FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Sept. 26—6 P. M.

The gold market opened at 143⅝ this morning, and afterwards advanced to 143¾; but the Treasury is understood to have sold a larger amount of coin than usual, and the speculators, desirous of getting it as cheap as possible, forced a decline to 143, but the closing transactions were at 143¼. Cash gold was abundant, and loans were made at 3 a 7 per cent for carrying. The gross clearings aggregated $60,941,000, the gold balances $1,126,429, and the currency balances $1,708,706. The steamer Deutschland took out $570,427 in specie. The market has a very firm undertone, and the steady sales of the Treasury tend to strengthen it, inasmuch as the smaller its hoard of coin is the more its power over the premium is diminished and the more remote seems the prospect of a resumption of specie payments. Just now the foreign bankers are buyers in view of the possibilities growing out of the arrest of Garibaldi, while the continued agitation of the Western project for paying off the funded debt in legal tender notes is by no means reassuring either to foreign or home investors.

Wall street is still in a state of uncertainty, and speculation on the Stock Exchange is a game of blind man's bluff. Every man asks his neighbor how money is, as if money had an individuality and a distemper. The bulls and the bears chuckle alternately over their triumphs, and the former crow loudly over old Southern and the pedestal upon which they have temporarily placed it, and point their fingers upward significantly. The bears, on the other hand, ask who are to buy stocks after the "shorts" are covered, who is to sustain the market and what can save it? There is only one way for it to go, in their opinion, and they point their fingers downward to indicate the direction. Who wants Northwestern common as an investment, they query, and who is there to buy Erie at sixty? If any philosopher wishes material for an essay on the conflict of opinion we refer him to Wall street. A firm belonging to the open board failed yesterday on the bear side, but with this exception the recent violent fluctuations have not thus far proved fatal to any of the established stock houses, although margins have been swept away with a celerity which has surprised the losers, for nowhere in the world are speculators and their money scoper parted sometimes than on the Stock Exchange. Those who have other means of living will, therefore, do well to keep away from it; and many of those who have not should set out on a voyage of discovery towards that end.

Money was in more active demand than yesterday, and some of the banks, the Park Bank in particular, called in a large amount of their loans, which resulted in considerable sales of speculative securities. Between twelve and half-past one the market was very close, but subsequently it became easier, although the rate was strictly seven per cent even on government securities. There may have been transactions between some of the dealers in government securities at six, but if so these were entirely exceptional, and owing to a private understanding that whatever the market rate may be they are never to charge each other more than six. There is a moderate supply of commercial paper, but only the best grade is in favor at the banks, and this is still rated at seven per cent, although among the note brokers it submits in some instances to 8 a 9 per cent discount. The drain westward is going forward steadily, and there is no probability of any material change for the better for some time to come, although a somewhat increased supply of loanable funds is looked forward to after the quarterly returns of the national banks are made up. It is not impossible, however, that we may witness an active speculative movement on the Stock Exchange, notwithstanding a certain degree of monetary activity, but if there is positive stringency a decline on the Stock Exchange will be the natural consequence. The Treasury seems disposed to increase rather than reduce its balance by its gold sales, as well as by lowering the price at which it is willing to buy seven-thirty notes from 107 to 106¾. It is obvious, however, that the Treasury balance should be kept as low as possible while the crop movement is progressing, for the country needs all the currency there is in circulation, and if the Secretary fails to perform his duty in this particular he incurs grave suspicions of questionable designs. Furthermore, the Sub-Treasury balance should be stated in coin and currency separately, and the true amount of each should be given, instead of, as at present, allowing clerical causes to interfere with the truth, so that the daily returns are often deceptive.

The stock market was strong at the commencement of business and prices were higher than at the close last evening. At the early session of the open board there was a good demand for the leading stocks, and New York Central sold at 108⅝ a 108¾; Erie, 62⅝ a 63⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81⅝; Michigan Southern, 83⅝ a 83¾, and Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, 64 a 64¼. At the first regular board the market was firm at the outset, but became weak as the call progressed under a pressure to realize at the advance, influenced to some extent by the indications of increased monetary activity. Michigan Southern was steady at 82⅝ a 83⅛, and without special activity, while the transactions generally were large and well distributed. New York Central closed ⅝ higher than at the same time yesterday, Erie 1⅝, Hudson River 2, Reading ⅝, Michigan Southern 6, Cleveland and Pittsburg 2⅛, Rock Island 1⅛, do. preferred ⅝, Fort Wayne ⅝, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred 1½, Ohio and Mississippi certificates ⅜, Pacific Mail 1⅜, Mariposa preferred ⅛, Western Union Telegraph ⅜. Government securities were dull and rather heavy. Coupon five-twenties of 1862 and 1867 declined ⅛, ten-forties ⅛, and seven-thirties of the second series ⅛. Missouri sixes advanced 1⅜, and Tennessee sixes, new, ⅝.

