Spirit, that He may prosper their efforts to a good result, to the true glory of Italy, to the salvation of the souls of their countrymen, and to the honor of the great name of Our our Savior.

Resolved, That the Convention warmly recommends to the members of this Church, in the several stations, the exercise of all Christian offices of love in the encouragement of the reforming tendencies and movements in the Italian churches.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Mahan of Maryland, the report and resolution were made a special order for Saturday next.

The Rev. Dr. Pierce of Alabama presented several memorials, praying for a new and authorized English version of the Nicene Creed.

The Rev. Dr. Adams of Wisconsin also presented memorials and a draft of a canon on the same subject. Referred to the Committee on the Prayer-Book.

The order of the day, the consideration of the report of the Committee on Christian Education, was then taken up. The Secretary read, for the information of the house, the resolutions appended to the report, and which were published yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Littlejohn contrasted the grand theories of the Church with her poor and halting practice in regard to Christian education, and attributed the great discrepancy between them to two causes—first, too much patience upon certain abstract ideas on the subject, when the demand of the time was action; and second, too great faith in the vain boasts and hollow promises of the common Christianity of the country, the off te and aimless Puritanism of the day, which has parted with every safe guaranty of a positive faith, and has gone through the land glorifying our popular education as all-sufficient—glorifying it because it is universal, never because it is Christian. In conclusion, he offered the following resolution, to be added to the resolutions presented by the Committee, and to be the first of the series.

Resolved, That this House hereby declares that the Church ought to [illegible] the Christian education of her children as a work which she is obliged to promote in her organic corporate capacity, and as of coordinate importance with her missionary work.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin understood Dr. Littlejohn's speech to be an argument for the Church's taking upon herself the work of educating her people in every department of knowledge—an undesirable and impossible thing. He was in favor of giving a Christian education to the people; but he was in favor also of the Church's availing herself of all the means of general education afforded by the common school system of the country, which otherwise would be entirely under the control of that "effete Puritanism" of which Dr. Littlejohn had spoken—the common Christianity of the country.

The Rev. Mr. Adams of Louisiana, said that up to the making of the report of the Committee on Christian education, he and the other Southern deputies had felt that they were among strangers, but the warm reception given yesterday to the report of the Committee recommending aid for the Church in the South, and to the appeal of Mr. Barbour of Virginia, had removed that feeling and made them feel that they were among Christian brethren.

Mr. Fairbanks of Tennessee also spoke of the pressing need of the Southern churches for educational aid, and said it would be much cheaper to educate Southern young men at home than to send them North to be educated.

Mr. Sheffey of Virginia said he had come here expecting consideration and sympathy for his portion of the country, and he was glad to say that he had not been disappointed, but had received enough of both to show that the church of his love was stronger than any feeling of section or party. [Applause.]

A vote was then taken upon each resolution separately, and they were unanimously adopted; the second being amended, on motion of the Rev. Dr. DeKoven, so as to make the members of the Joint Commission on the part of the House—the Rev. Drs. Haight, Littlejohn, and Potter, the Rev. Mr. McVicar, Mr. Fish, Mr. M. H. Taroop, of New-York, and Mr. Garthwait of New-Jersey.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Taylor of Virginia some days ago, next came up for consideration.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make any alterations in the last standard edition of the Book of Common Prayer.

Mr. Taylor advocated it, and Messrs. Battle of North Carolina and Ruggles of New-York opposed it as unwise and unnecessary, and on motion of Mr. Battle, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Book of Common Prayer.

The House then took up the report of the Committee on Canons, made by Dr. Mahan before recess, in regard to the amendment of Canon No. 11.

Dr. Crane of Rhode Island moved to amend the Canon reported by the Committee by striking out all after the word "being" in the first section, and inserting "subject to the jurisdiction of this church, or of some church in communion therewith; provided nothing herein shall be so construed as to affect the case of lay readers."

The report and amendment were discussed until near the hour of adjournment, but no action was taken upon them.

THE PROVINCIAL SYSTEM.

