VOL. 9.—NO. 53.

TURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865

TER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, September 29, 1865. he National Union party, in none of its conventions, neither that which nomi-Lincoln and Johnson, nor those which States of New York, Pennsylvania

for the majorities controlling the three thio, has made negro suffrage a test. wa and in Connecticut the franchise of allot is demanded for the few negroes hose States, and is strongly pleaded for hose who have been made free in the But the tone of the Union party erally is heartily with President John on this subject. Knowing that he does clieve the freedmen of the South are aved for the exercise of a franchise that oo frequently abused by the whites iselves, and believing that it would not n their hands a year before it would be ded by their former masters, he has ised to recommend it to the Provisional ernors of the Southern States, while guestly impressing upon them the neity of ratifying the joint resolution o ngress amending the constitution, by sishing slavery, and of repealing all sta laws for the protection of slavery and punishment and oppression of slaves, also of deliberately proclaiming their mose never to ask or provide for the pay nt of a dollar of the State or Confederate el debt incurred during the war. Because President has not sanctioned the move-

in favor of negro suffrage, the Derats in some of the States rally to the port of his reconstruction policy, and ly come here and expect him to endorse ir nominations. Such unquestionably the errand of certain of the New York nagers a few days ago. But mark difference between these Democratic tisans and the late Southern rebels! requests of President Johnson ove referred to will be fully and artily complied with in all the convenns of the rehabiliated States. That ratiig the abolition amendment of the nanal Constitution was the first work of bama, Mississippi, and South Carolina. d yet not one of these Andrew Johnson mocrats in New York has ever deigned word in favor of that important measure an Richmond, Saml. J. Tilden, Peter Cagthe chiefs of the new movement, have not red to go as far on the right side as the who fought against the Government c rebellion. Even as I write, the Preat has received a despatch from Gov. eas, of Alabama, informing him that the cention of the State has unanimously aled the ordinance of secession, and ha repudiated the rebel State and Confedelebt; and at the same time Governor Persends him word over the wires that the Carolina Convention had adjourned. wing "repealed the ordinance of secesn, abolished slavery, equalized the resentation of the Senate and taxation oughout the State, giving the election of ernor and Presidential electors to the ple, ordered voting in the Legislature viva voce, endorsed the Administration

animously, and directed the commis-

rotection of the colored population."

trast the noble conduct of the states-

en in these two leading rebel communities

with such petty partisans and shallow pre-

enders as your Colonel Davis and his

impechoes as they howl against negro suf-

age through the counties of Pennsyl-

mia; or with the miserable Copper-

eads of New Jersey, who last winter re-

used to do what the late insurgent States

have since gracefully and voluntarily

one-viz: ratified the abolition amend-

and make the same test upon Dean

Rithmond and his copartners, in their

forts to beg an endorsement of their empty

idnight professions of loyalty from Presi-

ent Johnson. And what an argument

on to submit a code to the Legislature for

ud proof of the justice of the President's TEXAS.

Crops Being Destroyed by the ur Troops Hunting the Indians. EW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—A letter from Texas the destruction to the crops by the worm ally alarming. In many districts only a with to a third will be gathered. llon. David G. Burnett, ex-President of Texhas arrived here on his way to Washington, Galveston was visited by the most terrific form ever witnessed there, on the 13th insta-creal houses were blown down, others moved off their foundations, and trees and mes prostrated, but there was no loss of

The town of Orange, on the Sabine river, also iffered severely. One house fell upon its nants, mortally wounding one of them, and hising others severely. counts of the storm in other places show to have been as fearful. dvices from San Antonio say that General crritt is actively engaged in sending large ts of eavalry to hunt down the Inans and jayhawkers, and otherwise protect frontier. General Custer will soon be or red to Austin to engage in the same operaous in that section.

The Houston Telegraph says there is hardly my complaint in that State against military position to or interference with civil offi-S. Governor Hamilton's appointment gives versal satisfaction. Governor Ha delivered an important address, which Tas regarded as very conciliatory and healing 0 old political wounds, while it is still unmpromisingly Union.

CALIFORNIA.

AN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 .- Sandwich Island ates of September 2d have been received. here is no later news of the doings of the pi. te Shenandoah, which is regarded as favora. e to the safety of the forty vessels in the Chotsk sea. The Honolulu iron works, with a capacity turning out \$100,000 worth of work annual were approaching completion. The Government had ryceived a large tract

AN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29 .- Arrived ships Sa mento, Kate Dyer and Robin Hood, from Ston; Black Hawk and Garibaldi, from W York. These arrivals impart considera-c animation to trade, which, generally, in remarkably healthy condition. There is le tendency to speculation and the pletho supply of money has juduced the Bank of er cent. per month, which example will, oubless, be followed by all the banks.

and, and was erecting a hospital for lepro-

HAVANA. Landing of Slaves at Arguilla. New York, Sept. 29.—The steamer Corsic rived to-night, from Havana on the 23d, and assau on the 25th.

The United States gunboat Yarica week and the Chited States gunboat Yarica week and the Chited States of San Jacobson San Jacobson.

Two hundred slaves have been landed on island of Arguilla, to be transferred to ula. A detachment of troops were sent to Advices from Turks Island to the 12th ult. liort a slight im alout 43,000 bushels have been shipped. The Price was nine cents.

The Price of Paper. Boston, September 29.—The price of print ing paper has risen materially within the past week or two. The price to day is 19½@20c per hind, and it is difficult to get an order taken at H. Dealers say there is a scarcity of stock, an that the water is short at the mills. Letter Paper is quoted at 50c, and fine flat paper at Caralle .

The Cotton Crop of Mississippi. New Orleans, Sept. 28.—Accounts from the northeastern section of Mississippi represent Drospect of the next cotton crop as poor. Peparations have been made, the negroes however arrived to contract. The planters, ver, are hopeful, and will do their utmost WASHINGTON.

WHAT THE ALABAMA AND SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTIONS ACCOMPLISHED.

THE FORMER STATE REPUDIATES HER WAR DERT.

THE LATTER HAS NOW A MORE REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INTERCEDE FOR JEFF DAVIS.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

ITS FEARFUL RAVAGES IN ITALY AND TUBKEY.

THE NEW LOAN NOT TO BE ISSUED AT PRESENT.

MONTCOMERY BLAIR'S REPLY TO JUDGE HOLT.

Special Despatches to The Press.]