At the open board at one o'clock the market was weak, under increased pressure to sell. New York Central sold at 107⅞, Erie 61⅞, Michigan Southern 81⅞, and Northwestern 40⅝. At the second regular board prices experienced a further decline. New York Central closed ⅞ lower than at the first regular board, Erie 2⅜, Michigan Southern 1⅞, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1¼, Rock Island ⅛, Northwestern ⅜, do preferred ⅝, Fort Wayne ⅜, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅜, do. preferred ⅜, Pacific Mail 1⅛, Atlantic Mail ⅜, Western Union Telegraph ⅜. Government securities were inactive and rather heavy. Coupon five-twenties of 1862 and 1865 declined ⅛, Missouri sixes declined ⅛, and Tennessee sixes, new, ⅛.

At the half-past three open board the market was firmer, and during the rest of the afternoon it gradually recovered, Erie selling up to 62⅞; but the advance was not fully sustained, and at six o'clock the following quotations were current:—New York Central, 107⅞ a 107⅞; Erie, 61⅞ a 61⅞; Reading, 101⅛ a 101⅜; Michigan Southern, 82⅝ a 82⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 79 a 80; Rock Island, 102 a 102¼; Fort Wayne, 65⅛ a 65⅜; Northwestern, 41 a 41⅜; do preferred, 65⅛ a 65⅜; Pacific Mail, 139 a 139⅛; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 26⅛ a 26⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 39⅛ a 39⅜.

The following shows the gross earnings of some of the principal railroads in the first eight months of 1865 and 1867 respectively, by which it will be seen that they were on a lower average in the present than the former year:—

	Miles.	1865.	Miles.	1867.
Erie	798	$10,322,852	775	$8,732,276
Illinois Central	706	4,637,908	703	4,208,119
Michigan Central	285	2,775,634	285	2,656,691
Mich Southern	534	2,968,283	524	2,760,283
Rock Island	223	2,144,610	410	2,262,401
Northwestern	860	4,794,588	1,152	6,520,706
Fort Wayne	456	5,541,296	468	4,558,202
Chicago and Alton	280	2,536,110	290	2,418,013

The foreign exchange market was moderately active and bills were in fair demand. The leading drawers continue to ask 109⅝ for sterling at sixty days, but second hand they were sold at 109⅜. Bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted at the close at 109⅜ a 109⅝; at three days, 109⅞ a 109⅞; commercial bills, 108⅝ a 109; bills on Paris at sixty days, 5.16⅛ a 5.18⅛; at three days, 5.15 a 5.13¾.

The gross earnings of the following railways were as understated in the years 1866, 1865 and 1866 respectively:—

	1866.	1865.	1866
Atlantic and Great W'n.	$3,709,970	$6,568,068	$5,476,276
Chicago and Alton	2,770,484	3,840,091	3,605,152
Chicago and Nor hw'n.	6,114,566	7,990,981	9,424,450
Chicago and Rock Isl..	3,095,470	3,223,088	3,460,922
Erie	13,429,643	15,434,775	14,596,413
Illinois Central	6,329,447	7,181,208	6,546,741
Marietta and Cincinnati	1,038,165	1,222,017	1,201,239
Michigan Central	8,966,946	4,504,546	4,260,125
Michigan Southern	4,110,154	4,868,954	4,650,328
Mil. and Prairie du Chn	1,711,281	1,985,571	1,943,900
Mil. and St. Paul	1,402,106	2,635,001	2,538,800
Ohio and Miss. certif	3,311,070	3,793,005	3,380,583
Fort Wayne	7,120,465	8,489,062	7,467,218
St. L., Alton and T. H.	2,084,074	2,290,696	2,251,525
Tol., Wabash and W'n.	2,050,323	2,926,678	3,694,975
Western Union	587,078	689,383	814,036

