CIVIL COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Nov. 30.
Before Commissioner Newton.

AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE FORGER — AN EXTRADITION CASE.

In re The Extradition of James Henry Greatrex.

The accused was a photographer in Glasgow, Scotland. He is charged with having forged 1,200 notes of £1 each on the Bank of Scotland, and with having uttered a portion of them. It is alleged that, fearing punishment, he fled to this country on the 22th of September last, coming by the steamer Bremen. Information of the matter, properly substantiated, having been given to the President by Sir Frederick Bruce, the President issued an order requiring any United States judge, justice, commissioner, or other person having power, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of Greatrex, upon proper proof being shown that his whereabouts was known. Alexander McCall, Superintendent of Police in Glasgow, tracked the accused to this city, and, on the President's order and the Superintendent's affidavit, the accused was arrested. He was brought before the Commissioner yesterday evening. He is a tall, well-proportioned man, complexion dark, dark eyes and hair, and wears a heavy dark brown moustache. His face looks anxious and careworn. He was well dressed, and his general appearance was that of a gentleman holding a good position in society. The proceedings were commenced by the Commissioner calling the accused by name. The accused arose, bowed to the Court to indicate his presence, and resumed his seat. F. P. Marbury, Esq., appeared on behalf of the British Government, and, after informing the Court that these proceedings were taken by virtue of and under the "Ashburton Treaty," read the order from the President and the affidavit of Superintendent McCall, and said that the warrant for the arrest of the accused had been issued by virtue of them. The Commissioner then asked the accused if he had anything to say. The accused arose and said he was not guilty. The Commissioner then informed counsel that he had not sufficient time at his disposal to go on with the case that day, but could hear it either later in the day or this morning. It was finally agreed to adjourn the further hearing until this morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. F. P. Marbury for the British Government; Mr. G. M. Curtis for the accused.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

A CONFLICT OF WARRANTS—A CIGAR MANUFACTURER IN TROUBLE.

United States agt. Joel Graveur.

The defendant, who was charged with making cigars at Hartford, Conn., without making a return to the Collector required by the Internal Revenue laws, was brought before the Commissioner last Wednesday. He is said to have absconded from Connecticut to escape the consequences of his detection, and taken up his residence in this city. The Assistant United States District-Attorney for the District of Connecticut, Mr. H. Cornwall, started in hot pursuit of the alleged fugitive, and in doing so displayed more zeal than discretion, as he did not bring with him any legal proof of the defendant having committed the act with which he is charged, and apparently considered that a verbal statement by him that the defendant ought to be sent back, and the making of an affidavit by a person who accompanied him—that defendant told him that he was going to make cigars without making a return—was all that was necessary. The Assistant District-Attorney stated that he believed the defendant had manufactured 20,000 cigars without making any return to the Collector. Counsel for defendant moved for his discharge on the ground that the charge was insufficient to hold him, but the Commissioner decided, under the circumstances, to hold defendant for examination, but discharged him, to appear for such examination, on $1,000 bail, the Assistant District-Attorney to furnish, in the meantime, the proper proofs.

Counsel for the accused appeared before the Commissioner yesterday, and informed the Commissioner that this zealous Assistant District-Attorney had obtained a warrant of removal of the examination to Connecticut from Judge Smalley, who was not aware that Commissioner Osborne had issued his warrant and proceeded in the case, but that Judge Smalley, upon being informed of these facts by counsel for the accused, had directed the United States Marshal not to serve the warrant until the proceedings before Commissioner Osborne had been concluded. Counsel then asked that the further examination be postponed until Tuesday next.

Commissioner Osborne granted the motion to adjourn, but said that defendant's bail was binding, and he should expect either the production of the accused on Tuesday or a satisfactory excuse for his non-appearance, and that the matter of the conflicting warrants was a case to be settled between defendant's counsel and the United States Marshal. Subsequently the defendant's bondsman appeared before the Commissioner and desired to be released from his bond, and to surrender the defendant to the custody of the Government, as he had feared the warrant of Judge Smalley might be served by Marshal Murray, and the defendant thereby prevented from appearing on Tuesday next, in which case he (the surety) would be liable. The bail bond was then canceled, and the defendant remanded to jail.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 27.—Before Judge SMALLEY.

THE LOTTERY AND POLICY BUSINESS AGAIN.

United States agt. Wm. Croft (two indictments.)