Washington, September 29, 1865. Official Report of the Ravages of the Cholera. The State Department is in receipt of a num ber of despatches relative to the ravages of the cholera. Despatches received from the

United States Consul at Bundisi, Italy, dated August 30th, says that the Asiatic cholera had made its appearance on the Adriatic coast of the Italian peninsula, and, at the time the despatch was written, it seemed to be spreadng in all directions. Anconia was the first scourge, and the deaths for a long time averaged about one hundred per day, but it has now seemed to have spent its force there, only me twenty new cases being reported daily It next broke out in San Severs, a place of some 18,000 inhabitants. The deaths average about sixty per day, and the disease is still raging fearfully. A few cases of the Cholera have been at Foggia, and some also in every place between Bundisi and Bari. The consul at Sundisi says the disease seems now to be spreading gradually in all directions over Europe, and that it is quite likely to find it way to the United States; but the autumnal

western winds may delay or impede its march cross the Atlantic The United States consul at Constantinople writing to the department under date of Au gust 30th, reports that the ravages of cholera in that place have almost entirely ceased. If the steadily-increasing decline continues it is confidently believed that the city will be free from the scourge within ten days. The official reports show the number of deaths from this disease, from noon of the 25th to noon of the 25th, to have been fifty-two; from noon of the 26th to noon of the 27th, twenty-six, and from noon of the 27th to noon of the 28th, forty.

A desputch from the same source, dated September 4th, says that the last official returns show the number of deaths the preceding day to have been but fifteen. It is estimated by physicians and others that the number of victims of this scourge in Constantinoule and vicinity will be found to be not less than fifty thousand. tember 8th, reports the total number of deaths at that place, from the 31st of August to Saptember 9th inclusive, to be two hundred and

Regiments to be Mustered Out. The following regiments will be mustered out in accordance with instructions from War Department: Colorado cavalry-2d regiment; Georgia infantry—1st regiment; Illinois cavalry—3d regiment; Indiana infantry—36th consolidated with 30th, still in service, cavalrycavalry-15th regiment, field and staff, and companies A, I, L and M, 11th regiment; Louisiana infantry-2d regiment, cavalry-1st regiment; Maine infantry-company A 1st battalion of volunteers, companies F, G and I, 12th, and B and I 15th, published in circular of September 2d, as mustered out, should have read detachments of such companies, cavalry-2d regiment; Massachusetts artillery-ith and 7th batteries; Missouri cavalry-14th regiment of the Federal Constitution; Texas cavalry—1st regiment; United Sta colored troops, infantry—1st, 5th, 6th and 20th and 27th regiments, artillery—11th regiment; Veteran reserve corps, infantry—company B, 3d regiment, published in circular of September 2d, as mustered out, should have read, "detachment of said company;" Wis artillery—9th battery, cavalry—3d regiment.

u have for the cause of truth! What an Forged Discharge Papers. osure of party tricksters! What a The Paymaster General has cautioned paymasters to guard carefully against atten now extensively prevalent to pass forged dis-charge papers. The counterfeits are so ex-pertly executed in all respects as to defy the closest scrutiny. It has been ordered that no payment shall be made on such papers except to the soldier himself, when that is at all practicable; whose identity shall be established to the satisfaction of the paymaster, either by known third parties or by such careful cross examination of the claimant as may be convincing of the fact. When from sickness or other cause the soldier cannot present him self payment may be made to his attorney. cases, the attorney must be required to endorse upon the papers a guarantee of their genuiness. Checks, in all cases, whether issued to principal or attorney, should be drawn, pay-

> The following is the order issued by President Johnson, dividing the State of Tennessee into eight collection districts:

into eight collection districts:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1855.
By virtue of authority vested in me by the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, I hereby divide the State of Tennessee into eight collection districts, as follows, viz.;
The First district will consist of the counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Greene, Hawkins, Hancock, Cocke, Sevier, Jefferson, Granger, and Claiborne.
The Second district will consist of the counties of Knob, Blount, Roane, Scott, Campbell, Fentrees, Morgan, Union, Anderson, Meigs, McMinn, Bradley, Polk, and Monroe.
The Third district will consist of the counties of Hamilton, Bledsoe, Marion, Cumber, Franklin, Sequatchie, Warren, Bedford, Rhea, and Lincoln.
The Fourth district will consist of the counties of Overton, Jackson, Macon, Putnam, De Kalb, Cannon, Rutherford, Wilson, Sunner, and Smith.
The Fitth district will consist of the counties of Overton, Jackson, Macon, Putnam, De Kalb, Cannon, Rutherford, Wilson, Sunner, and Smith.

and Smith.
The Fitth district will consist of the counties of Giles, Lawrence, Murshall, Maury, Williamson, Lewis, Hickman, Wayne, Perry, and liamson, Lewis, mickman, wayne, refry, and Hardin.

The Sixth district will consist of the counties of Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, Humphreys, and Cheatham.

The Seventh district will consist of the counties of Shelby, Fayette, Hardeman, McNairy, Tipton, Madison, Henderson, and Decatur.

The Eighth district will consist of the counties of Oblom, Wheatley, Henry, Dyer, Gibson, Carroll, Benton, Launderdale, and Haywood.

Andrew Johnson, President.

Important Order by Gen. Terry. The following order issued by Gen. Tenny of the Department of Virginia, was received here to-day :

here to-day:

Suits or proceedings in the civil courts of that portion of Virginia which is included in this department, against military officers of the United States, or against agents of the Freedment's Bureau or of the Treasury Department of the United States, in which the causes of action are acts done by such officers or agents in their official capacity, are hereby prohibited. All such proceedings which have herefolore been commenced are declared to be null and void, and the person having in his possession the process issued therein, will surrender it to the military authorities of the place where the process was issued.

Hereafter, during the continuance of martial law, any person who may institute such suits or proceedings, any attorney who may serve such process, will be forthwith arrested and held until the case shall be disposed of at these headquarters. Accounts of Col. G. H. Crossman, Chief Disbursing Officer of the Army at Philadelphia.

The accounts of Col. GEORGE H. CROSSMAN, chief disbursing officer of the army at Pulla-delphia, from July 1st, 1862, to August 31st, rks Island to the 12th ult.

Anditor of the Treasury. They are represented in 21,000 vouchers and over 500 pay-rolls, which show that during the period mentioned, \$71,-257,924.90 were disbursed. It has taken a clerk over five months to examine the vouchers, &c. But few errors have been discovered; these are of small moment, and eastly corrected. The Wirz Commission.

The Wirz Commission this morning received a note from General Brage, a member thereof, stating that he was sick, and unable to be in attendance. The Commission, after carefully considering the case with closed doors, adjourned until to

Abduction of Freedmen. on board of a schooner at anchor in the bay at ment concerning the prosecution of the work that place, by false representations, a number on the rams, which were being built in French that place, by false representations, a number of freedmen from this city and Maryland, ports, and the hospitalities extended to the

who, after reaching the schooner, were placed in confinement for several days, the vessel sailing in the meantime for the Guano Islands or the coast of Russia, carrying off the men against their will. The affair is undergoing an investigation, and the names of the parties engaged in the abduction have been withheld order that the guilty may be brought to jus