There was a very limited business transacted in government securities at the counters of the leading dealers, and at the close the market was dull at the subjoined quotations:—Registered, 1881, 110⅜ a 110⅞; coupon, 1881, 110⅜ a 110⅞; 5-20's, registered, 1862, 108⅞ a 109⅜; 5-20's, coupon, 1862, 113⅜ a 114; 5-20's, coupon, 1864, 109 a 109⅛; 5-20's, coupon, 1865, 109⅜ a 110; 5-20's, coupon, 1866, January and July, 107⅝ a 107⅞; 5-20's, coupon, 1867, 107⅝ a 107⅞; 10-40's, registered, 99⅛ a 99⅜; 10-40's, coupon, 99⅛ a 99⅜; June 7-30's, 106⅝ a 106⅞; July 7-30's, 106⅝ a 106⅞; October compounds, 1864, 119⅛ a 119⅜; December compounds, 1864, 118⅛ a 118⅜; May compounds, 1865, 117⅛ a 117⅜; August compounds, 1865, 116⅛ a 116⅜; September compounds, 1865, 115⅝ a 115⅞; October compounds, 1865, 115⅛ a 115⅜.

A Chicago journal of Tuesday speaks thus of the local exchanges:—

The heavy receipts of currency from New York for a week past have in a great measure replenished the depleted bank vaults, and the supply is now ample to meet both the city and country demand, which, however, is less pressing. The offerings of strictly prime paper are light, and the merchants generally are paying up maturing paper promptly. We quote the market for short first class bills easy at 10 per cent. Eastern exchange is offered less freely, and the market is a shade firmer. The banks buy sight bills on New York at ⅛ a ¼ of 1 per cent discount, and sell at par.

A Cincinnati paper of the same date says:—

The demand for money was not pressing to-day, and in some quarters it was reported quite light; but taking one day with another the banks have as much paper offered to them as they are able to take, and the character of the demand is virtually too much in the shape of renewals for a strictly healthy market. Currency is daily working closer, and rates of interest are firm at 8 a 10 per cent for first class paper. In the open market money is readily taken at 10 a 12 per cent on ample security. Exchange is in good demand, with diminished receipts, and rates are firmer at par buying and 50c. premium selling. Some checks were drawn at 1-10 premium.

An English journal says of the Austrian currency:—

Since the year 1848 no hard coin whatever has really been current in Austria, and the general circulation of bank notes, which are at present at a discount of twenty-four per cent, will probably continue for a good many years; but the currency is nominally silver. The currency in Italy, Belgium and Switzerland is already identical with that of France, and Roumania has also adopted the same system; so that when the proposed measure is carried out it will embrace almost the whole of Southern Europe, from the Bay of Biscay to the Black Sea. The coinage of Austria is at last about to be civilized. A coinage treaty between France and Austria was concluded at Paris on the 31st of July by the two plenipotentiaries, MM. Parieu and Hoch. According to this treaty Austria will issue gold coin of the value of five francs, equal to two Austrian florins; ten francs, equal to four Austrian florins; twenty-five francs, equal to ten Austrian florins; fifty francs, equal to twenty Austrian florins, and one hundred francs, equal to forty Austrian florins. Austria engages to withdraw the present silver currency of the empire by the 1st of January, 1873, and from that date no larger amount than six francs per head of the population of either empire is to be in circulation in silver, and no one is to be compelled to receive more than fifty francs in silver in any payment.

The receipts for customs, and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in this city for the expired portion of the week have been as follows:—

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury. Receipts.	Payments.	Balances.
Sept. 23	$375,925	$1,397,440	$614,073	$119,450,189
Sept. 24	655,419	3,238,353	2,031,911	120,656,630
Sept. 25	638,335	2,697,506	1,324,487	122,029,649
Sept. 26	496,000	3,601,523	7,431,984	117,599,188

The receipts of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company and the roads under its management for the first three weeks of the present month amounted to $500,000, or $144,000 more than for the corresponding period of 1866.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Sept. 26—10:15 A. M.

