HE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, VOL. 9.—NO. 54.

o Sabscribers, Four Dollars per An

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1865.

THE NEWS. er the public will be regularly fur

with telegraph news from the South. sgion, has been closed. points were elicited for the defence in the trial on Saturday. This trial is ed to last for two or three weeks, the nt's counsel having a large number cases (among whom are Generals Lee and son, and Colonel Ould), which he desired ied. Mr. Baker will endeavor t that Wirz was absent from the prison many of the alleged atrocities were ited, and that when he was there, he maltreated any one, nor acted wilfully

nthe Wirz trial is ended the Government avestigate the horrors of Salisbury and Sharkey, of Mississippi, has issued tion declaring negroes will be pro i in their persons and property. al Slocum's resignation has not been ed at the War Department, so it is rein Washington. v \$410,000 worth of redeemed mutilated was last week destroyed by the ore is a prospect of a decline in prices of ers in the northern part of the aving resumed work, leventh annual fair of Berks county held in Reading, on Tuesday, Wednesand Thursday of this week.

provost marshal's offices at Alexandria,

ax Court-House, and Fort Albany, have
abelished, and the records of the same
ferred to Colonel Ingraham's office, in

rday it was ruled by the Commis of Internal Revenue that the publish. newspapers, whose receipts exceed annually, should be licensed as manutate convention of Alabama have re an ordinance allowing negroes to tes-the courts. They also requested a

amnesty, and the withdrawal of the from the State. When he arrives it is thought that important military changes will be The General is to be in Pittsburg or print some more documents this morn howing the aid prominent Englishmen shed the rebel Government during the war. It is a fit document to go side by with the list of the British subscribers a rebel loan, printed some time ago.

rns received at the War Departmen he various recruiting stations through he States show an increased activity in iting for the regular army, the recruits principally men recently discharged ne volunteer service. Men are being ited at the rate of one battalion or one during the month of August of a regiment per day, stock market continued active on Satur-with large sales of Reading at an advance The coal stocks were again in favor comber of shares changing hands being amerease. Oil stocks were a shade betnd the general market closed firm.

er was in better demand on Saturday prices have an upward tendency. Wheat at former rates. Corn has advanced. are without change. Cotton is rather but prices are well maintained. Provias we have noticed for some time past, ue very scarce ; small sales are making TTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, September 30, 1865. he most eloquent fact of the epoch is the mary acceptance and endorsement of abelition of human slavery by the men like their ancestors, owned millions of , and were made rich and luxurious e prodigious yet guilty profits of the ion. Even as the Democratic leaders ushing to Washington and offering their p and tardy fealty to Andrew Johnson rotection against the Abolitionists, the t insurgents become Abolitionists them-, and do so to prove their sincere grae for and obedience to Andrew Johnpardon and advice. Not once in a cration is a lesson of such singular and wincing force administered to any peo-The present teaches its invaluable xims with almost apostolic inspiran. It first establishes the powerful oth that slavery is not only dead by decision of arms, by the decrees of the makers, by the votes of Legislatures Conventions, by the voices of the

ple in the elections; but finally by the emn declaration and acceptance of those have owned, prospered, and made war on the almost countless wealth produced that accursed institution. It next imsses the national mind with the found fact that the hateful isshall disturb, divide, and demoralize politics and our people, henceforth, no re, forever. Lastly, and in one sense at ast, equality seems to work for the genepresent and future welfare. It comtely demolishes the intrigues and disrms the conspiracies of those wretched alignants, the copperhead politicians, whose last and most desperate experiment was stimulated by the hope that by opposing abolitionism they would make a new and a potential party, and even impress the President that, for once in four years, they were not deceiving e country. If I desired to increase the upressive moral, I might add that the action of the Southern people in volun-brily ratifying the abolition policy of e Government has placed before the Naonal Union party a new and more vivid view of their duty to themselves. There ould be no more doubts of President Johnson in the minds of any true friends of that party. Those who seek to increase and to circulate such doubts, should themselves be distrusted. It is to his firmness | we have faithfully, and to his consistency—to his adherence to be platform upon which Abraham Lincoln

debted for the marvellous revolution that as swept over the South, confirmed the abolition policy of the Government, and made the restoration of the Union a glorious reality. If men of other organizations see these things and act. upon them as the late insurgents have done; that is only a newer and a stronger reason for binding together, in the bonds of an enhusiastic brotherhood, the great National Union party. OCCASIONAL. examption of Southern Telegraphic

nd himself were elected—that the people are

Communication for the Public. OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS, New YORK, Sept. 30.—By permission of the War bepartment, the Associated Press will, on Monday next, re-establish their telegraphic news business relations with the Southern Dress between Washington and New Orleans by the seaboard route.
The lines south of Washington are under blood to be in fair order, and are being rapidly put up in the best condition for the despatch less, and there is reason to hope there will be no further interruption in the employ ent of a moderate degree of telegraphic fa-

cilities between the Southern and Northern Press of the country. D. H. CRAIG, General Agent. The Baltimore Trans. Atlantic Line. BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—The steamship Some set, the first of the new line between this port and Liverpool, sailed hence on Saturday with a large freight and a number of passengers. The ressels in the harbor were all gaily decked with flags in honor of the event, and the wharves were crowded with people who heered the Somerset as she passed. Salutes were also fired from the fort.

