THE COURTS.

Business in the United States Courts—Unconstitutionality of the Hotel Keepers' Act—A Case of Professional Charges, in Which a Judge is Defendant—Presentation of Indictments in the General Session:—Other Proceedings Before Judge Bedford.

BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Yesterday we published a statement showing the amount of business transacted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, in one department of the United States District Attorney's office, and to-day we give some additional particulars from that department of the public service.

The total number of internal revenue suits *in personam* commenced during the year ending June 30, 1871, was 234; suits *in rem*, 65. Total, 299.

Number of judgments in favor of the United States in suits *in personam* during the same period, 65; in suits *in rem*, 50. Total suits decided in favor of the United States, 115.

Number of suits decided against the United States, two.

Number of suits pending July 1, 1871, 425.

Amount of judgments recovered by the United States, in suits *in personam*, $38,642 06.

Amount collected and paid into Court, $25,771 33.

Amount of judgments recovered by the United States, in suits *in rem*, $120,198 18.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Unconstitutionality of the Hotel Act.
Before Judge Barnard.

In re Ann Curry.—This will be remembered as the case in which the relator was arrested by the proprietors of the Merchants' Hotel for alleged non-payment of a board bill, and locked up in the city prison for trial, bail being refused. The matter came before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and was argued at some length.

"When this law was passed," said the Judge, referring to the Hotel Keepers' act, "the men who voted for it, if they knew what they were about, ought to be sent to the State Prison. It is nothing short of giving to hotel keepers the right, if a person takes a meal at their place and don't happen to have the money to pay for it, to lock him up indefinitely. In fact, it is making it criminal to incur a civil debt. A boothlack in the Park might as well arrest a man for not paying for blacking his boots. I discharge the lady, on the ground that the law is unconstitutional."

A Police Judge Does a Little Law on His Own Account.

In re Albert C. Noe.—The relator, who stands accused of embezzlement as clerk in the Spingler House, was brought before the Court on writs of habeas corpus and *certiorari*. It appeared that Justice Cox, the committing magistrate, subsequent to receiving the writ of *certiorari*, sent the papers in the case to the District Attorney's office. The Court decided that under the circumstances the writ would have to be dismissed, but that the relator has a remedy against Judge Cox in an order to show cause.

Special Notice.

Friday, September 29, is the last day to file notes of issue for the first Monday October motion calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Judge on Charges and Charges on a Judge.
Before Judge McCunn.

Julia A. Coulter vs. Charles H. Van Brunt.—The plaintiff is the wife of ex-Alderman Coulter, and the defendant one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The former through inheritance from her father became possessed of two lots in Ninetieth street, near the Boulevard, and the ex-Alderman, who is a builder, built two brown stone fronts on the same. The property was subsequently mortgaged, and the defendant, then acting as attorney in the case, attended to the law part of the business. The case is a good deal involved, and in one shape and another has been repeatedly before the courts. Finally a suit was brought for a foreclosure, and to save themselves the houses and lots were sold, as Mrs. Coulter alleges, for several thousand dollars below their value. In the end he claimed as due him from the defendant $1,635, whereas the latter claimed to owe him only $163. Mr. Coulter says he has been a long time trying to get a statement from the defendant, and finally got one, which was today submitted to the Court. This statement, among other charges, included one for $1,132 95 for "costs and disbursements on foreclosures, preparing three mortgages, executions of title and disbursements, satisfaction of liens and judgment, filing and disbursements thereon and preparing abstracts." Mr. Coulter, who appeared for his wife, said the whole work was done in eight days, and insisted that she was being defrauded of money due her, and applied for an order to show cause why an order of arrest should not be granted against the defendant. After listening to Mr. Coulter's statement the Judge granted the order, making the same returnable on the 12th of next month.

Decisions.

Frederick Klein vs. J. Frederick Badenhoss.—Order granted.

Charles L. Fleming vs. Thomas J. McArthur.—Same.

William S. Squire vs. Myron Spear.—Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Grand Jury Present a Large Batch of Indictments—Prisoners Plead Guilty and Are Remanded—An Alleged Outrage Case Dismissed—Judge Bedford's Remarks.
Before Judge Bedford.

At the opening of the Court yesterday the Grand Jury brought in a number of indictments for various offences. Some of the prisoners pleaded guilty, while the others denied charges and were remanded for trial.

INDICTED.