United States District Attorney Samuel G. Courtney, informed the Court that on consideration it appeared doubtful whether the question of the constitutionality of taxing lotteries by the General Government could be carried up to the Supreme Court on appeal from the proceedings before Judge Nelson, on Tuesday last, those proceedings consisting of a demurrer to indictments, and a judgment by the Court in favor of the demurrer. It had been supposed at the time of those proceedings that a demurrer of that nature could be carried up on appeal, without a division, although the proceedings were before only one Judge; but it appears now that that was a mistake; that the proceedings even in a demurrer of that nature, to be appealed, must be had before the Judges at a certificate of division given. Judge Smalley informed the District Attorney that he had had some conversation with Judge Nelson that morning, in relation to the matter and that they were both of the opinion that there would have to be a division of opinion even in a case of demurrer, like this was, in order to have it carried up to the Superior Court; that he would allow the case to be carried up on a division of opinion, by dissenting from Judge Nelson's judgment in favor of the demurrer; but, he wished it distinctly understood that this dissent was only *pro forma*, and simply for the purpose of having the case decided in the Supreme Court, as his opinion in relation to the unconstitutionality of the law was as firm as that of Judge Nelson, and he also concurred with Judge Nelson in his opinion that the law would not be sustained before the Supreme Court. The District-Attorney then said that the amendment of the law by inserting "special tax," instead of "license," in his opinion, raised a new question. Judge Smalley replied that, in his opinion, the amendment was simply a change of names—the substance remaining. The Clerk was then directed to prepare the record certifying the division of opinion. It should be understood that no *criminal* case can be carried up to the Supreme Court, except by a certificate of division. Unless that be obtained the decision of the Circuit Court is final.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL IMPOSITION OF DUTY—A "SHELLAC" CASE.

James Tinker agt. Hiram Barney.

This was an action tried before Judge Smalley and a jury on the 7th inst. It was brought to recover $1,000 and interest, for damages plaintiff alleged he sustained by a wrongful imposition of duty on a quantity of shellac during the time of Mr. Barney's collectorship—the duty being imposed for the alleged reason that shellac was a resinous substance, and used for the same or similar purposes as gum copal. The Judge charged the jury that, based for the Government, they must find that the merchandise in question was generally and to some considerable extent used for the same purposes as gum copal. The jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

The matter now comes before the Court, upon a motion for a new trial, upon the exception taken by the District-Attorney and the questions of law raised in the case, and decided *pro forma* against the defendant by his Honor as follows:

First: Exception of the counsel for defendant, to the charge of the Judge to the Jury, that under the Act of Congress of August 5, 1862, (tariff act), they must find that the merchandise in question "was *generally* and to some *considerable* extent," used for the same purpose as gum copal.

Second: That no appeal has been proved, made to the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by the 5th Section of Act of March 3, 1857, and therefore suit cannot be maintained.

Third: That the protest in this suit is proved and admitted to have been filed subsequently to the payment of the duties to the Collector, whereas by Statute of 26th Feb., 1845, section 1, the protest is required to be made, "at or before the payment of duties," and therefore suit cannot be maintained.

The plaintiff contended that an importation of "shellac," imported Jan. 30, 1862, should be admitted "duty free," as specially named by act of Congress, March 3, 1861; that it had been proved on the trial that an appeal was made April 19, 1862, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a reply received acknowledging its receipt, and that a protest had been filed by plaintiffs against the imposition of this duty.

After argument between counsel for plaintiffs and Assistant U. S. District-Attorney Ethan Allen, the Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 26.—Before Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND.

A SILVER MINING COMPANY AND HOW IT WAS FORMED—A NICE QUESTION OF LAW.

William E. Johnson against the Consolidated Silver Mining, Reese River, and Union District Company and another.