$3000 US 6's, '81, reg	110⅛	200 shs Reading RR	102
6000 US 6's, 5-20, c. '62	113⅞	200 do	101⅞
13000 do. 12 o'clock	109⅞	100 Mich So. & NI RR	83⅛
11000 US 5-20, c. '64, 12M	109⅞	700 do	83⅛
4000 US 6's, 5-20, c. '65	110	800 do	83
10000 US 5-20, c. '67, n iss	107⅞	100 do	82⅞
2000 US 5's, 10-40, coo.	99⅝	50 do	82⅞
19000 do	99⅛	100 do 3d call	83⅛
1000 7.30 Tr n, 2d s, 12M	106⅜	100 Chic & NW RR	41
2000 Tenn 6's, ex cou	64⅝	300 do	41⅛
15000 do	64⅝	200 do	41⅛
10000 Tenn 6's, new	64⅝	400 do	41⅛
5000 N Car 6's, new	53	100 do	41⅛
10000 Missouri 6's	104⅞	600 do	41
10000 Ohio & Miss cer	26⅝	1200 do	40⅞
30000 do	26⅛	100 Clev & Pitts RR	80⅛
1000 Erie RR	62⅞	500 do	80
2500 Ill Cen bonds	120	200 do	80⅛
5000 Mich So s f bonds	100	14 do	82
2000 Chi & NW s f bds	96	200 do 2d call	79⅞
5000 Chi & NW 1 m	85	600 Chi & NW pref	65⅞
16000 Pitts, FtW & C 1m	104⅞	1000 do	65⅛
1000 C&NW second cr bs	82	100 do b30	65⅛
1000 Mil & St Paul 1st	89⅛	100 do b30	65⅛
2000 Cleve & Pitts 2d m	86	100 do s30	65⅛
5 shs Shoe&Leath Bk	112⅛	200 do	65⅛
12 Amer Exchange Bk	119	100 do N 3d call	65⅛
100 Canton Co	44	400 do	65⅞
1410 Western Union Tel	40	100 Cleve & Tol RR	129⅞
100 do b30	40	200 do b30	129⅞
100 do	39⅞	100 do	129⅞
100 do b15	40	600 do	101⅞
50 Adams Express Co	61⅞	200 do b10	101⅞
100 do	61⅞	200 do	101⅞
100 Mariposa preferred	18⅞	100 do	101⅞
18 New York Gas Co	280	100 do b5	101⅞
100 Pacific Mail SS Co	139⅞	200 do 2d call	101⅞
100 do s30	139⅞	400 Mil & St Paul RR	64⅛
100 do 2d call, s60	139	25 do	42
200 Atlantic Mail SS Co	111⅛	800 Mil & St Paul pref	82⅛
100 do	111⅛	500 do	82⅞
100 do	112	300 do b60	63
300 Wells, Fargo&Co's E	67⅛	100 do	62⅞
43 Mer Union Express	23⅛	100 do	63
2100 NY Central RR	108⅜	200 Tol, Wab & West RR	42
200 do 2d call	108	100 do b30	42⅛
200 do	108⅛	100 do b10	42⅛
1200 Erie RR	63	800 Pitts, FtW & C RR	101⅛
200 do	63⅛	100 do	101⅛
200 do	63⅛	1400 do	101⅛
800 do b10	63⅛	44 do	102
25 do	63⅛	100 do	101⅞
100 Hudson River RR	129	200 do 2d call	101⅞
200 do 3d call	128⅞		

Half-past Two o'Clock P. M.

$4000 US 6's, 5-20, c. '65	113⅞	50 shs Erie RR	61⅞
10000 US 6's, 5-20, c. '66	109⅞	900 do	61
30000 US 5-20's c. '65, n	107⅞	300 do	60⅞
10000 US 5's, 10-40, r	99	100 Mich So & NI RR	81⅞
6000 do	99⅛	200 do	81⅞
25000 US 6's, 5-20, c. '65	109⅞	11 Ill Cen RR	121
2500 7.30 Tr n, 2d ser	106⅞	100 Mil & St Paul RR	41⅛
1000 Tenn 6's, new	64	100 Mil & St Paul pref	82⅞
1000 Tenn 6's, ex cou	65	200 Cleve & Pitts RR	79
4000 Missouri 6's	104	200 do	78⅞
30 N Georgia 7's	62⅞	1200 Chicago & NW RR	40⅞
1000 Ala & Tenn RR	64⅞	400 do	40⅞
5000 Cler & Pitts 3d m	87	100 do b30	40⅞
100 shs Canton Co b30	43⅞	500 do	40⅞
460 Western Union Tel	39	100 Chicago & NW pref	64⅞
100 Pacific Mail SS Co	139⅞	1200 do	64⅞
100 do	139⅞	1100 do	64⅞
100 Atlantic Mail SS Co	111⅞	200 do	64⅞
54 American Express	59⅛	200 do b30	65⅛
60 Mer Union Express	24	100 Chi & Rk I RR s30	101⅞
200 Adams Express Co	61⅞	100 do b10	101⅞
100 NY Central RR	107⅞	100 do	101⅞
100 do s30	10 ⅞	100 do	101⅞
200 do b15	107⅞	74 Pitts, Ft W & Chi	101⅞
1300 do	107⅞	100 do	101⅞
10 do	107⅞	50 N Jersey Cen RR	125
200 Erie RR	61⅞		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, Sept. 26—6 P. M.

