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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, AND NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

F. W. JENKINS, J. C. SMITH, A. M., ALEX. COWLEY, } Principals.

First College Building, Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts. Second " " Odd Fellows' Building, Fifth St. Third " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair St.

ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 21, 1865.

G. S. Honeywell, Randolph, Portage Co., Ohio.
H. Schafer, Allegheny City, Pa.
J. R. Patterson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. Ekin, Eakin, Allegheny Co., Pa.
J. W. Armor, Laughlinst'n, Westmoreland Co. Pa.
W. C. Armor, Latrobe, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
H. R. Hurford, Canton, Stark Co., Ohio.
J. H. Stiffly, Oscar, Armstrong Co., Pa.
J. R. Odell, Big Prairie, Wayne Co., Ohio.
E. S. Crouch, Jamestown, Chaut Co., N. Y.
J. Smith, Hegarty's X Roads, Clearfield Co., Pa.
J. E. Eberly, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co. Pa.
J. M. Sensemen, Mechanicsb'g, Cumbrl'nd Co. Pa.
S. Brownewell, Mechanicsburg, Cumb. Co., Pa.
E. W. Shattuck, N. Baltimore, Macomb, Co., Mich.
L. H. Rush, New Carlisle, St. Joseph Co., Ind.
S. D. Carrier, Summerville, Jefferson Co., Pa.
W. H. H. Clayton, Troy, Davis Co., Iowa.
H. O. Holt, Stockdale, Wabash Co., Ind.
E. L. Rose, Satterfield, Mercer Co., Pa.
W. Tunnicliff, Harmor, Wash. Co., O.
J. B. McCurdy, Satterfield, Mercer Co., Pa.
J. W. Thompson, Home, Indiana Co. Pa.
A. T. Stearns, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.
W. H. H Adams, Greenville, Indiana Co., Pa.
C. D. Helwig, Gnadenhutten, Tus. Co., O.

For terms and information concerning the College, address

JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Sweet and Powerful Tone,

Combined with the most perfect action and beautiful finish of the Steinway Pianos recommend them over all others. The fact that other makers parade before the public that they have succeeded in getting men from Steinway's employ, and consequently can finish pianos of the celebrity or just as good, is a great error.

They have been trying to imitate them for a long time, but at the best they are only imitations—therefore don't be humbugged by them. There are many persons who have been misled by unprincipled dealers who would gladly take one half the cost, if they had the means to pay the balance, to get a "Steinway," which is sure to last.

Those Thirteen Choice

And only remaining unsold lots in McFarland's Grove, East Liberty, are to be sold at Auction, without reserve, on account of parties interested, to close the business on to-morrow afternoon, 24th, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises.

A free excursion train to convey persons to and from the sale free, will leave Pennsylvania Depot at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Silk Dress Goods.

After an examination of the unrivalled stock of Silk Dress Goods to be found at Bates & Bell's, No. 21 Fifth street. We can with entire candor recommend our readers to pay them a visit. The stock was bought at very low figures, and the tendency of Silks is now upward, hence the advantage of an easy purchase.

Dry Goods, &c., at McClelland's Auction Emporium.

Entirely new stock of dress goods, shawls, prints, muslin, ginghams, tickings, flannels, table linen and cloths, towels and crash checks and shirting goods, cloakings, cassimeres, blankets, Irish linens and shirt fronts, hoop skirts, men's furnishing goods, hose covers and blankets umbrellas, pocket cutlery, notions, &c., wholesale and retail and at private sales day and evenings, at the rooms, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street.

The Horrors of Dyspepsia.

And the dismal train of disorders to which it leads, are averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS as a preventive, or cured with astonishing celerity by its direct and genial operation upon the stomach, the liver, and the nervous system.

THE SHAKING MARTYRS

Of Fever and Ague, instead of being dosed for months with quinine, to the ruin of the general health, are promptly set upon their feet again, without danger of a relapse, by this prompt remedy for every kind of intermittent. Taken as a safeguard against miasma, it renders an attack of Chills and Fever absolutely impossible.

IF YOU ARE BILIOUS,

There is nothing that touches the Liver, the seat of the malady, so quickly, and restores it so certainly to a perfectly healthy and regular condition, as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It of a "bilious habit," the tendency of your system to that form of disease may be held in check for a lifetime by the occasional use of this harmless vegetable antidote.

AFTER AN ATTACK OF SICKNESS,

When the animal powers are exhausted, the pulse weak, the mind depressed, and all the powers of vitality at a low ebb, there is no restorative comparable with the BITTERS. They renovate every organ, gently stimulate the circulation, improve the quality of the blood, clear the clouded brain, and impart to the trembling nerves stability and firmness. Sold by all Druggists.

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. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the rarest and most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vesting 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 him a call.

To Dry Goods Dealers.

Mr. William Semple, the well known dry goods dealer, of Allegheny, has now on hand a large and choice assortment of plain flannels, white, yellow and red; plaid and country flannels, cloths and cassimeres; French merinos, delaines and other desirable dress goods; prints, ginghams, tickings, etc., etc.; Also, hats, ribbons, flowers, plumes, etc. The stock is one of the largest ever opened here, and Mr. Semple's facilities for keeping up his stock are such as to guarantee to his customers that their orders will be promptly and satisfactorily filled, at reasonable prices. The attention of the trade is specially directed to their house, as among the most substantial and reliable in the two cities. oct19-2w.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 73 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

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.

Nature's Furniture

Of the mouth, is far preferable to any that art can supply. Therefore, keep your teeth clean and in good repair with that toilet gem, Fragrant Sozodont. Brush them daily with this delicious vegetable preparation, and they will not be likely to crumble or decay.

Just Opened,

Our new clothing House, at 63 Fifth street, where we offer $20,00 worth of clothing regardless of cost, at Oak Hall. oct. 5-tf.

C. Sill, Dentist, 246 Penn Street,

Attends promptly to all business in his profession. ly.

Gas from an Oil Well Used for Fuel and for Generating Steam.

A late number of the Erie *Dispatch* has the following:

"Some time ago a well was sunk on Tenth street by Dr. E. W. Germer and his brother Otto, for the purpose of obtaining oil, but which, as far as that was concerned, was a failure. Some large veins of gas were struck, however, which bid fair, in point of importance, to rival the article originally sought. As an experiment, seven weeks ago, a tube or pipe was laid leading from the well a distance of some four hundred feet, to the boiler of Stearns & Marsh, Presque Isle Iron Works, which were heated, and the engines—two of twelve horse power each—run by means of the gas generated in the well. Satisfied with the result, which was favorable in more ways than one—it producing a steadier heat and at a much less expense than coal—the parties above referred to have laid a pipe of three inch capacity from their well to the iron works of Liddell, Seldon & Co., on the corner of Twelfth street, a distance of over 1,300 feet. There seems to be no diminution in the ratio of the heat produced, or in the quality of the gas, which burns here as clear as at the well-head. This new application of gas will, we trust, serve to bring down the price of coal, which is simply extortionate.