The plaintiff in this case avers in his complaint and affidavits, that being the owner of some ten mines in Nevada, of the value of $50,000, he made a deed to Thomas F. Gould, conveying them for the nominal consideration of $1, but upon the understanding in point of fact, that Gould would proceed to New-York and dispose of the same, with other mines in Gould's hands in which he had an interest, and that he would secure to the plaintiff the purchase price of the mines at whatever they might be sold for. That pursuant to that understanding and agreement, Gould came to New-York and entered into negotiations with J. H. Cheever and others, which resulted in the formation of the Consolidated Silver Mining Company, one of the defendants in this suit in November, 1865, with a capital stock of $3,000,000; that Gould conveyed the mining property intrusted to him by the plaintiff to be sold to such Company which property, with other mining interests, formed the basis of the full paid stock of the Company; that the larger portion of this stock was set apart to Gould by way of compensation for the property so conveyed, and other portions set apart to the corporators of the Company for which, in fact, they paid nothing; he further alleges that the Company have sold of their stock enough to realize $300,000; that Gould as Secretary is receiving $10,000 as salary; and that $12,000 has been fixed as the President's salary and the other officers' salaries in proportion; The plaintiff alleges that Gould and the Company are seeking to dispose of their stock to *bona fide* purchasers without making any compensation to the plaintiff for his mines which he (Gould) held as trustee for his benefit. That the plaintiff has been in this city since last Spring seeking a settlement, but has been put off from time to time by the promise of Gould, in the presence of the officers of the Company, that he should be paid; that shortly before the commencement of this suit Gould left for Nevada without making any provision for the payment to the plaintiff of his claim, and that the Company now refuse to recognize any claim which he may have; that the plaintiff had applied for an inspection of the books and papers relating to the transfers from Gould, but had been denied by the Company, through the Acting-Secretary, Mr. Manchester, all access to them.

The plaintiff seeks in the suit to have an equitable title declared in him against the money interests conveyed by Gould to the Company to the extent of $50,000, and that the stock in the hands of the officers of the Company, for which nothing has been paid by them, be canceled, and that the Company be enjoined from issuing any stock to Gould, or to any other person, until the interests of the plaintiff have been settled, and that the plaintiff have an inspection of the books, deeds, contracts and other papers, to enable him to determine his rights, either as against the Company or Gould.

The case came up yesterday on a motion under the last clause to compel a discovery of the books, &c., and was resisted by the defendants on the ground that as cause of action was shown against the Company, and that in fact they had taken as *bona fide* purchasers after an examination of title which did not repeal the title of the plaintiff, and that his whole remedy, if any, was against Gould for a breach of trust.

Mr. Dodge, for the plaintiff, claimed that the action was in the nature of a bill of discovery, and that he had a right to the assistance of the Court to discover whether in fact the Company were privy to the fraud, by an examination of their books, &c., and whether an injunction and receiver could be applied for on account of any stock remaining in their hands in Gould's name. The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; Mr. Trapnagen for defendant.

THE LINCOLN DIVORCE SUIT—AN INTRICATE SUIT.

Lincoln agt. Lincoln.

Application was made by the counsel for plaintiff for alimony in this suit. The wife alleges in her complaint and affidavits that the defendant is living in open and notorious adultery with a woman whom he passes as his wife. The defendant asserts that he married her after having obtained a decree of nullity of marriage in the Superior Court against the plaintiff. The wife replies that such decree was obtained by fraud and collusion and without notice to her, and that the Court has upon those grounds vacated such decree. The Court, after argument, took the papers, intimating that judgment would not be given until the proceedings in the Supreme Court were terminated.

Edwin James and Dunphy for plaintiff; Traphagen and Stafford for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 30.—Before Justice MONELL.

DECISIONS.

Henry Elsner agt. Jackson S. Schultz et al. Motion for leave to discontinue without costs, denied. Plaintiff may discontinue on payment of costs.

Henry Westheimer agt. The same. Same agt. The same. Charles H. Reynolds agt. The same. Questions of fact to be tried by a jury. Settled.

Joseph A. Sprague agt. Geo. Raphael. Motion for warrant of commitment denied.

Mary Ann Hakey agt. Admx., &c. of Luther C. Carter. Motion to set aside referee's report. Denied, with $10 costs. Extra allowance of 5 per cent allowed. Judgment to be entered by the Clerk in conformity with the decision of the referee.

Julius G. Garlly agt. Frederick Boose. Motion granted in part.

Angelina Amory agt. Jane Amory. Motion to set aside judgment and for a new trial denied.

Aaron A. Degram agt. Rufus R. Delafield. Clara W. Warner agt. The Western Transportation Company. Theo. H. Butler agt. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. Motions granted.

Robert Gray agt. Alex. Linnen. Motion granted, and cause set down in the special calendar for first Monday in December.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—Nov. 30.
Before Judge DALY.

INJUNCTION AGAINST A FREE AND EASY.

Giaccomo Diena agt. Chas. Cottica.