Francis E. S. Beck, Edwin Hill, Henry C. Tuttle and Patrick McQuinn were brought into Court upon a Bench warrant, charged with assaulting Dr. Jordan. Their counsel informed His Honor that the charge against the accused was undergoing an examination before Justice Cox when an indictment was found by the Grand Jury.

Judge Bedford remanded the defendants back to the magistrate, stating that courtesy demanded such action upon his part pending a preliminary investigation.

ACQUITTED.

Andrew Mills and Thomas Larkin (sailors) were tried and acquitted of grand larceny, the accusation being that they stole on the 16th of this month a gold watch, worth $165, and four five pound Bank of England notes from Thomas Cartinel, who came over from Liverpool in the ship with the defendants.

PLEAD GUILTY.

The following prisoners pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence to the last day of the term:—

John Quinn, who, on the 20th inst. stole a pocket-book containing an order on the Bank of Elizabeth for $375 from Amanda P. Lochead.

Warren E. Smith, who stole a gold watch from Margaret Hubert, on the 19th of this month, worth $45.

Henry Mickle, who stole $144 from William Draper, at the National Hotel, on the 12th inst.

William Haley, who, on the 20th of this month purloined four pairs of pants, valued at $33, the property of Raymond & Co.

Thomas McGave, who stole from Samuel Reed $68 worth of clothing, which was contained in a valise and found in the prisoner's possession.

Henry Hulbert pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, the charge being that on the 1st of December, 1870, he forged a check for $250 upon the People's Bank, the signature purporting to have been made by Thomas Martin. Sentence will be passed this morning.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE UPON AN ITALIAN—TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Joseph Lipi, an Italian, was tried upon a charge of committing an outrage upon Mary Fragonia, a married woman, at a tenement house in Mulberry street, on the 15th of June last. A number of Italian witnesses were examined on both sides, and the testimony for the prosecution was so unsatisfactory that the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

Judge Bedford commended the verdict, and in some remarks upon the subject said that this was a very different case from the one tried before him a few days ago, when the jury promptly convicted a villain who had outraged a little girl. Here was an able-bodied woman, who alleged that at eight o'clock in the evening, in a tenement house containing sixteen families, she was so outraged as to faint, and yet nobody heard her, nor did she tell her husband about it till the next day. His Honor had no hesitation in saying that it was almost impossible for an able-bodied woman to be so treated, and that if he were on the jury he would acquit.

ALLEGED ROBBERY—THE DEFENDANTS DISCHARGED.

Charles Smith and Charles Howard were tried upon an indictment preferred against them for robbery. Bernard Longer stated than when passing the corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, at ten o'clock in the evening, the youth Smith put his arm around him and stole a silver watch out of his pocket. Two boys, who were passing at the time, swore that they saw Smith take the watch. All the witnesses for the people stated that they had never seen Smith before. Four respectable looking young men, who were with Smith on that night, swore that Smith was not near the complainant, but that they saw a person "fooling" around Longer as he was passing through the street.

A juror asked the Judge about the antecedents of Smith.

Judge Bedford responded by saying that no matter whether he was an ex-convict or the most notorious thief in the community, he must stand or fall upon the evidence in the accusation for which he was tried.

There being no evidence against Howard a verdict of not guilty was rendered in his favor, but the jury being unable to agree as to Smith they were discharged from the further consideration of the case. There being a legal doubt in the case Mr. Fellows consented to his discharge. Previous to discharging him the Judge said he inquired of the officer relative to Smith, and learned from the policeman that he knew nothing against him and believed that the prisoner was innocent.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barnard.—Nos. 28, 150, 151. Friday, September 29, is the last day to file notes of issue for the first Monday in October motion calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 7448, 7378, 7447, 7461, 7449, 7450.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Charge of Smuggling Diamonds, &c.
Before Judge Benedict.

The District Attorney has instituted an action for the forfeiture of thirteen diamonds, valued at $2,000, which were seized on Saturday last on board the steamer Merrimac, on the charge that the person holding them attempted to smuggle them into port.

A libel was filed by the United States yesterday against the steamship Helvetia for the recovery of a penalty of $500 for failing to have a manifest of all her cargo. A process issued was made returnable on the 18th prox.

CITY COURT.

Damage to Property.
Before Judge Neilson.