THE statement of Mr. Edwin Booth's marriage, which has appeared in several of the papers, is entirely without foundation. Such an announcement is premature, and especially to be regretted at the present period.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

VERY LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Dispatches.

THE REGISTRY OF VOTES IN LOUISIANA.

The President's Reconstruction Policy.

SEWARD'S CIRCULAR TO LEADING REBELS.

The Brazilian Movement Progressing

CONSTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPHS IN MEXICO.

Mexican Negro Colonization Scheme.

THE CURRENCY CONTRACTION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1865.

Private advices from New Orleans say that the military authorities had been forbidden to carry out the threat made to cut down the lawful registry of voters, so that the list will remain precisely the same as originally made up.

North Carolina rebels talk of making a strong combination to defeat Holden, should he run for Governor.

President Johnson's telegram to Gov. Holden, declaring that all rebel war debts must be repudiated, indicates that this is an essential part of his reconstruction policy, and the prompt passage by the Convention of an ordinance prohibiting the Legislature from authorizing the payment of the rebel war debt after the matter had been previously defeated, shows clearly enough that these State bodies understand their position, and will do their duty if told authoritatively.

Very few applications have been made in response to Mr. Seward's circular offering to leading rebels permission to leave the country. This looks well for the good sense of the secesh, the great majority of whom will now remain in the country.

The Brazilian movement still progresses, and Colonel Parsons, of Texas, has just arrived in Washington on his way thither to examine and report through the newspapers on the inducements for emigration.

Maximillian has just despatched an agent to this country to arrange for the thorough construction of the telegraph in all parts of Mexico. The first contract will cover six thousand miles of wire, and the probabilities are that the Morse instrument will be used.

Blair's scheme for colonizing the negroes in Mexico is undoubtedly a Southern devise, to carry out which, many leading rebels are in the Imperial service. The recent order of Maximillian, allowing slave importation, is the beginning of the affair.

The stringency in the money market continues everywhere. It is increased by the sudden contraction of the currency. Mr. McCulloch's funding scheme has caused the withdrawal of nearly a hundred millions of currency from circulation. W.

ISSUE OF GOLD NOTES DECIDED UPON.

Condition of Freedmen in Texas.

EXPENSES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSIONER ORTON'S SUCCESSOR.

State Claims Against the Government.

TRIAL FOR MURDER AND ACQUITTAL

NEW YORK, October 21.—A special to the *Herald*, dated Washington, October 20, says: The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to issue the gold notes.

An agent of the Treasury Department writes from Galveston, Texas, on the 30th ult., that there are not more than ten indigent negroes in that vicinity, receiving aid from the Government, and it is his impression that the negroes will require little help, as the wages they are receiving are amply sufficient for their wants. The writer had not yet made any observations in the interior, but from all accounts from there, it appears that the freedmen are getting along equally well in the upper country.

The expenditures of the Navy Department for the year ending June 30th, 1865, amounted to one hundred and twelve million of dollars. The Secretary estimates the expense of the current year at $23,000,000.

As Commissioner Orton has not formally resigned his position, the Secretary of the Treasury has fully decided to appoint the present Assistant Commissioner, E. A. Rollins, his successor. This announcement may be considered official, and is made thus early to forestall scores of applications that would otherwise flow in.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The gold notes for New York was in the denominations of $5,000, $1,000, $100 and $20 bills. The $1,000 & 20 bonds are now ready and are being issued from the Register's office. Bonds of other denominations will be ready before the end of the month.

Governor Crape, of Michigan, left here last night. Besides his intercourse with the Secretary of War yesterday, he also called on Secretary McCulloch, and urged the satisfaction of the State claim against the Government for the equipment of its troops. He was told that no claims of this character had yet been settled, save that presented by Massachusetts, which had been made the exception in this regard, because of the persistent and annoying impatience of Governor Andrews. With the exception of this single instance of forced partiality, no State had been paid its account against the War Department upon this score, though it was intimated that it had been partly determined to liquidate such claims, by deducting from their amounts the respective assessments of the States under the direct tax.

Under this ruling Gov. Crape was made to see that Michigan, which brings a debt of two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, and is required to realize by direct tax, five hundred thousand dollars, would have a balance of three hundred thousand dollars on the wrong side of her ledger.

The trial of Lusby, for the murder of the girl Octavius Rosseau, in this city, last November, was concluded to-day by the acquittal of the prisoner, after eight minutes determination by the jury. The attorney entered a nolle prosecuis on the charge of rape. The evidence against Lusby, who was discharged from the army shortly before the occurrence, was purely circumstantial and too weak.

The medical director of the Freedmen's Bureau of the southeast district of North Carolina reports under date of Oct 17th, that there are fifteen large rice plantations occupied and cultivated by freedmen, which extend below Wilmington a distance of some twelve miles on both sides of Cape Fear river.

The *World's* special says: Postmaster General Dennison this afternoon ordered service on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad from Knoxville by twenty five intermediate points to Goodson, Virginia. The service is to be daily or oftener.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Persons Killed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—In the small settlement known as Blazing Star, about five miles from Rahway, N. J., the boiler of J. K. A. Steinhauser's establishment, for preparing phosphate of lime, exploded about five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, with such terrible effect that the building, frame, one hundred feet square, was entirely wrecked, and the boiler, fourteen and a half by sixteen feet, buried a distance of four hundred yards from the place, and one hundred feet high, when it struck the earth, throwing up dirt to a great height, and then rebounded eighty five feet further. A number of men were in the building, three of whom stood near the boiler. Two were killed instantly, but the third lived until the following morning.

Barnum's New Museum.

NEW YORK, October 22.—A piece of ground located on Union Square has been contracted for by Mr. Barnum, on which he intends to build a museum edifice. The ground covers over seven lots. Work will be commenced in May next, and it is intended to have the building completed by the 1st of January, 1867. It will be six stories in height, fire proof, and contain peculiar facilities for reaching the upper stories.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Address of Secretary Seward.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Secretary Seward yesterday delivered an address to the citizens of Auburn.