COTTON.—At a further decline of ⅛c. per lb. the market continued moderately active, closing at the quotations appended. Spinners were the main operators. Sales 2,000 bales, including 1,400 for spinning. We quote:—

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	19	19	19	19
Good ordinary	20	20	20	21
Low middling	21	21	21½	22
Middling	22⅛	22⅛	23	23⅛
Good middling	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛

COFFEE.—We have only to note sales of 626 bags Rio, ex Star of Devon, on private terms. Market steady. Other kinds remained unchanged.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 11,909 bbls. flour, 200 bags corn meal, 160,574 bushels wheat, 214,740 do. corn, 125,813 do. oats, 7,625 do. rye, 30,172 do. barley. The market was again dull and heavy for low and medium grades, and we have to note a further reduction in prices of 10c. to 25c. per bbl. Holders were free sellers at the reduced prices, but buyers generally held aloof, anticipating a further reduction. California remained steady, with moderate demand. The sales were about 8,000 bbls. For Southern flour the demand was moderate, and prices were heavy. The sales footed up 420 bbls. within the range of our quotations. Rye flour was moderately active at steady prices. Sales were made of 250 bbls. at $6 30 a $6 35. Corn meal was in good demand and firm; the sales were 1,000 bbls. city at $6 35. We quote:—

Superfine State and Western	$7 75 a $8 80
Extra State	9 00 a 10 00
Choice do	10 00 a 10 50
Common to medium extra and choice Western	7 75 a 12 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	9 75 a 10 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	11 00 a 13 00
St. Louis low extra to choice double extra	9 50 a 14 00
St. Louis choice family	14 00 a 16 00
Common Southern	10 25 a 12 00
Fancy and extra do	12 50 a 14 00
California flour (sacks and bbls.)	12 50 a 13 50
Rye flour, superfine	6 30 a 8 25
Corn meal, city	6 30 a 6 35
Corn meal, Brandywine	7 00 a 7 10
Corn meal, Fairfax	6 00 a 6 10
Corn meal, Brandywine, per puncheon	27 00 a —

—The demand for wheat continued good, especially for shipment, and prices advanced materially, choice No. 2 Spring selling 1c. higher, and amber winter bringing a shade more yesterday. California was very firm and small sales were effected at $2 80 a $2 85. The sales were about 125,000 bushels at $1 60 for amber winter, $2 19 a $2 20½ for No. 2 spring, $2 24 for choice do., $2 30 for No. 1 do. for export, $2 28 a $2 35 for California, and $2 32½ for an extra choice lot of white Michigan. Corn was dull, heavy and 1c. a 2c. lower. The sales were about 75,000 bushels at $1 31 a $1 33 afloat and $1 29 a $1 31 in store, closing at the inside prices, and $1 27 a $1 28 for unsound. Oats were in active speculative demand and 1c. higher, closing quiet. The sales were about 125,000 bushels at 74½c. a 76c. for Western on the spot, closing at 75c. Rye was dull and almost nominal. Sales 1,500 bushels Western at $1 45. Of barley the sales were 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 50, and of malt 1,000 bushels sold at $1 57.

FREIGHTS.—The engagements to all ports were light, but previous rates were generally demanded. The chartering business was more active; several vessels for the petroleum trade were taken up at about previous rates. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 7,000 bushels corn, on private terms, and per steamer, 15,000 bushels wheat, at 7d.; 300 bbls. flour, at 3s. To London, 26 bbls. Maryland tobacco at 20s.; 450 bbls. resin at 2s., per 280 lbs., and 50 tons cheese at 25s. To Bristol 25 tons heavy goods at 25s. To Hamburg, per steamer, 1,200 bbls. rosin at 1s. 9d. To Antwerp, per steamer, 300 tierces lard at 27s. 6d. The charters were:—A American ship, with 5,700 quarters wheat, direct to Bristol, at 4s. 9d. per quarter; a British bark, 3,250 bbls. petroleum to Antwerp at 5s.; a Prussian bark, 2,820 bbls. do, to Antwerp, at 5s.; two British brigs, each with 1,600 bbls. do., same voyage, at 5s.; a British brig, 2,200 bbls. do. to Gibraltar for orders, and a British bark, 2,200 bbls. do. to Liverpool, on private terms.

