FINANCIAL DISCUSSION.

THE 3.65 ASSIGNAT.

GOVERNMENT BONDS WORTH TOO MUCH AND GREENBACKS TOO LITTLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: There is no mistaking the fact that the people of the West want good money and plenty of it, and all the arguments of THE TRIBUNE in favor of specie payment in our present financial condition mean to us nothing more nor less than bankruptcy and ruin. I have said we want "good money." By this I mean we want "greenbacks" which shall be a legal tender for all debts, and at the same time interchangeable with Government bonds. In our farming operations the more uses we can make of a thing the more valuable that thing is; so, we believe by making the greenback a legal tender for all debts, instead of a part, and interchangeable with interest-bearing bonds, we increase its value and thus approach nearer a gold standard. We see no good reason why such a system as I have briefly foreshadowed would not bring us to a specie basis without any of the disastrous effects of forced resumption. All recent legislation touching financial questions seems to have had in view the special interests of capitalists. Why one class of citizens should receive special protection of their interests by Government to the detriment of other classes, I do not understand. Why the bondholder should receive his gold, and the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer depreciated paper, is one of the mysteries of a government lost to a proper regard for the interests of the great industrial masses of the people.

Enlightened public opinion will no longer credit the saying that "the advocates and friends of the interchangeable Treasury-note system are repudiationists," for the fact stands almost self-evident that if the Government's notes be made a legal tender for all debts, and that those same notes shall, by the terms and conditions of their issue by the Government, be interchangeable with Government bonds bearing such a rate of interest as the average annual increase of the wealth of the country will justify, there can be little question but their value would be materially enhanced. When we shall have succeeded in bringing our Government's notes up to a par value with our bonds, our bonds being worth their face as now, we shall have little difficulty in resuming specie payment; for when paper money is worth as much as gold, nobody wants gold. I understand that our bonds now are not only worth their face, but actually command a premium in the markets. Is not this an evidence that the Government has done the people injustice in strengthening its own credit to an undue extent in the direction of the bondholders, and signally failed in its duties toward the people who hold its legal tender notes? We hold that the bond and the greenback are both evidences of debt, and if the Government is able to redeem its promises at all, it is as much bound to redeem its notes as it is its bonds; and that there are no sufficient reasons why the one should not be worth just as much as the other, nor why each should not be worth its face and no more. A premium upon one class of these debts, and a discount upon the other, is in my judgment at variance with justice and strict honesty.

There are certain issues of our bonds which specifically bear gold interest, and some of these same bonds themselves are ultimately to be paid in gold. Of course no one would think of humiliating the Government by forcing it to disregard its specific obligations to its bondholders by a repudiation of any of its legitimate obligations. The idea that the substitution of legal tender notes with the interchangeable feature attached for our National bank circulation would smack of repudiation, or would in the least deter the period of resumption, is wholly incomprehensible to us, especially when we take into consideration the fact that in the substitution of the legal tender notes we do not increase the indebtedness of the Government a dollar, but save millions yearly in the shape of interest upon bonds, and millions more, as we think, in the increased value of legal tender notes. Now, Sir, if you can make it appear that a return to specie payment in the manner and form contemplated by the friends of the present National banking system is what the country needs to bring about real prosperity, we shall certainly favor it, for we all desire prosperity.

I. L. CHRISTIE.

Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., Aug. 25, 1875.

[Mr. Christie is very much tangled up on the money question, and we cannot, at this distance, hope to untangle him. We will merely remark that Government five-twenty bonds are at a premium because the Government is paying them, principal and interest, in coin, and people believe it will continue so to do. Greenbacks are at a discount, first, because too many of them have been issued, and, secondly, because the promise on their face is not kept. Receiving greenbacks for customs would add next to nothing to their value, while it would take $20,000,000 from the revenue of the Government.—*Ed.*]

SOLDIERS AND THE BONDS.

