MILITARY PRESENTATION.

Lieutenant Roberts, of the Battery," was the recipient of a handsome chain, valued at $75, the tribute of regard of the members of the left section of the Battery. On a previous occasion, Lieutenant Roberts, then commanding the centre section, had been presented with a handsome gold watch. The presentation speech was made by Private George McMullin, and responded to by the lieutenant. The whole party then partook of the hospitalities of the recipient. Lieutenant Roberts has been in the service since the first organization of the "Keystone Battery," and is universally beloved by his men.

RECRUITING.

Warrants for the payment of city bounty were issued yesterday to seventy-eight men, credited as follows:

First ward.....48
Seventh ward.....9
Nineteenth.....21

POLITICAL.

GET ASSESSED.

The board for making extra assessments will continue their sittings to-day and to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE ON THE PINE-STREET CARS.

The following deposition, relating to an affair which occurred some time ago on the Pine street cars, comes to us through respectable hands, and is made in justification of former statements regarding the case described. On the denial of those statements, this important and interesting deposition was made before Alderman Jones, of the Ninth ward:

Maria E. Burnell, aged 23 years, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That on Thursday evening, the 14th of September, at about twenty minutes of ten o'clock, I got into a passenger car in Pine street, near Seventh. I passed from the rear platform through the car, and was standing at the front door of the car when the conductor said to me "you can't ride here;" I said I guess I can ride on the front platform there; he then said to an old man, a passenger, "open that door, pap;" the old man opened the door very wide, when I walked through and stood leaning against the frame of the door. Here I rode peacefully along, until between Eighth and Ninth streets, when two ladies (white) got in, and one of them asked why I did not sit down, pointing to a seat. I said it is against the rules; I am not allowed to sit in there, on account of my color. The conductor, coming in to collect the fare, heard what I said. He said: "You know it is against the rules for niggers to ride on these cars." I told him I did not know it was against the rules to ride on the front platform. He said if I gave much of my impudence he would put me off the car any how. I said, I guess not from here. Says he: "Yes, I will; get off, get off!" I told him I had to be sent by service-place at ten o'clock. He said he did not care where I lived, or where the h— I was going, I should get off. He asked me again if I was going to get off. I told him no. He said: "I will be pretty d—quick," and seized me to put me off. I held on to the iron that goes across the dash-board; he got me off from that; I got loose with great force; the car, and he fell on me, bruised my arm, tore the skin from my fingers, broke a ring from off one of them, muddied and tore my dress, and caused me to lose my purse containing nearly two dollars and a half. When I got up, I struck him with a cane I had with me; he then struck me in the face, tore my hair down, and pulled me up the street, as he ran to catch the car, which he ordered to go on. In doing this he pulled me down into the gutter on the lower side of Pine street, near Eighth street, where a gentleman, a gentleman came up and lifted me from the ground, asked me some questions, looked at my arm, and said it was a shame; hailed car No. 9 and put me in, by which time my arm had swelled. The *Press* of the 6th of October is not true; there were no passengers complained of my being on the car, nor did I strike the conductor until he had thrown me from the car. Sworn and subscribed before me this sixth day of October, 1864. SAMUEL P. JONES, JR., Alderman of the Ninth and Justice of the Peace.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.

THE JEFFERSONIAN NEWSPAPER CASE.

Wm. H. Hodgson vs. William Millward, United States Marshal, et al. The trial of this case, which, as we have before stated, was an action of trespass to recover damages for the alleged illegal seizure and detention of the printing of the Jeffersonian of the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, finally terminated yesterday, when the jury, after having been out for about twenty hours, came into court with a verdict in favor of plaintiff, for $1,000.

The order upon which Marshal Millward acted was given by the late U. S. District Attorney, Geo. A. Coffey, and in order to a perfect understanding of the Judge's charge, we have to reproduce it:

"EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, "OFFICE U. S. ATTORNEY.

"*To Wm. Millward, Marshal:*

"According to the provisions of the act of 6th of August, 1861, I hereby request you to seize upon all copies of the *Jeffersonian* newspaper published in the borough of West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, as well as all property of every kind wherever used in and about the publication of said newspaper that may be found in your bailiwick, for condemnation and confiscation according to law, I being authorized by the President of the United States. GEORGE A. COFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

"PHILADELPHIA, 23d August, 1861."

It was upon this paper that the defendant acted and relied mainly as his defence and justification on the trial just concluded.