The plaintiff in this case complains that after having rented a portion of the premises No. 141 Hudson-st., to the defendant, for the purpose of a bar and billiard saloon, the defendant converted it into a Free and Easy concert saloon. The rest of the building being used by the plaintiff as a hotel, the noise necessarily attendant on this species of amusement was somewhat annoying to the boarders, and the plaintiff alleges that the business of his hotel was greatly damaged thereby. Pending the suit for damages a motion was made yesterday morning before Judge Daly for an injunction, to restrain the defendant from continuing the annoyance. The Court, after hearing the argument of counsel, granted a temporary injunction.

Wm. Meeks for plaintiff; D. C. Briggs for defendant.

THE NORTH RIVER BANK OF HOBOKEN AGAIN IN COURT.

Horace Partridge agt. Geo. W. Chadwick.

The defendant in this case, who is charged with being one of the conspirators in the late fraudulent transactions of a concern known as The North River Bank of Hoboken, made a motion about three weeks ago to vacate the order of arrest in his case. The defendant having failed to appear after repeated adjournments, the Court yesterday morning denied the motion, with costs.

Chas. Weble for plaintiff; Jas. Metcalf for defendant.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 30.—Before Judges ALKER, GROSS and HEARNE.

ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Edmund Ackroyd agt. Jonathan Ackroyd.

The plaintiff was arrested at the instance of the defendant on an attachment issuing out of the Supreme Court, for refusing to obey a subpena to appear before a referee. The case was tried before Judge Alker in May, 1865, when, the defendant having failed to show a probable cause for the arrest, judgment was given for the plaintiff for $395 54. The case was before the General Term yesterday on an appeal from that judgment. The Court reserved its decision.

William Tracy for appellant; Devlin, Miller & Trull for respondent.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.
[Before Justice Dowling.]

A DISHONEST PORTER.—Yesterday, Detective Field of the Fifth Precinct arrested a colored man, named William Clark, who for the past four months has been a porter in the employ of Mr. Henry Scott, No. 209 Hudson-st. The prisoner has for some time past been in the habit of taking property from the store, consisting of lace curtains, table-cloths, and articles of hardware, amounting in the aggregate to about $200. After his arrest he confessed his guilt, and gave to the detective pawn tickets representing about one-half of the stolen property. The remainder was found in the residence of the prisoner, in the rear of No. 157 West Twenty-ninth-st. Justice Dowling committed the accused for trial.

FINED FOR DRIVING CATTLE THROUGH THE STREETS.—Yesterday Annis G. Underhill was arrested for driving cattle through a street in the Third Ward, in violation of the Health Ordinance. The accused stated that he intended to ship them. He was informed that that could only be done between the hours of 8 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m., and was fined $10, on payment of which he was discharged.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.
[Before Justice Ledwith.]

GRAND LARCENY.—While Patrick McConnell of No. 365 West Thirty-fifth-st. was passing through Forty-second-st., on Thanksgiving Day, he lost from his pocket a package containing $300 in Treasury and National Bank notes. He was soon after informed that a boy named Henry Murray had found it on the sidewalk and given it to his mother, who resides at No. 320 West Thirty-seventh-st. When Sergeant Decker and Officer Andrews of the Twentieth Precinct called on Mrs. Murray to inquire if the statement was true, she denied all knowledge of the occurrence. One of the officers subsequently found the package in Mrs. Murray's apartments, and she then admitted that her son had found it and given it to her. Both mother and son were committed for examination.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.
[Before Justice Handfield.]

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—On the 13th inst. a young man named Martin Hogan made a visit to Mrs. Lizzie Leffer at her apartments in the house No. 104 Delancey-st. Very soon after he went away Mrs. Leffer missed a silver watch and gold chain, which she alleges were in the drawer of a bureau in the room before Hogan entered. She now accuses him of having stolen it. Hogan was committed for examination.

THE ARCHITECTS TO THE HON. HAMILTON HARRIS

The following letter explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1866.

To the Hon. HAMILTON HARRIS, *Chairman of the New Capitol Commission for the State of New-York.*

SIR: There are special circumstances which lead us to think it our duty to advise you why we cannot accept the invitation of your Circular to Architects of July 13.

A structure of such public importance as the Capitol of the State of New-York, upon which your constituents are to spend from Two to Five Millions of Dollars, will, for a long time, supply the best criterion of the refinement, the taste and the intelligence of the people of the State, of the architectural ability of the age, and of the adaptation of the established form of Government to the duties required of it. It should, therefore, be a monument of art, as well as a collection of offices.