After congratulating the country upon the return of peace, he referred to Andrew Johnson, saying that in the opening of the rebellion, it was necessary that a popular leader should arise on behalf of the country. A man from a hesitating border State, a slaveholder in practice though not in principle, and yet, in principle and association a democrat, Andrew Johnson, with the consent of the whole American people, assumed the great responsibility. President Lincoln announced that slavery should be treated as a public enemy, Andrew Johnson endorsed the announcement, and the attempted revolution culminated when our national banner was successfully replanted in Tennessee. From that time, though it was necessary to prosecute the war with such energies as human nature had never before exerted, it was equally necessary to the pursuit of the beneficent work of restoring the Union. The abolition of slavery was thenceforth equally an element of persistent war and of returning peace. Andrew Johnson was fitly appointed the first of the provisional governors for the prosecution of these double and diverse purposes of war, and was subsequently elected Vice President, and in the end constitutionally inaugurated President of the United States.

We are continually hearing debates concerning the origin and authority of the plan of restoration. New converts, North and South, call it the President's plan. All speak of it as if it were a new and recent development. On the contrary, we now see that it is not specially Andrew Johnson's plan, nor even a new plan in any respect. It is a plan which abruptly yet distinctly offered itself to the last administration at the moment when the work of restoration was to begin. It is essential that the insurrectionary States shall accept this plan. This is what I meant when I said to Mr. Adams, that in the sense in which the word subjugation was used by our enemies it was not the expectation or purpose of this Government that the South should be subjugated, but that by the plan adopted, they should be brought to a voluntary return to their allegiance. The plan, therefore, recognizes not their destruction, but their active existence. The absolute existence of the States which constitute the republic, is the most palpable of all the facts with which the American statesman has to deal.

He spoke of the American Union as a system to which the States were attached as limbs, and said if a limb is broken off, it must be restored to soundness before due constitutional health and vigor could be brought back to the whole system. If a limb offend, we can cut it off and cast it away, but by doing so, we would be doing what other nations, less wise than ourselves, have done that have submitted unnecessarily to amputation and given up a material portion of their strength to save themselves from apprehended destruction. He argued that the reconciliation adopted so promptly, was the most wise course to pursue. The plan, he said, gives us two great National advances in the progress of moral and political elevation, which are now to be made free and firmly fixed: *First*, it secures a voluntary abolition of slavery in the insurrectionary States and *Secondly*, an effectual adoption by the slave States themselves, of the amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting slavery in any part of the United States.

To hasten this work of reconciliation he urged that in the language of the President, "we must trust each other." As to fears of too much tenderness on the part of the President, he said except those who have been "maimed or enslaved," none had suffered more wrong at the hands of the leaders of the rebellion than the President, and cannot we forget when he can forgive? His terms of amnesty are far more rigorous than those offered by Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Seward guaranteed fidelity and faithfulness on part of Andrew Johnson. He has never in his life taken a man more free from personal caprice and selfish ambition. None were more clearly and exclusively moved in public action by love of country and good will to mankind. Mr. Seward then passed in review the different members of the Cabinet since the first inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, speaking highly of them all. Concerning foreign nations, Mr. S. said so was permitted to say in general terms, we have claims on foreign nations for insults to the United States and to her citizens, and other nations have presented claims against this Government for alleged injuries to them, or their subjects. He believed the President could conduct these affairs in such a manner as to yield and receive indemnities justly due, without any compromise of national dignity and honor, with whatever jealousy he may adhere to our inherited principle of avoiding entangling questions with foreign nations. We must continue to exercise a just and beneficent influence in the international conduct of foreign States, particularly those which are near to us on this Continent, and which are especially endeared to us by their adoption of republican institutions. He was sure the President had not lost sight of this important interest, and he expected to see republican institutions wherever they have been heretofore established throughout the American Continent, speedily vindicated, secured and reinvigorated.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDES.

Between Two and Three Hundred Persons Killed

CROPS AND TREES DESTROYED.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE IN BRITISH GUINEA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Files of late West India papers furnish additional details of the terrific hurricane, heretofore noticed in our columns, which swept over some portions of those islands on the 6th of last month. In Guadaloupe it was particularly severe. Houses were lifted from the ground, torn to pieces and blown in fragments to a considerable distance, and the air was filled with the flying debris. In one town a hospital was blown down and all its inmates were either killed or wounded. Between 200 and 300 persons altogether were killed. The crops of the island were destroyed and scarcely a tree was left standing, and it is believed that many vessels were stranded and sunk.

A melancholy affair occurred in British Guinea on the 19th of last month. A party of several gentlemen left Georgetown on the 16th of September, to visit the penal settlement of the colony, and on their return, two boats carrying a number of the excursionists, undertook to go over the falls in the Massaronie river. One boat passed them in safety, but the other became unmanageable, and out of twenty-one persons on board, nine, including Captain Brosford, the Governor's son in-law, were drowned.

Wirz Military Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Commission reassembled to-day. Judge Advocate Chipman proceeded to read his argument on charge second, alleging murder in violation of the laws and customs of war: treating the subject under heads as follows: First, the barbarous cases of death resulting from mutilation by hounds. Second, those resulting from confinement in the stocks and the chain gang. Third, the cases of killing of prisoners by the guards pursuant to the direct order of the accused given at the time. Fourth, the killing by the prisoner's own hands. He boldly argued the responsibility of the accused and said that every death was a murder for which he is accountable, he having grossly violated the laws and customs of war.

At the conclusion of Col. Chipman's reading of his argument, the prisoner requested that Dr. Bates might examine his person in the presence of the court, to show that he was physically incapable of committing acts of murder, and the assaults alleged against him. The request was granted. The President then announced that the doors would be closed and not again opened to the public. The court is in secret session and the case submitted. Nothing can be known of the result until it shall be officially promulgated.

Capt. Wirz to-day underwent a final examination, at his own request, in the presence of the members composing the military commission and of Mr. Schade, one of his counsel. His right arm is much swollen and inflamed, from the effects of a wound received by a shell. A piece of the bone had been removed, rendering the limb of but little, if any, use. Gentlemen, who witnessed the examination state that his body also bore the marks of his having suffered from the scurvy.

Fire at Keene, N. H.

KEENE, N. H., Oct. 21—About twelve o'clock on Thursday night, a fire was discovered in the rear of Richards' Block, which was soon communicated to three blocks north of his, and owned by the Calony Brothers. As soon as it was discovered that these buildings could not be saved, a wooden building owned by the Hon. D. M. Edwards, and occupied by the Post Office, was torn down to prevent the flames from spreading. The principal sufferers by the fire are G. H. Richards, building valued at $12,000 and insured for $5,000. Calony Brothers, building valued at $25,000, insured for $8,000. T. M. Edwards, owner of the Post Office building, loss $1,000. J. B. Knowlton, Hardware merchant, loss on stock, $6,000, of which $3,000 was insured. J. K. Stone, 6,000 bales of wool, insured $4,000. French & Co., Photographers, loss $2,000 and not insured. Stark & Farrow, dealers in fancy goods, loss $800, not insured.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Accounts of Cholera.