The Germanic Exhibition. A prospectus has been received at the Agri-cultural Bureau of the North German Inter-national Agricultural, Mechanical and Indus-trial Exhibition, to be held at Altona, near Hamburg, Germany, in the months of June and July, 1966. The exhibition will be international, and the Guarantee Committee have the fullest assurance that the agricultural, mechanical and industrial classes of Europe and the United States of America will be gene rally represented at this great fair. The programme of the exhibition comprises cattle, farm and garden products, agricultura

designs for farm buildings, miscellaneous and domestic products of the farm and articles of industry used, produced, or consumed in rural housekeeping and domestic life. Awards of premiums will be made in gold silver, and bronze medals, and money, to an amount approximate to 50,000 marks, a sum equal to near £8,000 sterling. A practical trial will be given and certificates will be awarded to the owner and exhibior of machines Application for space, catalogues, or other

Esq., of Hamburg, of the Guarantee Committee; or to the secretary, W. Marsa, United States Consul, Altona, Germany. Land Patents Issued. The General Land Office has just transmitte of the General Land Office, at Olympia, Wash ington Territory, the most distant organized land district in the Republic. These patents are in favor of the early actual settlers of that ar-off region, and embrace tracts varying in extent from one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty acres each.

of the "Rancho Canadal de Guadaloupe los Visitacion y Rodes Viego." The patent is in favor of William Pience, the confirmed and s founded on a grant in 1841, to Jacon P. Leese, by ALYARADO, then the Mexican Constitu tional Governor of the Department of Cali

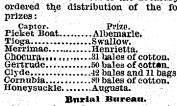
fornia.

Rev. H. K. Hennich, of Indiana, has announced himself as an independent Republican candidate for Senator in the Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson district. His platforn is opposition to fraud and corruption in politics and for the enfranchisement of the African. He cannot hope to be elected, and can effect nothing by running unless it be to promote the election of Mr. Blood, the Democratic candidate, who will favor no measures for the amelioration of the African race. If Colonel Harry White should be beaten, and a radical Democrat chosen, Mr. Hennich may congratulate himself that he has accomplished it. We trust that the Union men of the district will still be able to save it from being misropresented for three years in the Senate in this important crisis in our political history.—
Franklin Repository. The Naval Fund.

The records of the Fourth Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, show that since 1798 over \$2,000,000 have accumulated in the naval fund. This sum is made up of unclaimed balances due persons who have been employed in the naval service, and from fines for desertion, &c. It is proposed to fund this sum, and recommend the passage of an act by Congress establishing a home for those who have been injured for life whilst engaged in the naval service, the institution to be supported upon the interest of the naval fund. A Washington Fire Company Comin to Philadelphia. Franklin Fire Company No. 2 of this city has received an invitation to attend the or delphia on the 16th of next month. They have concluded to accept the invitation, and will leave this city on the 14th. They will take their engine and horses, and also a beautiful flag manufactured in Baltimore. The

to the Franklin Hose Company of Philadelphia. A good band of music will accompany The Removal of the Remains of Soldiers. On the first of October will expire, by limitation, the order of the Government authorities prohibiting the disinterment and removal North of the bodies of the Union soldiers who are buried in the different cemeteries in this vicinity. A great many bodies will, no doubt, be removed by relatives and friends during the fall months. A permit will be necessary in all cases when a body is to be removed. An agency has been established in this city for the furnishing of information, &c., and issuing of permits.

Prize Money to be Distributed. The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury to-day ordered the distribution of the following



The various Government cemeteries, in which the remains of our deceased soldiers are buried, requiring the attention and care of authorities have under advisement the estab. lishment of a permanent Burial Bureau, as the one now attached to Capt. Moore's office will cease when that establishment is abolished. A Brigadier General Mustered Ont. Brevet Brigadier General WELLS, provost marshal of defences south of the Potomac, has received, at his own solicitation, an order from the War Department mustering him out law in Alexandria and the District of Colum-

Our Dead. Captain J. M. Moore, A. Q. M., has returned from his inspection tour of the grave yards in he vicinity of Fortress Monroe, where ou lead soldiers are buried. Some of the graves are in a neglected state, but preparations are now being made to improve them and fence them in.

An Internal Revenue Ruling. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue this morning ordered the following ruling: "When ncome of any kind for 1864, was received in Confederate currency, the market value of such currency estimated in Government curency, at time and place of receipt, should be returned as income." The Work on the Treasury Extension The work on the Treasury buildings extension has been discontinued, in consequence of the congressional appropriation for that pur

Regiments Dismounted. An order has been issued from the War Department dismounting the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Regiments of Regular Light Artillery. It believed these regiments will be sent to

Texas. Sale of Government Cattle. The Commissary of Subsistence of this Department yesterday sold 1,079 head of cattle at Alexandria, and the prices brought average at Alexandria, and the prices prought average 5,90-100 per pound; most of the cattle were pur-chased by farmers residing in Loudon, Fair-fax, and Accomac countles, Virginia. Internal Revenue Receipts. The receipts from internal revenue to-day

mounted to \$1,165,763,69. By Associated Press. Diplomatic Correspondence. The third volume of the diplomatic con espondence which accompanied the Presient's message at the commencement of the second session of the late Congress has just een issued from the Government Printing Bureau. It is a volume of six hundred pages, and much of its interest has been lost by the delay of publication. The correspondence vember, 1863, and is on the subjects of equipment of belligerent vessels in neutral ports; affairs in Mexico; cases of the Rappahannock, Florida, and Georgia; the Birkenhead ironads, the military situation, rumored projects of intervention, etc.
It appears from one of the many letters written by Mr. Dayron to Secretary Seward, dated December, 1863, that the British Government informed Mr. Drouyn Dr. L'Huys that an American vessel had been taken by the Confederates as a prize and sold to an Englishman; that after this she had been retaken by one of our own ships, and that Mr. Seward had therefore refused to recognize the British

title, coming as it did through a Confederate The English Government thereupon resolved that it would recognize the right of the United States Government to make prizes of Confederate vessels, and it submitted the proposition to the French Government with a view to a just declaration to that effect. The French minister replied that he did not know what course his Government would take in such an event, and he did not wish to anticipate it. Secretary SEWARD, in a letter to Mr. DAYTON, said he was very thankful that the French Government declined the proposition, that the insurgents had never made a lawful prize, and had never lawfully condemned a vessel, and he hazarded little in saying that under no circumstances was the Government of the United States likely to recognize any capture or any consideration they might make or procure. Affidavits of responsible parties have been In a letter to Mr. Dayrox, the Secretary of filed at the Freedmen's Bureau which go to State said he was authorized to approve of his show that certain agents in Baltimore enticed reserved remonstrances to the French Govern-

Florida and the Rappahannock ; and, he added "For all the losses and damages which the Government and citizens of the United States have sustained by the depredations of the ves-sels in question, the United States, as they believe justly, hold the Governments of the countries from which they have proceeded re-

sponsible, whenever they have been duly forewarned, and have omitted proper measures to revent the departure of said hostile expedi-Mr. DAYTON, in a letter dated March, 1864 informed Mr. Seward that Mr. Droryn du L'Huys assured him that France would not take Texas as a gift, even if it were accom-panied with a handsome douceur. Besides that, he does not want it, and would not