The following are the propositions submitted on Wednesday by Mr. S. B. Ruggles, Lay Delegate from the Diocese of New-York, for discussion in the debate in the Provincial System, made the special order for to-day.

1. The unity and unexampled prosperity now enjoyed by the Church in these happily united States, is mainly to be attributed to the simple but efficient organism under one supreme authority in the General Convention, restricted only by the Ecclesiastical Constitution established by the piety and forecast of our fathers.

2. No fundamental change should be made in that organism without the clearest evidence of urgent necessity; and then, only, in the Constitutional mode, by carefully considered Amendments to the Constitution, to be submitted to the Clergy and the Laity in each of the Dioceses for their due consideration.

3. In framing, altering or enlarging the organism of the Apostolic Church in the United States of America, as one great Province of the Church Catholic, there was not and is not any Scriptural or other necessity for adopting or imitating any example of local organism in any other country or age, whether in the ancient Roman Empire or any of the monarchies of modern Europe; and that all such local ecclesiastical structures should be subject to variation with the necessary changes of time and place.

4. No evidence has yet been furnished by experience, of any action or want of action by the General Convention, which requires any large surrender or delegation of its powers to dioceses or local groups of Dioceses, representing only separate sections of the Church.

5. Any such surrender, according to all human experience, must eventually and inevitably operate to enfeeble and overthrow the paramount authority of the General Convention necessary for preserving the unity of the Church.

6. In view of the great continental extent of the Church, requiring personal knowledge of its wide-spread sections and sub-divisions, the present House of Bishops, of equal dignity and authority, is not too numerous, but may be gradually increased in number, with advantage to the Church.

7. If the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies has now become too numerous for convenient and efficient action, the evil may be remedied at once, and without any fundamental change in our ecclesiastical structure, simply by reducing the ratio of representation of the Dioceses, to keep pace with their increase in number.

8. Any institution of Provinces, or Sub-Provinces, or Provincial Synods, with power liable at all times to revocation by the General Convention, will be useless and illusory, and no such intermediate body can usefully exercise any power already enjoyed by each of the Diocesan Conventions.

9. Such Provincial Synods, if invested with irrevocable powers, and withdrawn from the constant and watchful supervision of the General Convention, may soon diverge into widely different habits and opinions, and become antagonist organs of ecclesiastical conflict, eventually leading to the dismemberment of the Church, and especially destroying the solid and unbroken front which it should present in the General Council, ere long to assemble under the great Providence of God, in the hope of recruiting the Church of Christ on earth.

10. Such division of the Church into sections or provinces will work at once great injury, in rendering less frequent the present triennial meetings of the Bishops and the representatives of the clergy and the laity in general convention, in which assemblies the efforts of all to advance the highest interests of the Church are animated and elevated, and where, by intimate and fraternal intercourse, all become acquainted with the feelings and necessities of each, thereby uniting our now undivided Church in one common bond of Christian sympathy and affection.

At 5 p. m. the House adjourned.

RECEPTION OF THE P. E. EVANGELICAL SOCIETIES.

A social reunion and reception of the different Evangelical Societies of the P. E. Church took place early this afternoon at Ferrero's Rooms, corner of Twenty-eighth-st. and Broadway. There were about 400 clergymen present, beside 11 bishops. An elegant *dejuner* was provided, to which all sat down at one o'clock, and before the cloth was removed the occasion was enlivened by a number of admirable addresses from clergymen present. The following are the names of the bishops present: Bishops McIlvaine, Ohio; Smith, Kentucky; Lee, Iowa; Lee, Delaware; Cummins, Kentucky; Whittle, Virginia; Johns, Virginia; Vail, Kansas; and Bedell, Ohio. Among the prominent clergy were the Rev. Dr. Tyng, New-York; the Rev. Cotton Smith, New-York; the Rev. Dr. Newton, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Granmer, Baltimore; the Rev. Mr. Schenck, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Newton, Boston; the Rev. Dr. Clemens, Ohio; the Rev. Mr. Dyer, New-York; and the Rev. Dr. George Fox, England.

THE COURTS.

THE POWER OF A STATE TO EXACT TEST-OATHS AS A PREREQUISITE TO VOTING.