THE SOLDIERS PAID IN A DEPRECIATED CURRENCY—INJUSTICE OF PAYING THE BONDHOLDERS IN GOLD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Having been a reader of THE TRIBUNE from my youth up, and seeing the vexation of Mr. McCulloch's righteous soul over the payment by some of the States in legal tenders of their ante bellum obligations, I have thought it might be interesting to the contracting, specie resuming, ex-Secretary to make another picture of the last part of his letter of June 19, by paraphrasing it by the substitution of "soldier" for "bondholder," something after this style:

Before the passage of the Legal-tender acts the General Government had employed a large number of soldiers, whom it promised to pay in dollars. Has it made good, is it now making good its agreement? Has its treatment of its creditor soldiers been characterized by a scrupulous regard to justice, and by a high sense of honor? Has it kept faith, is it now keeping faith with its soldiers and pensioners? Did it not, on the contrary withhold toward the close of the war 50, 40, and 30 per cent? Is it not now withholding nearly 20 per cent of what is justly the due of the widows and orphans of fallen soldiers? It is paying, it is true, in what Congress has decided to be lawful money; but want, after all, is this money but unfulfilled promises, which are worth just what they sell for in the market, and no more? They have been declared to be lawful money, but they certainly are not the kind of money which was promised the soldier by the Government, and which the Government agreed to pay for the services rendered? Awaiting itself of the benefits of a law, for the enlargement of which it is wholly responsible, every time it paid its soldiers during the war, after it passed the Legal tender acts, it compelled them to take now a fifth, now a third, and now a half less than was called for or by its contracts.

But I suppose a correct solution of the problem from Mr. McCulloch's point of view would be about this: It is all right to break the ranks of hundreds of thousands of families in a great republic, and transfer from the shop and farm to the bloody battle-field the noblest specimens of American manhood, wound, maim, and slay them by the thousands, name the rations they shall subsist upon, the clothing they shall wear, the term of their service, and withal the amount of their monthly wages and the kind of money they shall be paid in; but when by a mean kind of subterfuge this obligation incurred by the Government for the services of soldiers is transferred from soldiers to capitalists, it is just that these men should receive bonds payable, principal and interest, in gold. Still they must be paid with a scrupulous regard to justice, and by a high sense of honor. To whom, I would ask, and for what? To effect payment? No, but to sustain foreign credit—the very thing that we ought not to want, and the having too much of which has well nigh bankrupted an entire people.

At the close of the war the American volunteers returned to their homes, well satisfied that their services and sacrifices had contributed to the establishment of a more permanent and glorious Union, in which all mankind should have an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that they were about to enter upon a period of greater ease and comfort themselves. Less than a single decade has sufficed to demonstrate the error of their conclusions, and dispel their fondest hopes. Some return in poor health, others with shattered constitutions, and still others with maimed bodies, must now see their already depleted possessions annually submitted to the rigidness taxation of at least 5 per cent to pay the gold-demanding, tax-exempted holders of the Government obligations. But Mr. McCulloch would reply: "What you have said may all be true, but I was saying nothing about the bad faith of the General Government toward her soldiers?" Ah! Exactly so. Neither was I saying anything about the bad faith of some of the States toward their foreign bondholders. It is a cutting style, old maxim, that "charity should begin at home," as true, would it not be well to see how we can do exact justice to each other at home, and learn what is the duty of the Government toward its defenders and preservers, before becoming over-anxious about foreign bondholders who took advantage of our misfortunes, and speculated upon our seeming necessities?

Lee's Summit, Mo., Aug. 12, 1875. EVAD.

[No bondholder of the United States has been paid a penny which was not honestly due him. All of us have been cheated by the greenback, and that is the reason we are in favor of doing away with it, or at least making it as good as gold.—*Ed.*]

NO TRUE MONEY WITHOUT INTRINSIC VALUE.

ITS USE IN FACILITATING EXCHANGES—EXTRAVAGANCE INCREASED BY A DEPRECIATED CURRENCY—WHY GOLD AND SILVER ARE USED AS MONEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I read a letter recently in THE TRIBUNE having the title "Money," and signed "Cumberland." The writer, it seems to me, only adds confusion of the crude state of the public mind on this intricate subject of money. Nothing seems mature on this deepest problem of political economy. Almost all writers on finance and politicians out West, and not a few east of the Alleghanies, seem to grasp no other definition of money than that given by Dr. Wayland as its "only" function and use in commercial life. "The sole use of money," says Dr. Wayland, "is to facilitate exchanges." It is true that money is a great labor-saving machine, as almost all must admit. In substituting money, in the facilitating of exchanges, for the cumbrous, slow, and very expensive system of barter in the earliest stages of our civilization, we not only adopted a great labor-saving instrument, but brought, as it were, the ends of the world together. We have, through the medium of exchanges and society, opened the way to humanity to an indefinite progression toward the "true, beautiful and good." But does money perform no other office in our exchanges than that of a great labor-saving instrument in procuring the countless and useful commodities that make up the daily production and consumption of the people? Is this simple and obvious use of money as a "power in exchange" that strikes the superficial as the only use that money performs. "The intrinsic costliness of coin," says "Cumberland," "is not a condition to this use of it." This is true, for at the time in the history of our "legal-tender currency," when they were worth only 34 cents on the dollar, greenbacks facilitated exchanges "mighty fast"—much faster than real money would have done. But this depreciated currency taught the nation unprecedented extravagance, and ushered in the era of wild speculation and gambling, with its attendant demoralization, which have lately culminated in those gigantic frauds in and out of our Legislatures, and which have become a stench and a disgrace to all honest, God-fearing people. It was this "cheap currency," this easy way to get rich, this shirking honest labor, that brought into disrepute "dear money," the only trustworthy, sure, and undeviating standard of value the world over. "The cost of no machine," says the writer of a letter to THE TRIBUNE, "affects its capacity to discharge the work for which it was intended. The same machine, cheaply made, would do as much work as if dearly made." The cheapness or dearness of a machine does not affect its efficiency! "Now money is an instrument to represent value in the interval," etc., etc. "If a piece of paper contains in it $10, and imports that the holder has parted with that amount of property, and that any one and every one in trade to whom that paper is given will give for it the equivalent of the property parted with, it is money to all intents."

