THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Homes for the People—Rent Saved and Every Man his own Landlord.

A few dollars invested in those beautiful building and garden lots, at McFarland's Grove, East Liberty, a sale of which is advertised for Monday afternoon, Oct. 9th, will secure to the purchaser a delightful home, save his rent, and make him his own landlord. See advertisement of sale.

C. Hanson, Love & Bro.,

At 72 northeast corner of Market and Fourth streets, are in receipt of a large stock of flannels of all colors—plain and plaid; also a fine stock of blankets, both white and colored, all of which they are selling cheaper than any other house in the city. Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere as you are sure to procure bargains.

Fall Stock.

We are just receiving from the eastern markets our fall and winter stock of dry goods of all kinds. Our stock is composed of articles of every description in the dry goods line, such as dress goods, gent's and boy's furnishing goods, of which we have a splendid assortment; also a fine and well selected stock of shawls on hand, which have just been received, all of which are selling at very reasonable prices, at C. Hanson, Love & Bro., 72 northeast corner of Market and Fourth streets.

Sober Facts for Thinking People.

Year after year, for an eighth of a century, the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counselors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. Upon evidence far less weighty men are acquitted or condemned by conscientious juries.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is not, however, upon trial. It has been tried and pronounced on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. Can it be necessary to say why they have failed? Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, and nervous subjects who have experienced its effects, what *they* think of it. Ask them and be guided solely by what their say. Sold everywhere.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the rarest and most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready-made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of anything in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Are They Going!

We refer, reader, to your teeth. Be careful. Next to your eyes, your teeth are the most precious of your facial organs. Use the Fragrant Sozodont. It will at once arrest decay and prevent what now, mere speaks from being orifices. In brief, it will save and beautify your teeth. And it is the only thing that can save them. Reflect on this.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FORREST.

C. Sill, Dentist, 216 Penn Street.

Attends promptly to all business of his profession. 17:

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.
Railroad Extortion.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You must permit me to put in a remonstrance against the monstrously high rates charged on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road, otherwise known as the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati road.

I live at Mansfield, seven miles out on this road, and the fare charged is thirty-five cents, or five cents a mile.

This is simply extortion. No other railroad in the country has the presumption to charge such rates, and there is nowhere a railroad leading out of a city as large as this, that is not content to carry at rates from fifty to seventy-five per cent., under the rates complained of.

It has heretofore been considered the policy of railroads to charge low rates on its accommodation trains, and so announce the settlement and growth of the districts through which they pass, but the managers of this road seem to have discovered some new law in railroad management by which they expect to demonstrate that the true way of accommodating the people is to fleece them.

All the other railroads leading out of the city issue commutation tickets at rates from one to one and a half cents a mile; and if the Steubenville road does not do the same, its managers will discover, very soon, that they will have no local trade to accommodate. ROSEDALE.

"Have Men any Rights that Women are Bound to Respect."

MESSRS. EDITORS: We have been very much interested in reading extracts from your exchanges, and your remarks, under the heading, "Have Men any Rights that Women are Bound to respect?" Men certainly have no rights in the street cars which *are* respected. We every day give our seat to females (we will not say ladies) in the Allegheny cars, and do not remember to have been thanked but three times in Washington City they have cars with this inscription, "Colored people can ride in this car." You do not think it would be a good idea to have a portion of the cars on the different routes painted, "*men* may ride in this car"? (N. B. And if an unfortunate dark, forgetting for one moment that he is not a man, should get in, he could easily be ejected.) It is true if this plan were adopted we would be deprived of the company of these charming creatures in dimity, but we would have instead a seat, and could dispose with their society for so short a time.

We think, however, in the discussion of this subject that the ladies should resent the remark of the Rochester, N. Y., *Union*, which gives as a reason for their crowding into a full car, that the "dear creatures love to be squeezed." We hardly think this is fair. They may not so much object to the squeezing as the miscellaneous manner in which it is done.

But seriously, Messrs. Editors, a true lady is a true lady wherever you find her, and we have the consolation of knowing that if we are *swept* out of the cars by a redundance of crinoline, without thanks, she is by the "baser sort." C.

Late Oil News.

WEST HICKORY CREEK.

A Titusville letter in the Erie *Dispatch* of yesterday says:

The Hickory Farm Oil Company's well, is now yielding 30 barrels daily of superior lubricating oil, worth $25 and $30 per barrel.

On the White farm, two miles higher up the stream, a well tubed last Thursday is pumping 30 barrels of exactly similar oil daily.