GUNNY CLOTH was dull and scarcely so firm. Sales 30 bales, to arrive, in Boston, at 35½c., 2 mo. in bond.

GUNNY BAGS were dull and nominal.

HIDES.—The demand was moderate, but prices were steady. Sales 1,500 Buenos Ayres, 21½c., gold; 300 wet salted New Orleans at 17½c., currency, and 500 do. do. on private terms. Other sales were rumored.

HAY was in fair demand and steady. Shipping was quoted 75c. a 80c., and retail lots at $1 15 a $1 50.

HOPS.—Prices were firm, the inquiry was fair. Sales 70 bales at 50c. a 70c., as to quality.

HEMP.—The sales were unimportant, but prices were unchanged.

MOLASSES.—We heard of no business of importance, but prices were unaltered.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine continued unsettled and prices were irregular. Straights lots, however, were held at 35½c., and in some instances at a higher figure. The following sales were reported:—86 bbls., at 37½c.; 26 do., at 38c.; 80 do., on private terms, and 50 do., in bond, at 36½c. Crude turpentine was in some demand; sales 325 bbls., at $6. Rosin—The lower grades were more active, but lower; the finer grades were nominally unchanged. The sales comprised 500 bbls. common, ex-ship, at $3 87½; 500 do. common, to arrive, at $3 75; 600 do. strained, at $3 87½; 200 do. strained, at $3 75, and 100 do. strained, at $3 62. No. 1, at $4 87½, and 500 do. No. 2, at $4 25, f. o. b. Of pitch the sales were 100 bbls. Southern, at $4. Tar was inactive.

OILS.—Linseed was dull and unchanged, at $1 28 a $1 31. Other kinds were also unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—Liberal sales of crude in bulk were effected, but the prices accepted indicated a decline. The sales (part late last evening and not previously reported) were 5,599 bbls. low gravity, in bulk, at 14c.; 2,500 do., regular gravity, do., for October, seller ten days, at 15c.; 5,000 do., also for October, seller five days, at 15c., and 200 bbls. do., returned, on private terms. Bonded was dull and decidedly heavy at the opening, but quite steady at 32c. for standard white at the close; the sales were light, being confined to 3,240 bbls. standard white at 33c., and 550 do. prime light straw to white at 30½c. Naphtha was active; sales 500 bbls., at 15c. In the Philadelphia market there was considerable vitality, and full prices were realized; sales 1,000 bbls. standard white at 32½c.; 18,000 do., from October to December (6,000 each month), at 34½c.; 8,500 do., for October, at 34½c. a 34½c. (only 1,000 bbls. sold at the inside price); 2,000 do., for September, at 33½c., and 500 do., for November, at 34½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 212 bbls. beef, 34 packages cut meats and 430 do. and 50 kegs lard. The market for pork was only moderately active, and prices were lower. The sales, cash and regular, were 5,500 bbls., at $23 75 a $23 95 for new mess and $20 50 a $21 for prime. For future delivery no sales were reported. Beef continued firm, with a fair demand. The sales were 150 bbls., at $24 a $28 for extra mess, and $18 a $24 for plain do. Tierce beef and beef hams remained dull and nominal. Of cut meats, which were steady in value, the sales were 300 packages, at 15½c. a 18c. for hams, 12½c. a 13c. for shoulders, and 11½c. for pickled do. Bacon was neglected; prices were steady, however. The lard market was moderately active and steady at the advance of yesterday. The sales comprised 1,200 bbls., at 13½c. a 14½c. Butter was steady, at 26c. a 35c. for State, and 16c. a 27c. for Western and Ohio. Cheese was in moderate demand, and firm, at 11c. a 16c. for fair to extra.

RICE.—We heard of no important sales, but prices were unchanged. Carolina was quoted at 11c. a 12c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw continued active, and an advance of about ⅛c. per lb. was established. The sales were 1,572 hhds. at 11½c. a 12½c. for Cuba, 12½c. for Porto Rico, 12½c. for clarified Cuba, 12½c. for St. Croix, and 13½c. for English Island. Refined was in good demand, and held a trifle higher in some instances.