Death of a Prominent Citizen. Providence, R. I., October 1.—The Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, who was for more than Iwenty-five years president of Brown Univertrated by a paralytic stroke, o Tuesday last, and died yesterday, aged sixty-hine years. His funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the First Suptist Meeting House.

Movements of General Grant. PITTSBURG, Sept. 30.—General Grant has accepted the invitation of the Mayor to visit Pittsburg. He will arrive here on the 4th of

Good News for Coal Consumers. New York, Sept. 30.—The Commercial says the miners in the entire valley of the Lackswana have resumed work, and there is a pros-Pect of a fall in the price of coal.

predi.

PHILADELPHIA. MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1865.

WASHINGTON. SOME MORE OF THE PUBLIC MEN OF ENGLAND UNMASKED.

The Secrets of the British Rebel Aid Society Divulged.

THE HORRORS OF SALISBURY AND OTHER PRISONS TO BE SHOWN TO THE WORLD.

(Special Despatches to The Press.) Washington, October 1, 1865. The Trial of Wirz. Great complaints are made that the trial of Wirz should be so protracted, but the Government having accorded to the defence the right to introduce a deluge of their witnesses, they have availed the resolvences is a supplying the contract of the contract have availed themselves of it with a ven geance of latitude. Relying upon the hope that the longer they delay and lengthen out the case the more chances there are that the public sense of the cruelties of Winz will be dulled till these cruelties are forgotten altogether, they take things coolly and leisurely. There is, besides, behind this manifest purpose of delay the natural apprehension that unless they can induce a general fatigue and disgust of the whole trial, and hence a readiness to support any verdict, so that the case is concluded, the interests of Jefferson DAVIS may be seriously affected. It is amusing to note how little complaint we have had of "military courts" lately. The whole uproar has ceased. Champ Ferguson, in Tennessee, and Henry Wirz, in Washington, two of the most wicked instruments of the rebellion, almost confessedly ready for execution, are having as carefully as a confessed of the research. ful and as expensive an opportunity to

themselves as if they were arraigned before courts in their own bailiwieks respectively. One of the most learned jurists in this city said, a few days ago, that "Mr. WIRZ" was having as fair a trial as could be given to his master Jerr if he were arraigned before Chief Justice Chase himself. Gen. Grant Expected in Washington General Grant will arrive here this week. It is expected that shortly after his arriva

important military measures will be adopted, among which will be the withdrawa of most of our troops from the Southern States, and discharge of Veteran Reserve Corps and colored troops. It is believed that, owing to the great success in recruiting for the regular army, the two latter organizations can be dispensed with. Freedmen in Missouri and Arkansas. General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has received a report from the Assistant Comdissioner of Refugees and Freedmen of the States of Missouri and Arkansas. The only important item is in reference to the number of refugees and freedmen, respectively, in

each State, to whom rations have been issued

Missouri and Kansas... 12,876 82,391 57 3,980 8775 52 Arkansas..... 54,910 8,024 63 56,604 11,260 06

The Freedmen in Alexandria.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Freed

men's village, near Alexandria, Va., has re-

ported to General Howard, that during the

month of September there were three hun-

Fur Manufactures

the United States for the manufacture of furs

&c., having an invested capital of \$1,139,100;

cost of raw material, \$1,735,123; 467 male and

782 female hands employed; paying for labor, \$249,494; annual value of products, \$3,006,575.

National Banks.

Fifteen National Banks have received

charters since the 23d ult., from the Comp-

troller of the Currency. Their aggregate capital amounts to over \$15,000,000. The whole

umber of National Banks now doing busi-

1ess is 1,572, with a circulation of \$191,411,480.

Treasury Decision.

The Second Comptroller has decided that six and nine months' soldiers, when deceased

r discharged, are to be credited with the

minimum amount of clothing allowed for

their periods of enlistment respectively, with-

Surgeons of Pensions Appointed.

The Commissioner of Pensions has ap-pinted Dr. HENRY CONKLING, Bloomington,

llinois, and Dr. H. D. BALLARD, Fridley, Ohio,

Patents Issued.

One hundred and thirty-two patents were issued from the Patent Office for the week

nding September 26, and for the week ending

October 3, one hundred and ten will be issued.

Pensions.
The Commissioner of Pensions has decided

that soldiers and sailors applying for pen-

sions need not send their discharge papers

with their applications unless specially di-

The Resignation of General Slocum.

It is believed here that General SLOCUM's

The British Rebel Aid Society.

The following interesting document has re-cently come into the possession of the Govern-

ment:

(Confidential.]

Acklow House, 1 Connaught place,
Nov. 7, 1863.

Sin: A strong feeling exists among the friends of the Confederate States of America that it would be desirable to organize in London a Southern independence association, with the object of diffusing information as te the merits of the war in America, and of keeping before the minds of the British public the policy and justice of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States at the earliest possible moment.

dence of the Confederate States at the earness possible moment.