The Miles well, two and half miles higher up the stream, commenced on Friday morning last and is yielding 25 barrels of light oil daily.

The prices of territory on this stream are advancing as rapidly as has been known to any other locality. I am informed by a gentleman owning land near the Miles well, which he has repeatedly offered at two hundred and fifty dollars per acre, that on Saturday last he refused a bona fide offer of two thousand dollars per acre for the same.

WATSON'S FLAT.

We condense from the Titusville *Herald* of Monday statement of the operations at Watson's Flat, on the south side of Oil Creek, a short distance from Titusville. The "Flat" consists of eighty-eight acres, and formerly included "Kingland Flat." The land in fee was purchased by the Pennsylvania Oil Creek Company in November, 1863.

Seventy-seven wells have been sunk, of which forty-nine have been operated. All these wells have been profitably worked, the largest average amount being from No 5, Baker well, which flows 30 barrels per day.

FRANKLIN AND TIDIOUTA.

Oil strikes are frequently being made near Franklin. Three wells have lately been struck in that neighborhood, with an average daily yield of 350 barrels.

Tidioute, Warren county, is fast taking rank as the most profitable oil region in the county, although the wells do not yield as largely as they do in some other localities. But on account of its proximity to shipping facilities, oil is worth there at the wells $5 per barrel. Two new wells were struck on Dennis Run, on Saturday—one a 10 and the other a 12 barrel well.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH

COLORED TROOPS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Their Proposed Withdrawal

TRIAL OF GENERAL BRISCOE.

Relief for Freedmen from Europe.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA FROM TRIESTE

President Johnson and the State of Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.

The question of withdrawing all the colored troops from the Southern States is still a serious consideration, and there is an impression that this will not only be considered, but these troops will be mustered out of service.

The trial of Brigadier General Briscoe, on the robbery of a Government safe will commence to-day at Lynchburg, Va., by a court martial. Brevet Major General Greene presiding.

European advices say that the people of Prussia are contributing generously for the relief of our freedmen. Also, that £50,000 sterling have been subscribed in Great Britain, twenty thousand francs in Paris, and about fifty thousand dollars in Hamburg.

The cholera has almost disappeared from Trieste, and the business houses are again in operation.

Two Louisiana delegates are in Washington and have had interviews with President Johnson, relative to affairs in that State, and a third delegation, wholly partisan democrats, is daily expected to arrive. The President has informed those that he has seen that his wish and purpose was, that Louisiana should go through the same process of restoration as the other Southern States, and his regret was that he had not made an appointment of Provisional Governor for that State at the same time with the others, but that the constitution adopted under General Banks stood in the way, and it was a delicate matter to set it aside. Gov. Wells, however, has cut the knot by issuing a proclamation ordering a new election recognizing the Bank's Constitution as a basis to start upon, though it is understood that a change will be made.

Gen. Canby's action suspending the officer who arrested the Shreveport Judge for assuming to try the Freedmen's cases, has been endorsed by the Government, and thus the civil courts are restored to their functions. It is understood that this policy will become general.

WIRZ MILITARY COMMISSION.

The Withdrawal of General Bragg.

GEN. SLOCUM'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The Command in Kentucky.

DECISION CONCERNING LAND CLAIMS.

Revenue Receipts and Decision.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The *Times'* Washington special says an erroneous impression prevails as to the effect of relieving Gen. Bragg from further service on the Wirz Military Commission. It is generally supposed that this order of the War Department, I have a grave legal question as to the right of the Commission to proceed with the trial of Wirz. The question however has long been well settled, and the withdrawal of one member or any number of members of a court until the number is reduced to but three will not vitiate the proceedings nor prevent the remaining three or more from making up their finding and judgment.

General Slocum's resignation has been received and accepted by the President. Another Kentucky delegation is coming to Washington to urge General Palmer's removal from command of the military Department of Kentucky. This delegation is headed by Garrett Davis, and his confederates are of the Rile tribe.

Commissioner Edmonds, of the General Land Office, to-day decided that a *a* preemptor is allowed to file his directory statement upon a tract of land previously entered under the Homestead Act, if his declaratory statement is accompanied by his affidavit that he had actually made his settlement prior to the date of the Homestead Act. He also decides that two or more parties cannot enter the same contract under the said act. The tract should be awarded to the first applicant. If two or more apply for the tract at the same time it should be by order referred to the party making the highest bid for the privilege of making the entry, and the sum thus bid should be credited to the United States in the return as an excess, with a memorandum with facts. A party can enter a tract upon which a preemptor has filed his declaratory statement, if he files his affidavit that he is no preemption settlement on the land, and makes his entry subject to the preemption claim in case such preemption should be established after notice to, and hearing of, parties concerned.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $2,345,625 79.