SEEDS.—Calcutta linseed was firm and in moderate demand. Sales were made of 3,000 bags, to arrive, on private terms. We quote $2 35, gold, duty paid, on the spot, and $2 10, gold, in bond, to arrive. Clover was steady at 12½c. a 13½c., and timothy, $2 75 a $3. Rough flax was quiet at $2 80 a $2 85 for new.

STRAWINE.—Prices were steady and the demand was fair. Sales 40,000 lbs. at 13½c. a 15c., the latter in tierces; also 35,000 do. grease at 9½c. a 11c.

TALLOW was unchanged, being in moderate demand and steady. Sales 150,000 lbs. at 12c. a 12½c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 176 bbls. Prices were unchanged. We note small sales Western, in bond, at 38c. a 40c.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Equity—Judicial Discretion is Exercised in the Confirmation or Rejection of a Sale Under Decree in Chancery—The Order Appealable.

James T. Soutter and Shepherd Knapp, Survivors of Greene C. Bronson, deceased, Appellants, vs. The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company and a Cross Appeal.—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.

Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court:—

These are appeals taken by different parties upon the same record. It is a record of a suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage on the Western Division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and the appellants, Soutter and Knapp, who were plaintiffs in the court below, have appealed from the original decree of foreclosure, on the ground that it did not include certain property which they were entitled to have sold under said mortgage.

Upon the questions involved in this appeal the members of the court who heard the argument are equally divided in opinion, and the decree and orders complained of are therefore affirmed. The appeal of the Minnesota company is from an order confirming the sale made by the Marshal under the decree just affirmed. The facts out of which the appeal grew were these:—The original decree of foreclosure was rendered by the District Court of Wisconsin, then possessing full circuit powers, on the 13th of January, 1862, and on the 24 of October, 1862, the Marshal made a sale under that decree. In the meantime the act of July 15, 1862, had established a Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin, whereby all causes then pending in the District Court, which might have been brought or which could have been originally cognizable in a Circuit Court, were transferred to said Circuit Court, and the District Court was deprived of all Circuit powers. The Marshal therefore returned the report of his sale into the Circuit Court on the 6th day of October, 1862. After several orders partially confirming the sale, the Circuit, January 17, 1863, set it aside, and ordered the Marshal to sell again according to the original decree. On the 25th of April thereafter the Marshal made another sale. Congress, however, on the 3d of March, 1863, had passed a statute authorizing the District Courts where they had rendered final judgments or decrees prior to the act of July, 1862, in cases which might have been brought and could have been originally cognizable in a Circuit Court, to issue writs of execution or other final process, or to use such other powers and proceedings as might be in accordance with law, to enforce the judgments and decrees aforesaid. Acting under this law the Marshal reported this sale to the District Court, and that Court made an order of confirmation. The appellants here applied to the Circuit Court for a rule on the Marshal to make a report of his sale to that Court, which application was refused. They now appeal from these orders of the Circuit and District Courts, and seek their reversal on the ground that the District Court had no power to act in the matter of the confirmation of the sale, and that it properly belonged to the Circuit Court. The decision of this question must depend upon the construction of the act of March 3, 1863, the language of which we have given above, for without that act it is very clear that the jurisdiction belonged to the Circuit Court. We have on a former occasion, given a construction of that act from which we see no reason to depart. In the case of Bronson vs. La Crosse Railroad Company (1 Wal. 405) we held that the powers conferred by this act on the District Courts were only such as were necessary to control the immaterial duties of officers in the execution of final powers, and that if other powers become necessary recourse must be had to the Circuit Court. The act of confirming or setting aside a sale by a Commissioner in Chancery often involves the exercise of judgment and discretion as delicate as that called for by any function which belongs to the Court. In the case before us, over forty exceptions were taken to the Marshal's report of sale, by three different parties, who resisted its confirmation, and the Court delivered an elaborate opinion on the matter involved in these exceptions when they were under consideration on the first sale. This strongly illustrates the fact that judicial judgment may be called into exercise by the action of the Court. In the case of Blossom vs. the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company (1 Wal. 655), we held that the confirmation or rejection of a sale under a chancery decree required the exercise of such judicial discretion, and therefore an appeal could be taken to this court from such an order. These principles must control the case before us. They lead to the conclusion that the action of the District Court complained of by appellants, was without authority, and must be set aside; and that this case must be remanded to the Circuit Court, with discretion to enter a rule against the Marshal who made the sale to report it to that Court for further proceedings, not inconsistent with this opinion.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Enlistment of Minors in the United States Army.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus of John Riley.—Judge Blatchford has rendered the following important opinion:—