We know that under the requirements of your circular it will not fittingly represent the art attainments of the age; and, in justice to our profession, we desire to place the responsibility for its failure in this respect where it belongs before it is "too late."

According to the established custom of business in our times, a building worth $3,000,000 pays to the architect employed to design it at least a commission of three per cent, one third of which would be due when the Design and Specifications, upon which the cost can be estimated, are fully prepared. This would probably amount, in the case before us, to a sum of $30,000.

You offer, in place of this, $2,500, after the architect has run the risk of having his plan rejected, or bought for $1,000 or $500; and without the assurance that he will be further employed in the erection of the building.

No one who can command a respectable business, or whose time is profitably employed, or whose work has any value when done, will undertake a risk at the rate of one-twelfth the compensation received in legitimate business.

The best plan, selected from a large number of inferior designs, will be of no value at all with reference to the objects which justice to the people of the State would require you to have in view.

To make a competition successful it is requisite that architects of ability should be induced to engage in it.

This can be done on the simple terms of agreeing to employ the one who can produce the most acceptable sketch, and of returning all other designs, and paying for them such compensation as may be agreed upon. Respectfully,

RICHARD UPJOHN, Pres. A. I. A., N. Y.	JOS. SANDS, A. I. A. N.Y.
LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, "	GRIFFITH THOMAS, "
FREDERIC DIAPER, A. I. A. "	EULETT T. LITTELL, A.I.A. "
R. G. HATFIELD, "	H. H. RICHARDSON, "
	HENRY M. CONGDON, "
CHARLES WM. CAMPBELL, Treas. A. I. A. "	H. HUDSON HOLLY, A.I.A. "
CHARLES D. GAMBRILL, "	O. P. HATFIELD, "
JACOB WREY MOULD, "	JOHN KELLUM, "
JOHN F. MILLER, "	JOHN B. SNOOKS, "
W. T. HALLETT, "	JOHN RIGGS, "
D. LIENAU, A. I. A., "	E. H. BROWNE, "
CALVERT VAUX, A. I. A. "	ALFRED J. BLOOR, A. I. A. "
FRED. C. WITHERS, A.I.A. "	THO. U. WALTER, Germantown, Pa.
HENRY DUDLEY, "	
GEORGE B. POST, A. I. A. "	EDW. C. CABOT, Boston.
RUSSELL STURGIS, Jr. "	HENRY VAN BRUNT, A.I.A. "
P. B. WIGHT, "	GEORGE SNELL, M.R.I.B.A. "
CHAS. A. ALEXANDER, A. I. A. "	W. RALPH EMERSON, "
	CARL TEIRMER, "
GEO. HATHORNE, "	W. P. P. LONGFELLOW, "
HENRY FERNBACH, A.I.A. "	H. W. HARTWELL, A. I. A., "
HENRY S. JAFFRAY, "	JAS. K. WILSON, Cincinnati.
CHAS. W. GLINTON, "	A. PIRET & SON, "
RICHARD M. HUNT, A.I.A. "	WILLIAM TINSLEY, "
JOHN DAVIS HATCH, A. I. A. "	JAS. W. MCLAUGHLIN, "
	MOORE & FROMMANN, "
J. CLEAVELAND CADY, "	ANDERSON & HANNAFORD, "
RICHARD M. UPJOHN, "	WALTER & STEWART, "
F. JULIUS MUNCKWITZ, "	GEO. I. BARNETT, A. I. A., "
JAMES RENWICK, A. I. A. "	St. Louis.
SAMUEL A. WARNER, "	A. H. PIQUENARD, A. I. A. "

ROBBERY OF VALUED MASONIC JEWELS.—About half-past five o'clock on Wednesday evening, the jewels belonging to St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Newark, were stolen from the preparation room of the Lodge while the Secretary was engaged in writing up his minutes in the main room. The jewels were highly prized on account of their great antiquity, and the interesting associations with which they had been connected. They were the same used by Gen. Washington, when Gen. La Fayette was made a mason at Morristown, during the Revolutionary War, and were 104 years old. The articles stolen had engraved upon them the words, "St. John's Lodge, Nov. 1, 1761," and comprised a square and compass crossed with a star in the middle, a level, a plumb, two cornicopias, two cross swords, a mallet, cross keys, cross quilliens and a square. A reward is offered for the recovery of the jewels, and the losers, in a published advertisement, promise to "ask no questions" of the person or persons returning them.