In the Court of Appeals, yesterday, the case of Thomas D. Green, respondent, agt. William H. Shumway et al., appellants, was heard. In 1867, when the Legislature directed an election to choose delegates to the Constitutional Convention, they provided that no person should vote at such election who would not, if duly challenged, take an oath "that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power, or Constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto, and did not willfully desert from the military or naval service of the United States, or leave this State to avoid a draft during the late Rebellion." The plaintiff was otherwise qualified to vote, but refused when challenged to take the oath, and the appellants, as inspectors of election, rejected his vote. He then brought suit for damages for this exclusion. The defendants set up the law and the plaintiff demurred. The Special Term overruled the demurrer, but the General Term reversed that decision, and the case came to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals (Judges Hunt, Woodruff, and Mason dissenting) held that the imposition of the oath was unconstitutional, and that the answer of the statute was no defense. Judge Miller, who wrote the opinion of the Court, says that its imposition was contrary to the provision of the Constitution of the United States, that "*no State* shall pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law," &c.; that the act inflicts the penalty of political disfranchisement without any preliminary examination or trial for refusal to take said oath; that this deprivation of a right is a punishment for the acts done which prevent him from taking that oath; that it arbitrarily and summarily punishes for an offense created by the law itself; that when this act was passed there was no law in this State which condemned or characterized the conduct which is punished by the act; that the act punishes for an act which was not a crime when it was committed; that beside it is in fact a bill of pains and penalties which has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States to be within the meaning of the word attainder, that is a legislative act which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial, citing from the case of Cummings agt. The State of Missouri (4 Wal. 277): That it is also in violation of the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States in compelling him "to be a witness against himself," his refusal to take the oath being made his conviction. He then says:

"I am also of the opinion that the statute in question violates the Constitution of the State of New-York. The first section of the second article of the Constitution prescribes the qualifications of electors, who shall be entitled to vote 'for all officers that now or hereafter may be elected by the people.' The second section of the thirteenth article provides for the submission of the question whether a convention shall be called 'to the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, and in case a majority of the electors so qualified voting at such election shall decide in favor of such convention for such a purpose, the Legislature shall provide for the election of delegates to such convention.' This clause does not confer upon the Legislature any power to create disabilities not existing at the time, under the Constitution, or to restrict the right of suffrage which the Constitution has established. It would be extraordinary if the Legislature had the right to determine who were entitled to the privilege of voting, and thus, in the exercise of an unlimited discretion, be able to disfranchise any class of citizens, when the right is already secured, established. Such a power would be liable to the grossest abuse, dangerous in the extreme, and obviously was never intended to be conferred. It is evident, I think, that the above section, specifying the qualification of electors to pass upon the question whether or not there shall be a convention, plainly imports that the same electors, and no others, are qualified to vote for delegates, and any disfranchisement of any portion of said electors, is a violation of this section, and therefore void. The statute also violates section one of article one of the Constitution of this State, which declares that "no member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizens thereof; unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers." The "law of the land" does not mean a statute passed for the purpose of working the wrong, but the law which existed at the time when the alleged offense was perpetrated. The provision was intended to restrict the powers of the Legislature, and to prevent any act which would deprive a party of his rights or disfranchise him until it was ascertained judicially that they had been forfeited. [Wynehamer agt. The People, 13 N. Y., 393, 394, and 416, and cases cited.] The act in question pronounces a judgment and disfranchises the elector without judge or jury, or any of the forms required by the ordinary course of legal proceedings. It also violates section 6 of article 1, which declares that no person shall be held to answer for a crime, except on presentment of a Grand Jury. And the second section of the same article, which secures the right of trial by jury in all cases in which it has heretofore been held inviolate.