As such an association must, in order to be successful, be composed of men of good political, commercial and social standing, its promoters desire, before taking further steps, to invite the gentlemen whose names are enclosed, and among whom (sie in the original) you will find your own, to form a provisional committee.

committee.

All that is now requested of you is to agree to join that provisional committee, conditional on not fewer than twelve of the accompanying names (sic in the original) doing the same.

As soon as twelve such conditional replies

W. S. LINDSAY,
ROBERT BOURKE,

Alexander Baring, Esq., M. P., accepted.

Marquis of Bath
Hon. Robert Bourke

Committee.

Marquis of Bath
Hon. Robert Bourke

do.

Lord R. Cecil

Earl of Donoughmore
How. Ernest Duncombe
Sir James Ferguson, M. P.,
W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, M. P., (refused
to join after consulting Lord Derby.)

J. S. Gilliat, Esq., accepted.

W. H. Gregory, Esq., M. P., accepted.

Colonel Greville, M. P.,
Judge Haliburton, M. P.,

*Persons whose names are marked thus accepted out contributed no money. †Persons marked thus contributed money.

TPETSONS marked thus contributed money,
SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE ASSOCIATION,
ACKLOW HOUSE, I CONNAUGHT PLACE.
London, November 23, 1832.
Sin: As upwards of the full requisite number of the gentlemen invited by the letter of the 7th inst. have already expressed their willingness to join the Provisional Committee conditionally on twelve acceptances coming, you are invited to a meeting of the Provisional Committee to be held at the above address, on Wednesslay, 2d December, at one o'clock, to consider the organization and line of conduct of the London Southern Independence Association.

If you can attend, your presence is earnestly

requested.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant.

A. J. B. Beresford Hore.

[Confidential.]

Southern Independence Association, Acknow House, Connaught Place, W

ACKLOW HOUSE, CONNAUGHT PLACE, W.,

ACKLOW HOUSE, CONNAUGHT PLACE, W.,

December 2, 1833.

SIR: At a meeting of the provisional committee for organizing the association, holden this day, the accompanying draft, constitution, and circular were considered, and it was resolved to print and circulate them among the members of the provisional committee for revision and consideration. You are earnestly requested to attend an adjourned meeting of the committee, at this address, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at one o'clock, and to bring the papers with you, with such corrections as may occur to you. If you are unable to attend, you are requested to have the kindness to communicate your suggestions to me previous to that date. The committee will meet at Acklow House on the 12th inst., at one o'clock. I have the honor to remain yours, faithfully, A. J. B. Berespon Hope.

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE ASSOCIATION.

1. An institution shall be founded in London called the Southern Independence Association, having for its object to diffuse information as to the merits of the war in America, and to keep before the mind of the British public the policy and justice of recognizing, at the

A. J. B. Beresford Hope, W. S. Lindsay, Robert Bourke, Committee

rected so to do.

[By Associated Press.]

out regard to the period of actual service.

to be examining surgeons of pensions.

Statistics in the General Land Office show that there were, in 1860, 94 establishments in

number were old and infirm.

age, at a cost of \$3,821 88. About one-half this

. 67,786 10,416 20 60,781 12,501 58

STATES.

Total.

EUROPE.

STREET IN DUBLIN BLOCKADED. A PAPER SUPPRESSED.

New York, Oct. 1 .- The new steamship Alle mania arrived this evening, with Southampton advices of September 20, being four days later. The City of Limerick arrived out on the 18th of September, and the City of Washington on the 19th. don cow-houses are decimated.

The Army and Navy Gazette says Donald Mac-

FENIANISM. The police blockaded Parliament street, in Dublin, taking possession of the Irish Peo-ple newspaper office, and arrested two hunple newspaper onice, and dred persons, Several persons were also arrested at Cork

certain. Ceffiam.

The Prussian Government has issued a proclamation announcing the assumption by the
King of Prussia of the title of Duke of Lauenburg, land the annexation of Lauenburg
to Prussia. The King promises to carry on
the government of the duchies in conformity
with existing laws. Bismark has been created
a count.

Commercial Intelligence Commercial Intelligence.
Sales of Cotton for two days 45,000 hales, the method buoyant advanced 140@/sd. Sales speculators and exporters 26,000 bales. The vices from Manchester are favorable and prices: advancing. Flour inactive, Wheat easier, mix Corneasier, 28s 30@28601; Beef quiet and stea Pork inactive but slenily, Bacon steady, Lard but ant at 88s, Tallow loss film, Ashes, sales small; gar active, Coffice steady, lines steady, Linseed irm, stock searce; Rosin firmer, Spirits Turpent inactive, Petroleum huoyant at 8s for refined, Cosls. for money, 391/(6985); Illinois Central Sila 804@804, Eric 58@684, United 5-20s 69@88%.