Now, it seems to me that it would save much irrelevant talk and scribbling about money if we would only define our terms. What is money, and what are its functions? In the language of Prof. Wm. H. Holsington of Wisconsin, "Money is a species of wealth by which exchanges are made and value measured." There is the philosophy of money in a nutshell. It performs two functions—no more, no less; and that man, or a body of men, by law or without law, that attempts to tamper with this dear money by mixing more and more alloy with the precious stuff that cost much labor to produce, will have their reward. By reason of the labor and the cost of producing gold and silver, as a commodity of world-wide desirableness, they become useful as money. For value is only a relation of two equal services exchanged. Without exchange, the very idea of value would never have been developed in public economy. If they cost no labor, and were not a commercial commodity, nor of world-wide desirableness, nor of universal utility, as a great labor-saving machine, in exchange, as well as of ornament, the precious metals would not be used as an instrument of exchange and measure of value of all other commodities. Something else would have to be substituted in their place, that cost labor in order to compare "service with service" before an equitable exchange could possibly be effected. A cheap "paper money," as it is called, does not possess this intrinsic or commercial value. Paper promises to pay money are not commodities like wheat, cotton, pork, or gold and silver; consequently they have no inherent value to compare with marketable commodities. This cheap currency has not cost much labor, and is not in demand in all the markets of the world like gold and silver, corn, cotton, beef and pork, and all those and one articles having a world-wide market value. Sixty millions of dollars or more of this cheap stuff can be loaned daily at Washington, D. C., where even legislative services have risen of late years become also "cheap" and worthless to the industrial and economical interests of the nation. From this cause "paper money" never can perform the most important function of real money as a measure of the value of all marketable commodities. A.

Denver, Col., Aug. 20, 1875.

THE BASIS OF THE PRESENT CURRENCY.

THE TAXABLE PROPERTY OF THE NATION—LABOR OF THE PEOPLE—HOW THE CURRENCY HAS BEEN DEPRECIATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: What is the basis of the purchasing power of our present currency? Not gold; that is evident. Yet this paper money of ours is worth more than "$1 a pound." Why? A recent writer in THE TRIBUNE tells why. Our present currency is in fact founded on all the taxable property of the nation, including the capacity of its inhabitants to labor. But he is partly right and partly wrong in suggesting that, if Congress understood this, it would lead to a wanton prodigality of this immense treasure. He is right; for we see that, in fact, Congress has yielded to the temptation, and been wantonly prodigal of our treasure. He is wrong; for this tendency is checked by the fact that those who abuse their trust, are punished in various ways; and that the control of the Government over our property is limited by our willingness to pay taxes. But, how is it that our present currency is worth very much more than the same weight of paper-rags, and yet is not quite equal to so many dollars in gold; and, at times, has fluctuated considerably from this standard? The purchasing power of any kind of currency is regulated partly by its average cost. Accordingly our currency is depreciated, first, by allowing to any person, from the President to a hod-carrier, who does work paid for from the Treasury, more than the same grade of work is fairly worth. It would be well if the members of Congress understood that, by conniving at anything of this sort, they are depreciating the currency with which they themselves are paid. Secondly, our currency is depreciated by the frauds which enable persons who have given to our Government little or nothing to get possession of great quantities of it, or to avoid paying what is due. By its noble work in exposing such frauds, THE TRIBUNE is doing much to increase the real value of our present currency.