Defendant's pointe, on which the court was requested to charge, were as follows:

1. That by the third section of the act of Congress of August 6, 1861, the District Attorney of the Eastern District of the United States is authorized to institute proceedings for the confiscation and condemnation of any property within the district of the character described in the first section of the act, and that for this purpose the said District Attorney had authority to direct, and the seizure of such property so found preparatory to filing an information and issuing an attachment from the proper court, and that his order to the Marshal of the district to seize the *Jeffersonian* printing press, and other materials, followed up as it was by the proceedings in the courts of the United States, is a legal justification of the Marshal and his deputies for such seizure.

If the court should decline to affirm the foregoing proposition then it is respectfully requested to charge:

1. That if the jury find from the evidence that the order from the District Attorney to the Marshal was issued under the authority of the President of the United States, then the said order is a justification to the Marshal and his deputies for the seizure complained of in this suit.

II. That after the information was filed in the District Court of the United States and the attachment was issued therefrom and the property attached, it was in the custody of the law, and the Marshal was in no case liable in damages for the detention, and that the plaintiff can only recover for the taking and detention of the property from the 23d of August to the 12th of September, a period of twenty days.

III. That the measure of damages in this case is the actual pecuniary loss which the plaintiff sustained by reason of the possession of the printing establishment having been taken by the Marshal and continued for the period of twenty days, and that there is no evidence in the cause which would justify the jury in giving vindictive damages.

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: After the elaborate arguments of counsel, it is not necessary to say much about the facts of this case. It is your province to deal with the facts. You are the sole judges of them, and are to apply to them the principles of law that will be laid down by the court. You are not to decide the law. That is for the court. You must take care not to let party feeling or passion influence you. You must hear the small as well as the great. While you may recollect that this was done in times of great excitement, yet that a trespass, and a gross one, has been committed, it is not denied. It is a fact to be sure, for you, but it is not denied that property of the plaintiff was taken, and if so, have the defendants made out a justification?

The court instruct you, they have not. The marshal cannot plead the order of the Attorney General or his deputy. This is not a justification. If a marshal arrests A. when told to arrest B. it is no defence that he had a right to arrest B.

The marshal would have had a right to seize for condemnation the kind of property specified in the act of Congress of the 6th August, 1861, without the order of the District Attorney. But this act had nothing to do with the liberty of the press. It never gave authority for such a seizure as the present one.

The order of the District Attorney that has been shown here was no more a justification to the marshal than if issued by any one now in the court house.

The District Attorney had no right to make such an order. You can arrest a man for murder without warrant, but you show the man committed the felony; otherwise it is no defence to an action of trespass.

If the property, then, was within the meaning of the act of Congress, the seizure was justifiable; if not, the marshal is liable in damages. Certain points, or prayers for instruction on the law, have been submitted to me by the defendants, which I will now proceed to answer:

1. The first point, to a certain extent, is true. The District Attorney might advise the issuing of an attachment, and seize property that was liable under the act of Congress. But it is not the law that this order of the District Attorney was a justification of the marshal in this case. The marshal could act, if the property was liable to seizure, as well without the order of the District Attorney as with it. If the court had decided that the property was liable, the marshal would have been justified. But if the court had decided the property was not properly seized, then the seizure was unlawful and it was trespass, and the marshal was liable. There is not even a certificate as to probable cause for the seizure. But I say nothing on this head, for it does not appear that it was asked, or that it was a case for it. No attempt, however, was made at the hearing of the information in the Circuit Court to show any cause. It was clear that the act of Congress did not apply. There was no law forbidding this man, the plaintiff, to write against the war. I doubt whether any act of Congress could have prevented a man giving his opinions candidly against the war. He had a right to write and to print. The order of the District Attorney makes the case no better. He had no right to issue the order. The marshal had no right to obey it. It was no warrant. If the marshal had consulted counsel, counsel would have told him he was not to obey such an order. I doubt any counsel would have been found who would not have advised obedience to such an order.

II. In answer to the second point, I say there is no competent evidence of any authority from the President or any of his Cabinet, and if there had been it would have made the case no better. If there had been a proceeding in court, and a seizure under process, it would have protected the officer. But the Marshal or sheriff cannot justify under an order like this.