CIVIL.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Mr. Justice Barnard, a suit was tried against William Mahone, formerly a general in the Rebel army. The plaintiff is C. K. Garrison, and the cause of action is the detention of the steamer George Leary about August, 1866, at Norfolk. The defendant was the President of the Norfolk and Petersburgh line of railroad, and that road had a contract with the owners of the steamer to run it in connection with the road. It is claimed that the plaintiff was about to sell out the boats to a rival line, but the main defense is that Mahone had nothing personally to do with the matter, that the boat was attached in two proceedings commenced by the railroad, and were detained by the State officers of Virginia under such proceedings. The evidence was concluded, but the Court adjourned before it could be summed up.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court, the case which has been previously reported of The People of the State of New-York against the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, which involves in principle the whole Jersey front extensions came to trial before Mr. Justice Sutherland. The suit is brought to enjoin the filling in by that Company of that portion of the bay to which, under the authority of New-Jersey, they claim a right, and to compel them to remove their pier and the filling in already done. Testimony was given by Dr. Harris of the offensive character of the matters used for such filling in, and by the engineers that the extension of their pier was more than a mile from the original shore line, running out to 19 feet of water and diminishing the breadth of the channel to less than a mile, and that the bulkhead line had been carried out to where there was eight feet of water at low tide. The main question, however, was as to the jurisdiction of this State. The State claims a right to prevent any intrusion on the waters of the bay or river, under the treaty made between New-Jersey and New-York, which conferred the jurisdiction of the waters of the Hudson and bay opposite, to and below Manhattan Island to the shore of New-Jersey on New-York, but left to New-Jersey her jurisdiction of the land under the water to the middle of the river. The defendants claim that this did not alienate from New-Jersey the right to alter or extend the shore line, or to attach fixtures to the bed of the river. Decision reserved.

CRIMINAL.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Ledwith, John McMahon and Michael Shannon were committed for trial on charge of having stolen seven bales of wool, valued at $1,000, from the barge R. Simmons, lying at the foot of Robinson-st.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Barnard held that the indictment of the complainant (Banst instead of Baust) in the indictment of ex-policeman McCready, whose trial occupied the whole of Wednesday, was fatal, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the prisoner on the ground of variance between the evidence and the proof.

Frederick Powers was arrested by Deputy Marshal Devine, a few evenings since, on complaint of the proprietor of Atlantic Garden that Powers had attempted to pass counterfeit 25-cent notes on him. On being arrested, Powers was seen to throw away a roll, which, on being picked up, was found to consist of counterfeit fractional currency. These facts being shown before Commissioner Osborn yesterday, Powers was committed for trial.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, Thomas Anderson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny in stealing a diamond ring valued at $125, the property of Gertrude Corbitt, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.... John Lyons, for stealing a gold watch from Thomas Burke, was sentenced to the State Prison for one year and six months.... Wm. McGregor, for stealing $170 from his employer, Michael J. Gillooly, was sent to the House of Refuge.

On Wednesday evening Daniel Sheehan and Patrick Crowley quarreled in the saloon No. 49 Baxter-st. over a game of cards, and Crowley stabbed his opponent in the breast with a file, causing a bad wound. He was committed yesterday, at the Tombs Court, to await the result of an examination. Sheehan was taken to the New-York Hospital.... Joseph Smith, a boatman, was committed, yesterday, for having procured from George Wiggins of No. 8 South-st., a loan of $25, by representing that a package which he left as security contained jewelry valued at $100. It was subsequently found to contain nothing but waste papers.... Fritz Trotter, by representing that he had a U. S. five-twenty bond in pawn, procured from Mr. Daniel E. Hazelboom of No. 9 East Twenty-second-st. a loan of $200, promising to place the bond in his hands as security as soon as he could procure its release. He failed to do so, was arrested, and yesterday committed to the Tombs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Short causes.—Nos. 2024, 1636, 4270, 4357, 43 0, 4464, 4484, 4522, 4534, 4628, 4362, 4567, 4946, 4966, 5014, 5026, 5076, 5096, 5130, 5154, 5247, 5297, 5300, 5372, 5382, 5394, 5412, 5424, 5436, 5444, 5472, 5530, 5614, 5630, 5726, 4030, 5640.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 99, 243, 113, 34, 59, 134, 216, 92, 147, 192, 143.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 40, 42, 43, 56, 56, 108, 109, 112, 115, 124, 127, 129, 134, 135, 139, 140, 145, 146, 156. Call 157.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Nos. 373, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—FIRST CALL, 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.