All will admit that it would be well if our paper currency could be made equal in purchasing power to our gold coin; but, no one who understands any thing about business, would maintain that all business transactions should involve the actual handling of gold. The market value of gold is simply a thermometer used in estimating the market values of other things. It is evident enough that the greater part of business must be transacted by means of paper, based on property of various kinds. As Reverdy Johnson says in an able letter in the number of THE TRIBUNE to which allusion has already been made, very little gold would be needed to keep the currency at par, if it could be assured to keep the currency at par. But the holder must be assured that there is gold with which his note is interchangeable. The difficulty is that our Government owes much more than it can pay in gold while you and I live; whatever delays the discharge of the principal of this debt, makes specie payment more distant. Accordingly, specie payment will be not promoted, but retarded by every purchase or hoarding of gold and silver by the Government, except so much as is immediately made the basis of a non-interest bearing currency. Gold and silver earn no interest. A hundred pounds of gold will not weigh 100 pounds a year hence. But the bonds represented by this gold bear interest. Accordingly, every day that Government holds a dollar of gold which could be used in reducing the principal of our debt, is putting off the day of final specie payment. But, what can we do in the meantime? Cannot our Government now give us a currency which will be equal if not superior in purchasing power to gold and silver? Certainly it can, and, as Reverdy Johnson says, a comparatively small amount of gold coin will be sufficient for the purpose. But it will be necessary strictly to observe such rules as the following:

1st, $1,000,000 of coin be appropriated, with the understanding that when it sinks below this, then one-tenth, and when it sinks below $1,000,000, then one-half of the current gold receipts are to be appropriated to this fund. Let a currency be issued on this basis, payable only to a carefully prepared list of persons who render service to our Government, such as the President, clerks, Congressmen, postmasters, &c. Also let it be offered to a limited extent to purchase and cancel interest-bearing bonds. Then make all taxes and other dues to the Government payable in coin or in this currency only, except that Custom-house dues must still be payable only in gold. It is evident that there will be a great and constant demand for this currency to accommodate the business of the country, and ultimately to pay Government dues, and that this not only will the officers of Government be paid with a redeemable currency, but much of our national debt will be extinguished. In fact, the only danger will be that, unless this is prevented, the debt will be extinguished too fast, and that thus too much of this currency will accumulate in the hands of persons who will use it in improper ways. D., JR.

University of Virginia, Aug. 25, 1875.

HAS MONEY VALUE?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I ask you to prove that money has value, and that it is something else than a medium.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1875. FRANCIS H. WILLIAMS.

[We advise Mr. Williams to go to some library in Philadelphia, ask for any standard work on political economy, find out what money is and what value is, and answer his question for himself. If a man obstinately denies that bread is food, we can do nothing more for him than show him a family at breakfast.—*Ed.*]

A GENEROUS OFFER.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

"Uncle Pete" was asked to subscribe fifty cents to his parson's salary yesterday.

"Can't do it, I tell ye. Kase dere's mighty hard times 'proachin' on hyar!"

"Oh, no, Pete, de crops is good, and we hab plenty money dis Winter!"

"You'se a fool! How kin dat be when I beer Mr. Jeemes up dar at de bank say dat de Chloroforney Bank done busted, jis like dat Freedman bank did? Can't 'scribe nuthin', honey, but I'll lend de preacher my wood saw and buck, ef he wants to yearn somethin."

This proposition was not accepted.

"What object do you now see" asked the doctor. The young man hesitated for a few moments, and then replied: "It appears like a jackass, doctor, but I rather think it is your shadow."

John Henry had a guest to dinner the other day, and during a pause in the conversation the *infant terrible* spoke up:

"I wish I was you!"

"Do you, little boy, and why do you wish you were me?"

"Cos you don't get your ear pinched when you eat vittles with your knife."

THE COURTS.

BEQUESTS OF THOMAS BARRON.

The will of Thomas Barron of this city, dated Feb. 14, 1859, has been admitted to probate. The executors of the will are John C. Barron, Richard H. Bowne, and William H. Neilson. John C. Barron, a nephew of the testator, is the principal legatee. After bequests to relatives, friends, and servants, to the amount of $240,000, the will provides that out of the estate there shall be given to the New-York Eye Infirmary $5,000; to the New-York Juvenile Asylum, $5,000; to the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $5,000; to the American Female Guardian Society for the Home of the Friendless, $5,000; to the New-York Hospital, $5,000; to the New-York Historical Society, $5,000; to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Woodbridge, N. J., $10,000, to be used for the purchase of ground in Woodbridge for a public cemetery. In the second codicil to the will, dated June 9, 1868, the testator revokes the bequest of $10,000 to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Woodbridge. In this codicil, $50,000 is bequeathed to Dr. Ellis B. Freeman and the Rev. George C. Lucas of Woodbridge and John C. Barron of New-York, as trustees, to be used in founding a public library in Woodbridge. In a third codicil, dated May 2, 1872, the bequest of $5,000 to the New-York Hospital is revoked. Then follows another bequest of $5,000 to the New-York Historical Society, and a gift of $5,000 to the New-Jersey Historical Society.