III. As to the third point, I instruct you on the question of damages that the jury should give full compensatory damages for all the loss that has accrued to the plaintiff. But the damages should not be vindictive or punitive. There is no evidence that the Marshal acted from malice or was influenced by political feeling, or committed any excess. There is some evidence that the District Attorney did this to gratify some people out of doors. He is not, however, here to answer, and this is not impeach the Marshal. But for the purpose of vindicating public justice when an officer of the law commits an act almost without a pretence of authority, the damages should be exemplary to vindicate the outraged law, that men in authority may be careful how they trespass on the rights of citizens. There is a difference in this respect between the case of a public officer and a private person, no matter how high the public officer—even the President or one of his Secretaries. The Marshal is here liable for the whole time the property was detained. He is liable for all the damages from the beginning to the end. The decree of this court was conclusive against him. I have thus laid down the principles of law which are to guide you, and it will be for you to apply them to the facts of the case.

District Court—Judge Hare.

Jacob Frantz, assignee of the Exchange Mutual Insurance Company, vs. John Morgan. An action on policy of insurance. Verdict for plaintiff, $2,131.77.

Joseph Conrad vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by two horses belonging to plaintiff, in consequence of the alleged negligence of defendant's agents. Plaintiff shipped two horses from Pittsburg to be transported to Philadelphia. On the way the cattle in which the horses were, and in which there was a quantity of hay, took fire from a spark from the locomotive, and before it could be extinguished the horses were considerably burned, and injured permanently. According to the testimony of plaintiff, one half their value. The defence was that the hay, which was the cause of the fire, had been placed in the car by plaintiff's direction, and that the company should not be held liable. Verdict for plaintiff, $200.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Thompson.

Samuel Gilbert, charged with the larceny of a watch chain, valued at a dollar and a half, the property of one Bryson, was convicted. The only testimony against him was that of the prosecutor, who swore pretty positively that the defendant was the man who stole his chain. Four witnesses, however, testified that the defendant was not at the corner of Fourth and Spruce streets, where and when the chain was said to have been stolen. The jury, after deliberating, desired to know whether they could acquit the prisoner and put the costs upon the prosecutor. The court instructed they could, and the jury acquitted accordingly. John O'Byrne, Esq., for defendant, moved the court for arrest of judgment, and for a new trial.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The recent letter of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury is one of the most remarkable confessions of internal evidence we have yet had from the Confederacy. If anything were needed to show the utter hopelessness of their case this letter alone would be sufficient. The rebel currency has become scarcely worth the cost of printing. The attempt to fund it, by a compulsory process, has proved a total failure, and the rebel Congress, to meet the straits in which the finances are thus placed, has adopted the expedient of fixing legal prices for the commodities it has to purchase. This is the necessity naturally created by a vicious currency not convertible at the option of the holder, and yet made a legal tender in payment for all debts, public and private, within the limits of the rebel Confederacy. The rebel Congress has appointed commissioners to act upon a scale of prices for four States, at which prices the Government will be competent not merely to buy, for that would be impossible, but to seize the property of citizens, giving in payment treasury notes or certificates of indebtedness, of which are now in circulation to six-per-cent. non-taxable bonds. The rebel Government, from being a buyer in the market, and honestly paying for its purchases in a way satisfactory to the seller, becomes a public robber, violating all the rights of property, overruling the rights of the citizen to dispose of his property with his own, appropriating to its use produce and merchandise to the extent of hundreds of millions per annum, and giving in return that which possesses but a fraction of the value of the property seized. In contrast with this fearful picture it is well to look at our own financial conditions, and, under the heavy expenses to which we have been subjected, during the past four years, it is a marvel that we can present so satisfactory an exhibit. Our loans are growing into greater favor every day, both with our own people and with foreign Governments, and confidence in the ability of the Government to redeem all its obligations never was more universally entertained than at present, for the benefit of those who may have been misled by the wilful misrepresentations regarding the public debt and the current expenditures of the Government, the following *resumé* from the commencement of the present administration. The public debt on the 7th of March, 1861, was:

Funded.....$59,022,887 64
Treasury notes outstanding.....16,462,411 64
Total.....$76,455,299 28
On the 1st July, 1861.....90,867,828 65
Four months—141 days.....14,412,629 49
Increase per diem.....$125,330 00
Increase from 1st July, 1861, to 1st May, 1863, 22 months—669 days..$876,331,899
Increase per diem.....$1,309,913
Increase from 1st May, 1863, to 26th April, 1864, 12 months—360 days.....$689,015,378
Increase per diem.....$1,915,698
Increase from 26th April, 1864, to 30th September, 1864, 157 days—5 months.....$299,165,711
Increase per diem.....$1,905,469
Increase from 1st July, 1861, to 30th September, 1864, 1187 days—39 months.....$1,865,105,888
Average increase per diem since 1st July, 1861.....$1,571,103
The total debt on the 30th of September, 1864, was $1,955,973,716. Of this known total the amount bearing interest was $1,487,671,814, at an average rate of 5¼ per cent. The amount of the debt, without interest, was as follows:

United States notes.....$433,160,569
Fractional currency.....24,522,412
Amount in circulation of interest had ceased.....4,641,364
Suspended requisitions.....24,641,364
Total.....$492,661,315

which, reduced by the amount in the treasury, $24,359,411, leaves the debt, as above stated, at $1,955,973,716, and the rate of interest averaged to the whole debt 4 1-5 per cent. The average rate of 5¼ per cent. upon the interest-bearing part of the debt is thus explained. The whole issue of $140,000,000, issued in 1861, at 7 3-10 per cent., had fallen due, and was payable at our option in lieu of 6 per cent. bonds on the 1st of October. The new issue of 7.30s, under the act of June 30, 1864, amounted to $55,697,600. The compound interest notes, at the equivalent of 6.46 per cent. per annum, amounted to $102,290,680, and $238,697,456 was at 5 per cent., and $86,224,234 at only 4 per cent., the balance being at 6 per cent.—the average, as before stated, standing at 5¼ per cent. The total amount of interest per annum was: Gold, $54,668,445.70; currency, $27,176,197.42.

Gold opened yesterday at 213¾, and steadily advanced, reaching 214 at noon, and closing at 217 at 4 o'clock P. M.

The stock market was devoid of spirit, and with one or two exceptions prices showed a downward tendency.

Government loans were generally weak and lower. The 1881s sold at 105¾, and the registered at 106¾. The 5-20s sold at the opening at 101¾, but there was nothing said in the 7-30s, only 105¼ being bid. Reading shares were very active, opening at 61¼, a decline, as compared with the previous day, but under a vigorous rally prices subsequently advanced to 63¼. Otherwise there was little said in shares. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 69¾; Little Schuylkill at 45¼, Northern Central at 55¾, Camden and Amboy at 145¾, the latter a decline of 1. There was more doing in bonds, and we notice sales of Schuylkill Navigation bout 6s at 94, Reading 6s, of 1870, at 100¾; Huntingdon and Broad Top 1st mortgage at 101¼, Chester and Delaware 6s at 105, Pittsburg 6s at 74, and Harrisburg 6s at 100¼. In City Passenger Railroad shares there was no material change; 24 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 30 for Spruce and Pine; 9 for Race and Vine; 29 for Green and Coates; and 26¼ for Girard College; 70 was asked for Second and Third. Bank shares continue firm, with sales of Mechanics' at 29¾; and Corn Exchange at 61; there was bid for North America; 145 for Philadelphia; 60 for City; 38 for Consolidation; 97 for Commonwealth, and 70 for Camden. The oil stocks were sonewhat neglected. The excitement which formerly displayed itself in regard to this class of securities is fast dying out, a fact which probably is a fit subject for congratulation, inasmuch as now the transactions will be confined to the better class of oil stocks, the dividend paying productive class, and the bogus companies finding no field for operation will soon finally disappear. That now companies will continue to be formed there is no doubt, for there are yet broad acres of oil land in our own State and Western Virginia that have not yet been visited by the spirit of enterprise. The new organizations will be based upon firmer foundations, and will find a ready sale, at least in this market, after the experience of the past four months. Dens. more declined ½; Dalzell and Corn Planter each ¼; and Miners' ¼.

The increase of deposits apparent by the last weekly statement of the associated banks of New York, notwithstanding the payment on the 20th instant of ten millions of legal tender notes on account of the new loan is, says the *Herald*, a remarkable feature of the times. It shows that a considerable portion of the amount referred to must have been derived from other sources than the banks—namely, from persons who keep no bank accounts, but who, having made money by the war, directly or indirectly, hoard it, or so employ it that it remains in private hands. The scarcity of currency among the banks of the principal cities three months ago was an anomalous feature of the money market, in view of the large amount of paper now issues afloat, and we at the time attributed it to hoarding, and this is still a very common practice. The flow of currency from the army and other sources, consequent upon the heavy disbursements of the Treasury during the last two months, also operated to counteract the effect of whatever withdrawals of deposits were made to meet the first instalment of the loan referred to.