The following ruling was obtained this morning by the collector of Internal Revenue: That in determining the amount of taxable gross receipts for premiums, and the receipts under section one hundred and five of the act of June 13th, 1864, insurance companies are not allowed to deduct any amount paid them for re-insurance.

General Howard will next inspect the condition of the freedmen's affairs in North Carolina and will leave for that purpose in about a week.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Large Amount of Property Destroyed.

STATEMENT OF THE LOSSES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—A fire last night destroyed French & Richard's wholesale drug warehouse on Tenth and Market streets.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The total loss by the fire at French & Richard's wholesale drug warehouse, last night, is estimated to be from $150,000 to $300,000. Insurance $175,000, mostly in Philadelphia, Eastern and English companies. The following insurances are on the stock in the main story, which was a total loss: Phœnix, Hartford, $3,000; Springfield, Mass., $3,000; Royal, Liverpool, $10,000; Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; London and Liverpool, $10,000; Narragansett, Providence, $5,000, City Insurance Company, Hartford, $6,000, and Morris of New York, $6,000, the balance in Philadelphia companies, making a total of $100,000.

The adjacent building, No. 1005, was valued at $50,000, and is partially destroyed. Insured in the Springfield, Mass., $5,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $3,000; in New Orleans, $1,800. The stock was valued at $80,000, and is also partially destroyed. Insured by the Ætna, of Hartford, for $10,000; Springfield, Mass., $3,000; Home, Morris and Yorkite, of N. Y., Narragansett, Providence, Standard, of N. Y. Hartford and security, of N. Y., each $5,000. All the property was occupied by French & Richards.

Cotton Burned at Memphis—Trial of Emerson Etheridge.

CAIRO, October 3.—Over three hundred bales of cotton valued at about $200,000, were burned in Memphis on Saturday, owned by Hill and Clarkson, Harris and Mermley, and the United States Government. Private cotton insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The trial of Emerson Etheridge will commence at Columbus, Ky., to-morrow.

A part of the one hundred and twenty-seventh Pennsylvania colored infantry have arrived here and are on their way home.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CAIRO, Oct. 4.—Nearly one thousand bales of cotton passed here to-day, mostly for New Albany, Ind. The amount of cotton burned in Memphis on Monday, was much greater than at first reported. It is now estimated at 3,500 bales. The De Soto, Ætna and New York Insurance Companies are the principal losers.

Gunboats Sold.

CAIRO, October 3.—The gunboats Victoria and General Price, were sold to-day at Mound City. The former for $10,000 and the latter for $14,000.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

How Sanitary Supplies Were Used.

WIRZ'S TREATMENT OF YOUNG BOYS.

General Condition of the Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—At the Wirz trial this morning, A. M. Baker, a prisoner, testified that the rations were stopped from a squad of prisoners whenever a man was missing until he was accounted for. Boats sent up the sanitary Commission and friends of prisoners arrived several times, but their contents were never distributed inside the stockade. One lot contained clothing, and Wirz gave about 150 paroled men each a suit, except shoes. There were only about fifty pairs of shoes, and these he gave to those most needing them. The other things were turned over to the Hospital, where Wirz had nothing to do with them.

Wirz furnished tools for the prisoners to dig wells. There were about forty or fifty boys in the stockade, and Wirz requested Dr. White to take them into the hospital. He said if he, Wirz, had his way he would send them into the Union lines, as they would only get sick and die. He finally sent them to pick blackberries for the sick. Witness learned, however, that the nurses made pies of the berries, and the sick got none. Dr. White ordered vaccination, and Wirz said to a man who refused to be vaccinated, that he did not care if he died as the order was not given by himself. The chain gang was formed under Winder's orders, when a plot to escape was discovered. Wirz said he would abstain from shooting as longer as could. Wirz was sick in July and August, and Lieut. Davis was in command. In September Wirz came back very sick.

After the witness had been taken to Andersonville, he was paroled and sent to Capt. Wirz's office as clerk. He had to carry orders to the stockade and morning reports to Gen. Winder's headquarters. The requisitions were made out every day. They stated the number of prisoners inside and those on duty outside the stockade. The quantity of rations there was left blank. The commissary would see how many men were present and he would then know the number of rations he had to furnish. Every morning a list was made out of the number of rations each regiment had to get from the cook house. Witness recalled that lot to Duncan and left it with him and he did not remember of the rations being stopped for an entire company. They were sometimes stopped in a squad when a man was reported missing.