Proceedings of the State Convention Negroes not to Testify in the Courts -A General Amnesty Asked For. New York, Sept. 30.—The Times of this city has received a special despatch from Montgomery, Alabama, on the 29th, which says the convention passed an ordinance, by a vote fifty-nine yeas to sixteen nays, practically abolishing the right of negroes to testify in courts of justice, to continue till the Legislaturn makes a law on the subject. NEW YORK, Sept. 30 .- A special despatch to the Post says a despatch from Motgomery tates that it is believed the Alabama Conven tion will adjourn to day. Augusta, Ga., Sept. 30.—The Montgomery Convention to day adjourned. A memorial to the President was adopted, asking for a general amnesty pardon; also, a resolution declaring that: Whereas, The peoole of Alabama have given unmistakable evi

The constitution, as amended, was adopted The resolution of adjournment provides that the convention may be called together by the President on or before the 24th of Sente MISSISSIPPI.

An Important Proclamation of Gover-

perty: Jackson, Miss., Sept. 29.—Governor Sharkey to-day issued a proclamation accepting the proposition of Col. S. Thomas, Assistant Comnissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of Mis sissippi, transferring the right of trying all cases in which the rights of freedmen are involved from the Freedmen's Bureau to civil au-thority, upon condition that the provisional government of that State will take for their mode of procedure the law now in force, ex-cept so far as these laws make a distinction on cept so let a these three transformation of color. The proclamation declares that negroes shall be protected in person and property, thereby establishing the principles entitling negroes to sue and be sued, and making them competent witnesses according to the laws of evidence.

CALIFORNIA. Advance of Merchandise in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The reduced rate

SANI FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company have been for several months surveying the ground at the Sierra Nevada mountains, preparatory to the final ocation of the route across the mountains.

on a grade not exceeding ninety feet per mile, and where they expected a grade of one hundred and five feet An incendiary fire at Portland, Oregon, had destroyed property valued at two th

carlicst possible moment, the independence of the Confederate States.

2. It shall be governed by a committee, composed of the gentlemen whose names are subjoined, with power to add to their number. The committee shall have the entire control of the finances and publications of the association, and shall elect a chairman, vice chairman, and one or more honorary treasurers and secretaries out of their own number, and shall also have the power of appointing paid officers. amaged the harvest in Oregon. KANSAS. The Missouri and Pacific Railroad Opened to St. Louis.

The Course of China During the War. It appears from the recently published foreign correspondence that the Chinese Government by proclamation prevented the Alabama and other rebel cruisers from entering its ports. The board of foreign affairs would not permit them to do so for the reason that a treaty of peace and amity existed be-tween the United States and China, and that

American citizens going there to trade should not suffer injury from any one, nor their ships r goods be destroyed. More Investigations to be Made. It is understood that after the trial of Capt. Wirz is ended, and all the facts connected with the Andersonville prison ascertained, there will be an investigation of the Salisbury and other prisons of the South, in which Union risoners were confined and maltreated. Patents Extended

Three patents of John A. Manney, for the ombined reaper and mower, have, it is said. been extended by the Patent Office, and the upplication as to the two others finally denied. Internal Revenue Decision. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue yes-terday ruled that the publishers of newspa-pers whose receipts therefor exceed \$1,000 anqually should be licensed as manufacturer and such license will cover all sales of thes nanufacturers at or from the place of publiation, and also the printing and sale of bill-Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from the internal lay amounts to over \$1,800,000. Among the visitors at the Executive Man-sion to-day were Major Generals Wool and PALMER, and L. P. WALKER, formerly Secreary of War of the Southern Confederacy. Redeemed Currency Destroyed. During the past week the Treasury Depar ent destroyed nearly \$110,000 worth of emed mutilated currency.

nence its October session to-morrow.

The Court of Claims.

The United States Court of Claims will com-

FENIANISM SAID TO BE SPREADING.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE EXTENDING.

The cattle plague is increasing, and the Lonkay of Boston, is in close communication with the admiralty on the torpedo subject, as the authorities intend laying torpedoes in the

rested at Cork.

The Times says the information upon which the seizure of the Irish People was made was derived from Washington.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts of France are favorable. The vintage had commenced, and an abundant crop was certain.

with existing laws. Bismark has been created a count.
Russell's letter to the English agents abroad censures the German Powers, and says force alone is the power which has been consulted, and recognized violence and conquest are the only bases upon which Austria and Prussia have established a connection. England deeply depiores the disregard manifested for public right and the legitimate claims of the people to be leard when the question affects their destiny.
Russia officially declares she will maintain a non-intervention policy on the Schleswig-Holstein question.
The Liverpool Allion says Mr. Benjamin, exconfederate Secretary of State, intends to join the English bar.

dence of their loyalty, they therefore request the withdrawal of the troops from the State.

nor Sharkey—He declares Negroes shall be Protected in Person and Pro-

The News, in an editorial, denounces the act whites, and says it will be repudiated by the

of interest is leading to speculation in the mer-chandise of coffee, candles, meat and provisions, and oils, with the exception of olive. Soap, lard, butter and spirits are among the goods that are advancing. In response to the improvement, the last mining stocks and all articles of prime necessity are much higher.

