their means, and their life, if need be, for the freedom of Ireland.

The Fenian platform is a broad and substantial one, on which any true lover of freedom could stand. It recognized the right to liberty and independence of all of God's creatures, no matter what their nationality, creed or color may be. The organization cannot be used for any political purpose whatever, but the Irish people will take care that no one but an acknowledged and known friend of freedom, and Irish freedom in particular, shall receive their suffrages for any office whatever. The American people are our friends, no matter what the actions of the Executive may have been, who until a late period always professed himself a lover of Irish freedom. Despotism has had its day. All mankind are struggling to be free, and the grand mission of the Fenian Brotherhood is, first, the freedom of Ireland, and then aid to all struggling people, no matter what their nationality."

Col. Roberts retired amid great cheering, when Gen. O'Neill was introduced. He was received with the wildest enthusiasm. He said that, though he might be able to fight, he was not a speech maker. He paid a high tribute to Col. Roberts and the men who went to the border, stating that they had with them the elements of success, and would have succeeded but for the action of Gen. Meade in seizing the railroads. He gave a rather humorous description of the "Queen's Own," their beautiful red coats and kid gloves, and concluded with: "We will yet undertake, we will yet plot, we will yet continue the struggle which was there (Canada) commenced, until Ireland is free." Gen. O'Neill then retired, the people making the grove ring with their plaudits.

When Gen. O'Neill descended from the stand he was suddenly confronted by his aged mother, who clasped him to her heart and caressed him, it being the first time they had met since the General's departure for Fort Erie. The festivities were kept up until a late hour, when all departed well pleased with the manner in which the day had been spent.

RETURN OF MR. STEPHENS.

Mr. James Stephens returns to stamp the assertions of the Fenian Circle that his appearance in Ireland was a myth, and that reports to the contrary are maliciously false. In his speech on the occasion, he alluded to Gen. Sweeney in other complimentary terms than otherwise, stating that he believed him to be anything but a coward. At the same time he warmly endorsed the Canadian movement, and called upon the people to announce it as most disastrous to the cause of Ireland.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Yesterday afternoon a mad dog was killed between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts. in Third-ave. He was shot eight times in the body. Two children, Jacob Schirmer and Louisa Ernstein were bitten by him.

## COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 5's, 1881 cp. | Ohio & Miss. P.C. | Mariposa pref. |
| 8,000.....113 | 10,000.....80 | 200.....[illegible] |
| U. S. 6s, 5-20c, '62. | Hud. R. 2d s. f. b. | Boston Water P'r |
| 15,000.....113½ | 1,000.....103½ | 100.....s30. 32 |
| 15,000.....113½ | Mich. So. s. f. b. | 100.....32½ |
| 1,150.small. 112½ | 10,000..... 97 | N. Y. Central. |
| U. S. 6s, 5-20cg, '65. | Chic. & N. W. con- | 400.....103⅞ |
| 6,000.....109½ | sol'd cn. bonds. | 180.....103½ |
| 22,100...2d c. 109½ | 4,000..... 81 | 81.....103½ |
| U. S. 6s, 5-20 cp., '65 | Mich. Southern 2 | Erie. |
| 6,500.....109½ | 5,000..... 92 | 100..... 73 |
| 55,000.....109½ | Toledo & Wab. 2 | 1,800..... 73½ |
| 445,000.....109½ | 8,000..... 80½ | N. Y. & N. Haven. |
| 500....small. 109½ | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1 | 74.....115 |
| 25,000...2d cl. 109½ | 20,000.....102½ | 100.....114½ |
| 10,000.....109½ | Chicago & Mil. 1m | Reading. |
| U. S. 5s, 10-40 c. | 3,000..... 90½ | 500.....b10. 114½ |
| 10,000.....103½ | Chi. & Alton in. b. | 200.....114½ |
| Treasury 7 3-10s. | 10,000..... 92½ | 1,700.....114 |
| 1st series. | Chic. & N. W. s. f. b. | Mich. South. & N. I |
| 4,000...small. 107½ | 3,000..... 96½ | 400..... 85½ |
| 25,000.....107½ | Fourth Nat. Bank. | Illinois Central. |
| 2d series. | 25.....105 | 200.....123½ |
| 4,500.....106½ | Seventh W. Bank. | 200.....s30. 123 |
| 3d series. | 10.....110 | 700.....123½ |
| 4,000.....106½ | Shoe & L'thr. Bk. | 40.....123½ |
| N. Y. State 6s. | 70.....110 | 200...2d call. 123½ |
| 3,000..... 99 | Im. & Traders Bk. | Clev., Col. & Cin. |
| N. Y. S. 7s, B. L. | 30.....116 | 12.....114½ |
| 6,000.....105 | Comm. Coal pref. | Chic. & N. W |
| Tennessee 6s New. | 500.....17½ | 1,560..... 36½ |
| 10,000..... 62½ | Del. & H. Canal. | Chicago & N. W. pf |
| N. Carolina 6s. | 66.....155 | 600..... 68½ |
| 1,000..... 84½ | 101.....155½ | Chic. & Rock Is. |
| 5,000..... 84½ | Rutland Marble. | 300.....109½ |
| 10,000..... 85 | 200..... 22½ | 100, 2d call...109½ |
| North Carolina 6s. | 300..... 22½ | Tol., W. & Wes. |
| 11,000, ex cp. 64 | Ashburton Coal. | 100..... 44½ |
| N. Car. New B. | 600..... 19 | Tol. W. & W. pf. |
| 1,000..... 64 | 400..... 18½ | 100.....b30. 70 |
| Missouri 6s. | Spruce Hill. | New-Jersey Cent'l |
| 15,000..... 78 | 100..... 4½ | 5.....128 |
| Kentucky 6s. | 200.....b10. 4½ | P., F. W. & Chic. |
| 5,000..... 95 | West. Union Tel. | 100.....105½ |
| Ohio & Miss. Cer. | 100.....58½ | Joliet & Chicago. |
| 10,000...b60. 29½ | 414.....58½ | 14.....100 |
| 10,000.....29½ | 15.....58 | H. & St. Joseph. |
| 1,000.....29 | 50.....58½ | 100.....38 |

### 1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, 1881, comp. | Hudson River. | Illinois Central |
| 2,000 A.....112½ | 100.....119 | 100.....128½ |
| U. S. 6s, 5-20cp., '62. | Reading. | Cleveland & Pitts. |
| 25,000.....112½ | 800.....114½ | 100.....85½ |
| U. S. 6s, 5-20 cp, '65. | Mich. So. & N. I. | P., F. W. & Chic. |
| 11,000.....109½ | 100..... 85½ | 200.....100½ |

### 2d O'CLOCK BOARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, 5-20 c., '62 | Quicksilver. | Erie preferred. |
| 30,000.....112½ | 100..... 49½ | 7..... 78 |
| 20,000...2d c. 112½ | Pacific Mail. | Alt. & T. H. |
| U. S. 6s, 5-20 c, '65. | 100.....220 | 100..... 38½ |
| 80,000.....109½ | Boston Water P'r | Reading |
| 56,000.....109½ | 100.....b60. 32 | 700.....114½ |
| 35,000...2d c. 109½ | 100..... 31½ | 1,000.....114½ |
| U. S. 5s, 10-40 cp. | 100..... 31½ | 400.....114 |
| 1,000.....103½ | Rutland Marble. | Chic. & N. W. |
| 25,000.....103 | 200..... 23 | 700..... 36½ |
| Missouri 6s. | West. Union Tel. | Chic. & N. W. pf. |
| 9,000..... 78½ | 100..... 57½ | 300..... 68½ |
| Tennessee 6s, New | Erie. | 100...2d call. 68 |
| 2,000..... 69½ | 100..... 73½ | Chic. & Rock Is'd. |
| Spruce Hill. | Mich. So. & N. I. | 100.....109½ |
| 300..... 4½ | 200..... 85½ | P. F. W. & Chic. |
| 100.....s10. 4½ | 400..... 85½ | 100.....100½ |

### OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—1 P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 5-20c., '65. | N. Y. Central exd. | Chic., R. I. & Pac. |
| 20,000.....109½ | 200.....103½ | 100.....109½ |
| Ohio & Miss. Cer. | Erie. | 300.....109½ |
| 10,000..... 29½ | 600.....s3. 73½ | 100.....s10. 109½ |
| Boston Water P. | 200.....s15. 73½ | 100.....b3. 109½ |
| 500..... 32 | 100.....b10. 73½ | Mich. S. & N. I. |
| 100.....b5. 32 | 300.....b3. 73½ | 200.....b3. 85½ |
| Rutland Marble. | 100.....s5. 73½ | Ill. Central, ex-div |
| 100..... 22½ | Reading, ex div. | 200.....123½ |
| 200..... 23 | 1,500.....114½ | 100.....b30. 123½ |
| 100.....b4. 23 | 1,300.....114½ | 100.....s3. 123½ |
| Spruce Hill. | 500.....b3. 114½ | Chic. & N. W. |
| 200..... 4½ | 400.....s3. 114½ | 100..... 36½ |
| Mariposa preferred | 200.....s5. 114½ | 100.....s30. 36½ |
| 300..... 2½ | Mis. & Cin. 1 p. ex d | Chic. & N. W. pref |
| 100.....s3. 2½ | 100..... 42½ | 200.....b3. 68½ |
| West. Union Tel. | Schuylkill Coal. | P., F. W. & C. ex-div |
| 100.....b3. 58½ | 500..... 14½ | 200.....105½ |
| 200..... 58 | | 100.....s4. 105½ |

### OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—3 P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spruce Hill. | Reading, ex. div. | P. F. W. & C. ex div. |
| 100..... 4½ | 200.....114½ | 100.....b15. 105½ |
| 100.....b10. 4½ | Chic., R. I. & Pac. | 400.....105½ |
| 200.....s3. 4½ | 100.....109½ | Quicksilver |
| Rutland Marble. | 100.....s10. 109½ | 100..... 49½ |
| 100.....s60. 22 | 100.....b5. 109½ | N. Y. Cent. ex-div. |
| Cumberland. | Chic. & N. W. | 100.....b3. 103½ |
| 100..... 4½ | 200..... 36½ | Erie. |
| 100.....s3. 4½ | Chic. & N. W. pref. | 300..... 73½ |
| Ohio & Miss. Cer. | 200.....s15. 68 | Mich. So. & N. I. |
| 20,000..... 29½ | 100..... 68½ | 100.....s30. 85 |
| West Union Tel. | 100.....b5. 68½ | 200..... 85½ |
| 200..... 58 | Mar. & Cin. 1 p. ex d | 100.....s10. 85 |
| 15..... 57½ | 100..... 42½ | 100..... 85 |

THURSDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

Gold is lower, and closes at 147½. The range of the day has been 147½@148½.

The business in Government securities continues large, but the extreme quotations are not sustained. For Old 5-20s the rate is 112½@112¾ and for New 109½@109¾, 10-40s 103@103¼. The 7.30s are quoted 107½@107¾ for first, and 106½ for second and third issues. The advance in the 6 per cents since August 2 has been equal to 4½ per cent on the Old 5-20s and 3½ upon the New, which is quite as much as can be realized in view of the amount of this latter security which can be created from 7.30s, compound notes, and plain legal tenders, to be funded in good time into 5-20 bonds. State bonds and Railway mortgages continue firm at old prices. Bank shares are offered in moderate amounts, and are strong. The small stocks are neglected and can only be sold in a small way. Boston Water Power is 32, and Western Union 58. Rutland Marble sold at 22½. The Railway share list shows no improvement, and new buyers are not brought in by the Treasury payments as was expected. After the call the market was steady with a moderate business. At the Second Board the market was dull and lower, and after the call was heavy, and stocks were pressed for sale at quotations. The market closed dull at quotations: New-York Central, 103½@103¾; Erie, 73½@73¾; Hudson River, 118½; Reading, 114½@114¾; Michigan Southern, 85@85¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86½@87; Rock Island, 109½@109¾; North-Western, 36½@36¾; North-Western Preferred, 68½@68¾; Fort Wayne, 103@103¼.

The coal stocks are lower and are not in demand. It is well understood in the anthracite coal trade that the business has been overdone and that the stocks at the close of navigation will be larger than for many years, and sufficient to insure coal at moderate prices. At current rates there is a loss of 50 cents per ton.