The total value of foreign exports from the port of Baltimore during the past week was $325,800.

The Miners' Bank, of Pottsville, Pa., has taken steps to change from a State to a National bank. A majority of the country banks of Pennsylvania, it is thought, will reorganize under the national currency act.

The Northern Central Railway Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable clear of national and State taxes, at the office of the Company in Baltimore on and after November 10th.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of Boston:

	Week.	Season.
Loans and discounts	$37,210,000	56,039,000
Specie	2,307,500	2,901,500
Due from other banks	7,201,000	9,334,000
Due to other banks	9,934,000	24,500,700
Deposits	8,610,700	9,610,700
Circulation	1,052,000	1,052,000

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending October 22, 1864:

	Week.	Season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	20,785	715,505
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	11,372	433,074
Total, tons	33,157	1,152,079

For the same period last year:

	Week.	Season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	25,557	673,223
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	20,856	552,143
Total, tons	47,413	1,225,331

Drexel & Co. quote:

New United States Bonds, 1881	105¾	@106
New Certificates of indebtedness	94¾	@ 95
New United States 7-30 Notes	105	@107
Quartermasters' Vouchers	93	@ 94
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	85¾	@ 94
Gold	216	@217
Sterling Exchange	232	@233½
Five-twenty Bonds	100¾	@100¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Oct. 26.

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 U. S. 5-20s, coupons of	100¾	100 sh McElheny Oil	6¼
60 sh Maple Shade Oil	10½	100 do	6¼
300 sh Corn Planter Oil	6¾	100 sh Excelsior Oil	1 3-16
500 sh Briggs Oil 2 ds	3¾	100 N Y & Mid. Coal b30	10½
200 Feeder Dam	b5. 1¾	100 sh Noble & Delamater	2
100 sh McClintock b15	6	100 sh Reading R	61¼
100 do	6¼	100 do	b30. 61¼
100 sh Union Petr'm 2 ds	100	100 do	s60. 61¼
200 do	5¾	100 do	b15. 61¼
50 sh Egbert Oil	5¾		

FIRST BOARD.

10 Mechanics' Bank	29¾	100 Reading R	61¼
3 Hazleton Coal	75	100 do	61¼
5 Northern Central	61	100 do	61¼
20 Oil Creek	6¾	100 do	b5 61¼
100 Dalzell Oil	6¾	100 do	s5. 61¼
100 do	6¾	100 do	s5. 61¼
100 do	6¾	100 do	s5. 61¼
100 do	6¾	100 do	b30. 61¼
100 do	6¾	100 do	62 1-16
100 Noble & Delam'r.	11	100 do	b30. 62 1-16
50 do	11	100 do	cash. 61¼
100 Maple Shade	10	100 do	cash. 61¼
100 do	16	100 do	cash. 61¼
100 do	16	200 do	cash. 61¼
100 do	16	25 Lit. Schuyl. R. R.	45¾
100 Denamore	8¾	50 do	b30. 46
100 do	8¾	500 U. S. 5-20 Bonds coup. off	101
100 McElheny Oil	6¾	500 do. coup. off	101
100 do	6¾	500 do. coup. off	101¼
100 do	6¾	100 do	new. 100½
500 Feeder Dam	1	500 do	new. 100½
1 Lehigh Valley	77	400 State 6's	cash 92¾
120 Shenango 1st 7 bls.	15¾	200 City 6's Railroad	98
100 do	b15 15¾	2 do	lots. New 100
200 do	lots. b15 15¾	2000 Ches. & Del. 6's	103
60 do	b30 15¾		
622 Pittsburg 5's	lots. 74		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

10 Morris Canal	27¾	200 Hunt & Br Top 1st m.	101¼
5 Cam & Amb R	148	5000 City 6's New	100
2200 State 6s	93	20 Corn Exchange Bk	60
10 Morris Canal pref.	136	1000 U S 5-20 bds cp off.	101

SECOND BOARD.