The stock of goods on hand generally is small, and there is more activity in all the narkets than has been for many months pre-

They find they can construct a road from the summit of the mountains to the Tucker river

The recent heavy rains have considerably

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 30.—The first through train for St. Louis, over the Missouri and Pa-cific Railroad, reached here to-day, bringing the following distinguished persons: D. K. Corson, Vice President; Thomas McKissoch, Superintendent Pacific Railroad; Thomas A. Scott, Vice President Pennsylvania Central Railroad; H. J. Jewett, President Ohio Central Railroad; John D. Perry, President Union tral Railroad; John D. Perry, President Union Pacific Railroad; A. Green, New York; J. M. Davidson, Saratoga; James Fisher, George Partridge, Giles F. Filey, St. Louis; J. Asher and lady, Samuel Stinson and lady. This party will proceed on an excursion over the Union Pacific Railroad to Lawrence, Kansas, this afternoon, and will return to-morrow. The Missouri Facific road is now in complete running order its entire length, and regular through trains will commence running

NASHVILLE.

The Municipal Election. NASHVILLE, Sept. 30.—The municipal election for city officers, to-day, resulted in the uccess of W. Mott Brown, for mayor, by a majority of 475 votes over his next leading competitor, Mr. F. E. Hunt. The total vote of the eity is 22,833. The election passed off with great quietness. NASHVILLE, Sept. 30.—A. J. Andrews, Mayor of Columbia, suspended some months since, by order of General Johnson, military commander, resigned his civil functions on Mondal to the control board. day last, thus affording the municipal board an opportunity to reorganize by the re-elec-tion of Mr. J. W. Walker, as Mayor. The board then elected J. W. Andrews to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Walker.
The General Assembly of Tennessee convenes on Monday, October 2d. Many of the members are already in the city.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The steamer Northern Light, from New Orleans on the 22d, arrive at this port to-day. General Sheridan arrived in New Orleans on the 20th from Texas. The steamer brings no news in addition that previously received by telegraph.

Boat Races at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Sept. 30.—The great five-mile four-oared race has resulted in the triumph of Pittsburg, in the following time: Friendship York, 32 minutes 32 seconds. The long talked of regatta came off this afternoon. Immense crowds of people assembled along the wharf on steamboats, to witness the exciting scene. One of the carsmen of the Xanthe broke an oar at the start, thu leaving the contest to the New York and Friendship. The New York was ahead for a part of the distance, but lost ground in rounding the stake boat. The Friendship came in two lengths shead. A large amount of money changed hands.

Steamer Ashore at Absecom, N. J. ABSECON, N. J., Sept. 30.—The steamer Night-ingale, Captain Breaker, is now ashore on m bar. She is recently from Savannah and was bound for New York. The Nightingale had seventeen passengers and a cargo consisting of 1,400 bales of cotton crew were all saved. The cargo is now being taken on by small boats. Should the fine weather continuo Captain Breaker thinks that he will be able to get his vessel off.

Singular Rullroad Accident. New York, Sept. 30.—A collision between a passenger car moving by its own momentum and one stationary engine, occurred this morning, at the New Haven Bailroad depot in this city. The passengers in the stationary car were all knocked down, and more or less injured. One, an old lady, who was standing on the platform, had a leg broken.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The match game billiards of one thousand points, caroms, b tween John Frawley, of Cleveland, and H. C. Choate, of Cincinnati, for the championship of Ohio, the golden one and \$500, has resulte Mrs. Susan Longworth, relict of the late Nicholas Longworth, died yesterday. Cairo, Sept. 29.—The 118th New York Cavalry

has arrived here, on their way home.

The Memphis cotton market is stagnant. The stock on hand is 8,000 bales, mostly inferior. Nearly 1,000 bales of cotton passed here lay, mostly for Cincinnati. Opening of the Pittsburg and Steuben-ville Railroad.

Steubenville, Oct. 1.—The Pittsburg and:
Steubenville Railroad across the "Pan Handle" is completed, and trains will commence run ning through from Pittsburg to Columbus

Ohio, on and after to-morrow. Arrival of the City of Cork. New York, Sept. 30.—The steamship City o Cork, from Liverpool on the 16th, via Queens town on the 17th, arrived at this port at eleven o'clock this evening. Her news has been anti-

Markets by Telegraph CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—There is a fair local demand for Flour; sales at \$7.50@7.75. Old red Wheat has advanced 5@8c; sales at \$2.10@2.15; new is dull at \$1@1.75. Whisky is steady at \$2,26. Mess Pork quiet at \$35. Lard dull. Gold 1433/4. CINCINNATI, Sept. 30-Evening.-There is

fair local demand for the higher grades of Flour; superfine is quoted at \$7.50@7.75; extra 18609; family at \$9,25@10.50. There is a good demand for old red Wheat, and the prices have advanced 5@8c; sales at \$2.10@2.15 for prime to strictly choice; new is dull at \$1@1.75. Corn is steady at 65@68c for sound ear and shelled. Oats are quiet at 40@45c. Rye is dull at 75c for new, and 85c for old. Barley continues dull and prices are nominal. Whisky is steady at \$2.26. Mess Pork has advanced to \$35, closing quiet. Bulk Meats are held at 734@1834c, with demand at 171/2@181/c. Bacon is quoted at 19, 21@24c; scarcely any out of smoke. Lard is dull and the prices are nominal. Apples are in good demand at \$5@7\bbl. Butter is steady at 44@48c. Tallow dull at 14@15c. Gold 143\ckreak4.