The volumes also contain despatches from our ministers in Russia, the Netherlands, China, and Japan, and replies thereto by the Secretary of State, all showing remarkable watchfulness and activity in the protection of implements and machinery, steam engines our many interests abroad. The Blair Controversy. A long letter is published to-day, with the heading—"The Rebellion—Where the Guilt

This subject is further considered, and the suswers of Mr. Hour for himself, and of Messrs. SEWARD and STANTON, by Mr. Weed, and Gen. Meig to his Clarksville speech, are reviewed by Hon. Montgomery Blair. In the course of this letter he mentions the following circum-"Let me observe here that it was the fall of information may be made to EDWARD KUHL MANN, Esq., of Altona, and George Boota,

Sumpter that produced on the instant the or-dinance of secession, and filled Virginia with troops from the gulf States to carry it before the people. Its effect upon ordinary men may be conceived by the influence it exerted over General Lee. My father was authorized by the President, and Mr. Camenon, Secretary of War, to converse with General Lee, and ascer tain whether he would accept the command of our army in the field. The latter was written or, and he met my father at my house, when they conversed for an hour or more. It was a few days before the ordinance was passed. General Les concluded the conversation by saying secession was anarchy, and added if he owned the four million of slaves in the South, he would cheerfully sacrifice them to the Union; but he did not know how he could draw his sword on his native General at San Francisco, California, for a part State. He said he would see General Scott o the subject before he decided. A committee from the Virginia convention, while the Gene

ral and my father conversed, were hunting for

him through the city. They met on his leaving the house. He repaired with them to consult the convention, as I have since learned about some mode of settlement. The full of sumpter settled the question for him and the convention." What the Alabama Convention did. The President has been informed by telegraph that the Alabama Convention, by a vote of 60 yeas to 19 nays, has passed an ordinance providing that all debts created by the State of Alabama in aid of the late war, directly or indirectly, are thereby declared null, and that the General Assembly of the State shall have no authority, and are thereby forbidden to ratify the same, or assume or provide for the payment of the same or any part thereof: and the General Assembly of the State shall have no authority, and are forbidden to assume or make any provision for the payment of any nortion of the debts contracted or incurre

lirectly or indirectly, by the Confederate

States, its agents or its authority.

The convention has also decided, by a vot of 61 yeas to 25 navs, to submit the amendnents to the constitution to a popular vote. The South Carolina Convention. A despatch has also been received by the President announcing the following action by the South Carolina Convention: COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 28.—The convention has adjourned, after a most harmonious and manimous session of fifteen days. They have rene bolished slavery, equalized the repreentation of the Senate and taxation throughout the State, giving the election of Governor and presidential electors to the people, ordered voting in the Legislature by viva roce, ende the Administration unanimously, and directed the commission to submit a code to the Legisflag will be presented by the Franklin boys They have likewise appointed Judge WARD LAW, ALFRED HUGER, and Colonel DEWRINS to

visit your Excellency in reference to JEFFE The election of Governor and members of the egislature takes place on the 18th of October. JAMES L. ORR is nominated for Governor alt is understood that Governor Perry will be sent to the United States Senate. The members of Congress will be elected in November-An extra session of the Legislature meets on the 25th of October. All are loyal, and in good

The Chaplains of Andersouville. Rev. Fathers Whalen and Hamilton, who were brought hither to testify in the Wirz trial, have left Washington for their homes in rgia. It will be recollected that Captain Vinz requested that they be permitted to visit him as his spiritual advisers. It is said that for some reason, not explained, they failed to obtain permission to visit the Old Capitol prison for that purpose, and that Rev. Father Boyle, of this city, has been alike unsuccessful. Father Whalen is responsible for the repayment of \$16,000 which he had borrowed to purchase supplies in alleviation of the prisoners at Andersonville. Personal. Secretary McCulloch will leave Washing-ton, to-morrow evening, for his home in In-

diana, on private business, and will be absent Major General Hancock, General Stahl and General Horace Boughton, are at the Metropolitan. Presidential Appointments

The President to-day appointed George W. Chamberlain United States District Attorney for the district of Colorado, and ALEXANDER LAGRUDER to be United States Marshal for the Northern district of Florida. The Report About the Five-twenty Loan.
It has been widely published that the Secre ary of the Treasury will soon put upon the narket another loan. On the Secretary today being asked if this was true, he replied nat such a purpose did not at present ente into his calculations.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Micers of the Freedmen's Bureau Ther Quartermasters Turning in their Property.
FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 28.—General O. O. Howard, General W. E. Strong, Colonel Orlando Brown, and several other officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, arrived to-day from Rich. mond. They are inspecting this department.
The quartermaster's business at this post is greatly increased of late, as the assistant quartermasters in sub-districts are turning in heir property as fast as practicable. So many of the clerks and laborers have been dismissed from this branch that several vessels are detained here from want of help to discharge their cargoes. This extra busi ticipated until the retrenchment in help had

BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 29.—The police have arrested Wm. Platt for circulating and designing to circulate bogus bank bills. A package of \$20,000 was seized on his premises. The bills were mostly fives, on the Egg Harbor Bank. The bank is an institution which failed some time ago. Platt confessed he had \$60,000 of the stuff, a portion of which he sold to a party in New York.

The Convention of Evangelists. CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—The Convention of Evangelical Christians reassembled to-day. The Business Committee reported a plan of rganization, giving as the title of the organiation "The American Christian Commission," with an Executive Committee of sixty, which committee shall be charged with the work of awakening the attention of the Christian public to the urgent need of extending the Gospel to the multitude of people that it has not yet reached by direct Christian labor Chief Justice Chase made an eloquent speech on the question of organization, paying a high compliment to the labors of the United States Christian Commission in the army and navy. porary officers of the new organization: President, Salmon P. Chase; Vice President, Rev. Dr. Durbin, of New York; Secretary, Rev. W. E. Boardman, of Philadelphia. Gen Howard, Rev. Dr. Kirk, Jay Cooke, and Schuyler Colfax were among those composing the executive committee. Two large meetings were held in the evening, which were addressed by Dr. Durbin, Dr. Mingens, and others, after which the convention adjourned The Oil Region.

PITHOLE, Sept. 29.—The English railway princes arrived here to-day in company with several gentlemen from Meadeville, They were much pleased with their visit, and, after inspecting a large number of inspecting a large number of flowing wells, and partaking of a sumptuous dinner specialy provided for them, returned.

Oil to-day has advanced \$1 per barrel. Destructive Fire at New Haven. New Haven (Conn.), Sept. 29.—The New Haven steam saw-mill was burned last night.

The loss amounted to \$30,000, on which there i an insurance of \$25,000, mostly in New York.
The origin of the fire is unknown. The Indian Commissioners. MEMPHIS, Sept. 28.—The Indian Commissioners from Little Rock arrived this morning on their way to St. Louis. Cotton-middli

NORTH CAROLINA. THE STATE FAIR.

MUTINY OF A COLORED REGIMENT one of the Lieutenants Killed before

it is Suppressed.