67,500 U S 5-20 Coup '62	113½	40,000 U S 6s 5-20 Con '67	110¼		
50,000 U S 6s 5-20 Con '67	110	10,000	110¼		
75,000	110	1,000 U S 5s 10-40 Con	105½		
5,000 Brin'n Wr	2	5 B'k N of N Y	121	500 B'n H & Ho 2d	75
Loan	96½	5 Metropolitan B	141	200 M S & N I	57½
5,000 Tenn 6s ex	69½	10 Fourth Nat Bk	105½	200	56½
15,000	69	10	105½	100 Illinois Cen	144½
10,000 Tenn 6s new	69½	100 Canton	49	100	144½
5,000	69	200 Cum C Pr	35	500 Clev & Pitt	87½
10,000 Virginia ex-cp	55½	100 West Un T	36½	200	87½
500	55	100 Pacific Mail 2 c	126½	100 Chic & N W p	92½
2,000	55	100 Quicksilver	24½	3,000	92½
5,500 Georgia 6s	81½	400	24½	400	92½
2,000 Georgia 7s	92	400 Mariposa Pr	22½	500 Clev & Tol	103½
5,000 N C 6s	67	100 Brunsw C L	11	200	103½
5,000 N C 6s, n	68	100 Wells-F Ex bk	30½	100 C & R I	106½
12,000	68½	300 N Y Central	127	300 Mil & St P	103
20,000	68½	100	126½	300 To W & W	64
17,000 N Y C 6s '93	95	500	126½	164 N J Central	120½
3,000 Tol & W 2d	15	100 Erie	40½	89	120½
1,000 Tol & W b	78	50	47	10 Pit F W & C	114
2,000 N J Cen 2	10½	500	46½	400	114½
3,000 Chic & Alt 1	101½	50	47½	50	114½
10,000 Mar Int m n	20	100 Erie Pref	70	300 Ohio & Miss	30½
4,000 Cin Cin & Ind	90	400 Reading	97	100	30½
Central Int	76½	1,200	97½	500	31
1,000 Tol Pen & We	97	600	97	200 Lake Shore R	99½
West'n division	85½	1,200	97½		
100 B'k of Commer	125	100 Chi & N W	89½		

SECOND BOARD—12½ O'CLOCK.

10,000 U S 6s '62 Comp	113½	75,000 U S 5-20 Con, '67	110½		
25,000 U S 5-20 Con '62	113½	160,000	110½		
30,000	113½	70,000	110½		
20,000 U S 6s 5-20 Reg '62	110½	5,000	110½		
120,000 U S 6s 5-20 Coup '65	111½	50,000 U S 6s 5-20 Coup '66	111		
20,000	111½	20,000 U S 5s, 10-40 Reg	104½		
2,000 U S 6s 5-20 Con '68	110½	25,000	104½		
10,000 U S 6s 5-20 Co '64	111½	1,000 U S 5s, 10-40 Con	105½		
10,000 U S 6s 5-20 Reg '65	109½				
20,000 Tenn 6s n	69½	300 Wells-F E	31	700 Chic & N W p	92
9,000	69½	100 Merch's U E	23	100	92½
15,000 Tenn 6s, ex-c	69½	100 N Y Central	128½	200	92½
10,000 Va 6s n	56	500	127½	100 Chi & R I	106½
2,000 N C 6s	67½	200	127½	200	106½
10,000	67½	100	127½	100	107½
2,000	67½	100	127½	500	107½
100 Mil & St P p	102½	500 Erie	47	200 Ohio & Mis	31½
14,000 N C 6s n	67½	1,200 Reading	98½	500	31½
5,000 Mo St 6s	92	100 Mic So & N I	87	100 Tol, W & W p	78
200 Canton	50½	400 Cleve'd & Pit	86½	400 P F W & Ch	115½
500 Pacific Mail	127½	200 Chi & N W	91½		
100 Adams Exp	51	200	91½		
100	51½	400 Clev & Tol	104½		

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—10 A. M.