The following is an extract from a private letter of Gen. Robert E. Lee: letter of Gen. Robert E. Lee:

"It should be the object of all to avoid controversy, to allay passion, give free scope to reason and every kindly feeling. By doing this, and encouraging our citizens to engage in the duties of life with all their heart and mind, with a determination not to be turned aside by thoughts of the past or fears of the future, our country will not only be restored in material prosperity, but will be advanced in science, in virtue, and in religion.

The Newbern (N. C.) Times, smalking of -The Newbern (N. C.) Times, speaking of

the recent election for a member of the State convention there; says:

"The order of Major General Ruger, to the effect that none of the troops should be allowed to visit the city during the hours of election, was scrupulously complied with. Indeed, such was the success of the commandant here (General Paine) in his efforts to carry out this order that, in many instances, not even the usual military guard was to be found at the different posts, where heretofore it has been deemed necessary to have them to guard Government property and officers."

—The Raleigh (N. C.) Record, a most virulent secessionist paper, is dead. ent secessionist paper, is dead.

The South Carolina Convention pas

esolution appointing an agent to visit Wash-agton and attend to pardons and the lands zed by the Freedmen's Rureau. - The crops are turning out better than was nticinated a few weeks ago. This is the tenor f the news we receive from all portions of Middle Tennessee. It seems the crops pre the same condition in West Tennesses Proclamation by Governor Hamilto Governor Hamilton's proclamation for the organization of the judiciary of Texas provides s follows:

as follows:

"1st. That the district courts shall proceed with the trial of all criminal causes. 2d. All kinds of civil suits will be proceeded with to judgment and execution; nevertheless in no action for debt shall final judgment be rendered until further orders. 3d. The present organization of districts and time of holding courts will continue. 4th. Attorney-at-law must have taken the ameety oath before practising, and those within the rule of exception cannot act until they are pardoned. 5th. 'All persons of color must be put on an equality with white men in respect to the punishment of crime; and when they are to be tried by virtue of indictments here-tofore presented, and are found guilty, the judgment of the court must be the same as if the defendant was a white person.' 6th, Justices of the peace can render final judgment. He places no restriction on them as to debts, whether intentionally or not is not evident." The Petition in Behalf of Jeff Davis. The Lynchburg Virginian says:

"We are requested by General Curtis to say that under general orders issued at Richmond some time since, the meeting proposed to be held this morning to make arrangements for getting up a petition to the President in behalf of Mr. Davis, cannot be allowed. It will, therefore, not be held.

The General appreciates the natural sympathy felt by the people of the South for Mr. Davis in his misfortune, but does not think it prudent that public meetings in his interest, or for other purposes calculated to excite and inflame the feeling, be held; besides, he acts under orders which are imperative,

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ. TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE CONTINUED.

WHAT THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL EXPECTS TO PROVE.

Generals Lee and Johnston and Other Officials. to be Examined,

Washiston, Sept. 30.—The Wirz trial was resumed to-day. Capt. Wright, exquartermaster at Andersonville, was recalled for the defence, and testified that he succeeded R. B. Winder at that post; the tents of his regiment were taken for the use of the hospital, and he sought but failed to obtain more for that purpose; as to lumber he was equally unsuccessful, the owners not having been paid for what had been previously furnished; an injunction was served upon him and others to prevent him from cutting timber; he had never seen Capt. Wirz kick prisoners.

Mr. Baker. Did you hear Capt. Wirz complain of the bad condition of affairs?

Judge Advocate Chipman objected to the declaration of the prisoner.

Mr. Baker said he did not ask for Captain Wirz's declaration, but his acts.

Colonel Chipman remarked that Mr. Baker had asked about complaints.

Mr. Baker said it was competent according to the rules of law to show the kindly disposition of the accused, in order to refute the alegations that he invitually and maliciously murdered and maltreated the prisoners.

The court remarked that they had over and over again overruled the question.

Mr. Baker said he desired to show that Captain Wirz accompanied his complaints by acts to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners.

The witness replied he could not think of any, and among other things said he never heard that soldiers received furloughs for their witness replied he could not think of any, and among other things said he never heard that soldiers received furloughs for their collei, after showing Captain Wirz what he had; the captain permitted Masonie honors to be paid to a deceased prisoner; Lieutenant Davis was in charge while Captain Wirz was sick.

to be paid to a deceased prisoner; Lieutenant Davis was in charge white Captain Wirz was sick.

Cross-examined by Colonel Chipman.—The witness had no personal knowledge of what Capt. Wirz did in the stockade, but outside of the stockade he knew that the accused put prisoners in the stocks and the chain-gang; Tuner, who had charge of the dogs, told the witness that Capt. Wirz had promised him thirty dollars apiece for capturling prisoners, but the witness refused to pay him, not believing him to be entitled to the money.