CRITICISM ON A RECEIVING ACTION.

An application was yesterday made to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the suit of Wylie against Stilwell and others, to set aside an order obtained by the receiver, William L. Skidmore. The estate in litigation is known as the Norsworthy Estate, and includes part of the Belmont Hotel, the other portion of the hotel being owned by the Lorillard Estate and James Gordon Bennett, jr. In February last a reference was made to ex-Judge Davies to take and state the receiver's accounts. In July last the receiver obtained an order from Judge Barrett approving the arrangements made by the receiver. This order was made *ex parte* on affidavits setting out that the receiver had permitted arrears of rent to accumulate rather than evict his tenant, the property in that street being greatly depressed by the incumbrance of the street, growing out of the erection of the Bennett and *Evening Post* buildings and by the panic of 1873. The affidavits of the agents of Mr. Bennett and of the Lorillard estate confirmed the depression of rents in that vicinity. Judge Donohue suggested that this was matter to be presented to the referee on passing the accounts, and that an ex parte order, precluding the owners of the rents from inquiring into the propriety of the receiver's action, seemed irregular. He would, however, permit the receiver's counsel to present a brief in opposition. The parties to the suit claim that the receiver has unnecessarily lost them $15,000.

EXAMINATION OF THE ITALIAN COUNTERFEITERS.

The examination of Joachim Guebeitti and Antony Cardaro, upon a charge of having in their possession $480 in counterfeit $10 bills on the First National Bank of Philadelphia and $300 in counterfeit $10 bills on the City National Bank of Poughkeepsie, was begun yesterday before Commissioner Osborn. W. F. Kintzing appeared for Guebeitti; J. J. Tinelli for Cardaro, while the prosecution was conducted by Assistant United States District-Attorney Foster.

W. W. Kennedy, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau in this city, was examined and repeated, substantially, his statement as published in Tuesday's issue of THE TRIBUNE, and said that when he arrested Guebeitti and Cardaro, he found a pistol and knife upon the former and a knife upon the latter.

Louis Dolemo testified that he talked with the accused after their arrest; that Guebeitti said he found the counterfeit money in Baxter-st., and that Cardaro claimed to have obtained the counterfeit money found in his possession "from his boss." The examination was then adjourned until to-day.

A GRAND JURY'S ACTION QUICKENED.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions submitted eight indictments yesterday, as the result of their day's work. The Recorder, addressing himself to the foreman, said that there were about 740 persons imprisoned in the Tombs; the City Prison at this season was always a hot and exceedingly uncomfortable place, and in its present overcrowded state the situation of the inmates was worse than usual. He would earnestly beg, therefore, that the jury would apply themselves with all their energy to the task of disposing of the waiting cases. The case of Henry P. Antes, the clerk of the freight department of the Erie Railway, who was arrested some time ago charged with embezzling several large sums, and against whom five indictments have been found, was down for trial on the calendar in the Court yesterday. This was postponed until the first day of the October term upon the motion of Assistant District-Attorney Rollins.

THE BARRE BANK ROBBERY.

George Miles, who is demanded by the State of Vermont as one of the Barre Bank robbers, if not the principal in that crime, was brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on habeas corpus, claiming his discharge. Mr. Goodwin, on behalf of the Sheriff, made a formal return that Miles was held for delivery to the officers of the State of Vermont on Gov. Tilden's warrant of extradition. William Allen Butler appeared for the Governor of Vermont and for the Barre Bank, but Mr. Beach, the counsel for the prisoner, asked by his representative, that he could not himself be present, time to put in a traverse to the return. After a brief discussion, the matter was laid over until Monday next.

CIVIL NOTES.

With the assent of the Attorney-General, Judge Donohue yesterday released three pieces of property from the weight of the lis pendens in the suit against William M. Tweed. The first of these is a plot on the east side of Broadway of 39 feet 10 inches and about 142 feet deep, beginning 22 feet 6 inches north of Twenty-first-st., owned by John Lawrence and Leonard Jacob. The other plots are owned by Christopher Meyer. One is composed of two lots on the southeast corner of Sixty-third-st. and Third-ave., the other of Nos. 75, 77, 79, and 81 Duane-st.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Charles Murray was held on a charge of embezzling $152 from A. S. Dodds of Dodds Express Company.