New York, Sept. 29.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Herold, of Monday, announces a mutiny in the 7th Regiment of negro troops near Hiltor Some man discharged a gun on the grounds of Company D. This being a breach of discipline, Major Weinmann commanding, went into the company quarters to find the oan, but without avail. Telling the men to emain standing until they volunteered to tell who fired the gun, he went off. A short time afterwards he was informed that the company had broken ranks and were disposed towards

mutiny. Major Weinmann, with a company, suppressed the mutiny, but not till Lieut. Millen, of Exeter, N. H., formerly a member of the 1st Masachusetts, was killed by one of the several hots fired at the Major. The ringleaders, six in number, fled the camp, but were subsequently arrested and lodged in jail in Wilnington. One was slightly wounded on the way back, for disorderly conduct, by the flicer of the guard. The regiment has been considered as one of the best disciplined in the service.

NEW ORLEANS. of the Equinoctial Storm-A State Election to be held in Lou-New Orleans, Sept. 26 .- The steamer Victor rom New York, has arrived. A circular issued from the headquarters of the Bureau of Freedmen of Louisiana says that whenever the judicial officers of the State engaged in trying freedmen show a disposition o act justly, no interference will be allowed by the Bureau.

The equinoctial gale was severely felt along the Gulf coast. Several boats were blown ashore, and others damaged. A terrible storm passed over Grand Chenier, Vermillion coun tv. in this State. The people in the adjoining counties were preparing to rescue the victims, It is supposed that the inhabitants, amountng to several hundred, have been submerged by the backwater from the Gulf. Fragments of furniture, houses, &c., are found floating is Another report says that Niblet's Bluff, on

the Sabine river, was visited by a tornado which capsized all the houses except two or New Orleans, Sept. 25.-Mayor Kenneday has left moog, for Washington on another po-litical pilgrimage, of which the Jackson Rail-road, no doubt, forms a part. The cotton market is firm at 45c for middlings. Exchange is heavy.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept, 27,—Cotton is dull; sales of 1,200 bales at 45c. Sugar and Molasses quiet Freights advancing; on cotton to New York, 134. Exchange heavy; New York checks one ner cent. discount. CAIRO, Sept. 28.-Governor Wells, of Loui-

siana, has issued a proclamation calling an election for State officers and Congressmen on the first Monday in November. Delegates o the Democratic Convention have The 14th Maine regiment has been mustered

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1865. SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. SECOND BOARD. MARINE INTEST (AUVOD Arrived—Ships Pactolus and St. Mark, from Liverpool; brigs Aroostook, from Manzanilla, and Thomas Owen, from Nuevitas.

Markets by Telegraph BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—Flour quiet. Wheat scarce; no prime in market. Corn firm; white, Cc.; yellow, 97c.; receipts light. Provisions nominal. Coffee firm. Chicago, Sept. 29.-Flour active, and 56010 nigher; sales at \$7.50@8.25 for spring extra Wheat active, and 1@2c higher: sales at \$1.40 @1.50 for No. 1, and \$1.221/2@1.231/2 for No. 2. Corn steady; sales at 6le for No. 1, and 581/ for No. 2 Oats firm at 311/2. Freights quiet. Provisions

| Receipts, Shipments, | 6,500 | 9,500 | 9,500 | Wheat | 97,000 | 37,000 | Corn | 142,000 | 256,000 | Cots | 69,000 | 14,000 | MILLINGTON SOLUTION SOLUTION | 14,000 | MILLINGTON SOLUTION SOL MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.-Flour firm, and 10@150 at \$1.42@1451/4. Freights steady. | Receipts, Shipments | 7,700 | 7,700 | Wheat | 81,000 | 103,700 |

Ship News. Boston, Sept. 29.—Arrived steamer Henry Chauncey, from New York. THE LETTERS BETWEEN WIRZ AND WIFE.-It

The Letters Betwern Wirz and Wiff.—It will be recollected that in our issue of the 27th, in the proceedings of the Wirz trial, Judge Advocate Colonel W. P. Chipman charged Mr. Schade, one of the counsel for the accused, with having passed letters between Wirz and Airs. Wirz, and with having given money to the prisoner. Mr. Schade immediately acknowledged the charge, and stated that he did it with no evil purpose, but to relieve the wants of the accused. The court deliberated on the matter, which resulted by the president of the court informing Mr. Schade that the members of the commission fully appreciated the action, but General Wallace cautioned him against doing so again, as it might be detrimental to the prisoner.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Schade received the following letter from Mrs. Wirz:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1885,
Mr. SCHADE: Enclosed you will find ten dolars, in payment of the ten you so generously bestowed on my husband, Captain Wirz. Allow me to thank you, and may the God of mercy and justice reward you for your kindness.

Very respectfully, yours,

Washington Chronicle of yesterday.

A RARE RELIC.—T. R. Torr, of this city, has exibited to us a specimen of paper money which is a curiosity in its way. It is a note of the denomination of six-pence, and was issued in 1769; for the benefit of the poor. It is somewhat similar to the "continental money" of our country, and is in an excellent state of preservation, with the exception of being somewhat perforated by moths. The following is the inscription on the note:

SKY-PENCE. NO. 19.872. C. following is the inscription on the note:

SIX-PENCE. No. 19,872. C.

This indented BILL of SIX-PENCE shall en
the Bearer to receive of the Treasurer of the
tributors to the Reher and Employment of the lof the City of Philadelphia, the like Sum of
pence, of equal Value with the same Sum, of
Bills of Credit of this Province now by Law
rent, according to the Directions of an Ac
General Assembly of Pennsylvania, made in
Ninth Year of the Reign of His Majesty GEO.
Duted the tends of March, 1789.

S. Craige.

The bill also contains a cut representing

The bill also contains a cut represen coat-of-arms, but so much defaced that it can-not be identified. The whole is surrounded by an old-fashioned border. This old paper is in possession of Mr. Torr, and can be seen by persons curious in such matters, at Messrs. Torr & Ehrman's hat store, southwest corner of Centre Square.—Lancaster Express.

THE NEXT CONCRESS.—The Chicago Republican, of Monday, publishes a complete list of the two houses of the next Congress. In the Senate, twenty-five States are now represented by 38 Unionists and II Democrats. According to the party division that existed before the war, the House of Representives now stands 140 Unionists to 41 Democrats; but on the great question of at once admitting the Representatives of the Southern States, or keeping them, or most of them, for a longer period in probation, it is not probable that the same proportions will be preserved. Should all the Southern States now without representation, whose Senators and Representatives are yet to be elected, choose Democrats opposed to universal suffrage, as is to be

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.—According to the New York Tribune, of yesterday, the President informed Dean Richmond that he should in no wise interfere with New York politics; that he considered himself pledged to no party, and that only those who approved of his present policy could be regarded as his friends. He further stated that the policy of reconstruction which he is now pursuing is not an experiment, but the settled course which he he determined to carry out without reference to the wishes of any party.