Judge Hall, of Georgia, who testified for the prosecution, was now called as a witness for the defence. He stated that he had been employed by a man named Dykes, against Colonel Gibbs and Captain Wright, to restrain them by injunction from using Dykes' ground for burdal purposes, and cutting timber on it. Dykes subsequently withdrew his bill volumarily, when the wifness used his influence to have Dykes paid by the Confederate government for any loss he might have sustained. The witness described the land in the immediate vicinity of Andersonville as a poor pine barren. Its chief value consisted in its timber, which could be sold to railroad companies for fuel or cross-ties. Captain Wirz had applied to the witness to prosecute some men who had been appropriating provisions and things of that sort belonging to the prisoners. He took out a search warrant to find the stolen property, but thought the process was unsuccessful. In August, 1864, he saw Captain Wirz, whose appearance was that of a man just recovered from a spell of sickness; le was feeble and emacilated. Dogs, in Georgia, are used for tracking trifting felons, violators of law, and unaway slaves, but by the laws of that state nobody could be pursued by vicious and savesed dogs.

Colonel Chipman objected to the vitness pro-

age dogs.
Colonel Chipman objected to the vitness pro-ceeding on that point as the sudsequent ques-tion asked was irrelevant. He resented it as mijust to our soldiers, who had perilled their lives for their country, that they should be out noon the ground of and pursued as common folons.

All: Baker sata the use of the hounds was first authorized and made legal by the laws of the United States. The commanding general was authorized to track human beings with ogs. Major General Thomas said he knew all about

dogs.
Major General Thomas said haknew all about that.
The court said, you mean in Florida.
Air. Baker said he did, and might follow up the question to show that-the people of the South were bound by law to do whatever was commanded by the superior military officers.
The court having voted; sustained the objection raised by the Judge Advocate.
The witness in the course of the further examination said that by the laws of Georgia it was made a capital felony to harbor or entertain Federal prisoners.
Cross-examined by Colonel Chipman.—The witness said his sympathies had been with the rebellion; he was a seessionist and remained as such until the close or may always as tive and did all he could for it; he had not been acting as counsel for the accused; he had, however, been asked questions about law and answered them, and had been in Mr. Baker's office several times; he went with him to the library of the Supreme Court and pointed out the decision of Judge Lampkin.
Mr. Baker objected to these questions, saying that they did not touch anything which had been done in the direct examination. Although the witnesses for the prosecution were open to reflection, he called the court to witness that he had not reflected upon them.
Colonel Chipman said the gentleman surely did not understand the status to be because he did attack the credibility of witnesses. This could be done by the prosecution. He argued that he had a right to test this witness's credibility and respectability in everything excepting the actual conviction of crime, and in that event he must produce the record.

Mr. Baker replied the Judge Advocate had sixth the decretations permitted by leve but was a sanctum sanctorum.

Mr. Baker said he was discussing this case so that such proceedings might be stopped.

The court. Everybody knows the custom in

record.
Mr. Baker replied the Judge Advocate had a right to do anything permitted by law, but he had no right to investigate his (Mr. Baker's) character as counsel and discuss it. It was known that with counsel everything was sacred.
Colonel Chipman. I did not know your office was a sanctum sanctum. examining witnesses. Mr. Baker.—Then why lug these things in? The court, Why do you take offence? Mr. Baker. Because it looks unkind and very Mr. Baker.—Then why lug these things in?
The court, Why do you take offence?
Mr. Baker. Because it looks unkind and very bad.
The court, after voting, announced the objection not sustained.
Examination by Mr. Baker.—The witness said he had not acted as counsel or adviser for Captain Wirz, nor had he advised how the defence ought to be shaped; he had not intimated anything about the defence, anything more than in conversation as a witness.
Wr. D. Hammond, of the rebel army, testified he never saw any of his men shoot Federal prisoners, but had seen them after they were shot; Captain Wirz never to his knowledge promised furloughs for shooting prisoners; the order was that if squads could not account for their men they should be deprived of their rations; no order was susued to take from Stoneman's raiders anything more than money, knives and forks, and such other articles as it was supposed they had stolen from the residents of the country through which they had passed; Confederate soldiers were punished like the Union prisoners. The formission then adjourned thi Monday. The trial of Wirz is expected to last for several weeks longer. The examination of witnesses for the defence proceeds slowly, the counsel taking care to thoroughly sift them all; for the purpose, it appears of establishing the following facts, viz. That he was sick and absent from Andersonville when many of the alleged atrocities were committed; that he was not responsible for the vaccination which resulted so disastrously; that he never malterated anybody nor acted wilfully and maliciously; and that although the rules of the prison were stringent and there was a tack of physical comforts, the "old Dutch Captain," as his connsel calls him, was not responsible to the extent contained in the Charges; in a word, that the evidence for the Government will not justify his convertion.

A subposa for General Robert E. Lee was sent off this morning, and it is expected that he will arrive here the middle of next week. General Howell Cob, and ex-Governor Br

arties, accumulation in proceedings. ALABAMA. In the convention called at Montgomery, amend the Constitution of Alabama, there was more opposition to the clause acknowledging the abolition of slavery, than was expressed in the South Carolina convention. When the ordinance was reported which embodied the fact that slavery had been destroyed in Alabama, and that the constitution should be amended by striking out all provisions relating to slaves and slavery, Mr. White, of Talladega, offered a substitute, expressive of the determination of the people to abide by the laws of the United States, made during the rebellion in relation to slavery, intil the same should be declared invalid by t Sunreme Court. This substitute elicited a lengthy and exciting debate, in which Mr. White was severely The Hon. John Foster, one of the most ta. lented men in the State, replied to Messrs. White and Coleman in a strain of argument which told with powerful effect. He show the utter subjugation of the South, and the foolishness of any one supposing that slavery could ever be resustated. He urged the Convention to put the people of Alabama in right relation with the United States, and again restore the State to political life.