In the Schuylkill region more than one-half of the coal operators have decided to close their collieries on the 1st of September. The trouble is that 50 per cent more coal has been brought to market by all the channels of supply than has ever before been the case at this season of the year, and this enormous surplus of 2,700,000 tons finds no outlet of sale. Prices are depreciating and the Lehigh and Lackawanna Roads and Canals have the advantage of a direct short line to market over the circuitous and costly route of the Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Navigation Company, an advantage equal to $1 a ton. These lines in fact form the two sides at least of a triangle instead of a third side, and even at the low rates they are carrying coal at, they cannot compete with the Delaware and Hudson, Lackawanna and Lehigh routes to market. The only chance of escape from great loss to the Schuylkill operators is to close their works. The statement of the tunnage of the Reading Road is from October last, while the falling off in tolls commenced last May.

Money on call is 4@5 per cent, but is not more abundant than was noticed last week. There is demand for currency from the interior, and the supply here steadily decreases. The Treasury from its daily receipts promises to hoard large amounts of currency, and absorb a good deal of money, upon which speculators have depended. For prime short bills 5 per cent is the rate and 5½@6 for longer dates. Prime produce bills are salable at 5 per cent.

Exchange is still depressed, and good produce bills are quoted 104, and some sales at 103 for 60 days sterling. Prime bankers' are quoted 106; London prime bankers', 60 days, 106@106½; London prime bankers', eight, 106½@107½; London, commercial, 103@104½; Paris, bankers, long, 5.36½@5.32½; Paris, bankers', short, 5.32½@5.28½; Antwerp, 5.37½@5.35; Swiss, 5.37½@5.35; Hamburg, 35½; Amsterdam, 40½; Frankfort, 40@40½; Bremen, 77½@78; Berlin, 70½@71.

A meeting of railway officials is in session in this city, but the statements of those gentlemen fully acquainted with the present value and future prospects of railway shares do not agree with the confident anticipations of Wall-st. bulls. No railway manager looks for the earnings of the Autumn of 1865, and all realize that the operating expenses have not decreased.

*The Chicago Tribune* of Tuesday says:

There are no new features to notice in financial affairs to-day. The demand for money continues quite brisk, and the market is still uncomfortably close. For first-class names the rate at the regular banks is 10 per cent. On the street good signatures are taken at 1 per cent per month, and less desirable ones at 18 per cent per annum. Exchange was firmer to-day than on Saturday. In the forenoon a few lots of bankers' were sold at ¼@1-20 discount, but in the afternoon there were no sellers below 1-10 discount. Over the counter the rates were unchanged—par selling and 1-10@¼ discount buying.

*The Cincinnati Gazette* of Tuesday says:

The demand for loans is fully up to the supply, but there is no pressure of good paper. The latter ranges from eight to ten between bankers and customers, and ten to twelve in the open market. Paper not rated first class is difficult of sale. Most of the bankers report their discount lines too high for this period of the season, and there is no disposition to increase them, especially with long paper. The exchange market continues heavy at 1-10@¼ 50c. discount buying, and 50c. discount to par selling. Dealers allow depositors 50c. discount, but round sums are not taken at better than 1-10. Gold was a trifle higher, closing at 147 buying and 148 selling.

There is great excitement in Boston among speculators in copper stocks, and prices are steadily rising.

The hotels of this city are well filled with merchants, and a very good business is reported by jobbers generally.

The following will show the eastward movement of Flour and Grain from Buffalo, including shipments for tide water for 14 days ending Aug. 27, and shipments from Oswego 9 days from Aug. 17 to Aug. 25, inclusive, which will show about what there is afloat on canals destined for tide water:

*From Buffalo.*

| Week ending | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley. | Rye. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 27 | .... | 29,079 | 1,367,169 | 257,835 | 31,856 | 7,500 |
| Aug. 13 | .... | 7,000 | 867,880 | 110,035 | 10,500 | 19,150 |
| Totals, 14 days | .... | 36,079 | 2,195,069 | 367,890 | 42,356 | 26,650 |
| From Oswego, 9 days | 2,389 | 14,296 | 68,145 | .... | .... | .... |
| Total afloat | 2,389 | 50,375 | 2,263,214 | 367,890 | 42,356 | 34,150 |
| Previous week | 2,359 | 146,780 | 1,683,015 | 570,908 | 41,656 | 33,935 |
| Cor. time, 1865 | 12,369 | 275,074 | 1,348,835 | 200,956 | 11,140 | 23,600 |