MOVEMENTS OF NOTED PERSONS.

Protracted Cabinet Session

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Vice President of the rebel States, left Washington in an early train this morning for his home in Georgia. Mr. Stephens while in this city expressed a determination to use his best efforts to induce the people of the South to adopt the conciliatory policy of President Johnson.

The President to-day granted amnesty pardons to one hundred and eighty South Carolinians, among whom was Wm. R. Boyce, formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives from that State.

The ex-rebel Gen. Dick Taylor, brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, arrived here this morning for the purpose of seeking pardon.

Lieutenant General Grant, accompanied by the officers of his staff, visited the Executive Mansion to-day, to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate. After the presentation by Lieutenant Grant of his military staff, and a few minutes passed in a familiar and pleasant conversation with the President, the distinguished party retired.

Dispatches received at the state department from the United States consul at Liverpool, England, under date of October 6th, bring intelligence of the appearance of the cholera at Southampton and at places adjacent to that town. The weather throughout England continues of the most unseasonable kind, and the disease known as the rinderpest had broken out among the cattle in the neighborhood of Woostree, three miles from Liverpool, and had carried off quite a number of cattle.

The funding process will cease at the Treasury department as soon as the $50,000,000 loan is taken up, which will be within a few days. No subscriptions above the amount in transitu, will be accepted.

A delegation waited on the President this morning, to request him to appoint a National day of Thanksgiving on account of the restoration of peace.

A. M. Hunter was at the White House to-day applying for pardon. An immense list of pardons was made out this morning.

Alex. H. Stephens left for his home this morning accompanied by his brother.

General Butler had an interview with the President to-day, immediately succeeding the one granted to Stephens.

Information has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau that parties on the Mississippi river, who formerly leased abandoned property from the Treasury Department, organized an association for the purpose of securing, if possible, the release from rent from the government for the lands in their possession. The Bureau are also in receipt of intelligence from Alexandria, Va., to the effect that the courts still continue to punish by whipping all negroes convicted of trifling offences. Officers of the bureau have interfered in such cases, and have notified the courts that any punishment, not recognized by the laws of the State as applicable to whites, cannot be inflicted upon freedmen.

The question of division of rewards offered for the capture of Booth, the assassin, was referred to Judge Holt for adjustment. He has made his award which the Secretary of War has sent to the President for approval, prior to promulgation. The reward of $20,000, offered by the city of Washington is held subject to the final decision of the Government.

Applications for passports have fallen off rapidly within a few weeks, owing in part to the lateness of the season, but much more to the reported spread of the cholera through Europe.

Thomas P. May, Assistant United States Treasurer at New Orleans was given a dinner yesterday at the metropolitan [illegible].

Pierre Soule, R. M. T. Hunter, General Wise, General McCook and [illegible] are in Washington.

Major General Howard had arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 18th inst., and had progressed thus far upon his tour without any unfavorable event.

A regular Cabinet session convened at 12 o'clock, and did not adjourn till nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon. It was the most protracted session that has been held for the last six months, and a good deal of speculation is rife as to the important subjects discussed. The reconstruction question, in its relation to the pardon and parole of high rebel officials, is said to have been elaborately considered. All members were present but Seward.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Abstract of Diplomatic Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The abstract of the fourth volume of diplomatic correspondence has been received. The subject of the extent of Spain's jurisdiction over the waters around the Island of Cuba, had got revived in the correspondence opened by the Spanish Government in October, 1863. The matter seems to have been settled in June, 1864, when Mr. Seward wrote that our Government had no vital interest in determining the jurisdiction referred to under date of November 23, 1863. Mr. Seward denies that the United States were concerned in originating or aiding the revolution in St. Domingo; but states on the contrary, that they maintained the policy of non-interference in the wars of other countries.

The subject of preventing the slave trade in Cuba was also renewed in a correspondence through our minister at Madrid.

Mr. Seward again instances the policy of neutrality in the refusal of our Government to receive, even informally, the agents of the revolutionary authorities of St. Domingo.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Koerner, our minister at Madrid, as to how he would regulate his conduct towards Maximilian who was expected to make an official visit, Mr. Seward wrote, "you will hold no official intercourse with any representative at Madrid, of any revolutionary government that has been or shall be established against the authority of the United States of Mexico, with which the United States are maintaining diplomatic relations."

The St. Domingo question recurring, he wrote his belief that our Government would be strengthened more by the establishment of republics on this continent than by any extension of our now very large domain. This was to dispel the fears which it was intimated Spain entertained regarding our aggressive policy. On the 19th of May, 1864, Mr. Seward assured the Spanish Government very emphatically that the United States could not regard with indifference the attempt to conquer and re annex the Territory of Peru.

Mr. Motley, our Minister to Austria, defines, as far as he could ascertain from Count Rechberg, the position of that country as regards the Mexican question. Maximilian's project was purely a personal one and that country not being a maritime nation, was unprepared to support his undertaking by sending ships or armies to Mexico. Under date of November 30, 1864, Mr. Seward conveyed a pointed but polite rebuke to our Minister in Denmark for having exchanged visits with the Envoy of the so called Imperial Government of Mexico.

WAR DEBT OF SOUTHERN STATES.

Views of President Johnson.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The following is the dispatch sent by President Johnson to Governor Holden, already referred to:

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 18th, 1865.

W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor:—Every dollar of the State debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States, should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they in fact if left to themselves, were opposed to. Let those who have given their means for the obligations of the State, look to that power they tried to establish in violation of law, Constitution and will of the people. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the Government of the United States, and in the Union. I repeat that the loyal people of North Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on rebellion. I trust and hope that the people of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that pertains in the slightest to the rebellion which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the Government, and carry out the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the Union.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

From New Orleans—U. S. Senators Elected in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—The Guiding Star sailed yesterday. The Concorder, outward bound, is aground.

For the first time since the capture of New Orleans, in April 1862, has the city been without a ship of war moored in front of it.

Cotton is dull; sales of 1800 bales middling at 50c. In six weeks the sales were 24,000 bales; stock 115,000 bales. Other articles are unchanged.