30,000 Tenn 6s n	70	300 Reading	97	500 Mich S & N I	87
10,000	69½	1,200	97½	300	86½
10,000 N C 6s n	67	600	97	200	86½
100 Canton Co	49	500 To W & W	63½	600 Clev & Tol	103
500 Pacific Mail	126½	100 Mil & St P	103½	400 Chi R Is & P	105½
100	126½	200	103	200	105½
100 Wells Fer Ex	30	100 P Ft W & C	113	600 Ch & N W	90
10 Amer Ex	45	100	113½	400	90½
200 West Un Tel	36½	100	113½	300	90½
200	36½	200	113½	300	90½
400 N Y Central	128½	200	113½	200	90½
100	128½	200 Ohio M R	30½	200	90½
500	126½	100	30½	600 Chic & N W p	90½
800 Erie	46½	600 Clev & Pit	87½	300	90½
200	46½	1,200	87½		
200 Hud Riv	134½	400	87½		

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—1 P. M.

50,000 N C 6s n	70	2,000 Erie	47½	500 Ohio & Mis	31½
20,000	69½	600	47½	100	31½
100 Adams Ex	51½	500	48½	200	31½
500	51½	5,200 Reading	98½	300	31½
600 Mariposa p	22½	600	98½	200 Mic So & N I	87½
100	22½	200	99	200	87½
400 West U Tel	36½	600	98½	500	87½
500	36½	100 Tol W & W	64½	400 Clev & Pit	88½
100 Pacific Mail	127	100	64½	100	88½
200	127½	200 Mil & St P	103	200	88½
200	127½	300	102½	200 Cb R I & P	106½
300	127½	100 Pitt Ft W & C	114½	100	106½
500 N Y Central	127½	200	115	200	106½
200	127½	300	114½	600 C & N W	91½
200	127½	400	114½	200	91½
200	127½	200 Cleve & Tol	103½	200	91½
100 Chi & N W p	90½	600	103½	200 Mer U Expr	23

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS—FIRST BOARD.

Petroleum Stocks.		*Mining Stocks.*			
500 Buchanan Fm	4	100 Lacrosse	21	100 Cons G	4 80
200	4	100 Smith & Par	5 00	500	4 75
100 United States	2 25	100	6 00		

THURSDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

Gold opened at 135¼, sold at 135¼, 135¼, 135¼, closing at 135¼. There was no truth in the reports that the Government were sellers of bonds or gold. The awards for the balance of Sub-Treasury gold were as follows: Cowing, Johnston & Co., $100,000, 135.55; Cowing, Johnston & Co., $100,000, 135.56; Cowing, Johnston & Co., $100,000, 135.57.

Government bonds opened strong at the closing prices, and advanced from ⅛@¼ per cent, with a heavy demand for all classes. The market has been heavily oversold during the past few days, and bonds are in active borrowing demand, one house loaning $1,500,000 at from 3@5 per cent. The out-of-town orders to buy were heavy, and the amount taken from the street very large. 67s sold at 111, reacting to 110¾, closing at 111¼@111¾. The demand continued until the close, with large transactions. At no period since the election has the desire to buy been so general, or the investment demand heavier. State and Railway bonds were dull and steady. Miscellaneous securities and Express shares neglected. Pacific Mail advanced to 126½, with a good demand. Railway shares opened strong, with a good demand for all classes, advancing in the face of stringent money from 1@2 per cent; North-West Common sold at 91½; North-Western Preferred, 92½; Fort Wayne was active, selling at 115; New-York Central, 127½; Erie, 47½: Reading advanced on a sharp demand to cover shorts, selling at 98½. After the 1 o'clock board the market reacted a fraction, but at the Second Board became buoyant again, with a heavy demand for the leading shares. The North-Western stocks, Rock Island, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne advanced from ½@1 per cent. At the last board the activity continued; Pacific Mail sold at 128; New-York Central, 129; Erie, 48½; Reading, 99½; Michigan Southern, 87½. The North-Western shares were buoyant, the Common selling at 92½, and the Preferred 93½; Fort Wayne, 116; Cleveland and Toledo, 104½. The North-Western, St. Paul, and Fort Wayne stocks are held on the streets in small amounts only. The bulk of the stocks are held by the directors and managers, who have invested their money and taken charge of these roads as permanent investments, and intend by good management to place them among the most prosperous roads in the country. At the close the market was strong. The indications now are that the artificial means to tighten money will be relaxed, the banks holding the deposits of the money-ring having taken some action looking to a breaking up of the business both for the present and future. Government bonds closed strong and active.