25 Morris Canal	27¾	7 Penna R	69¾
50 Noble & Delamater	11	50 do	69¾
25 Little Schuylk'l R.	45¾	100 Egbert Oil	5¾
100 Maple Shade	16	50 Henry Brook Oil b5	60¼
100 do	16	1000 U S 5-20 bds New.	100¾
100 do	16	1000 City 6s New	100¼
1200 Reading R	61¼	1000 City 6s New	102
100 do	s10. 62¼	2000 U S Coup 6s '81	105¾
500 do	s30 62¼	2000 do do Reg.	105¾
400 Susq Canal bs b30.	15	2000 Reading 6s '70	100¾
100 Penna R	s6wn. 69¾		

AFTER BOARDS.

300 Reading R	s5 60¾	100 Reading	s30 4-16 62¾
100 do	61¾	500 do	b10 63
1000 U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾	500 do	s60 62¾
1000 do	106¾	100 Penna R	b10 69¾
1000 do	106¾	1000 U. S. 5-20s	s10 flat. 103¾
500 do	106¾	100 Susq Canal	b30 15
100 Noble & Del.	s5 10	50 Keystone Zinc	b30 5¾
600 State 5s	93	500 Reading	s30wn 63
500 do	94	100 Corn Planter	6¾
20 Camden & Am	148¾	100 Reading	63 3-16
2000 Sch Nav Bost 6s	94	120 Shamok Coal	b15 15¾
250 Clinton Coal	13¾	200 Reading	s30wn 63
1000 Union Petroleum	2¾	100 Nav Nt	b15 36¾
100 Corn Planter	6¾	1000 Reading	s30wn 63
400 City 6s	new. 101	100 do	s5. 63 3-16
100 Noble & Del.	10¾	1000 Harrisburg 6s	130½
100 Union Petroleum	2¾	500 North Penn 6s	96
100 Noble & Del.	10¾	500 Dry Homestead	5¾
300 Keystone Zinc	b30 2¾	100 do	b30 5¾
100 Noble & Del.	10¾	200 do	b30 6¾
200 do	b30 10¾	1000 U. S. 5-20s	105¾
200 Reading	b5wn & int 62¾	200 McElheny	b15 6¾
200 Olmstead	2	100 Oil Creek	6¾
200 Union Petroleum	2¾	100 Denamore	8¾
100 Corn Planter	6¾	100 Dalzell	8¾
600 Reading	63	200 Mineral Oil	10
200 Union Petroleum	2¾	100 Reading	63¼
200 Olmstead	2	400 Corn Planter	b5 6¾
200 McClintock	6¾	100 Union Pet	b30. 2 3-16
100 do	b30 6¾	300 Denmore	s5 8
200 Story Farm	3	500 Corn Planter	6¾

The New York *Post* of yesterday says:

The range of gold this morning is 46@5 per cent. lower than yesterday, with sales at 112¾@114¾ per cent. There is a demand to cover some short sales at higher rates. The export demand is light. The sale for Liverpool, to-day, takes out $100,000. The Europa takes $50,000 for Liverpool, and $35,000.

Money is very freely offered to the brokers at call, at 7 per cent., and the appearance of the market indicates greater ease than for some days past, for the lenders generally prefer to place their balances subject to immediate call to the purchase of paper at higher rates.

The demand for Government gold bearing stocks and treasury certificates is partially better than yesterday. The railway shares are active, and the Erie preferred 3½ per cent. cheaper, and some of the Western roads higher than yesterday. Cumberland Coal is 3 per cent. off; Pacific Mail 5 per cent. off, and Pacific Union up 3 per cent.

The following quotations were made at the board on some of the active stocks, compared with yesterday forenoon:

	Wed.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
United States 6s, 1881, coup	106¾	106¾		
United States 5-20 coup	107¼	107	¼	
United States 6-20 new	105	105		
United States 10-40 coup	94¾	94¾		
United States certificates	96¾	96¾	¼	
American Gold	215¾	213¾	2	
Tennessee 6s	56	56		
Missouri 6s	60	60		
Pacific Mail	252	257	5	
New York Central Railroad	118¾	120¾		2¼
Erie Railway	96¾	97¾		1¼
Erie Preferred	103¾	105¾		1¾
Hudson River	120¾	121¾		1¾
Reading Railroad	61¾	62¾		

Philadelphia Markets.

OCTOBER 26—Evening.

The Flour market continues very dull, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. About 800 bbls sold at $10.75 for good extra, and $11.50@12 ⅌ bbl for extra family, the latter for fancy. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at from $9.50@10 for ordinary extra, $10.25@10.50 for extra, $11@11.50 for extra family, and $12@12.50 ⅌ bbl for fancy as to quality and trading quality. Rye Flour is scarce; small sales are reported at $8 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is also scarce, and we hear of no sales.