Decision on the Oath for Lawyers.—Judge Decision on the Oath for Lawyers.—Judge John W. Underwood, presiding in the United States District Court, now in session at Alexandria, Va., has rendered a decision upon the application of Francis L. Smith, Esq., a former member of the bar of Virginia, to be admitted to practice in the above-named court. Mr. Smith asked to be admitted to practice on taking an oath that he had not aided the rebellion since he received his full pardon from the President, in June last, assuming that the act of January, 1865, requiring an oath that he had never aided the rebellion was an exposited law, and therefore unconstitutional, and that the pardon under the Constitution absolutely cancelled all former acts of disloyalty. Judge Underwood held that unless the applicant could take the oath required by the act of Congress above referred to—which Mr. Smith says he cannot do—he could not be admitted to practice in that court. The petition was accordingly refused. This case decides a number of applications in which the same reasons are assigned for admission.

About Butter.—We hear of a large number of families and individuals who have determined to forego the use of butter, or to consume it very sparingly, until the article is brought down to something like a reasonable price. Many are willing to use substitutes, even although the latter may be more expensive than butter, rather than submit to the extortions of farmers, dairyman, and hucksters. Who will subscribe to, and adhere to the Anti-Butter-cating-until-the-price-isbrought-down-to-a-reasonable-figure League?—Pitisburg Post.

ITS CLOSE YESTERDAY AMID

GREAT SUCCESS.

THE VISITORS STAMPEDE ALMOST EN MASSE.

Williamsfout, Sept. 29, 1865. To-day was the last day of the fair. Nothing

of importance has occurred. The mornin

and afternoon were taken up by a trial o

a attrice.

Details of the Events of the First Two Days' Exhibition from our Special Correspondent.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

speed for private purses between the same horses, a pair of grays from Tamaqua and blacks from Williamsport. In the morning the grays beat-time 2.46%-but in the after noon the blacks were declared the winnerstime 2.381/2. These so-called trials of speed are, without doubt, at times very interesting and exciting, but the general opinion here is that we have had rather too much of a good thing. Throughout the day the platform at the depot has been throughd by thousands of people. They are going to all points of the compass; innumerable vehicles also line the highways and by ways, and the scene is indeed pic The most of the articles and fruits which have been on exhibition here, have been sold a private sale, many bringing fabulous prices. The exhibitors and inventors have almost in a body left, and Williamsport before long will settle down into its usual quiet. The premium were to-day awarded, but the list is too long to send you over the wires, suffice it to say that general satisfaction was given. The exhi bition has been fine, and from what I can at present learn, the most successful ever held outside of Philadelphia or Pittsburg. Nearly fifteen thousand dollars have been taken in, and about seven thousand cleared. The hotels have all made small fortunes, and the faces of the land-lords are as bright and smiling as possible. It is said that the Herdie House, the largest h tel here, made twenty thousand dollars. accident has yet occurred, not even a railroad one, though thousands have been transported over the roads. Though the day of the pickpockets was a short one they did a brisk busi ess. It is estimated that the losses from this

cause will reach ten thousand dollars. Go vernor Curtin leaves to-night for his home in larrisburg. He has been well received here At the close of the fair this afternoon himself and Senator Cowan were escorted from the grounds by the marshals, with a band of mu-WILLIAMSPORT, Sept, 28, 1865.

Special Correspondence of The Press.]
Withdrawing himself from the thousands of ortals who to-day are thronging the Fair grounds, your correspondent seats himself in retiracy for the purpose of giving the readers of The Press more comprehensive information relative to the great State Agricultural Exhi-bition than a mere telegraphic despatch can possibly convey. In many particulars this public entertainment may not differ from similar ones inaugurated under the auspices of local societies, organized for similar purposes; but, the very fact of it being the offspring of a State organization, commenced and to be carried on under the rule of some of the est known agricultural and other representatives of our people, gives it an interest which attain. The one is confined generally in its exhibitors and patrons to the residents of a small district, but the other offers attractions to the dwellers in every portion of the Common wealth, and within its enclosure may be seen the hardy veomanry of every section, gathered together to witness the display; to examine the merits and demerits of new mechanical invention designed to save labor and expense to the former, and to criticise the many points to be discerned by a connoisseur in the bovine, equine, and porcine portions of the animal to no particular county, and hence as the visitor walks through the seven or eight acres which constitute the grounds, he sees by the printed labels carefully affixed to

Pittsburg peacefully strive for the meritorious renius and skill of the Northern and Southern orders to come into the contest and run the gauntlet of public inspection and indicial criticism. New York, Ohio, and the far West too, have their representatives here, and already have had sufficient information imparted to know that their trip hither has not peen made for naught, and that Pennsylvania is too unselfish to disregard the claims of her sister States of the Union, when the agricultuentitled to recognition. THE RECEIPTS It would be false to assert that the present exhibition is superior to, or that it even equals some of those of previous years in the number or quality of the stock or articles ceipts we fail in judgment if they do not

equal or surpass similar displays in the past. It is true the number of white badges upon which are inscribed the magic words to the graceful forms of more matrons and maids where one dense mass of humanity is every hour besieging the entrances, thronging the tents and buildings, crushing each others' crinoline along the race-course, and blocking the gateways of exit, it will be admitted some of Uncle Samuel's greenbacks and currency of less denominations must be going into the coffers of the society.

Heavy and continuous rains are unusual, but mavoidable delays of trains were the principal causes of the failure to fill the stalls and stands to the extent desired and expected by the progenitors of the fair; but with so many unexpected guests to the banquet is it not a matter of congratulation that some space was left wherein, in comparative comfort, the choice viands presented could be devoured ledged, are not in the superior shoats and excelsior sausages, nor in the improved hay cut-ters and spotted heifers, but in the tickets sold; and as tens of thousands of the oldest

tion, to have his pet donkey upon the race animals of a quick draft was announced to ake place. PICKPOCKETS. Probably none of the genus homo, however have had so much occasion to be satisfied a he gentlemen who employ their digits pro essionally in their neighbors' pockets. The came from all parts of the State, and until last night performed their manipulations without interruption. Three weeks ago General E. C. Williams, the superintendent of the Fair, went personally to the Williamsport Ciy Councils, and begged them to appropriate one hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of three shrewd Philadelphia or New York detectives; but under the fear evidently of incurring a huge public debt to meet the appropriation, his suggestions were disregarded and lo! the result. It has been authoritatively announced that no less than three hundred persons were robbed of their money or watches during yesterday within the enclosure, and at length it became so certain that entrance into the building wherein perishable articles were displayed would be attended with loss, that it became necessar or the officers to recommend the visitors to emain without that structure. Policemenor at least harmless-looking bipeds, with adges denoting them to be such-were there n profusion—ornamental but not useful—and eneath their very nasal organs young pick pockets and veteran adepts plied their trade The streets and hotels were not exempt, and in the public hall of one extensive hostelrie promenaded at one time with the utmost boldness three of the most venerable of the

fraternity, the youngest of the trio being To-day their depredations were not con tinued; but why? Because Carlin, the celebrated, he who with the same energy and activity follows and nabs the ten-dollar thief and the ninety-thousand dollar defaulter, came last night, and before he had eaten his breakfast this morning, had quietly shipped between forty and fifty of the vagabonds. Fifteen more were placed in prison, but still, as one walks along the plank walks, he occasionally espies at his feet an empty wallet or discarded reticule. EXHIBITIONS OF WONDER,