U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg.	114½@115	U.S.5-20 Co, new '65	110¾@110½
U. S. 68, 1881, Cou	114½@115	U. S. 5-20 Con. '67	110¾@110½
U. S. 5-20 Reg	106 @106	U. S. 5-20 Con. '68	111 @111½
U. S. 5-20 Coup. '62	113½@113¾	U. S. 10-40 Reg	104 @104½
U. S. 5-20 Con. '62	113½@113¾	U. S. 10-40 Con	105½@106
U. S. 5-20 Con. '65	111½@112		

The following were the bids for Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Metropolitan	141
Manhattan	141	Shoe and Leather	127½
Merchants'	125	Corn Exchange	132
Mechanics	129	Marine	150
America	145	Commonwealth	114
Phenix	108	Atlantic	102
North River	108	Importers and Traders	128
Fulton	150	Park	150
Merchants' Exchange	115	Manuf. and Merchants'	101
Commerce	124	Central National	110
Broadway	250	First National	215
Ocean	100½	Fourth National	105½
Continental	106½	Ninth National	110½
Bank of North America	111	Oriental Bank	155

And the following for Railroad bonds:

N. Y. Cent. 6's, 1883	95	Tol. & W. Equip. B'ds	79
N. Y. Cent. 6's, 1887	93	Grt. Western 1st M., '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Estate	90	Grt. Western 1st M., '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Grt. Western 2d Mt. '93	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st Mort	70
Erie 7's, 1st Ind., 1883	94	Galena & Chic., ext'd	100
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1 M. '77	91	Chic. & R. I., Pacific 1s	94½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., S F. '85	105	Morris & Essex 2d Mort	88½
Harlem 1st Mortgage	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	103½
Mich. C., 8 p c., 1869-72	115	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M	103
Mich. C., new 1 M. 88, '82	115	Pitts F. W. & Chic. 2d M	100
Chic., R. & Q., 8 pc. 1 M.	111½	Pitts. F. W. & Chic. 3d M	91
Mich. S., 7 p. c., 2 M.	99	Clev. & Pitts., 2d Mort	90
Mich. S & N I 8 P 7 p c.	100½	Chic. & Al. S. F. 1st M.	91½
Pacific R 7s, guar'd by M.	95	Chic. & Al. S. F. Inc.	82
Ill. Cen. 7 per cent, '76	116½	Atlan. & Gt. W. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Ohio & Mis. 1st Mort	76
Chic. & N. W. S. Fund	96½	Ohio & M, 1 M. Consol	86
Con. 7 p. c. 1 M.	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st M., 8s	103
Han. & St. Jo. 1st M.	105	Mil & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	98½
Han. & St. Jo., conv'ble	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	95
Tol. & Wabash 1st Mort.	92	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	90½
Tol. & W. 1 M. ex	91½	Chic. & Gt. East'n 1 M.	75
Tol. & W. 2 M. ex	85	N. Y. & N. Haven 6's	90

The following are Wm. Heath & Co.'s last quotations of stocks:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid	Asked
Gold	135¾	135¾	Erie Preferred	70	—
Boston W. P.	16	16½	Hudson River	135	—
Cumberland	34½	36	Reading	99	99½
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	30½	30¾	Col. & Al. R. R.	64½	65½
American Express	45½	46½	Tol., W. & W., pref.	78½	80
Adams Express	51	51½	M. & St. Paul	104	104½
United States	49	50	M. & St. Paul pref.	105½	105½
Merchants' U. Ex.	22½	23½	Fort Wayne	115	115½
Quicksilver	24½	25	Ohio & M.	31½	31½
Mariposa	7	8	Mich. Cent.	118	118
Mariposa Pref.	24	24½	Mich. So.	88½	88½
Canton Co.	49	50	Illinois Central	145	—
Pacific Mail	128	128½	Cleve. & Pitts.	89	89½
Western Un. Tel.	36½	37	Clev. & Tol.	105	105½
N. Y. Cent.	128½	128½	Rock Island	107½	107½
Erie	48	48½	North-Western	92½	93
			North-West. Pref.	93½	93½