LAUNCH OF THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.—The mammoth steamship Celestial Empire, now building by W. H. Webb for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the longest vessel ever built in this country, excepting the Dunderberg, will be launched from the foot of East Sixth-st. on Saturday, December 1, at 4 P. M.

EASTATUM.—In Dr. Osgood's sermon yesterday, the words, "and spoke not blessed at present," should be, "and spoke much blessed at present."

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

U S 6s 1881 Coupon.	Pitts, Ft W & C 2	Reading	
10,000 ... 113	2,000 ... 94½	800 ... 111½	
U S 6s 1861 Reg	Bank of Commerce	Michigan Central	
10,000 ... 112¾	25 ... 118	100 ... 112½	
U S 6s, 5-20 Coup '62	Shoe & Leather Bk	Michigan S & N Ind	
5,000 ... 108½	23 ... 113	100 ... 81	
U S 6s 5-20 Cp, 1867	Fourth National Bk	300 ... 80½	
10,000 ... 106½	50 ... 109	Illinois Central	
U S 6s 5-20 Reg '64	Continental Bank	400 ... 118½	
5,000 ... 106½	10 ... 103	200 ... 89 118	
U S 6s, 5-20 Co, '65	Delaware & H. C	50 ... 118½	
1,000 ... 107	30 ... 155	100 ... b30 118½	
15,000 ... 107½	West Union Tel.	Clev Col & Cin	
U S 6s, 5-20 Cp, '65, n.i	200 ... 46½	16 ... 111½	
500 ... 108½	100 ... b30 46½	8 ... 112	
4,000 ... 108½	100 ... 46½	Chic & North West	
35,000 ... 108	300 ... 2d call 46½	50 ... 43½	
Treas Notes 7-30.	200 ... 46½	200 ... 43½	
2d series.	W U Tel, R Ex	500 ... 43½	
4,000 ... 105	200 ... 96½	100 ... 3d call 43½	
Tennessee State 6s	11 ... 96½	100 ... b30 44	
30,000 ex-coup ... 69	Quicksilver	100 ... 44	
20,000 ... b10 69½	100 ... 44½	Chic & N W Pref	
Tennessee 6s New	9 ... 44½	200 ... 71½	
2,000 ... 69	200 ... 44½	200 ... 71½	
N Y S 6s '74	200 ... 44½	100 ... b10 72	
20,000 ... 93	100 ... 3d call 44½	Clev & Toledo	
N C State 6s	Brunswick City Ld.	200 ... 113½	
15,000 ex coup. 57	100 ... 7½	100 ... 113½	
Missouri 6s.	American Ex Co	Chic & Rock Island	
1,000 ... 87½	5 ... 84	200 ... 103½	
Missouri 6s Pac R 1s	Marposa Pref	200 ... 103½	
1,000 ... 87½	300 ... 26½	100 ... 2d call 103½	
Ohio & Miss Cer	Atlantic Mail	Chic Bur & Quincy	
10,000 ... 29½	100 ... b30 101	25 ... 132½	
20,000 ... 29½	Pacific Mail St Co	New Jersey	
Erie 3d Mortgage	600 ... 171	108 ... 120	
8,000 ... 97½	200 ... 170½	Pitts, Ft W & Chic	
Erie 4th mortgage	20 ... 172	300 ... 104½	
2,000 ... 92½	N Y Central	200 ... 104½	
N Y Cen 6s, 1883.	300 ... 112½	155 ... 105	
1,000 ... 95½	100 ... 2d call 113	Chic & Alton	
Mich S S & N Bonds	Erie	100 ... 109	
3,000 ... 96½	200 ... 71½	25 ... 108	
Chic. & N. W. 1	500 ... 71½	Chic & Great East	
4,000 ... 89	800 ... 71½	25 ... 30	