As soon as the Federal Sergeant could answer for the man, the rations were returned. If he reported escaped or sick, the rations were withheld. Beans from the North arrived three or four different times. Some were from the Sanitary Commission and some sent by the friends of the prisoners. Witness saw many boxes outside of the stockade. One of the clerks told him that there were for men that could not be found, or had died. When the second lot of boxes was received, Lieut. Davis was in command. He gave the contents of the boxes to men outside of the stockade.

There were thirty-three thousand prisoners inside of the stockade at that time. The third lot of boxes was received in November. They contained blankets and clothing. They were taken to the store house near Wirz's office. He went down for all the paroled men, of whom there were about one hundred and fifty. Every one of them got a whole suit of clothes, excepting shoes. About fifty pairs of shoes were received and he gave them to those who were most in need of them. The other things were taken over to the hospital. Witness had seen some dead men get things.

A Confederate Sergeant was in charge of the colored men, and he came over and obtained some clothing. There may have been thirty or forty boxes belonging to the prisoners, which could not be found. Captain Wirz had nothing to do with the boxes after they were turned over to the surgeon. General Winder gave an order to search Stoneman's raiders. The boxes were searched to ascertain whether they contained any liquors.

Captain Wirz gave Duncan some tools, picks and shovels, in order to enable the prisoners to dig wells. He also gave Duncan orders to provide the prisoners with barrels to put down in the wells to keep the dirt from falling in. There was a detail of 150 men to clean the camp. It was very hard matter to obtain the shovels and picks. He finally succeeded in obtaining of out seventy-five. It was a common thing to see some of the tools broken.

Witness never heard of any body dying at Wirz's headquarters, nor of his having beaten, killed or shot a man.

Mr. Baker asked the witness if such a thing was even was he not in a position to know if such a thing occurred he would have known of the circumstance?

Col. Chipman objected to the question for the reason, plainly, that the acceptance of the answer would be placing too much reliance on the negative testimony of the witness, which was simply an opinion.

Mr. Baker argued that the question was a legitimate one, and one which in all criminal prosecutions could be asked.

The Court sustained the objection of Col. Chipman.

Witness, among other things, testified that the hospital attendants seconded Capt. Wirz and Surgeon Stevenson.

Cross-examined by the Judge Advocate—Witness said he came from Germany in 1862, and gave the particulars of his entering the United States service, he applied to Capt. Wirz for special duty, stating in his letter that he was acquainted with about four languages; Wirz had the power to issue and stop the rations of prisoners; he exercised it; Wirz never signed or approved the requisitions of the hospitals, he did not exercise control over them.

Colonel Chipman here asked the witness a question relative to General Winder's order about the chain gang. The witness went on to speak about some other matter, and had evidently commenced a long story, when Colonel Chipman requested him to confine himself to the question.

Mr. Baker wanted his witness to be given an opportunity to explain the question. Colonel Chipman, did not conduct the examination of his witnesses fairly, he would rather put no more upon the stand.

Major General Geary thought that Mr. Baker ought to have more sense. He was becoming tired of the course of the counsel for the defence and would not submit to it any longer. At every turn the counsel threatened the Court, which was a little too much to stand, and he was disposed to stop it if nobody else would. It is an outrage on the decency of the age.

Mr. Baker replied that he had not threatened the Court.

The President informed Mr. Baker that he had been repeatedly told that he must make his objections to the Court and not to the Judge Advocate.

The cross-examination of the witness was then resumed. The witness testified positively that Capt. Wirz was not on duty at Andersonville from the 4th to the 30th of August.

Geo. W. F. Reynolds testified that he was taken prisoner as a spy in Tennessee. He made his escape, but was re-captured in Mississippi, and sent to Richmond. He was afterwards transferred to Andersonville, where he arrived in June, 1864. He acted as a prison-sutler and also as a magistrate. Men were brought before him for stealing, who were punished by flogging and being set at work. A number of men were banded together, and took by force what was not their own, such as watches, clothing, &c.

A police force was organized to put down the raiders. This police force was called the Regulators. On one occasion the raiders tried to put down the Regulators, when the latter called for and obtained assistance from Captain Wirz. Eleven of the raiders were arrested, six of whom were hanged and five were placed on the chain gang. The witness said there were five or six working shoemakers in the stockade as many tailors and two watchmakers.