In Jackson, Miss. to-day, Judge Sharp and J. K. Alcorn were elected United States Senators.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Gubernatorial Election.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

Great Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The steamer Emily B. Sanders, arrived from Charleston on the 19th. Charleston gave 780 for Orr, for Governor, and 601 for Hampton.

Gen. Howard, in an interview with the Mayor of Charleston, stated he hoped arrangements would soon be made entirely satisfactory to the community, in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau. Gen. Howard was to visit the Islands, and subsequently Colombia.

Eight or ten persons have been recovered from the ruins of the fire badly wounded, several of whom subsequently died. A number of bodies are still buried beneath the rubbish. Captain Hoffman, chief of police, was badly injured, probably fatally.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The *Herald* has Charleston dates to the 18th. The day of the election in South Carolina for Governor and members of the Legislature, Gen. Bennett issued an order prohibiting army officers in any manner interfering with it, and forbidding the presence of soldiers in the vicinity of the polling places.

The working men of Charleston held a meeting on the 10th inst., at which they adopted an address to their fellow-citizens, and nominated Wade Hampton for governor. In their address they express their belief that the destruction of slavery will ultimately prove a great benefit to all the people of the State, especially to the working man, as it will tend to free him from the monopolization of capitalists, and dignify labor.

The hostile attitudes toward each other in some parts of South Carolina, of the whites and blacks is represented as assuming a phase threatening serious results, unless the difficulties be speedily adjusted. Especially is this the case along portions of the coast, upon the Sea Islands, where the negroes have been established, and on the abandoned plantations, subject to the control of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. The planters who, now that the rebellion has been crushed, are anxious to regain possession of these lands, allege that the freedmen are allowing them to go to ruin, and do not raise enough for the maintenance of themselves, are totally neglecting preparation for next year's crop, and yet refuse to give up possession.

The white South Carolinians are considerably incensed against the Freedmen's Bureau officials, whom they charge with encouraging the negroes in their assumption. It is principally with the object of endeavoring to adjust these difficulties, as we have theretofore announced, that Gen. Howard, commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, is now on a visit to South Carolina. The general arrived in Charleston on Tuesday last by the overland route from Raleigh, N. C., and left the next day for Columbia to have an interview with Gov. Perry. It is expected that on his return to Charleston, he will deliver an address to the citizens.

A disastrous fire, attended with loss of life, occurred in Charleston, last Wednesday. It was in the business part of the city, and destroyed several mercantile and manufacturing establishments and the Courier newspaper office. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Thirty or forty persons were buried in the ruins, from fifteen to twenty of whom it is thought were instantly killed. The others were extricated in a dreadfully injured and suffering condition.

National Thanksgiving—Fifty Million Loan—Freedmen's Rations Stopped.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A Washington special to the Sunday paper says: The President will shortly issue a proclamation appointing a National day of Prayer and Thanksgiving for peace throughout the land.

The reports heretofore that the fifty million loan has all been taken up, are incorrect. The indications at the Treasury to-day were that by Monday it will all be subscribed for. The funding policy will then cease for the present. Such amounts as may be in excess of that amount and which are on the way to the Department, will be duly credited.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received official information that in the Nashville, Tennessee, district the issuing of rations to freedmen has been stopped, and all of the hospitals discontinued, which will have the effect of making the colored people there rely upon their own energies for support.

Official returns received at the Bureau places the number of freedmen in the Hospital in the State of South Carolina at 1,340.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Navy last year were one hundred and thirty nine million dollars. For the fiscal year his estimates are about thirty millions.

Finance and Trade in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—At the Stock Exchange the market was heavy and lower during the first and only session. There was a considerable pressure to sell, and bear combinations received their hammering. The market was strong er on the street after open board, but the bears made an attack and forced down prices. At the close the market rose to the highest point again except on Erie.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M. New York Central 95⅞@¼; Erie 85¾, 64¾; Hudson River 105¼; Reading 113⅞, 64¾; Michigan Southern 68¼@¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 74¾; Rhode Island 106; North Western 29¼@¾; N. W. preferred, 62⅛@¼; Fort Wayne 90@¼; Prairie du Chein 54@¼; Ohio and Mississippi Central 26⅞@¾; Coulton 59⅛@⅝; Cumberland Coal 40¾@41; Quicksilver 18@¼. Governments are not passed for sale quite so firmly as yesterday, but prices and quotations are lower. The demand for money was active early in the day, but towards close of bank hours, money brokers found themselves with balances over, but at closing capital was offered under legal rates. Commercial paper is offered freely, but discount very sparingly. State bonds are more heavy and lower. Gold fell to 145½, and then advanced again to 146⅛.

Soldiers and Sailors' Union League.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League last night adopted a resolution that the soldiers and sailors of the country unite to press upon the Government their just claims, and calling a national convention to meet in Washington on the 4th Monday of January next, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization, and to urge upon Congress and the Departments the justice of giving the preference in employment to the men who have honorably served their country as soldiers and seamen. It will be recollected that one, and perhaps both branches of Congress at the late session, passed a resolution of in support of the above mentioned object, and but recently the Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular clearly intimating that applications from those who have been disabled in the military or naval service for more active pursuits, are henceforth to meet with favorable consideration.

Reconstruction in South Carolina—Congratulatory Dispatch from the President.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The following dispatch is published in the Greenville *Mountaineer*:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1865.

To Gov. B. F. Perry:

I thank you for your dispatch of the 28th inst. I have to congratulate your Convention upon its harmonious and successful amendments to the Constitution. It affords great satisfaction here to all who favored a speedy restoration of all the States in the Union. Let this work go on, and we will soon be once more united, a prosperous, happy people, forgetting the past and looking with confidence to a prosperous and harmonious future. (Signed)

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

The Fenian Congress.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The *Herald's* Philadelphia special says: The proceedings of the Fenian Congress are still involved in comparative secrecy. The Secretary offered only a brief outline of the business transacted, and that of a character whose publication is not prejudicial to the objects of the fraternity. During yesterday it was evident, from the glad faces and earnest hand shakings of the delegates, that the Congress had decided on some important measures, the development of which is intimately connected with the success of their plans. Funds are promised the movement in great abundance. The members of the Congress are personally to subscribe half a million dollars.

Homicide in New York.

NEW YORK, October 21.—A bar tender named John Johnson was shot and mortally wounded at the corner of Washington and Courtland streets, this morning, by Edward McWilliams, a Jersey City detective. The affair grew out of the ejection of Johnson's brother from a railroad train by McWilliams, for which the latter had been threatened with violence on coming to New York. Meeting the two Johnsons this morning, angry words were indulged in, and McWilliams asserts he fired his pistol in self defence. Johnson died shortly after reaching the hospital.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—A fire last night destroyed the woolen mill of Shaw, Taylor & Co., in West Philadelphia. It originated from the explosion of a coal oil lamp. Loss of buildings, $20,000, partially insured. The loss of Black, MacHenery & Co. is $23,000; insured for $15,000 in the Royal Fame, and other companies.