James A. Duffy, the assistant of Deputy Controller Earle, was brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, asking that he be bailed pending his appeal from his sentence for the assault. Judge Donohue took the papers.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Ludwig von Trier was committed in default of $2,000 bail for having, while acting in the capacity of an official clerk to Henry C. Chase of No. 23 Union-square, embezzled $1,025. The prisoner alleged that the money was stolen.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Michael McCarty plead guilty to a charge of robbery and was sentenced to State Prison for five years.....Fahr Jacobinsky, a German tailor, was convicted on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 57 Sand-st., and enticing young girls to it and keeping them there against their will. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.....Frederick H. Gall pleaded guilty to a charge of selling lottery policies, and was sentenced to 30 days in the Penitentiary.....William Henry pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, and was sentenced to five years in State Prison.

DECISIONS—SEPT. 8.

Superior Court—Chambers—By Judge Curtis.—Carpenter agt. Brand.—Motion for exemption, &c., granted. Tarned agt. Ogden et al.—Reference ordered. Phelan agt. Kaufman.—There is no proof of service of notice of motion upon the plaintiff's attorney. Dorman agt. Blechner.—Allowance to plaintiff $250. Bell agt. Cocarino.—Leave granted to serve an amended answer on payment of plaintiff's costs of opposing motion.

By Judge Brady.—Paquelch agt. Paquelch.—Order granted confirming report of referee and granting decree of divorce to plaintiff. Keely agt. Barron.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event. Opinion. Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company agt. Pierce.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event. Opinion. Thompson agt. Solomon.—Motion granted, without costs. Opinion. Same agt. Same, No. 2.—Same.

By Judge Lawrence.—Bates agt. Cunningham.—Case and amendments as settled. Schultz agt. Reeve.—Case and amendments as settled. St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company agt. The Merchants' Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Same. Remington & Sons agt. The Samana Bay Company of Santo Domingo.—Same. The Mayor, &c., agt. O'Donnell.—Order as settled. Walsh agt. Mead.—The case as proposed does not conform to the stenographer's notes, nor is it prepared by the amendments to insert the stenographer's minutes in the place of the parts of the case proposed to be stricken out. I shall not settle this case until I have a perfected copy of the stenographer's minutes before me, and wherever the case differs from these minutes it must be amended so as to conform to the minutes.

Common Pleas—Chambers—By Chief-Justice Daly.—Knapp agt. Campbell and ano.—Motion denied (opinion). Edmund A. Vroome agt. Sarah Louisa Vroome.—Divorce granted to plaintiff. George C. Holbridge agt. Mercia E. Holbridge.—Divorce granted to plaintiff. Birch agt. Thompson.—Application of plaintiff denied.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DONOHUE, J.

15..Turner act. Sec.
22—Colligan act. Hudson.
67..Levy agt. Binkenspiel.
70..Murphy agt. Halstead.
95..Dudley agt. Spear.
102..Steebel agt. Finch.
104..Kiernan agt. Green, &c.
116..Brett agt. Day.
126..Guldet agt. Gilbert Elevated Railway.
127—Erie Railway Co. agt. Jay Gould.
128..Jones agt. Cox.
143—Matter of Guardian Savings Institution.
145..Gilf agt. Guardian Savings Institution.
154..Falls agt. Kavell.
157..Whitlock act. Waldron.
177..Salomon agt. Wilton.
180..Adler agt. Wolf.
193..Beringer agt. Schaefer.
197..Matter of Solomon Goldberg.
202..Petrie agt. Burchell.
205..Wheelock agt. The Mayor, &c.
204..Church of the Intercession agt. The Mayor.
212..Union Dime Savings Bank agt. Stoessel.
222..Smith agt. Burke.
229..Fain agt. Kantell.
233..Smith agt. Jardine.
239..Matter of Silberstein.
239..Matter of opening Lexington-ave.
254..Polder agt. Felder.
255..Clark agt. Van Loon.
256—Same agt. Same.
263..Dale agt. Howe.

MARINE COURT—PART I.—GROSS, J.