Witness also testified that the streets of the camp were filled with soup jobbers, and at the roughly constructed tables could be bought coffee, tea, hams, eggs, &c., &c. There were 500 bakers in the stockade, who baked and sold pies, &c. There was plenty of flour, &c. Witness had an establishment called the "Noyelty Store." He had a greater variety of articles than any other prisoner in camp. He sold flour, butter, &c., besides medicine.

He further testified that there was a half a million of greenback currency in the camp. There was a barber's shop, clothiers and brokers. The latter were engaged in buying paper money, checks, and gold and silver. There were also jewelry shops in the camp, and in one of these he saw fifty watches and a number of breastpins and rings to be repaired. The owner of this shop kept a journeyman. Witness also testified that there was a number of merchants at the prison at Andersonville, and lots of ground were purchased at reasonable rates within the stockade, on which stands were erected.

Witness testified to many other things, showing that an extensive trade and theft was carried on at the prison. The men suffered from exposure, but he could not say they suffered from hunger. Witness said there were about one thousand dealers in various kinds of food and goods at the prison.

The Court then adjourned.

The Stuart Mansion Purchased by Edwin Forrest.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—The splendid mansion and grounds of George H. Stuart, called "Spring Brook," near this city, were sold at auction to-day, and purchased by Edwin Forrest for $76,000.

FROM EUROPE.

LATEST REGARDING THE FENIANS

The Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The Persia arrived here last night with dates to September 21st. There is nothing new regarding the Fenians.

Another petty officer was arrested in the Cork Garrison, but it is believed that the informers are a body are perfectly reliable. The British detectives were at work in England and had arrested two Fenians in Manchester and one in Sheffield, all were sent to Dublin. The Fenian organizations in Liverpool were reported to continue active notwithstanding the arrests made. A steamer continued to cruise off Cork looking out for vessels reported to have cleared from America with arms.

The *Times* editorially holds up the move over to contempt as ridiculously absurd and utterly insignificant in proportion, but says it is something to have it clearly shown that the American government rejects all participation which freshmen finally expected.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* does not believe in troops being infected with Fenianism, and says there are similar symptoms in some military circles in the event of rising, and number 20,000 men better 10,000 armed police.

The *Moniteur* authoritatively states no change in the members of the policy of the French government is contemplated. These rumors are the invention of evil-disposed persons.

Attention is drawn in Paris to the fact that there are two small islands between North Ireland and Ireland, not marked in the present maps, but adapted for service in laying the Atlantic cable.

The Emperor of Austria has issued an important manifesto to his people, solemnly granting them the right to participate, through their representatives, in legislation and conduct of finances.

Bombay, Sept. 16.—Cotton advancing; exchange 2/4.

Liverpool Sept. 23, A. M.—Flour in fair demand at unchanged rates. Wheat in better request and with a small supply; prices advanced 1@2d, per central; red spring, 10s 6d@s 2 d; red winter 9s 3d@9 s 4 d; Indian corn quiet and firm at ... for mixed.

Rice dull and steady. Pork in limited demand at late rates. Bacon dull; mid. cut, 47s. Lard, steady exhausted and business quiet. Refined sugar 6 d (gd s. dearer. Coffee inactive. Petroleum, a good demand for refined; sales at 2s 3 d. for dis-delivered, up to 2s 4 d. for those on the spot and 2s 7 d. for 2s. 10 d. to arrive. Crude has been sold to arrive at 21.

The issue of $60,000 pounds sterling bonds by the Erie railroad company is officially announced by Morgan & Co. of London. The subscription price is 75, redeemable at par in ten years with interest 6 per cent. The bonds are convertible at any time into stock at the owner's option.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—*By Telegraph to Queenstown*—The Fenian prisoners were all remanded yesterday at Dublin for a week. They will all be tried together.

Arrests continue. Among the latest a are merchant tailor in Dublin named Dradfo, and a stationer named Archdeacon. Treasonable documents and arms were found in both cases.

Paris Sept. 23—The Bourse closed at 65f 45c.

The Minister of the Interior has instructed the prefects to carefully peruse the provincial papers and officially correct errors in them.

London Markets—Breadstuffs dull at barely last week's prices; Sugars fully 6d dearer. Coffee in good demand. Tea without material change; Corn lards 1d. Crude Petroleum 21; Refined 2s6d.

NEW LAPTET BY PERSIA—*Liverpool, Saturday Evening, Sept 23.*—The steamer Caledonia from N. Y. arrived at Greenock to-day. The Liverpool *Telegraph* publishes a report that the American bark Hannah, arrived here from Cardiff, has been overhauled at sea by an armed screw steamer carrying the Fenian flag. The captain of the ship pooh pooed the story a hoax.