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

U S 6s 5-20 Cp '64	Quicksilver	Illinois Central	
5,000 ... 106½	300 ... 44½	200 ... 118½	
U S 6s 5-20 Coup, '65	W Union Tel Rs Ex	50 ... 119	
11,500 ... 105	300 ... 96½	Chic & North West	
U S 6s, 5-20 C, '65, n.i.	Mariposa Pref	20 ... 43½	
4,500 ... 106½	100 ... 26½	Chic & N W Pref	
15,000 ... 108	400 ... 27	200 ... 72½	
Treas Notes, 7 3-10	N Y Central	300 ... 72½	
2d Series	200 ... 112½	100 ... b10 72½	
25,000 ... 105½	Erie	Clev & Toledo	
1,000 ... 105	1,100 ... 71½	100 ... 114	
Tenn State 6s New	Reading	Chic & R. I. R.	
1,000 ... 69½	200 ... 111½	500 ... 103½	
N C State 6s New	Mich. So. & N. In	200 ... 104	
10,000 ... 57½	300 ... 81½	P. Ft W & C	
O & Miss Cert	100 ... 81½	200 ... 105½	
20,000 ... 29½	Tol, Wa & West	Mil & St Paul	
	100 ... 43	200 ... 55	

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

U S 6s 5-20 Coup, '64	Erie	Chic & N.W. Pref	
6,500 ... 106½	200 ... 71½	200 ... 72½	
U S 6s 5-20 Coup '65	300 ... 71½	1,200 ... 72½	
35,000 ... 107½	Michigan Central	300 ... 73	
U S 6s 5-20 C, 65 N I	100 ... 112½	100 ... b10 72½	
75,000 ... 108½	Mich So & No Ind	500 ... s60 72½	
U S 5s, 10-40 Coupon	100 ... 81½	Chic & Rock Is.	
1,500 ... 100	Clev & Pitts	200 ... 104½	
Tennessee 6s New	200 ... 85	Tol, W. & West	
15,000 ... 68½	Chic & North West	100 ... 42½	
25,000 ... 68½	1,000 ... 45	Pitts, F. W. & C	
Pacific Mail S. Co.	500 ... 44½	200 ... 105½	
50 ... 171	4,500 ... 44½	100 ... 105½	
New-York Central.	200 ... 45	100 ... 105½	
1,500 ... 113	Clev & Toledo	Chic & Alton.	
500 ... b30 113	200 ... 113½	50 ... 109½	
	200 ... 113½		

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—10 A. M.

O & Miss Cert	N Y Central	Mich So & No Ind	
10,000 ... s3. 29	100 ... 112½	200 ... s1. 80½	
Quicksilver	100 ... s15. 112	200 ... 82½	
100 ... 44	100 ... s3. 112½	100 ... s15. 80½	
100 ... c. 43½	Reading	Clev & Toledo	
Mariposa Pref	600 ... 111½	600 ... 113	
400 ... 26½	200 ... s5. 111½	Milwaukee & St P	
200 ... 26½	Erie	100 ... 55	
200 ... b10. 27	1,200 ... 71½	Chic & N W West	
Atlantic Mail	400 ... s3. 71	400 ... s3. 43½	
100 ... 103	200 ... b10. 71½	200 ... 43½	
Western Union Tel	200 ... b3. 71½	100 ... s5. 43½	
50 ... 47	300 ... c. 71½	Chic & N W Pref	
100 ... 46½	200 ... s3. 71½	100 ... 71½	
100 ... s3. 46½	100 ... s10. 71	100 ... b10. 71½	
Chic, Rock Is. & P	Ill Central.	100 ... 71½	
1,400 ... 103½	100 ... 118½	100 ... b15. 71½	
200 ... 103½	100 ... s3. 118½	100 ... s3. 71½	
100 ... b5. 103½	Clev & Pitts	P. Ft W & C ex div	
100 ... s10. 103½	400 ... s3. 85½	100 ... 104½	

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—1 P. M.

O & Miss Cert	Reading.	N Y Central	
20,000 ... 29½	200 ... c. 114½	100 ... 113	
Wilkesbarre Coal	400 ... s3. 114½	Chic. R I & Pa	
100 ... 63½	1,800 ... 112	300 ... 104	
Quicksilver	Mich So & N Ind.	200 ... 104½	
100 ... s10. 44½	500 ... 81½	100 ... s3. 104½	
Mariposa Preferred	200 ... b3. 81½	Chic & N West	
200 ... 26½	500 ... 81½	600 ... 44½	
100 ... s. b3. 26½	Clev. & Pitts	200 ... s3. 44½	
200 ... 27	400 ... s3. 85½	200 ... 44½	
Western Union Tel	500 ... s3. 85	200 ... b15. 44½	
100 ... 46½	100 ... s3. 84½	200 ... c. 44½	
100 ... s5. 46½	Chic & N W Pref	200 ... 44½	
100 ... b10. 46½	600 ... 72½	P. Ft W & C ex div	
Erie	100 ... b10. 72½	200 ... 105½	
200 ... c. 71½	200 ... b3. 72½	100 ... 105½	
800 ... s3. 71½	200 ... s3. 72½	100 ... c. 105½	
200 ... s3. 71½			

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—3½ P. M.