Frank M. Cecil and Others vs. Nathaniel Bonnell.—The plaintiffs brought suit to recover $2,000 for damage done to their house, 308 Clermont avenue, by reason of excavations made by defendant for a cellar on the adjoining lot. It was claimed by the plaintiffs that the defendant dug under their walls and failed to provide proper support. The result was that the house settled and was so damaged that it became unfit for tenants.

The defendant denied that the house was damaged by his action and claimed that he took every precaution in digging his cellar. The jury found for plaintiffs and assessed damages at $1,000.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CITY COURT—Parts 1 and 2.—Nos. 30, 208, 99, 140, 43, 212, 75, 83.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Sept. 28, 1871.

The day calendar for to-day (Thursday, September 28) will be the last for the present term.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Early Rising Boatmen on a Thieving Excursion—The Shine Shooting Case—Robbing a Church Street Store—Deadly Skirmish with Knives—Robbing a Broadway Jewelry Store in an Audacious Style—Arrest of the Purchaser.

Some men have strange fancies, and indulge in freaks such as would outvie the wildest and most ludicrous manœuvres of the Spanish knight errant, Don Quixote, or those of his mythical squire, Sancho. The propensities and predilections of Bartley Geoghagan and James Whalen, two eccentric-looking boatmen, belonging to New York, are of this class. Early on the morning of the 22d inst., at the hour when it is believed unhappy ghouls tread this terrestrial sphere, these two worthies took a small boat for the purpose of a row, purely, they stated, from a physical point of view. By a peculiar chance they landed at pier 16 East River, whereon were lying twelve bundles of hides packed ready for transportation. By a second singular phenomenon

THESE BUNDLES OF HIDES LEAPED INTO THEIR BOAT

and were rowed to pier 26 and then landed at the end of the dock. Officer Murphy, of the Fourth precinct, saw the boat rowed round from the end of the pier (26) into the dock by Geoghagan, who subsequently got off the boat and met Whalen in South street. The officer thought it was a strange hour for an excursion and invited a roundsman of the same precinct to walk with him to the end of the pier and see if they had landed anything there. Here they discovered the hides above mentioned, and saw that they had been recently placed there. They then got into the boat and found a number of particles of skin and hair, such as is used in the packing of hides. This gave rise to a suspicion that it was a thieving excursion they had been on, and accordingly they arrested the two early risers and took them to the station house. Inquiries were instituted, and it was ascertained that the hides belonged to Messrs. Murray & Co., of 62 South street.

The boatmen were arraigned before Judge Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, when John B. Lord stated in an affidavit that the property belonged to Murray & Co.; that the value was $185, and that it was stolen from pier 16 on the morning in question. When asked as to how he could identify the property he said the description of the bundles and the numbers found on them corresponded exactly to those taken away.

Daniel Fitzpatrick, of 44 Frankfort street, said he was employed by Fossett, Benedict & Co. to pack these identical hides, which were carted to pier 16, and that they were a portion of the whole shipment he had been instructed to pack. There was no doubt about the matter. The goods were placed on the pier over night and in the morning they vanished, apparently on the silent highway. The prisoners protested their innocence and stated that they were out for "exercise as much as anything," but Judge Hogan held them in bail for examination, evidently under the impression that the story was very, very thin.

EX-CORONER SHINE AS A "SHOOTER."

Dr. William Shine, of No. 20 Greenwich street, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Hogan, charged by Dr. John N. Merrill, of No. 16 Greenwich street, with attempting to take his life at about half-past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst. According to a statement deposed to there has been for a long time a feud between the two gentlemen in reference to a patient alleged to have been taken by the latter from the former, from which a misunderstanding arose, ending in the arrest and formal arraigning of Dr. Shine, but no trial ever took place; in fact, it appeared to have been of too trivial a character for the authorities to notice.

Dr. Shine, when arrested on Wednesday night, stated that he was riding home in a buggy about five o'clock, when he was met by the complainant, who used menacing language to him and struck his horse twice, and when the horse ran close up to him Merrill called him a "scamp," and as he was moving away muttered something to the effect that

HE WOULD "FIX HIM."

This was when he was crossing Morris street. At about seven o'clock he (Shine came out on the stoop of his house, when Merrill came up and again abused him, and having a pistol in his hand. He then told Merrill he would "thrash" him if he would retire to a little distance; whereupon more high words were bandied and angry gesticulations employed. Shine said his wife interfered, and consequently he didn't strike him. The two shots were fired from the window because Merrill threatened with a pistol from the sidewalk.