Liverpool Saturday Evening, Sep 23.—Cotton market excited and quotations have advanced ¼ d, and in some instances almost 1d per lb. Breadstuff market quiet and steady. Provision market inactive. Lard firm and advancing 2s 9s. Petroleum firm.

London, Saturday Evening, Sep 23.—Consols closed 89@89¼ for money. Illinois Central 84@85, Erie R. R. 57¼ U. S. 5-20's 86¾@87.

Finance and Trade in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Stocks took a strong upward bound. At the morning board the market was strongly reinforced by outside speculative orders, and the transactions were stronger than perhaps at any session during the year.

The sales of Erie amounted to 42,000 shares. The certainty of a negotiation of a loan in London, on terms deemed favorable, strengthened the price. Reading was offered freely for sale and six thousand seven hundred shares were sold. Michigan Southern was the strongest stock on the list. The price advanced 5, upon sales of six thousand five hundred shares. Cumberland coal small lots of shares was put out at 78@79. Cleveland and Pittsburgh advanced 2¾, with sales of 5,200 shares. A lot of 25,000 shares were bought at 75¾. There is a smart speculative movement in North Western shares. The Miscellaneous list is dull but steady.

The exportations of Government are steady, and the future increase of long gold interest bonds from the Treasury process. Authorized the new fifty million loan, depresses quotations. Gold bearing bonds have been sold short, in anticipation of a loan, and it is quite probable that in the present scarcity of 5-20s, the purchasers to cover those contracts may produce a temporary advance. The quotation of higher prices at London has checked the downward tendency on 5 20's, which are firm.

There was a little more doing in Government stocks this afternoon, and prices were firm. There was a renewed excitement in the stock market on the street, after the open board. Michigan Southern was the favorite, and sold up to 58 cash, an advance of eleven per cent. from the starting point of yesterday morning. The stock is scarce to day and the bears are compelled to cover, to a certain extent, to make deliveries. Pittsburgh was run up to 74½. There is a general decline, however, before the second regular board.

At the second board the market was generally steady at street quotations, with considerable excitement on Michigan Southern and Northwestern preferred shares. At the last board the New York roads were all stronger and in demand, especially Erie and Hudson River. Toledo speculated in western shares is quite rampant again. The market was generally up to the highest point of the day. The excitement in the stock market has not extended anything like twelve months, and the business has been immense.

The outside public are again in the market to a large extent, and speculation for a rise is very lively. The earnings of all railways are heavy, and there is a general belief that railway property is selling below its relative value. The closing quotations are New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 90¼; Hudson, 81¼; Reading, 117¾; Michigan Central, 115¼; Old Southern, 32. There was more activity in money to day. There was a good supply of capital offering, and brokers found no difficulty in getting all the money they wanted, at 5@6 per cent on call. There was a fair business doing in discount, at 6@10 per cent. The gold market was quite animated this afternoon, and the price rose up to 147, but afterwards receded to 146¾. There was considerable speculative feeling to-day, and more actively than for some time.

Sterling Exchange is less active, but the market is firm at 109¾@110 for brokers bills. The conversion of compound notes into 5 20's at the Sub Treasury thus far is $7,794,889. Exports from New York for the week, ending September 30th, exclusive of specie, $2,413,337, and for the nine months ending that day, $129,219,890 against $169,797,296 in 1864.

From Savannah—Georgia Union Club—A. H. Stephens Paroled—Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The steamers Zodiac and Raleigh bring Savannah advices to the 30th ult.

The *Herald* says the Georgia Union Club, at a meeting on the 27th, cordially endorsed the nominations of S. S. Bennett, Dr. T. J. Clark, and A. W. Stone, delegates to the State Convention as true and loyal to the government of the United States, and as opposed to secession under any pretext. The club also announced itself opposed to universal suffrage, and endorsed the policy of the Washington administration.

The Augusta *Chronicle* learns that a dispatch has been received at Atlanta, stating that A. H. Stevens has been paroled, and will return home.

The Savannah *Herald* quotes middling cotton at 37@42c. Stock on hand, 4,634 bales.

Election of Officers of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company.

TOLEDO, October 4.—The great consolidated Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company unanimously elected the following directors of said Company for the ensuing year: A. Boody, J. H. Knox, E. C. Litchfield, J. R. Jessup, J. Spears, J. Dunlap, J. Ross, S. Humphrey, W. Kidd, W. A. White, E. Wells, S. Tillon, G. Cecil, W. Colburn and J. N. Drummond. The following were elected officers of the Company: A. Boody, President; A. Colburn, Vice-President and General Superintendent; J. N. Drummond, Secretary and Treasurer.