STARTLING DISCOVERY AT NASHVILLE.

Caves Occupied by Burglars and Counterfeiters.

DEEP LAKE DIRECTLY UNDER THE CITY.

NEW YORK, Oct 21.—The *World* has a dispatch from Nashville, dated the 20th, which says: "A startling discovery has been made in this city within the last few days. A large number of thieves have been depredating around the city for some time past, and all efforts to catch them have failed, until lately it has been ascertained that there are different caves under the city, which are occupied by thieves, burglars and counterfeiters. The McNary vault has been put under guard and men set to work to effect an entrance into the cave. As fast as the earth is removed fresh earth is thrown up from the inside of the cave. This is the same cave that Murrill and his gang occupied when engaged in running off negroes and horses. The affair has been kept a secret, but leaked out in spite of the military.

A year ago it was reported that the McNary tomb was used as a place to store plunder, and it is commonly reported that a lake covering five acres and very deep, is directly under the city.

One man swears to having thoroughly explored the entire cavern from one end to the other. A guard has been stationed over the Acklen and Harden tombs. The locksmith gives it as his opinion that the lock on the McNary tomb has been used recently. The entrance to the cavern is at the foot of Summer street.

The military are determined to find the outlet of the cave. The entrance looks like a fissure in the rock. The fact that quite a number of murders have been committed in the immediate vicinity, led to an investigation, disclosing the above facts.

Mexican Republican Loan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—To-morrow morning the Republican Government open an agency at 57 Broadway, and place in the market a loan of $30,000,000, interest payable in gold. The agents are John W. Corlies & Co. and J. N. Tifft, financial agents of the Republic. A large sum has, it is said, already been pledged, and the bonds will be ready for delivery to-morrow. They are in sums of $50, $100 $500, and a $1,000, payable in twenty years from October 1st, 1865, and bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest are payable in gold. Payment is secured by the pledged faith of the republic, and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and further by a special pledge, having the effect of a national mortgage of five million acres of agricultural, and half a million acres of mineral lands in the States above named.

Ten millions of dollars of the bonds will be sold at sixty cents on the dollar in United States currency, and the right is reserved to increase the price of the remainder if it shall thus be deemed expedient. The bonds sold at the above prices will yield an annual interest of nearly twelve per cent in gold, or seventeen per cent. in United States currency with gold at the present premium.

North Carolina Convention—Candidates for Governor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The *Herald's* Raleigh correspondent says: The ordinance repudiating the rebel debt, passed the North Carolina State Convention by a vote of eighty-four to twelve. An ordinance for the purpose of raising a State militia force to suppress outlaws, was also passed. The Convention adjourned on Thursday last to meet again on the 17th of next May. Election matters are beginning to be agitated.

Gov. Holden and Jonathan Worth, the present State Treasurer, are both out to-day as candidates for Governor. Worth will be supported by all the secession element. But he is a strong Union man, and in the Legislature of 1860 he voted against calling a Convention to take the State out of the Union.

Lewis Haynes, private secretary of Governor Holden, has resigned his office, and is running for Congress in the Randolph District, on the Worth ticket. The fact that all secessionists oppose Holden, will probably unite the true Union vote on him, and elect him.

From New Orleans.

CAIRO, Oct. 22.—Dates to the 15th say: A circular from the Freedmen's Bureau, states that abandoned plantations, seeds, implements and animals, will not be given to the freedmen by the Government, as they have expected, and that lands will be leased to those who can show they have capital necessary to buy seed, tools, and animals, and carry on farming in a proper manner, and advises all who cannot do so to take contracts for labor with planters or others needing their services.

The New Orleans *Times* strongly urges the abolition of all freedmen bureaus.

A Democrat meeting in New Orleans passed resolutions asking that the same clemency be shown Jeff Davis as other leaders of the rebellion, and denouncing Thaddeus Stephens and Charles Sumner as having raised a vindictive, unchristian and unAmerican clamor for Davis' blood.

Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A letter received at the Indian Bureau to-day, from Fort Sully, dated October 6th, states that the Commissioners lately despatched to treat with the Indians of that section, had arrived, and that there were but few Indians at the Fort, but about 800 lodges had assembled 120 miles above, who were deterred from treating with the delegates at the Fort from apprehensions that they were only to be brought together to be entrapped.

The letter also states that it is evident that the delegation had arrived two weeks too late to achieve successful conferences with the tribes as the buffalo season had commenced and the grand hunts were soon to be inaugurated. The commissioners intended to start for home on the 20th inst.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 21.—Gen. Turner, commanding the District of Henrico, issued general orders this afternoon permitting the organization of the city government of Richmond, the objectionable officers, Messrs. Sturdevant, Johnson and Bigger, having died declensions of the offices to which they were elected. Gen. Turner, in a letter to the President of the Council, communicating the order, calls attention to the large number of destitute white persons now supplied with rations by the United States Commissary at the cost of $200 dollars per day. He recommends that speedy action be taken to assume the care of the poor of the city. The council called a meeting to-day, declared the office of Mayor vacant, and completed the organization of the body.

Republican Ratification Meeting.

NEW YORK, October 21.—A Republican ratification meeting was held last evening at Cooper Institute. The building was crowded, there being among the audience a large number of ladies, and great enthusiasm was manifested throughout. An excellent band discoursed music outside, while a glee club inside with the speeches of some of the prominent lights of the party gave zest to the proceedings to the close. The Presidents policy with regard to reconstruction, was fully endorsed. The speakers were General Kilpatrick, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, General Curry, Horace Greeley and others.

Fatal Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—A serious accident happened on the propellor Fanny Cadwallader yesterday. The boat belongs to the Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamship Line, and when off Chester her steam chest bursted. Thomas Willing, one of the firemen, was badly scalded and died in a short time. He was twenty-five years old, was married, and resided in Camden. Wm. Hegrumback, the engineer, had his hands scalded. He resides in this city. Eugene Chillen, another fireman, was badly injured about the hands and face by the escaping steam. One or two others were also hurt, but not seriously.

From New York—The Homicide of Saturday—Robbery on Railroad, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Coroner's Jury, in the case of McWilliams, the detective, shooting dead Johnson, yesterday, in Courtland street, found a verdict justifying the act, and McWilliams was discharged.