As the statements were directly conflicting, it was deemed advisable that an examination should be held, for the purpose of having the matter properly investigated, and in the meantime Dr. T. Nealis, of the City Prison, gave a bail bond for $5,000 for Dr. Shine's appearance on the 5th of October next, and the latter left the court with his friends.

WOODS' WICKEDNESS.

On the 27th inst. George Woods, whose residence is "New York," walked into the store of Messrs. Strauss & Co., at 185 Church street, apparently with the intention of purchasing something. George certainly wanted to make purchases, but not to pay for them. After inspecting a good deal of stock he lighted upon an article that suited him exactly—viz., a piece of woollen plaid of the value of $40. This he took up and secreted as well as he could about his person, and then without a word walked out of the store. He was watched, but not overtaken until he had arrived in the street, when Officer Quigley, of the Fifth precinct, arrested him with the property in his possession. He was taken back to the store and the property taken from him and put back for disposal to a more honest purchaser. Yesterday he said he had the best of intentions towards Strauss & Co., but Judge Hogan held him to answer in $600, in the General Sessions, when he will have an opportunity of vindicating himself before the Grand Jury and Judge Bedford.

FIGHTING WITH KNIVES.

"John Higgins tried to take my life on Wednesday night," said William McCroddin to the Judge yesterday. It appears that McCroddin resides at 92 Gold street and the former at No. 5 Vandewater street, and for some time past have not been the best of friends. Meeting on Wednesday evening a quarrel arose between them in reference to a private matter; from words they came to blows, and finally drew their knives. This looked serious. Presently Higgins made a vigorous plunge at his opponent and inflicted a serious wound in his groin. McCroddin was almost disabled, and is now suffering severely from the cutting. Higgins denied the attempt to take the life of McCroddin, but he did not deny the cutting; what his intentions were in cutting the complainant did not transpire. The Judge could not view the matter as being trifling or treat it as an ordinary brawl, so he held the defendant to answer to the Grand Jury in default of $1,000 bail.

ROBBERY OF CORAL JEWELRY.

Early in December, 1870, Edward Isaacs, a curly-headed, cadaverous looking individual, visited the jewelry establishment of H. B. Melville, 1,191 Broadway, for the purpose, as he alleges, of inspecting the stock, though upon what authority still remains a mystery. Among the variety of goods shown him were three elegant sets of coral and gold jewelry, chastely gotten up, finished in the finest style and worth $255. These articles Isaacs adroitly pocketed, and, on the pretence of completing his survey another day, left the store. Some time after he had gone the coral sets were missed. A warrant was obtained for the crafty Isaacs, but the officers could find no clue as to his whereabouts until Tuesday last, when he was arrested by Detective Philip Reilly, of Police Headquarters. Yesterday he was taken before Judge Hogan, and when interrogated as to the disposition he had made of the property he stated he had sold it to one F. S. Hanssen, of 282 Third avenue. As it was necessary to have the purchaser as well as the thief, on the ground that if there were no receivers there would be no thieves, a warrant was issued for Hanssen, who was arrested and held for examination as being *particeps criminis* in the robbery.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Remonstrances as to Popular Grievances—The Police and the Public Boards Called to Account by Those Who Suffer from Neglect.

Fast Driving.

A correspondent, signing himself "De Mora," complains of the fast driving in Fourteenth street. He states that collisions are frequent in the neighborhood of Sixth avenue and this street. He never sees any mounted police there or any check on the furious driving by any action on the part of the police.

A Hint to the Board of Education.

"An Old School Boy" is of opinion that it is a great mistake to expect a teacher to instruct eighty to one hundred children, and in some cases more. He thinks that justice cannot be done to more than thirty or forty pupils. The additional cost would receive, he believes, a full compensation, for the children would have longer lessons and would be looked after in school instead of being a trouble to the police.

Unpaid City Officials.

"A Sufferer" complains that the injunction of Judge Barnard prevents the payment of those employed under the Bureau of Inspectors of Streets and Sewers. He says that before the injunction, and ordinarily, the salaries are not paid until three or four weeks after they are due. The Inspectors of Sewers, he states, have not been paid yet for the month of August, and as they do real, honest work for twelve hours every day he thinks it is a hardship.

The Public Markets and the Police.