GRAIN.—Wheat is very scarce, and prices have advanced, with sales of 1,500 bushels at $2.65 for fair to good reds, and white at from $2.50@2 67 ⅌ bu, as to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at $1.50@1.60 ⅌ bu. Corn is better, with sales of 2,000 bushels at from 1.20@1.22 ⅌ bu. Oats are steady: small sales 3,500 bus sold at 86c ⅌ bu. 500 bus Barley sold at $1.85 ⅌ bu.

BARK.—Quercitron is quiet, and we hear of no sales: 1st No. 1 is firmly held at $43 ⅌ ton.

COTTON.—There is little or nothing doing in the way of sales, and the market is dull; middlings are quoted at 120@122c ⅌ lb.

PETROLEUM.—Crude is quiet, in a small way only, and prices are unsettled; small sales are making at from 27@35c for crude, and refined in bond at 62@64c ⅌ gal. Free is quoted at 65@70c ⅌ gal, as to quality.

SEEDS.—Clover is selling at $10 ⅌ 64 lbs. Timothy is selling in lots at from $5 25@5.75 ⅌ bushel, and Flaxseed at $3.10@3.15 ⅌ bu.

IRON.—Pig Metal is scarce, and the market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues dull. Bar iron is selling at from 6c@6¼c ⅌ lb, as to numbers.

FRUIT.—Green Apples are selling at from $2.50@5 ⅌ bbl as to quality, which is an advance. Dried Peaches are scarce, with small sales at from 16@17c ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine is firmly held, with sales of 100 gallons at 93c ⅌ gal.

Rosin is selling in a small way at $20@30 ⅌ bbl.

TALLOW.—Baled is selling at $30 ⅌ bale.

PROVISIONS.—Hams are selling in a small way from store at from $19@20 for No. 1; $20@25 for extra do; $16@18 for No. 2, and $16@15 ⅌ bbl for medium and large No. 2s. Pickled Hams are selling at 8@9c ⅌ lb.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing, but prices are without any material change. Mess Pork is quoted at $21@22 ⅌ bbl. Mess Beef is quoted at $20@21 ⅌ bbl for country and city packed. Bacon is very scarce, with small sales at 21@24c ⅌ lb for plain and fancy canvassed Hams.

WHISKY.—Prices have advanced, with small sales of Ohio at 138c and Pennsylvania at 178c ⅌ gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour.....1,200 bbls.
Wheat.....2,000 bus.
Corn.....2,000 bus.
Oats.....4,500 bus.

Chicago Markets, October 24.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the sentiment generally was decidedly more buoyant.

The Flour market was very firm, but the transactions were light, only about 1,000 barrels having changed hands at $5 50@5 60 for red Western extra, and $5.60@9 for spring extras.

The Wheat market was buoyant and active, prices showing an advance since yesterday amounting to 2@3c ⅌ bushel. About 120,000 bushels, of all grades, changed hands at $2.75 for No. 1 red; $2.70@2.72 for No. 2 red; $1.60@1.62 for rejected red; $1.60@1.66 for No. 1 spring; $1.62@1.66 for No. 2 spring, and $1.55@1.53 for rejected spring—the market closing very firm at $1.64@1.64¾ for No. 2 spring; $1.66 for No. 1 spring, and $1.66 bid, and there was also a good inquiry by shippers, and this tended greatly to strengthen prices. Winter Wheat was also in good demand, and some sales were made.

The Corn market was more active, and prices advanced 2@3c ⅌ bushel, with sales of about 52,000 bushels at $1.25¾ for No. 1 Corn; $1.20@1.20¾ for No. 2 Corn, and $1.22¾@1.25 for rejected Corn—the market closing firm at $1.25¾ for No. 1 Corn, in store River and canal Corn, in boat-loads, was sold at $1.22@1.22¾, afloat.

Oats were in active demand at an advance of 1c ⅌ bushel, with sales of about 175,000 bushels at 63@63½c for No. 1 Oats, and 62c for rejected Oats—the market closing very firm at the outside quotations.

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Philadelphia, Poole.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Riverside, Calhoun.....Barbados, soon
Bark Psyche, Weaver.....Rio Janeiro, soon

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOSEPH B. ROSS,
EDMUNDS. SOUDER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA Oct. 26, 1864.

Sun Rises... 6 44 | Sun Sets..... 5 16 | High Water. 12 04

ARRIVED.