A safe in the railroad station at Flushing, Long Island, was blown open with powder by burglars on Friday night, and robbed of one thousand dollars.

Dr. Abraham J. Berry, who was the first mayor of Williamsburg, died in that place last night, at the age of sixty-eight years.

The Fenian Congress.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—The *Herald's* Philadelphia despatch says of the Fenian Congress: "Important changes in the Constitution of the order are contemplated. The nomenclature of the office of Head Centre, is to be changed to that of President—an official who will be assisted by Bureaus, in charge of the Departments of Finance, War and General Management. The bonds and orders of the new Irish Republic will be issued within the coming week."

Fire at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—A fire this evening destroyed all the wooden buildings facing on Wisconsin street, between Main and Milwaukee streets, and back to the new Music Hall. The houses were occupied by small traders and milliners. Loss, $25,000.

Gold.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Gold is rather weaker. Governments were lower this morning. The demand for customs is moderate, and the quotations continue at a liberal advance above yesterday's figures.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

No News of the Shenandoah.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—The ship Free Trade arrived to-day from New York. Trade has been quiet during the week. The value of merchandise was well maintained, and many kinds of eastern goods are scarce. Large sales have been made to arrive. Wool is firm at 18@20c. Hides 15c. Wheat is depressed, at $1,90@1,95 per one hundred pounds. Barley 95@1,00. Tonage is plenty. Freights are dull and heavy. There has been a decline in mining stocks during the week.

The Ontario, twenty three days from the Arctic ocean, arrived to day, but makes no mention of the Shenandoah. She reports the total loss of the bark Gratitude, in the Arctic, on July 3d.

The obsequies in honor of the late General Wright and wife, lost with the steamer Brother Jonathan, whose bodies were recovered from the ocean, were observed at Calvary Church to-day. The military escorted the remains to the steamer for Sacramento, where they will be finally interred. It is believed that the legislature will appropriate funds for the erection of a suitable monument.

Private dispatches from New York have been received, enquiring if the accounts sent abroad concerning the recent earthquake in this city were not exaggerated. The press reports forwarded east were as accurate as could be made at the time. When the excitement had passed the general verdict was that the people were more scared than hurt. It was, however, more shocking than the inhabitants had been accustomed to. The real damage may be stated in the following words: "A few lives were lost."

No well constructed, sound building was damaged much. Window glass was broken and the tops of many chimneys and fire walls were knocked off when they ran up too high or were weak. Several large brick buildings constructed of poor material with weak walls and foundations were more or less damaged. It may require $100,000 to restore the damaged buildings to their former condition. The repairs are already mostly complete.

Speculations on European Affairs.

NEW YORK, October 22.—A very interesting presentment of political, social and miscellaneous affairs and events in England, France and Europe, is furnished in the *Herald's* correspondent from the capitals of all these countries. Among their contents, is a disclosure of an arrangement which it is said was entered into between the envoys of Louis Napoleon and Maximilian, at the time of the establishment of the Mexican Empire, by which a pledge to sustain that establishment against all its foes, was made by the former potentate, and by which in return Maximillian stipulated in case he should die without issue that Mexico should become a French Colony.

It appears that the aristocratic financiers of England, are not the only Europeans of their respective classes who were victimized by the bonds of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, as some Frenchmen of note are mentioned as having suffered to an uncomfortable extent through investments in those securities.

In Italy the excitement caused among the people by the finance ministers announcement of a purpose to impose new and exceedingly burthensome taxes has been allayed by the Government, officially acknowledging its error, and promising to make speedy correction in a manner that will prove entirely satisfactory, notwithstanding the hostile attitude existing between the kingdoms of Italy and Austria. It is said that while the latter is increasing her armed force, the former is diminishing hers.

From Mexico—Last Efforts of the Liberals—Our Troops in Texas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The *Tribune's* Matamoras letter, dated October 2d, says: The last effort of the Liberals is now being made. If it fails there will be no means to make a second effort, unless the party shall receive aid in the form of money, arms and men. The mode of warfare practiced, will not give chances to the enemy for decisive defeats to the Liberal arms.

The plan is to leave the front of any advancing force of the enemy and get upon his flank; in this way the enemy meets with a check in his march, and has to turn back to save his train, &c. The Liberal forces are very small, for as they lose territory they lose means of recruiting in Northern Mexico. There are only some four thousand men in two small corps, one under General Potori and the other under General Escobedo. Their arms are of all kinds, and for the few guns they still have, there are only a few rounds of ammunition.

The *Tribune's* letter, Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 20th, announces the completion of the telegraph line between Brownsville and Brazos, to Santiago.

After the troops were paid off, the agent of the Adams Express took in sixty-five thousand dollars from the 25th Corps to be sent home. A large part of this amount came from sergeants and rank and file.

From the Southwest.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—Arrived General Meade and Chapatra, from Boston; Mariposa, from New York; Alabama, from Liverpool.

Cotton dull; five hundred bales sold at 53@56c. Exchange improved ½@¼.

In the Mississippi Senate a resolution, aimed at Gov. Sharkey, and restricting the rights and privileges of freedmen to what the statute law granted free negroes before the war, was laid on the table by a large majority.

Colonel Kirby, a prominent citizen of Texas, related to Kirby Smith, was killed by his former employees at Homestead.

The leading merchants at Houston are projecting a cotton factory.

List of Andersonville Prisoners—Colored Troops to Receive Bounty.

WASHINGTON Oct. 22.—The Quartermaster General is having printed a pamphlet containing the names of Union soldiers who died and were interred in the Andersonville Cemetery, together with other matters of interest in that connection.

In accordance with a recent opinion of the Attorney General, the General Comptroller has decided that all colored volunteers shall be placed on the same footing with white soldiers in regard to bounty, and paymasters are instructed to pay accordingly. This decision will, it is supposed, call for an additional $20,000,000.

Woman Murdered in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Harriet Wilkes, alias Haughton, was found dead this morning at her house, in Thirteen and-a-half street. It is supposed she was killed by a former paramour, Levi L. Tarwell. Marks on her neck indicated that she had been strangled, and subsequently pushed into a closet, where the body was found. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict based on the evidence of a physician, that they believed chloroform had been administered, and that she was subsequently choked. The murderer robbed her of a gold watch set with pearls, diamond rings from her fingers, and other jewelry. The deceased was originally from Albany.

General Palmer's Course Approved.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—The President has approved the action of General Thomas, retaining General Palmer in command of the Department of Kentucky, and the Secretary of War approves Palmer's action in regard to granting passes to colored persons.