A correspondent writes to us to inquire why the detail of the police at the public markets is not changed more frequently. He says that changes are very seldom made, and suggests that every three or six months different policemen should be sent. The effect of continuing policemen there so long is that they make acquaintances with the roughs of the market, and unless the pedlers bribe the police by giving them pocketknives, suspenders or neckties the police allow them to be ill-treated by the roughs.

The Board of Health and the Manure Dumping Grounds.

A subscriber wishes to know why the resolution of the Board of Health in regard to the removal of the manure in East Forty-sixth street was never carried out. The said resolution orders that by the 1st of May no manure should be tolerated to lay on the ground or lots of East Forty-sixth street. Now we are in the month of September, and the manure is there yet in spite of the many petitions of the property holders, and in spite of the threatening epidemics of cholera and yellow fever.

ACCOUNTABILITY OF PAYMASTERS.

NEWTORT, R. I., Sept. 21, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your paper of the 18th inst. appears an article relating to the defalcation of Paymaster Hodge, United States Army, in which the system of accountability, or rather non-accountability, adopted by the Treasury Department is severely but justly criticised. It announces the astounding fact that "his (Paymaster Hodge's) regular account has been settled only up to March 26, 1867. His transactions during the last four and a half years yet remain to be examined." Another journal also informs us that "his disbursements for six years past amount to $29,391,450." Now, Mr. Editor, with these items before you, can you lay your hand on your heart and say that it is just that Major Hodge should be punished. He has simply turned State's evidence against this system, and should certainly be entitled to the benefit of the act in such cases provided.

As to who is responsible for this loose style of keeping the accounts of the country let the people judge. Feeling, however, a little more at home in naval circles than in the army, I have inquired as to the chance of such a defalcation happening in the navy, and find that the following precautions have been taken against them under President Grant's administration. The first general order issued by Secretary Borie was dated as follows:—

GENERAL ORDER NO.—88.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 10, 1869.

Commanding officers hereafter, before approving requisitions upon this Department for money, will,

First—Inform themselves fully of the amount of funds already in the hands of the officer making the requisition.

Second—Ascertain definitely the objects for which additional funds are required, and in no case append their approval unless fully satisfied the interests of the service require it.

Paymasters are strictly enjoined to limit their requisitions on the Department to such amounts as are absolutely necessary for immediate use.

A. E. BORIE,
Secretary of the Navy.

The effect of this order was to establish the fact that there was much more United States money in the hands of the disbursing officers than there was any necessity for, and for all of which the government was paying at least six per cent interest. This state of affairs necessitated the issuance of another order to cover the defects of No. 88. Accordingly on the 6th of April we find the following:—

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 121.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON April 6, 1869.

Disbursing officers of the navy, and others having in hand money under the control of the government, will in future comply with the following instructions relating to money deposits made in designated depositories:—

In all cases forward the original certificate of deposit to the Fourth Auditor immediately upon making the deposit, accompanied by full explanations as to the source from which the amount in question was received, and why deposited. Transmit the duplicate to the department, retaining the triplicate to file with accounts and to guard against losses. In cases where paymasters, acting as navy agents, have received funds on requisitions for payment of particular bills which remain unpaid at the time of their relief the funds so received will be transferred to their successors, and all other funds in their possession will be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

A. E. BORIE,
Secretary of the Navy.

Shortly after this order was issued you may recollect that a number of "defalcations" were announced, and about half a dozen navy paymasters were brought to trial. One, I am told, was short about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Another case mentioned was that of a paymaster who, when called upon, as per last clause of the above order, to deposit all unexpended funds to the credit of the United States Treasurer, coolly asked for thirty days' time. If I am not misinformed this gentleman has held $200,000 of government funds for four years without settling his accounts. This looseness, I suppose, principally arose from the war, and it is consoling to think that the Navy Department of the present administration nipped the thing in the bud. Do, Mr. Editor, please get them to let Major Hodge out of prison. He won't do so any more—under proper management. PAT.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP TRINACRIA.

Latest Addition to the Anchor Line Ocean Fleet—Her Dimensions, Accommodations and Fittings.

The latest addition to the large and successful Anchor Line Steamship Company, hence to Glasgow—the Trinacria—is now in this port, having arrived on Sunday evening, after a pleasant and quick passage from St. John, N. B. This vessel embodies many improvements upon her sister ships, and in the matter of accommodation, light, comfort and convenience excels the majority of the newer ocean steamers that ply to this port.