——..Liebman agt. Martens.
4908..Carter agt. Beekman.
4695..Cobri agt. Warnick.
4917..Pollard agt. The Mayor, &c.
469..Depph agt. Cohn.
3124..Gomperts agt. Jenson.
3145..Stewart agt. Thurber et al.
3147..O'Rourke et al. agt. Cooney.
3152..Haggerty agt. Ralph et al.
3153..Fust and ano. agt. Volkenning.
3154..Calkins agt. Penning-ton.
3155..Hopkins agt. Lawrence, impl'd.
3156..Brunner agt. Bird and ano.
3158..Carroll agt. Berndend.

GENERAL SESSIONS—HACKETT, R.—Julia Moseby, Thomas Dudley, robbery; Robert Harris, Donald Harris, Robert Onbons, John Clive, burglary; Julius Rosenfrauss, Alexander Thevenent, Albert J. Eastbrook, grand larceny; William Creighton, Edward Murray, obscene literature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICIAL REPORT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 8, 1875.

10 A. M.—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

Cent Pacific Gold Bonds	Erie Railway	Lake Shore
7,000.....104½	400....b3. 17	500.....57⅛
Western Union	400.....17	North Western
800.....79⅛	100....s5.. 17	200.....39⅝
12.....79⅝	300....s3. 17⅛	100....b3. 39⅝
300.....79⅞	700....b3. 17⅛	200....s3. 39½
100.....c. 79⅞	2,400.....17⅛	100.....39½
500....s3. 79	Union Pacific	100.....c. 39⅜
400.....79⅛	5.....74	100.....39½
100....s3. 79⅛	Tol and Wabash	100....s5. 39⅜
400....b3. 79⅛	12.....6½	100....s60. 39
400.....79⅛	Lake Shore	100.....39½
200.....79⅞	1,000.....57	200....b3. 39½
300....b3. 79½	100...b10. 56⅞	200....b3. 39⅝
1,700.....79½	200.....56⅞	St Paul
1,800.....79⅝	200....b4. 56⅞	500....b3. 36
Pacific Mail	2,400.....56⅞	100.....36⅛
100....s3. 37½	2,200....s3. 56⅞	200.....36¼
15.....37⅝	1,100.....56⅞	St Paul Pref
500.....37⅝	600.....57	100.....64¼
200.....37½	700....s3. 57	Pac R R of Mo
		200.....47½

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—10¼ O'CLOCK AND 11½ O'CLOCK A. M.

U S 6s, Coupon, 1881	U S 5-20 Registered, 1865
1,000.....bc.123⅛	10,000.....bc.118
U S 5-20 Coupon, 1864	U S 5-20 Coupon, 1867
1,000.....bc.117½	3,000.....bc.120½
U S 5-20 Coupon, 1865	U S 5-20 Coupon, 1868
5,000.....bc.118¾	2,000.....bc.120⅞
1,000.....118½	

FIRST BOARD—10½ O'CLOCK A. M.

Sales of State Bonds—Railroad Bonds—Bank and Railroad Shares—Express Stocks, &c.

Missouri 6s, L B	Con Coal	Erie Railway
1,000.....102	100...bc. 48¼	200.....17½
4,000.....102⅛	100.....49	300.....17⅝
N J Central Conv	Quicksilver	300....s3. 17⅞
1,000.....93¾	100...bc. 15⅞	Mich Central
Chic & Alton 1st	Pacific Mail	50....bc. 61¾
5,000.....113	600..bcb3. 37⅝	Lake Shore
Mil and St Paul, I and M Div	1,500....s3. 37½	1,800....bc. 57⅛
5,000.....82	800.....37⅝	200....s3.. 57
North-West Con	700....b3. 37½	700.....57
1,000.....99	200....s3. 37⅝	900....bc. 57⅛
Mil and St Paul, H and D Div	400....b3. 37½	500....b3. 57
1,000.....79¾	American Express	600.....56⅞
Del, Lack and West 2d	20.....59⅝	100.....56⅞
2,000.....c 109½	Western Union	400.....c. 56⅞
Chic and N W Con Coup G B	200....bc. 79⅝	100....s3. 56⅞
3,000....bc. 87⅞	100...s3. 79½	200....s3. 56⅞
1,000.....87⅞	1,300.....79⅝	500.....c. 57
3,000.....87¾	600.....79¾	100....s5. 56⅞
Mich Cen 8s	200....b3. 79¾	Cleve and Pitts Gtd
1,000.....116	1,000.....79¾	52....bc. 90
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	200....s3. 79¾	Atlan and Pac R Pl
3,000.....104½	2,100.....79⅞	100....bc. 12¾
3,000.....104⅝	1,500....b3. 80	North-Western
15,000....b3.105	700.....80	1,200....bc. 39¾
Cen Pac 1st, San Joaquin Br	1,000.....79⅞	100.....c. 39⅝
2,000.....92¾	1,300....b3. 80	500....s3. 39¾
C R I and Pac 7s	1,400.....80	400....s3. 39⅝
10,000....bc 110	100.....c. 80	300....b3. 39¾
Del and Hud Reg Bds, '84	N Y Cent and Hud	100.....39¾
3,000.....110	50....bc.104⅞	200....s3. 39⅞
Union Pacific 1st	100....b3.105	St Paul Pref
10,000.....103½	100.....105	300....bcb3. 64
5,000.....103⅝	Illinois Central	200.....64
2,000.....104¼	15....bc. 98	200....s3. 64¼
5,000....b4.103½	100.....97½	Tol and Wabash
Union Pacific S F	Union Pacific	100....bc. 6⅝
8,000.....93¾	100....bc 73¾	Del, Lack and West
2,000.....94⅞	50.....73½	100....bc 120¼
Fourth Nat Bank	Erie Railway	62....bc 121
5.....90	200....bc. 17¼	Ohio and Miss
Imp and Trad Bank	300....s3. 17¼	400....bc. 19¾
10.....95	100.....s3. 17⅜	100....s3. 19¾
Traders' Bank	300....s3. 17⅜	Han and St Joseph
8.....122	1,700....b3. 17½	100..bcb3. 28
A and P Telegraph	800.....17⅝	200.....28
200..bcb10. 29½	400.....17⅝	100....b3. 28¼
50.....29¾	300....b3. 17⅝	Pacific R of Mo
200.....29½		100..bcb3. 47½