The following will show the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 25, for 1865 and 1866:

| | 1866. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 1,955,035 | 1,649,035 |
| Wheat, bush | 11,504,889 | 13,060,272 |
| Corn, bush | 27,829,506 | 15,344,330 |
| Oats, bush | 9,164,088 | 2,024,081 |
| Barley, bush | 400,480 | 232,307 |
| Rye, bush | 1,138,850 | 463,764 |
| Total grain, bush | 50,037,823 | 37,424,754 |

Increase 1866 over 1865—Flour, 307,670 barrels, and grain, 12,613,069 bushels.

(From The Bank Note Reporter.)

As foreign bonds rise in the European markets, where they are sold for specie or its equivalent at about 75 cents on the dollar, the financial policy of our people and Government should tend to lower the price of gold here, so as to meet the rise of our bonds there. In this way we should approximate to a specie standard as the credit of our country gained ground in Europe. But it appears to subserve the interests of bond and gold speculators to advance the price of our bonds here, as they rise abroad, and to hold gold up to the price it was when our credit stood down in Europe—some 8@10 per cent below what it now is. This state of the market here and abroad can be accounted for only on the theory that speculators make it so for their private interests. Supposing our bonds should rise to par in Europe, then to carry out the practice of our speculators, we should put them up to 147@150 here, and still, as a matter of course, keep gold equally high.

How long the Secretary of the Treasury will suffer this peculiar state of financiering to prosper, is a question valuable to know. He can in one way at least put a stop to it: he can take in currency, and cause it to appreciate as compared with gold. Having paid off some $100,000,000 of short debt, he is permitted by the law to sell an equal amount of long bonds and take back the currency paid out for the short debt. This would work beneficially in tightening the money or currency market, in stopping speculation, in lessening imports, and in augmenting our exports; and still no danger need be entertained that a panic would be created, for when our 7.30s should fall to par, the accumulation of currency could be used in buying them up.

With the inauguration of such a financial system, gold would be sure to come down on our stocks advanced in Europe.

The idea that the people will fund their 7.30s into 5-20s when each are at 107 flat more freely than when each are at par flat appears to us to be absurd. The only positive fact growing out of the high price of these securities, when graded by currency, is the holding of gold up also. Incidentally, this unnatural scale of prices of securities and gold is working out a bad foundation for the future. It stimulates an expansion of the credit system. It stimulates importations. It stimulates the withholding of the staples from the markets, and consequently it advances prices in all directions.

The expansionists, the paper money admirers, and the speculators for a rise have things just at present all their own way.

All of us who thought Mr. Secretary McCulloch in dead earnest when he made his Fort Wayne speech, almost a year ago, are still looking for something to turn up in the direction he took on that occasion. We reprint one extract from that carefully-prepared production:

"The present inconvertible currency of the United States was a necessity of the war; but now that the war has ceased, and the Government ought not longer to be a borrower, this currency should be brought up to the specie standard, and I see no way of doing this but by withdrawing a portion of it from circulation. I have no fear, Sir, in a prosperity which has the effect of a depreciated currency, nor can I see any path for us to tread but that which leads to specie payment. The extreme high prices which now prevail in the United States are an unerring indication that the business of the country is in an unhealthy condition. We are measuring values by a false standard. We have a circulating medium altogether large, that is needed for legitimate business; the excess is used in speculations. The United States are to-day the best market in the world for foreigners to sell in, and among the poorest to buy in. The consequence is that Europe is selling us more than she buys of us (including our securities, which ought not to go abroad), and there is a debt rolling up against us that must be settled in part at least with coin. The longer the inflation continues the more difficult will it be for us to get back to the solid ground of specie payments."

At the New-York Dry Goods Exchange to-day, jobbers' prices were as follows:

Brown Sheetings—Atlanta, A, 24c.;