With so many visitors, of course the catchpenny shows inside and outside of the enclo-sure receive a large patronage. They are here, there, and everywhere, and while the mammoth boy rolls his enormous weight from one side of the canvas to the other, he hears the sweet notes of song issuing from the huge lips of his rival, the fat girl, as she entertains her audience within an adjoining tent. The Siamese Twins, the Belgian Giant, the calf with two heads, the heifer with two tails, and innumerable freaks of nature, each according to the orator at the doorway, being more at-tractive and wonderful than the other, are also bringing in the postage currency of the countrymen and their fair attendants. THE RACES.

The centre of attraction during the fair has

THREE CENTS. been the race course, and, although no unusual rate of speed was attained, there was always a sufficient number of steeds on the track to make the scene interesting and exciting. It is scless to deny the fact, however much its publication may disturb the equanimity of the moral portion of the community, that thousands of both sexes will visit an agricultural exhibition with the object of witnessing these trials of speed, where only hundreds would attend merely to view a display of mammoth pumpkins or of imported Alderneys. Horse racing has long since been discarded as an immoral amusement, but it really puzzles a novice to ascertain the difference between that and the so-called "trial of speed," especially where a premium of a few hundred dollars is offered as the reward of superiority. To-day, when the hour arrived for the race to come off, which was to put into the

pockets of the winner three hundred of Uncle Sam's dollar issue, every inch of space was occupied, and when the victor was announced pretty lasses of sixteen vied with the jockey of three score years in their plaudits, while their bright eyes and rosy cheeks bore unmistakable evidence of the excitement which pervaded their graceful frames. Let the opponents of such amusements sermonize they please, without them such exhibition as that which has brought to Williamsport so many thousand people during the past three days, will fail to pay even the most trivial expense incident to getting up an annual fair Of course, agriculture has been the thomas versation during the week inside and out of the enclosure, and it will be conceded that Professor Allen displayed considerable saga-city and wisdom when he determined to de-liver an address on that subject. His discourse was highly interesting and instructive, so much so, indeed, that at its conclusion, on motion of Mr. Knox, of Montgomery, it was resolved that it should be engrafted in the published reports of the society The following is the score of the base-ball match played here this morning between the

Athletics and a picked nine of the Williams-port, Philadelphia, and Eric clubs, the result of which match I to-day telegraphed you: ATHLETICS. PICKED NINE. Bingham, c., RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

There is a general disposition to give credence to ecretary of the Treasury. It was stated some time ago that the new loan, so much spoken of, would be in the shape of 10,40s, and would merely be to be in the shape of 10-49s, and would merely be to the extent of \$27,229,000, only that amount of the loan authorized by the act of March, 1894, being still undisposed of. The Treasury is under no pressing necessity for funds at present, and for this reason it is believed that this loan will not be put on the market. That which will be authorized, however, will partake (as was stated in the telegraphic despatches to The Press yesterday) of the nature of a five-twenty loan, the object of which will be to fund outstanding indebtedness. The present condition of the National Treasury is highly satisfactory; at least it is entirely beyond the necessity of asking for further loans to carry on the cessity of asking for further loans to carry on the machinery of government. A loan for funding debt already incurred is not to be confounded with the character of ordinary loans. The internal revenue is now averaging over three-fourths of a million per day; the customs give far over the millions per month in gold, and very heavy recoints are being realized from the sale of quarter masters' and commissaries' supplies, boats, and all manner of war material. But the customs and in-ternal revenue will alone furnish more than treble the sum required. A month ago we were running the last month, we have completed the work of paying off (bounty and all) and mustering out of the service over four-fifths of all the army, yet we increased our debt less than one-sixth of a million per day. While thus stopping the fearful additions to the public debt, we actually diminished the interest on our debt a million and a quarter by re deeming interest-bearing certificates of indebted-ness in non-interest-bearing legal tenders. The stock market showed a slight hesitation after the strong upward demand of the last few days, apparently owing to the disposition of operators to realize the advance. There was, however, still a very general activity, and prevailing inclination to buy for higher prices. Government loans were not on the market to any large extent, and the sales were exceedingly limited, being confined mostly to the seven-thirties at 19%. State securities were dull; a lot of War-loan 6s sold at 100%. There was little or no inquiry for City 6s, and the new sold in a small way, at a decline. The speculative movement in the share list broke off to some extent. Catawissa declining 1½; Pennsylvania Raliroad %, and Reading ½, the latter selling about two P. M. at 56%. Camden and Amboy, however, rose I, with sales at 127; Northern Central soid at 45½; Little sates at 124; Normern Central sold at 485; Little Schuylkill at 33%, and Long Island at 40. There was a little better feeling in the railways at the close, and a slight raily; but, as on the previous few days, the chief feature of business was in the coal stocks. New York and Middle at 10½, Feeder Dam at 1½. Big Mountain at 614, Swatara Falls at 4, Clinton 37, Fulton at 8, New Creek at 14, and St. Nicholas at 4. Of the first-named stock, the number of shares which changed hands was 10,600, which is quite extraordinary for a coal stock, and bespeaks its fu-ture activity. It is understood that the Reading Railroad, or its friends, are in the market to pur-chase the New York and Middle stock, as the latter

chase the New York and Middle stock, as the latter would, in case of the coinpletion of certain arrangements now being made, become a serious rival of the former road in the coal-carrying line. In reference to the Feeder Dam, which is now exciting no little attention at the board, we are informed that the company owns one hundred and eighty-three acres of land in fee, near Pittston. Pa., immediately adjoining the lands of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, along the boundary of which runs the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railpad and the Wyoming Canal. Besides this, the company owns several valuable leases. The earnings of the colliery on the "Orchard" yein amounted in August to upwards of four thousand dollars. The profits for the present month will probably reach profits for the present month will probably reach \$4,000. Bank and Passenger Baliroad stocks con-tinue firm; of the latter there were sales of \$460nd and Third at 80; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 24, and Hestonville at 23%, with very little offering at these ngures. The only sale of bank stock was Farmers' and Mechanics' at 120. The oil stocks were moderately active; Dalzell was ½ higher; Maple Shade, however, declined 1, with sales at 6½. The market closed feverish, with a decided upward tendency. Reading rallied after second board, and at 4 P.M. sold at 57%. All the indications point to a continue ctive market. Drexel & Co. quote:

and youngest of Pennsylvania's children have attested their satisfaction at the display, Sales of Stocks, Schlember 29. OUTSIDE SALES BEFORE BOARD. Devonshire, or at the fact that Jonathan Simn kins, of Tinicum, failed, from railroad deten THE PUBLIC BOARD. | SECOND CALL. | 100 Reading R | 50 | 60| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS. Reported by Howes, Miller & Co., No. 50 S. Third st. BEFORE BOARD.