Service of Plate Presentation.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—Judge Joseph H. Barrett, of Ohio, Chief Commissioner of Pensions, was presented this evening with an elegant service of plate consisting of one hundred pieces. The ceremony took place at the residence of Erasmus D. Paulson, in West Philadelphia. Hon. Wm. D. Kelly presented the plate for the donors.

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Brazilian Emigration Scheme Abandoned—Portrait of John Bright—Government Houses Burned—Departure of Missionaries—Conspiracy in the City of Mexico—Imperialists Again Defeated—Alarm at Vera Cruz—Risk of the Assumption of the Rebel Debt—The Freedmen's Bureau.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The *Times* has from a person who has been interested in the projected scheme of emigration from the South to Brazil, that the whole project has been given up.

A fine portrait of John Bright, by Mr. Fagerani, will be presented to the Chancellor of Commerce to-morrow. The portrait was painted for S. B. Chittenden, and will be presented to him. It will form a companion piece to the painting of Richard Cobden, by the same artist now in possession of the Chamber.

A five story tenement house, occupied by sixteen families, on the corner of South and Orange streets, was burned last night. Loss, $32,000. Insurance small.

The Pacific Mail Company's new steamer, Henry Chauncey, has returned from her trial trip she proves a success. She will ply between New York and Aspinwall.

The following missionaries left Boston yesterday in the ship Lancothea: Rev. N. Hanks, who is returning to a work in which he was formerly engaged, and Rev. F. O. Stevens and wife, all three of whom go under the direction of the American Baptist Missionary Union to labor in Burmah; the Rev. Mr. Alexander and wife, who go under the direction of the Presbyterian Board, and Mrs. Batchelor, of the Free Will Baptist Association, who goes to join her husband in the mission work at Orissa, Hindostan.

In a speech at Lawrence, Kansas, last Monday, Gen. Banks said: I am here to day a purer and juster man than when I left you four years ago.

The *Herald's* Vera Cruz letter of September 21st says: Marshal Bazaine has discovered a conspiracy in the Capital and has had upwards of one hundred of the most prominent residents of the city imprisoned. As Bazaine has a special police force of his own, and exercises supreme power wherever he sees fit, he can have persons arrested without saying a word to the Imperial authorities.

This has occasioned serious difficulty between the Emperor and Marshal, which ended in the same manner as have other differences. The former made a trip into the country, while the latter liberated those prisoners who could prove their innocence. The Austrians have suffered a fresh defeat in Oajaca. Three hundred of them marched against the republican Colonel Tagnerora, and were beaten and stripped of their weapons. Another Austrian detachment experienced the same fate at Huasco.

On the occasion of the anniversary of Mexican independence on the 16th of September, there was great alarm among the Imperialists in Vera Cruz in consequence of reports, which, however, were not verified, that the Republicans meditated an attack, and the vessels of war in the harbor were placed in readiness for action, and every preparation made to fire on the city.

A Washington special to the *Times* says: A proposition will be made in Congress, immediately upon its organization, to construct fire proof buildings for the State and War Departments.

The *World's* special says: Gen. Butler has not resigned. There is every reason to believe that the colored troops now stationed in the Southern States will be speedily withdrawn and mustered out of service. Upon the recommendation of Gen. Palmer, commanding the Department of Kentucky, 1,000 of the colored troops in his command will be mustered out, leaving 40,000 still in service.

The *Tribune's* special says, the President has decided within a few days, he will take no action in the matter of the Louisiana Governorship until he receives a report from a new Commissioner, who will be sent in a few days. It is confidently believed by persons in high official position that a formidable combination exists to force through Congress a bill for at least a partial assumption of the rebel debt. The plan is dried and ninety persons were granted by the President yesterday, mostly to Georgians.

Capt. Spurger, superintendent of the agency for the procurement of employment for freedmen in Washington reports to Gen. Howard a marked improvement in their condition the past month, and no fears need be apprehended of suffering among them this winter.

He also states that during the month past ever twelve hundred freedmen have left the District and obtained employment in the South.

The *Herald's* special says: Major General M. D. Leggett and Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Osborne have resigned and their resignations have been accepted.

The U. S. Consulate Nangasaki, Japan, informs the Navy Department that the commander of a British man-of-war in that port, on the 4th of July last, dressed his ship and fired a salute in honor of our day of national independence.

Col. Robert Johnson, son of the President, left for East Tennessee this evening.