Money is in abundant supply, at 7 per cent in gold and 7 per cent in currency, with a small commission added. Considerable amounts were also loaned at 7 per cent, and some large borrowers report that they were fully supplied at that rate early in the day. The combination have undoubtedly locked up a large amount; other lenders are holding their balances over, in hopes of making large commissions in turning stocks, but the supply of capital on the street is undiminished by any large shipments to the country.

The statement that the President of the North-Western Road, or his brokers, had assisted the lock-up in any way, directly or indirectly, or sold any of the stocks, with the intention of depreciating the property by underhanded movements, is pronounced false; on the contrary, he is a heavy lender of money, and investment holders of the road may rest assured of the honesty and integrity of his management of their interests.

Sterling exchange is dull and steady at quotations: London, 60 days, 109¾@109¾; London, sight, 109¾@110; Paris, long, 5.17½@5.16½; Paris, short, 5.15@5.13½; Antwerp, 5.18¾@5.16½; Swiss, 5.18¾@5.16½; Hamburg, 35½@36; Amsterdam, 40½@41; Frankfort, 40½@41; Bremen, 79½@79½; Berlin, 72½.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the two Stock Exchange Boards will come before the Boards for action to-day, at 12 o'clock.

The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer were: Receipts for Customs, $566,000; Receipts for Gold Notes, $49,000—total Receipts, $1,945,806 25. Total Payments, $1,787,036 30; Balance, $96,328,420 99.

In Freights, to London, 2,000 bbls. Flour on private terms, and to Glasgow, by steamer, 15,000 bush. Corn at 6½d.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday says:

The money market is very stringent. With a heavy demand for loans and little ability to meet it, the rates have been the highest day for money that has been experienced during the year. The bankers take as little paper as possible, and only from depositors whose claims cannot be ignored at 8@10 per cent. In the open market the amount of paper offered is very large, and much of it of a character which is seldom seen on the street. Rates of interest are of secondary importance, 12@24 per cent per month being paid readily, and it is difficult to obtain much money at even these rates. The receipts of exchange are large and increasing, and although there is a fair mercantile demand, the market is heavy owing to the ample supply.

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC: For many months past the Commercial Editor of *The World* newspaper of this city has been in the habit, through the money columns of that paper, of making strong allusions to me and the railway company I represent, and fearing they might mislead and injure many of my friends, I feel compelled to make this public statement—that in all cases where he has referred to me his statements have been false. Many persons accuse me of aiding in the present money pressure on account of the articles above alluded to, which are false, and without the least foundation. I have never spoken to or had a word of conversation with the person that writes the articles above referred to.

HENRY KEEP.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, to the amount of Eighteen Million Dollars, have already been sold, and they are now in constant demand for home investment and on foreign account. They pay six per cent in gold, and run for thirty years. At 102, they yield between eight and nine per cent to the investor, and as soon as the issue is sold, if not before, they will doubtless command a much higher rate. As a first mortgage on the longest line of railroad in this country, that is already earning more than its interest liabilities on its way business, and which cost nearly three times their amount, the security is undoubted. Subscriptions will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, and by most of the leading bankers throughout the country, whereon new pamphlet, containing a full description of the road and its securities, can be obtained.

THE MARKETS.

[Carefully reported for The Tribune.]

THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1868.

ASHES—The market is quiet, and prices are unchanged: sales of 20 bbls.

COTTON—The market has been more active, but holders continue to offer freely from pier, and prices are again easier, closing heavy; sales of 3,927 bales, including 523 to arrive, of which 2,031 were taken by spinners, 1,453 by exporters, and 442 by speculators. We quote:

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