The *Journal* will publish to-morrow a letter from Governor Bramlette of Kentucky, to the Secretary of War, complaining that Palmer's action of granting passes to negroes who are neither free by action of the Federal Government nor by the laws of Kentucky, is seriously detrimental to the industry of the State.

The State Prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 21.—Messrs. Clay and Mitchell were transported yesterday at sundown to their new quarters in Carroll Hall.

Steamer Due.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 22.—There are no signs of the steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., via Londonderry on the 13th.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—Lewis Seithe's Vinegar Factory, corner of Washington street and Franklin avenue, was burned this morning. Loss $40,000. Insured for $20,000.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING

OUR NEW STOCK OF

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, WOOLEN, COTTON AND LINEN DRUGGETS and DRUM CLOTHS, DAMASK, REPS AND LACE WINDOW CURTAINS, Comprising everything new and desirable, which we offer at

POPULAR PRICES,

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Street,

Next Building to the United States Custom House and Post Office.

YORK STATE APPLES—3 car loads prime Lake Shore Apples now in store and for sale by [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREATEST BARGAINS

OF THE SEASON,

AT

Concert Hall Shoe Store,

ALL GOODS, AND

WINTER STOCK PARTICULARLY

SELLING LESS THAN

PRIME COST.

MENS' HEAVY BOOTS, $1,00,

EVERYTHING ELSE IN PROPORTION.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

ALL THIS MONTH.

No. 60 FIFTH STREET.

No Connection with any other House in the City.

oc7

GREAT EXCITEMENT

Has been created of late at the different places of amusement, and people crowd them nightly to see the No. 1 Stars. But the Star in its line of business is the BOOK PUBLISHERS' PRESENTATION DEPOT, where citizens think it as great a privilege to be as

AT THE POLLS.

For here can be found all classes of works which are sold at the publisher's price. This establishment is one of the FIVE which are the most fair and liberal institutions of the kind in the

UNION,

As thousands of persons will testify who have purchased their BOOKS and ALBUMS at his place, and the

MAJORITY

Of whom have received GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, ICE PITCHERS, all styles of Silver

IN

Fact, each purchaser receives something varying in value from 50 cents to $500. We call the attention of all persons in

PENNSYLVANIA

And surrounding country to 74 FIFTH ST where they can call or send for a Catalogue. oc14:lwd

PUBLIC SALE

OF

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will sell at Public Auction, DECEMBER 1st, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the WAREHOUSE of WHITE BROS. & CO., No. 6 Seventh street, the following Unclaimed Freight—unless previously removed by owners:

List of Goods in Store of White Bros. & Co.

H. Henk, Pittsburgh, two bbls varnish.
No mark, two iron oil bbls.
Do one oil cask.
Davidson, Frazier & Co., Pittsburgh, thirteen bbls cement.
J. W. Spear, Pittsburgh, one bag wool bags.
H. L. Harris, Pittsburgh, three boxes glassware.
Gemel & Totley, Pittsburgh, one box glassware.
F. Ashelman, Manchester, one box merchandise.
E. D. Fronheim, Pittsburgh, two boxes b. powders.
J. S. Lash, Pittsburgh, one horse hay rake.
N. R. Steel, Pittsburgh, one box butter.
H. Dunning, Pittsburgh, one anvil.
Shaub & Brown, Allegheny, Pa., twelve wind mills.
A. Freeman, Pittsburgh, one bdl trees.
McCormick & Co., Pittsburgh, one reaper.
M. Sharp, Walnut Bend Oil Co., Pittsburgh, two bxs machinery, two iron wheels, one smoke stack, one steam boiler.
R. R. Bulger, Pittsburgh, one bbl varnish.
Lutz & Walz, Pittsburgh, one beer keg.
O. Eberhart, Pittsburgh, two beer kegs.
No mark, lot of glass sandstone.
Do two iron bars.
J. D. Hamilton, Pittsburgh, one bbl.
Jas. McKay, Pittsburgh, one bbl vinegar.
M. Thicken, Pittsburgh, four bbls beans, one half bbl beans.
Evelen & Sanders, Pittsburgh, two half bbls varnish.
T. Larkin, Pittsburgh, one quire paper pckg, two nests keelers and tubs, one ball twine, two boxes c. pens.
W. Boust & Co., Lawrenceville, Pa., one roll leather.
Fackiner & Irwin, Pittsburgh, six cane seat chairs, one rocker chair.
J. Bolton, Pittsburgh, one half bbl wine.

C. A. CARPENTER, Freight Agent.

PITTSBURGH, October 20, 1865. oc23:lm

PUBLIC SALE

OF

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, will sell at Public Auction, DECEMBER 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the WAREHOUSE of MEEK & ARMSTRONG, First street, near Market, the following articles, unless previously claimed:

No mark, a lot of crude and refined oil bbls.
G. B. & Co., one bbl sugar.
No mark, one box.
John McPherson, one small box.
John Swetser, Harmer, O., one small box.
Wenzell & W., La Crosse, Wis., one keg paint.
No mark, one bbl sugar.
Do one rocking horse.
Do one wooden mall.
Do one keg molasses.
Do one stand.
Do one reaper, one knife.
Do one piece pipe (copper).
Do three pieces wooden machinery.
Do one bdl iron rods.
Do one sack wool.
J. B. Taylor, Freeport, one roll leather.
J. & W. Rhea, Pittsburgh, one piece wardrobe.
No mark, one wash boiler, iron.
May & Co., one bake pan.
Geo. E. Smith, Indiana, one bbl slate.
No mark, one piece casting.
Do two washboards.
Do one wooden chest.
Do one churn.
Do one piece stove.
Do one bdl empty sacks.
Do two bdls hoes.
Do nine bdls pick handles.
Do one fan mill.
Do two iron bbls C. Soda.
Hunter & Millar, two bdls scythe snaths.
[illegible], Cambridge, one bag timothy seed.
Clearfield Co., one box roofing paper, [illegible]
Henry Clarkner, Warsaw, Ind., one box.
D. C. Kneeland, one bdl straw boards.
No mark, one piece of casting, one grate.
Do one bdl castings (four pieces).
Do one lot tiles (some broken).
Do one bdl [illegible]
De Moss, Barney & Co., Roscoe, O., one W. mill.

C. A. CARPENTER, Freight Agent.

oc23:lm

OIL REFINERY FOR SALE, erected on a large piece of ground on [illegible] Island, with Tanks, Stock, Engine, Pumps and all necessary fixtures to do a large business. It is offered at a low price. Apply to [illegible] B. McDAIN & CO.