Bark Commerce, Robinson, 28 days from New Orleans, with molse to Curtis & Knight.
Bark Sunol (Brem.) Ricker, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Crowell & Co.
Bark Scotland, Rollins, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Barque Which, Jones, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Warner Draper.
Schr John Bladen (Dan), Weaver, 4 days from New York, in ballast to John Mason & Co.
Bark Oliver Frances, Small, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Schr Baltimore, Dix, 14 days from St. John, N B, with laths to H Trump, Son, & Co.
Schr Abner Hatch, Eldridge, 5 days from Kingston, with molse to Geo B Kerfoot.
Schr Union, Baker, 15 days from Provincetown (via Newport, having put in to stop a leak), with molse to Geo B Kerfoot.
Schr Horace Staples, Gibbs, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr Lancaster, Besse, 5 days from New Bedford, in ballast to captain.
Schr Ida L Howard, McDuffie, 9 days from Portland, with nails to Crowell & Co.
Schr S L Simmons, Gandy, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Cold Spring Ice and Coal Co.
Schr Lenoli, Kenney, 4 day from Christiana, Del, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Ellen Lewis, 2 days from Milton, Del, with grain to Christian & Co.
Str Fannie Smith, 24 hours from New York, with molse to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer Alida, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with molse to W P Clyde.
Steamer A Hilton, Elliott, 24 hours from New York, with molse to W. P. Clyde.
Steamer D Tilley, Phillips, 24 hours from New York, with molse to Wm M Baird & Co.

CLEARED:

Bark Nineveh, Stackpole, New Orleans.
Brig J W Spencer, Keffner, Charleston Bar.
Schr George Kilbern, Kilbern, do.
Schr Carthagena, Kelly, New Bedford.
Schr Marietta Hand, Brooks, Providence.
Schr Julius Wilson, Ayres, Newport.
Schr S L Simmons, Gandy, Beaufort.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Edwards, Alexandria.
Schr Reading R R No 35, Smith, do.
Schr J L Leach, Endicott, Port Royal.
Schr A M Aldridge, Cullen, Fortress Monroe.
Schr Effort, Barnes, Apalachicola.
Schr Levin Lank, Cutten, Washington.
Schr E A Hall, Hall, Key West.
Schr F Tyler, Tyrrell, Hampton Roads.
Schr M J Kennedy, Hoyer, do.
Schr Lydia Cockham, Smith, do.
Schr H Crosley, Irons, Washington.
Schr Pequonnock, Barnes, Beaufort.
Schr Sylvan Stream, Higgins, do.
Schr John Wright, Clark, Hartford.
Schr S A Hammond, Paine, Boston.
Schr Martha, Hallett, Boston.
Str R Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore.
Str Ruggles, Borden, New York.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Louisiana (Br), Grogan, from Liverpool 11th inst., and Queenstown 12th, at New York on Tuesday, with 775 passengers.

Bark Cordelia, Roberts, for this port, sailed from Boston on Tuesday.

Schr James Hoffman, Selsey, hence at Hartford 23d instant.

Schr M M Freeman, Howes, cleared at Boston 24th inst for this port.

Bark Onward (Br), Trefry, from Cagliari, with a cargo of salt for New York, got on shore on the night of the 1st inst, on the east side of the Rock of Gibraltar; was assisted off on the 2d by H. M. steamer Gladiator, and came to an anchor in the bay without any appearance of damage, and sailed 3d inst.

Commander C. Collins, writing to the Navy Department from on board the United States steamer Wachusett, at Bahia, Brazil, under date of June 20, reports that while on his way from Rio Janeiro to Bahia, on the 7th of Aug, fell in with in lat 20 12 S, lon 30 26 W, ship Princess (of Boston), Crowell, with a cargo of guano, 143 days from Baker's Island, Pacific Ocean, bound to Liverpool. Three of the crew of the Princess had died, and more were ill for duty from scurvy and all the rest were suffering more or less with the same disease. The Wachusett supplied the Princess with provisions and medicines, and sent eight men on board of her to work her in to the harbor of Bahia, where she arrived on the 16th August.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING REMOVED his REAL ESTATE OFFICE to No. 53 TWENTY Street, corner of Arch, he there respectfully offers for sale the following valuable PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

And is prepared to collect INTERESTS, Ground and Rents, in every part of the city.

oct27-3m* WILLIAM G.