12½ O'CLOCK—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

U S 5s, Cp, 1881	Western Union	Erie Railway
2,500.....117⅝	1,000.....79⅞	600.....17⅝
Tennessee 6s, Old	600.....79¾	Union Pacific
3,000.....51¾	400.....79¾	100.....73¼
Han and St Jo 8s, Conv	Pacific Mail	Lake Shore
5,000.....80	300....s3. 37½	300.....c. 56⅞
Cen Pac 1st, Cal & Or Branch	100.....37½	100.....56⅞
5,000.....90	200....s3. 37⅝	100....b3. 56⅞
10,000.....90¼	700.....37⅝	1,000.....56⅞
Chic, Bur and Q 8s	Erie Railway	North-West Pref
1,000.....111½	300.....17⅝	100.....55½
A and P Telegraph	400....b5. 17¾	St Paul Pref
200.....30½	500.....17¾	100.....64¼
Western Union	100....s5. 17¾	100.....64
100.....c. 79⅞	200.....18	Morris and Essex
	900.....17¾	17.....102⅞
	600....b3. 17¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—2 O'CLOCK P. M.

U S 6s, Coupon, 1881	U S 5-20 Coupon, 1867
500.....123⅛	1,000.....bc.120⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Sales of State Bonds—Railroad Bonds—Bank and Railroad Shares—Express Stocks, &c.

Missouri 6s, L B	Pacific Mail	North-Western
1,000.....102	100....bc. 37⅝	100.....b3. 39⅞
Tennessee 6s, N S	100.....37⅝	New Jersey Cent
1,000....bc. 50½	Erie Railway	50.....bc.110¾
N J Cent 1st, New	1,000.....bc. 17⅝	Rock Island
12,000.....10¾	200....s3. 17⅝	100.....bc.108
Alb and Sus 1st	900.....17⅝	100.....108¾
5,000.....111	200....b5. 17¾	St Paul
Ohio and Miss Con Bonds	2,000.....17⅞	100..bcb3. 36⅞
1,000.....91	1,000....b3. 18	200.....36⅞
Mo and Iss 7s, '71	10.....18	100.....36⅞
10,000.....107¾	N Y Cent and Hud	St Paul Pref
Gal and Chic 1st	10....bc.105½	300..bcb3. 64
5,000.....6	200....s5.105⅞	200.....64
Union Pacific S F	Lake Shore	200....s3. 64¼
5,000....b4. 94	400....bc. 56⅞	Tol and Wabash
Bank of Republic	100.....56⅞	100....bc. 6⅝
15.....80	100.....56¾	Del, Lack and West
Western Union	100.....c. 56⅞	100....bc 120¼
100.....bc. 79⅞	100.....57	62....bc 121
800.....80	1,500.....57	Ohio and Miss
4,700.....80⅛	300.....57⅛	400....bc. 19¾
400....b5. 80