The Trinacria was launched in June last from the building yards of Messrs. Duncan & Co., Port Glasgow. Her length is 306 feet, breadth of beam 34 feet, depth of hold 22 feet, and she is of 2,291 tons, old measurement. Her passenger accommodations are of the most ample nature. In her first class cabin are staterooms for seventy five travellers, while her second cabin will comfortably berth 150 persons, and the intermediate sixty-five. The grand saloon is almost the width of the ship, and is fitted in luxuriant style. There are pianos, a library, and any number of mirrors to embellish the apartment; and but few steamships visit this harbor that are better provided in velvet carpets and easy sofas. Smoking rooms, ladies' cabins, bathrooms and places of toilet number a dozen or more, and these are furnished in good style. It is not an easy task in this age of improvements in ocean navigation to say that one steamship surpasses another in comfort and convenience, but it is safe to remark that the Trinacria has but few superiors.

Her machinery is of the most approved pattern. The cylinders are sixty-eight inches in diameter, and stroke of piston three feet six inches. In boiler capacity she excels, and in matter of provisions against fire no vessel was ever better provided than she.

The steerage of this vessel will accommodate 500 passengers. It is light and pleasant in this department, and under the well known regulations of the company the passengers lack nothing that tends to make an ocean voyage agreeable.

The Trinacria is now lying in the Atlantic basin, loading with grain, but in a day or two will be at the company's pier, No. 20 North River, where her genial captain will be pleased to receive and show this triumph of naval architecture to any and all travellers. The officers of the Trinacria are as follows:—Captain, Robert Thompson; First Officer, Mr. Smithwick; Second Officer, Mr. Butler; Third Officer, Mr. Burns; Chief Engineer, John C. Patterson; Doctor, A. C. Sloan; Purser, Mr. Henderson.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
THURSDAY, Sept. 28—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was strong but not so active, a slight advance in freights checking the export inquiry. The cotton market was steady.

The money market was easy at six to seven per cent during the usual hours for making loans, the former being the general rate on governments and the latter on stocks, some exceptions being reported at five per cent on governments. Toward three o'clock there was a sudden pressure to lend the money paid out by the Sub-Treasury for the five-twenties bought on Wednesday, and considerable amounts were offered at as low as four per cent. Accounts, however, had been made up promptly and early, and the quotations late in the day were purely nominal. The mercantile demand for discounts at bank is still reported active. Of course, the rate in such business is seven per cent, which is also fixed as the lowest limit for prime paper on the street.

Foreign exchange was weak, and the leading bankers lowered their rates to 108¾ for sixty days sterling and 109¼ for sight—the difference of ¼ per cent being due to the advance of the Bank of England rate of discount to four per cent. On the street bills were done at a concession of fully one-eighth per cent from these rates.

GOLD STRONG—114½ & 115.

The gold market was strong and higher, in response first to the advance of the Bank of England rate of discount to four per cent, and second, to the sale of only two millions of gold by the Treasury—the closing transaction of the September programme. But the feeling was not so firm as during the earlier stages of the speculation, the weakening of the foreign exchanges in face of the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount being an influence against the rise. An effort will doubtless be made by the gold clique to again squeeze the borrowers of cash gold, now that Mr. Boutwell is out of the market and doubtless will be for the next five or six days, and some signs of such a policy were manifested in the bidding late this afternoon for the use of gold to-morrow, considerations of 1-64 and 1-32 having been paid in such engagements. As it is, the advance in gold has permitted heavy shipments of our domestic produce, the outflow of which would be arrested only by an interference with the rates for the use of cash gold or by a sharp depression of the foreign exchanges. The sale of gold to-day elicited unusual interest and drew crowds to the Sub-Treasury. The bids were very large and called for a total of $12,578,000, at prices ranging from 113.59 114.65. Pending the awards the brokers in the Gold Room filed out to the corner of Wall and New streets and to the mouth of the "Gold Alley" on Broad street, where they stood in sight of friends and partners, who in turn stood at the doors of the Sub-Treasury ready to signal the amount of the sale. When the announcement was made great excitement ensued. Signals were given across the intervening space, and the two crowds in Wall street and Broad street darted back at lightning speed to the Gold Room, where, under the first impulse of the news that only two millions had been sold, the price advanced to 115. From this point there was, an hour later, a drop to 114¾, which was followed by a recovery to 115 when it was stated that the Bank of England showed a decrease of £2,400,000 during the past week—a circumstance readily explaining the previous intelligence of an advance in the discount rate. The government gold brought 114.50 a 114.65. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	114¾	1:30 P. M.	115
10:45 A. M.	114½	2 P. M.	114¾
11:00 A. M.	114½	2:45 P. M.	114½
12 M.	114½	3 P. M.	114¾
12:43 P. M.	114¾	3:45 P. M.	115
1 P. M.	114¾	4 P. M.	114¾
1:25 P. M.	114½	5:30 P. M.	114¾ a 114½
1:30 P. M.	114½		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from four per cent for carrying to three per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$48,716,000
Gold balances	1,737,455
Currency balances	2,027,624