BETWEEN BOARDS. 200 Big Mountain.... 6 134 He tony R... 25 Penna R.....lots 61 200 St Nicholas...

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers to ..90 00 Larger clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$2.00 per copy. The money must alongy accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of paper. As Postmasters are requested to set as agenty for The Wan Press, To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty; an extra copy of the paper will be given.

THE WAR PRESS.

nents are steady, and railroad shares drooping and irregular.

Of Erie 2,200 were sold at 874,685%, 1,160 New York Central at 945,6905, 3,500 Keading at 1134,6113%, 709 Hudson at 1098,61104, 700 Michigan Southern at 69%,6105, 1,500 Fitsburg at 72%, 1,100 Northwestern preferred at 62%,62024, 400 Fort. Wayne at 91%,699%.

Before the first session New York Central waynoted at 53%, Erica at 53%, Hudson River at 110%, Reading at 113%, Michigan Central at 113%, Michigan Southern at 63%, Cieveland and Pitsburg at 73%, Northwestern at 28, Northwestern preferred at 62%.

At the one o clock call the market was steady and Stagnam, New York Central closing at 94%, and Erie at 87%. Weekly Review of the Philadelphia

SEPTEMBER 29—Evening.
Trade in all departments continues moderatelyactive, and prices generally are well maintained.
Breadstuffs are firmly held at fully former rates.
Bark is without change. Cotton is in fair demand
and prices rather firmer. Coffee is more active. and prices rather firmer. Coffee is more active. Coul is in demand at a further advance. Fish are rather better. In Fruit there is no change to notice. Pig Iron continues scarce and in good demand at full prices. Naval Stores are firmly held. Petroleum continues excited, and some holders are asking an advance. Provisions are very scarce and prices have advanced. Rice is rather firmer. Whister in without change. ky is without change. In Seeds there is less doing, and prices are rather lower. Sugar is firmly held at full prices. Wool remains about the same as last outeful.

DEUGEAND DYES,—Most kinds are in good demand and prives are well maintained. Indigo is selling at \$2.29 for Bengal, and \$4.8962.00 \$\frak{B}\$ for box \$1.500.00 \$\text{Fish}\$.—Mackeral are more active at the advance; sales from the wharf are making at \$4.15022.00 \$\text{for}\$ shore no slade from the wharf are making at \$4.15022.00 \$\text{for}\$ shore and \$4.5022.00 \$\text{for}\$ shore and \$4.5022.00 \$\text{for}\$ shore and \$4.5020.00 \$\text{for}\$ shore and \$4.5020.00 \$\text{for}\$ shore are making at \$4.0027.00 \$\text{for}\$ shore is, \$4.5020.00 \$\text{for}\$ for and \$4.500.00 \$\text{for}\$ shore is, \$4.5020.00 \$\text{for}\$ shore is, \$4.5020.00 \$\text{for}\$ of \$0.24.50 \$\text{fir}\$ of \$0.24.50 \$\text{for}\$ of \$0.24.50 \$\text{fir}\$ of \$0.24.50 LEATHER.—The leather trade continues active; both large and small buyers are througing the market, and desiers are disposing of all leather which comes forward. Prices are atthers into with an apward tendency. Stock of good leather continues light.

Control forward. Prices are atthers into market nearly barg. Prime sole and heavy since market nearly stare. Prime sole and heavy since market nearly stare. Prime sole and heavy since market nearly stare. Prime sole and heavy sic, country do. 306-350 for heavy: do, 306-350 for light, and 236-360 for damaged, 2 h.

Slankish Solk.—The inquiry for heavy and prime stock has been good, and sales are reported at an advance of one cent at h. Stock in dealers hands its light and decreasing. We quote Sucross Arrest Hamlock Solk.—Soles have been made at all advances of the cent at h. Stock in dealers hands its light and decreasing. We quote Sucross held at 226-350: Orinoto, 336-406 for indide and overweights, and 336-405 for indide, 276-310. Held of the prime beather is rather scarce and in good request, prices are firm. Sales have been made at all advances of the sales have been made at all advances of the sales have been made at all advances of the sales and soles at 50 or damaged; Slaughter Hemlock, light, at 236-300; do middle, 276-310. B.

14.25.—Lard Oil continuous scarce; winter is firm the sales are saked and soles of properties and soles a

New York Markets-Yesterday. BREADTUPES.—The markets—Yesterday.

BREADTUPES.—The market for State and We tern Flour is 550 loc better; sales 13,000 oble at 47.5 for superine State; 47.806.10 for extra States, 15.608.55 for closee do: \$7.5067.10 for supering Western; \$60.66 for common to medium ext Western, and \$8.68.65 for common to good shippid brands extra round; hopp Ohio.

Consider Flour is 560 loc better; sales 300 obls research for common, and 48.6001.40 for good telefee extra. Southern Flour is firmer; sales 50 lobis at \$5.500.50 for common, and 40.65601.40 for indicated extra. Southern Flour is firmer; sales 50 lobis at \$5.500.50 for common, and 40.65601.40 for fundy and extra, kye Flour is quiet.

Cornmena is duit.

Wheat is 160c better. Sales 50,000 bushels at \$1.88 for amber fillwankee; \$1.70 for extra choice do, and \$2.13 for old winter red Western.

By e is firm, at \$1 for Western. Cornmeat is adult.
Wheat is 182e better. Sales 50,000 bushels at \$1.84 for amber Milwanker; \$1.77 for extra choice do, and \$2.18 for old winter real visters.

Rye is firm, at \$4 for to the part of t Pittsburg Petrolèum Market, Sept. 25.

Pittsburg Feiroleum Market, Sept. 23.
CRUDE OIL.—The despatches from Oil City and the wells put a stop to sales; holders withdrew their stocks, and were disposed to wait. The reports from the wells were \$8 pibl, and \$8 at the mouth. The only sales in 918 market were 50 bbls at 310, including packages; 120 bbls do, 25, packages returned; 250 bbls do, 25, without packages, and 60 bbls, including barrels, at 31c.

REFINED OIL.—The sales were small. This, however, was no fault of buyers, who wore disposed to operate. Sellers did not view matters in the same light. The only sales reported were 500 bbls bydeed, October delivery, Philadelphia, 51c; 500 bbls bonded, December delivery, option on the spot, 53c; 506 bbls bonded, December delivery, on the spot, 53c; 506 bbls bonded, December delivery, oxides on the spot, 53c; seller's option. Free Oil.—Wedde not learn of any sales above 73c.

TAR.—Demand improving. Sales 500 bbls Brilliant, delivered in New York, at \$6,25 Th bbl; 39 bbls, Eureka, on the spot, \$5.50—an advance.