Ohio and Miss. Cer.	Reading	Clev. & Tol.	
20,000 ... 29½	1,800 ... 112½	200 ... 113½	
10,000 ... s3. 29½	400 ... s10. 112½	Chic, R I & Pa	
West Union Tel	200 ... b10. 112½	100 ... 104½	
100 ... 47½	Clev & Pitts	Chic & N W Pref	
100 ... b10. 47½	500 ... 85½	800 ... 72½	
100 ... b3. 47½	Chic & North West	400 ... 72½	
New-York Central	200 ... 44½	100 ... s10. 72½	
200 ... 113½	200 ... 44½	200 ... b3. 72½	
100 ... s3. 113½	200 ... 44½	200 ... s3. 72½	
Erie.	200 ... s3. 44½	Pitts, Ft W & C ex d	
200 ... b3. 71½	100 ... b10. 44½	100 ... s10. 105½	
1,200 ... 71½	200 ... s10. 44½	100 ... s3. 105½	
200 ... s3. 71½	500 ... 44½	100 ... b15. 106	
Mich So & N Ind	200 ... s3. 44½	200 ... 105½	
200 ... 81½	400 ... b5. 44½		

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

FIRST BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Petroleum Stocks.			Keystone Silver	7	10
Beaubroff Run	5 05	5 25	Kipp & Buell G	1 00	1 15
Buchanan Farm	21	30	La Crosse Gold	1 30	1 45
Brevort	50	1 00	Liberty Gold	12	45
Central	1 70	1 85	Montana Gold	22	....
First National	....	10	New-York	1 50	1 65
Germania	6	10	Nye Gold	10	11
Manhattan	10	25	Oak Hill G of Col	1 00	1 05
Mountain Oil	....	70	Ophir Gold	3 00	3 50
N Y & Alleghany	5 15	7 00	Peo G & S of Cal	1 50	3 00
N Y & New-York	....	10	Pocahontas Hill	3 00	3 15
N Y, Phil & Balt	....	10	R Mountain G	2 25	3 00
Pa Hole Creek	55	1 50	Smith & Par G	7 30	7 40
Ryad Farm	20	30	Texas Gold	....	25
Shade River	....	20	Vanderburg	77	....
United States	4 50	5 25	Caledonia Copper	....	14 00
Mining Stocks.			Canada Copper	50	70
Alpine	....	1 50	Central Copper	35 00	40 00
American Flag	1 80	2 25	Davidson Copper	50	1 05
Atlantic & Pacific	3 00	....	Evergreen B Cop	....	12 50
Bates & Baxter G	1 50	3 00	Hilton Copper	1 00	3 00
Benton Gold	1 25	1 50	Indiana Copper	....	4 00
Bobtail Gold	....	3 00	Knowlton Copper	....	4 50
Bullion Consol'd	....	4 00	Mendota Copper	....	3 00
Burroughs Gold	25	45	Ogden Copper	....	10 00
Church Union G	....	2 80	Quincy Copper	....	50 00
Consolidated Col	5	25	Long Island Pet	4 00	4 10
Consolidated Greg	6 00	9 15	Tudor Lead	2 75	2 85
Corydon	2 90	3 20	Wallill Lead	1 25	1 30
Columbian G. & S	1 30	1 40	Wallace Nickel	3 00	....
Downieville Gold	12	16	Rutland Marble	90 00	....
Eagle Gold	....	75	*Express Company Stocks.*		
Echo G Min of C	2 75	....	Adams	76 50	77 00
Gilpin Gold	1 75	3 00	American	80 00	....
Gunnell Gold	90	93	Merchants' Union	13 00	17 00
Hibbard Gold & C	95	....	*Manufacturing Stocks.*		
Holman	26	28	Russell File	....	5 00
Hope Gold	50	1 25	Savon de Terre	....	25

SALES.

Petroleum Stocks.	Smith & Parmelee	Beschoff Run	
Beaubroff Run	100 ... s10. 7 25	100