The Liverpool steamer took out $20,000 in specie.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government list was steady and quiet, developing no special feature of fresh interest. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 114¾ a 114¾; do. do., 1881, registered, 117½ a 117½; do. coupon, 118¼ a 118¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115½ a 115⅝; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115½ a 115⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 115½ a 115¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 115½ a 115¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 114½ a 114⅝; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114¾ a 114⅞; do. do. 1867, do. do., 114½ a 114¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114¾ a 114⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 111 a 111½; do., do., coupon, 111¾ a 112.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES LOWER.

The Southern State bonds were heavy and lower under the depressing influence of a sharp decline in the new South Carolina sixes, which fell from 54¾ to 50, rallying to 52. The cause of this decline was the peremptory sale of a large amount of the bonds which had been hypothecated for borrowed money, which the borrower could not return on demand. The following were the closing street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 71¾ a 72; do. new, 71½ a 72; Virginia, ex coupon, 61½ a 62½; do. new, 68 a 70; do. registered stock, old, 52 a 53; do. consols, 64½ a 64¾; Georgia sixes, 83 a 85; do. sevens, 91 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 41 a 43; do. funding, 1866, 32 a 34; do. do., 1868, 30 a 32; do. new, 23½ a 24½; do. special tax, 16 a 17; Missouri sixes, 96 a 96½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 94 a 94½; Louisiana sixes, 65 a 70; do. new, 60 a 63; do. levee sixes, 69 a 72; do. do. eights, 80 a 85; do. Penitentiary sevens, 68 a 72; do. railroad eights, 80 a 83; Alabama fives, 68 a 70; do. eights, 101 a 102; do. railroad eights, 90 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 70 a 80; do. new, January and July, 51 a 52; do. do., April and October, 51½ a 53; Arkansas sixes, 58 a 60; do. sevens, 52 a 62.

STOCKS DULL AND STRONG.

The stock market was stagnant up to the time of the government gold sale, and in the very limited business transacted before that event prices were a fraction lower; but the fact that Mr. Boutwell confined the sale to two millions, thus removing the danger of taking an undue amount of currency out of the banks, and the sudden relaxation in rates on call toward the close of banking hours, occasioned a general advance in prices, led by Wabash, which sold at 62. The pools in this stock are reported to have made a compromise by which the honor of an election to the presidency will be tendered, and if need be voted, Mr. Horace F. Clark, whose resignation will be followed by a selection in the interest of the old party.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated	92⅞	92⅛
New York Central scrip	88	87⅞
Harlem	130	129½
Erie	30¾	30⅜
Reading	114	113¾
Lake Shore	106¼	105¾
Wabash	62	60⅞
Pittsburg	121	120⅞
Northwestern	69¼	68¾
Northwestern preferred	90¼	89½
Rock Island	109¾	109¼
St. Paul	62⅛	62
St. Paul preferred	81	80¼
Ohio and Mississippi	43	42⅞
Union Pacific	27⅞	27¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	61¾	60½
Western Union Telegraph	66¼	65⅝
Pacific Mail	51¼	50¾

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway show an increase of $1,078 for the third week in September, and those of the Toledo and Wabash road an increase of nearly $22,000.

THE RAILWAY BONDS.