"Enlistment of minors over the age of eighteen years, without the consent of their parents, guardians or masters, are valid, and the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit is conclusive as to his age, but it is not lawful to muster into service a person under the age of eighteen years. Congress does not make any provision for the discharge of a minor who was over the age of eighteen years when he enlisted, or who was under that age when he enlisted but is over it when he applies for his discharge; but provides solely for the discharge of a minor who is under that age when he applies for his discharge. There is no unlawfulness in the enlistment of a minor over the age of eighteen years, even though his parent or guardian does not consent. But a minor under the age of eighteen must not enlist, and if he applies to the Secretary of War for his discharge before he arrives at the age of eighteen years, and shows that he is in the service without the consent of his parent or guardian, he is to be discharged, on first repaying his bounties and advance pay. The minor in the present case was nineteen years of age when he enlisted, as appears by his own oath, taken on his enlistment. His enlistment was, therefore, valid, and did not require the consent of his father to make it valid, and he must be remanded to service under his proper officer."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Sherman Habeas Corpus Case—Further Cross-Examination of Mrs. Sherman.

Before Justice Clerke.

In re Application of Frances E. Sherman for custody of her child.—The cross-examination of Mrs. Sherman was continued yesterday, as follows: I was at Mr. Sherman's several times before; the house at which we boarded was at the corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-first street; the room we occupied was on the third floor; it was a back room; I slept in the front room; the hall was about three feet wide; the first morning he came into the room, the first I heard him say was "hush, don't make a noise to wake up Sidney;" I asked him what he wanted—if Sidney, my husband, was worse; he said no, and then attempted to get into bed; he took hold of the covering and attempted to pull it down; I told him if he did not leave the room I would call my husband; he stood still a moment, then said, don't tell Sidney that I was in here; I said, if I tell Sidney, you will very quick know it; I intended it to be understood that if I told Sidney there would be trouble; both doors were partially open all night; I was asleep when he first came in; he woke me up; passed his hands over my neck; he talked very low; I spoke loud because I wanted him to go out of my room; the last I said as I went out was that I would tell Sidney of him; I did not tell Sidney as I was afraid of trouble between the father and son; the second occasion I have spoken of on my direct examination; I have stated that it was the next morning, or two or three mornings afterwards; it was certainly more than two or three; we occupied respectively the same rooms as on the first occasion; he came into my room about the same hour as on the first occasion; I think I was asleep when he came in that time; I asked him what he wanted; if Sidney was awake and wanted anything; he said no; he was asleep and for me to be quiet; I said are you going to the market and is Sidney better? he said yes to both questions and asked me if I would not kiss him good morning; I told him no; to go along out of my room, and I said what right have you to come in here; he said you need not get so mad; then he went away; I talked to him so loud that morning that it woke up my husband; when he found he was awake he went away; he stood by the side of the bed; I knew my husband was awake, because I heard him call to his father and ask him if he was going down town; I know he left the room; I think Mr. Benjamin Sherman did not stop at that house any other nights; I am sure I did not sleep on either of these occasions with my husband, but slept alone, and my husband and his father slept together; it was at Mr. Benjamin Sherman's suggestion that we so slept; one of these nights I believe, I think the first night, he had the cholera morbus; I remember going to the doctor's for medicine for old Mr. Sherman; I have written Mr. Benjamin Sherman three letters since that occasion, the first I directed to him at Washington Market, to which I received no reply; the other two, I think, I sent to Edward Hobbs for the old man, and told him to give them to old Mr. Sherman; at the time the child was taken my husband and I separated; there was an understanding the day before Mr. Sherman took the child that we should separate.

Q. Was there an understanding between yourself and husband that the parents should have it? Objected to by Mr. Dunphy, on the grounds that no communication between husband and wife can be disclosed.

Q. Did your husband, in pursuance of any agreement or understanding between you and him, either write or telegraph to his parents or either of them? Objected to for the same reason.

Q. Have you ever told Mrs. Bunnell that the child was well taken care of, and you would sooner leave it there than with yourself? A. No, never; I stated yesterday that my mother had government bonds; I cannot state what amount—whether $10 or $10,000; that is all the property she has; she is a widow.

The examination was then adjourned till Friday.

Notice to the Bar.

Notes of issue for the first Monday October special motion calendar must be filed with the Clerk at Chambers on or before Friday, October 4, at 12 M. All cases that have a preference in any of the seven classes must be filed on or before that day. If not so fil