The North Carolina Convention—Caucus of Members—Address from the Freedmen's Bureau.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The *Tribune's* letter from Raleigh on the 1st says: The delegates of the Constitutional Convention are now all here. Out of the whole number elected from eighty-five counties, only two are said to have obtained seats with the knowledge of their opponents. Some of the rebels have claimed the benefit of negro testimony in courts of justice. No candidate dared to come before the people as an advocate of equal rights or the right of suffrage for the negro.

There was a caucus of some twenty members last night, at which a decision was come to that they would support no candidates for Congress who have not been true to the Southern cause during the rebellion. The convention of colored people will probably close on Monday evening at which Colonel E. Whittles, of the Freedmen's Bureau, will make an address.

A form of address has been agreed to, acknowledging that they are willing to work, and asking the Legislature to give them adequate compensation; asking also that their children may be educated; also that the disabilities under which they formerly lived may be removed, and that discriminations against race and color may be wiped from the statutes of the State, invoking protection for their family relatives and aid for orphan children and for the helpless and infirm, and asking for the reunion of families and for encouragement to industry.

Horace Greeley's address to the colored people of North Carolina, was greeted with applause.

A letter from Hon. Wm. H. Coleman, of Concord, Cabarrus county, was read, in which he took strong ground in favor of full enfranchisement of the freed people, on the ground of right and national and State expediency and and justice. Mr. Coleman was a member of the State Legislature in 1862.

Regulations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

The State laws with regard to apprenticeship will be recognized by this Bureau, provided they make no distinction of color, or in case they do so the said laws applying to white children will be extended to colored.

The officers of the Bureau are regarded as the guardians of the orphans and minors of freedmen within their respective districts. The principle to be adhered to with regard to paupers is, that each county, parish, township or city shall care for and provide for its own poor.

The vagrant laws made for the free people and now in force on the statute books of the States embraced in the operations of this Bureau, will be recognized and extended to the freedmen. The Assistant Commissioners will draw up specific instructions applicable to their respective States, in accordance with the foregoing principles. O. O. HOWARD,
Major General and Commissioner.

Mississippi State Election.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The *Herald's* special from Jackson, Mississippi, on the 3d, says: The election in this State passed off very quietly yesterday. The vote for Governor will be close between Judge Fisher and General Humphrey. The returns from the southern portion of the State will probably secure the election of former. Humphrey is not eligible, not having been pardoned by the President, and it will be unfortunate for the State if he proves elected.

The places where local candidates have sprung the admission of negro testimony in civil Courts, the non-admission candidates are successful, thus repudiating the proclamation of Gov. Sharkey. The returns come in slowly, there being but few mail routes established.

The Legislature meets next Monday week. Many of the members will bring election tickets with their credentials. A general repudiation of everything looking towards the civilization of the negroes may be expected.

Fenian Meeting in Nashville—Trial of John C. Brane.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 4.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court House to-night of the Fenian Brotherhood. Speeches and resolutions were made and great enthusiasm manifested.

The trial of John C. Brane commenced to-day, but on account of the absence of the accused, the Court adjourned.

Massachusetts State Loan.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The *Commercial's* London letter says: The anticipated loan of one million one hundred thousand pounds to the State of Massachusetts, has not yet been brought out. The greater portions will perhaps be subscribed for privately.

From Louisiana and Texas—Democratic State Convention—Mississippi Election, &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—The steamers George Cromwell and Atlantic have arrived from New York.

Cortinas and Chaix have gone up under guard. [illegible] Texas. The reports that Cortinas [illegible] are contradicted.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and [illegible] permanent organization. The proceedings [illegible] unanimous.

[illegible] large quantities of land have been purchased by a French agent to introduce [illegible] colonists. The first [illegible] December.

The [illegible] says, in that place [illegible] continue.

[illegible] still comes in [illegible] than ever [illegible]

[illegible] Times [illegible] Navy Department [illegible] Stars and Stripes [illegible] New York.

The [illegible] Revenue Marshal [illegible] Conway, as Superintendent of [illegible] Government.

Mission [illegible] Texas and [illegible] Commissioner of Internal Revenue [illegible] by Major Gen. Fry.

[illegible] Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, made a speech to the negroes in Houston, assuring them that the laws would be respected, and that they could hold property and be governed by the same laws as the whites. He informed them that the military would compel them to abide by their contracts, and assured them they should not be a burden on the Government.

New Orleans, Oct. 3—The Convention adjourned to-day. They nominated J. M. Wells for Governor and R. A. P. Perkins for Lieutenant Governor.

Trial of General Briscoe.