New York Cen 6's, 1883	94	Han & Naples 1st m	89¼
New York Cen 6's, r e	91	Gt West 1st m, 1888	92⅛
New York Cen 6's, sub	91	Gt West 2d m, 1893	88
New York Cen 7's, 1879	103	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	90
Erie 1st m, ex	101	Ill & South Iowa 1st m	84
Erie 1st m, end	99	Gal & Chic extended	103
Erie 2d m 7's, '79	99	Gal & Chic 2d m	98
Erie 7's, 2d m, '83	90¼	Chic, R I & Pacific	101⅛
Erie 7's, 4th m, '60	90¼	Morris & Essex 1st m	105
Erie 7's, 5th m, '68	84	Clev & Tol s f	102⅛
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77	90⅛	New Jersey Cen 1st, nw	101⅛
Hud R 7's, 2d m s f, '83	104	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	101
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '76	102	Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m	99
Harlem 1st m 7's	102	Clev & Pitts con s f	94
Alb & Sus 2d bds	95½	Clev & Pitts 2d m	97
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	130	Clev & Pitts 3d m	97
Chi, Bur & Q, 8 p c, 1st m	113⅛	Chic & Alton s f	100
Alb & N R s f 7 p c	105¾	Chic & Alton 1st m	106¾
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	94¾	Chic & Alton income	90
Central Pacific bonds	101⅛	Ohio & Miss 1st m	106⅛

Union Pacific 1st m bds	89¾	Ohio & Miss con	92¾
Union Pac land grant 7's	83¾	Dub & Sioux C 1st m	95¼
Union Pac income 10's	79¾	St L & Iron Mt 1st m	92
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	106⅛	Mil & St Paul 1st m	94
Belleville & S Ill 1st m 8's	98	Mil & St Paul, I & M D	89¼
Alton & T H 1st m	99	Mil & St Paul 2d m	90⅞
Alton & T H 2d m pref	87	Mar & Cin 1st m	97
Chi & N W 1st bds	96	Chic & Mil 1st m	95
Chic & N W con bds	92⅞	Jol & Chic 1st m	107
Chic & N W ex bds	92¼	Col, Chi & Ind 1st m	92⅞
Han & St Jo con	96¼	Col, Chic & Ind 2d m	73¾
Del, Lack & W 1st m	102¼	Tol, Peo & W, S D	89
Del, Lack & W 2d m	97¼	Tol, Peo & W W D	87½
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	87	N York & N Haven 6's	101
Tol & Wab 2d m	92¼	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	33
Tol & Wab equip bds	84		

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Sept. 28—10:15 A. M.

$21000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	114⅝	100 shs C Coal of Md	45
80.0 US 5-20, r, '67	114¾	100 do b c	44⅞
500 US 5-20, c, '67	114¾	200 Qu'ksilver M Co	16
11000 U S 5's, 10-40, c	111⅞	100 Quick Min pref	33
5000 Va 6's, con	64½	200 Spring M Coal b c	84¾
5000 do s10	64½	100 Pac M SS Co	50¾
3000 Ga 7's, g bds	96⅞	300 do c	50⅞
2000 N Car 6's, n	24	400 do b c	51
10000 N C 6's, 20 tax	16½	800 do	50⅞
10000 SC 6's, n, Jan & July	54	100 West U Tel c	65⅞
10000 do	53	200 do	65¾
5000 do	52¾	10 Adams Ex	85
5000 do	52	100 Am Mer Un Exp	57½
10000 do	51¾	10 do	57
5000 do Apl & Oct b c	53	50 N Y C & H R R cpg	92¾
5000 Missouri 6's	96	15 do	92¾
1000 B'klyn 6's, w i	96	200 do b c	92¾
2000 Ark 6's, Fund sch	58¾	10000 N Y C & H R R cts	87⅞
1000 N Y Cent 6's, '83	94	100 Erie RR	3 ⅛
500 Harlem 1st mtg	103	100 Erie RR pref	61
5000 Cen Pac gld b s c	101⅞	700 L S & M S RR s b c	108
3000 Un Pac 10's, inc	79¾	100 Un Pac RR	27¾
1000 Han & St Jo 8's, c b	96¾	200 do b c, s3	27¾
5.00 do	96¾	200 do	27⅞
5000 Tol & W 1st m	86¾	200 Clev & Pitts RR b3	111
2000 do	86½	200 Chi & N W RR pf	84¾
2000 Quin & Tol 1st	90	200 N J Central RR	110¾
1000 C & R I & P R 7's	101	200 Chic & Rk I RR c b	109
1000 Gt West 1st, '88	92¾	13 do	109¾
1000 Gal & Chic 2d m	99	100 C, C, C & Ind RR	89¾
2000 C, C & I C 1st	92¾	100 Mil & St P RR s60	83
8000 do	92¾	100 Tol, W & W RR b3