C. C. Langdon, one of the most prominent men in the State, and once a bitter Secession-ist, also made a speech against the White substitute. He proved that slavery is dead from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and that the doctrine of secession must henceforward be forever abandoned. Mr. Elmore made a very brief but effective speech, and ex-Governor Winston also spoke gainst the substitute, which was voted down by the handsome majority of seventy-nine hays to seventeen yeas, the ordinance being dopted almost unanimously on the final vote. Message of Governor Parsons. From Governor Parsons' message to the Alaama State Convention, we extract these passages:

First—It is of the utmost importance that the high degree of credit which our State has enjoyed in all money markets should be preserved untarnished. The interest which be-

came due and payable on our old bond debt on the first days of January and July last, amount-ing to about \$83,900, is unprovided for.

I learn that preparations were in progress to meet it, but they were defeated by the rapid events which attended the closing scenes of the war. The condition of the State treasury will appear from the statement of the State Treasurer, which is herewith submitted for your information. From it you discover there is but a small amount of available means on hand. Is but a small amount of available means on hand.

Second—When the war closed the State was furnishing meal and sait to thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-two destitute families, the individual members of which numbered, in the aggregate, one hundred and thirty-nine thousand and forty-two.

BTATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE TREASURY, SETTEMBER 1, 1865.

Balance in the treasury, Sept. 3, 1861... 186,713,958

Receipts from Sept. 20, 1863, to May 24, 1865, (including \$904,766.98, transferred from military department)................................... 2,716,188

Total.... Disbursements to May 24, 1865... . 97,490,149 . 6,698,85 Balance in treasury May 24, 1865..... 791,294 salance in treasury Provisional Go-

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERALS GRANT AND SHERMAN.

A TRAIN PURPOSELY THROWN OFF THE TRACK.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following particulars of the railroad disaster, already particulars of the railroad disaster, already reported, in which General Grant had a narrow escape:

"Lieutenant General Grant, in order to gratify the wishes of the people of Indiana, visited Indianapolis on Tuesday, where he was received with that enthusiasm which has greeted him everywhere on his round of travels through the United States. He was conveyed safely to the capital of Indiana, by special train, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.
"Desiring to return to this city Tuesday night, a special train, consisting of a locomotive, tender, and passenger coach, was placed at his disposal. This started from Indianapolis late in the evening, and no mishap was experienced until it reached Guilford, about ten miles west of Lawrenceburg, at one o'clock A. M. At this point, just before reaching the bridge, the switch had been partially displaced. The engine, tender, and the foretruck of the passenger coach, however, kept the track, but the hind-track of the latter was thrown off, and was dragged over the crosstics and across the bridge before the train could be checked. There being a heavy curve at this place, the engineer had fortunately checked the speed of the train, and it was moving slowly at the time of the occurrence, so that the displaced car remained on the bed of the road. The General and party were then transferred to the engine and brought safely to Lawrenceburg, where another car was provided.

"The president of the road, H. C. Lord, on the constitution of the constitution throughts and transferred to the constitution throughts and the constitution of the constitution throughts and the constitution of the constitution throughts and the constitution of the constitution throughts and the constitution throughts and the constitution of the constitution throughts and the constitution of the constitution throughts and the constitution throughts and the constitution throughts and the constitution throughts and throughts and throughts and throughts and throughts and throughts and the constitution thr reported, in which General Grant had a nar

transferred to the eighte and brought sately to Lawrenceburg, where another car was provided.

"The president of the road, H. C. Lord, on hearing of the occurrence, immediately proceeded to Guilford to investigate the matter. It was found that some one had broken the lock from the switch and turned the latter, with a view of throwing the train from the track. Fortunately the work was bunglingly done, and to this fact the escape of the train from being smashed is due, the locomotive and tender having kept the track, and thus prevented the car containing the General from going over. It was a narrow escape.

"It was not far from this place, on the same road, that a train containing Governor Morton was thrown from the track some time ago."

The Gazette says:

"The train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad which left St. Louis at \$10 P. M., Thesday, met with an accident, which came near proving serious, twelve miles cast of Vincennes, about 12 o'clock the same night. We learn from passengers that soon after leaving East St. Louis a freight train off the track was encountered, which caused some delay. In trying to make up lost time the train was ruifaster than the schedule provided, and owing to the roughness of the road passengers experienced an uncomfortable ride. When twelve miles this side of Vincennes the two sleeping cars jumped from the track and rolled over, mixing up things generally, and brusing most of the occupants, but fortunate

twelve miles this side of Vincennes the two sleeping cars jumped from the track and rolled over, mixing up things generally, and brusing most of the occupants, but fortunately killing no one. The forward cars remained on the track.

"General Sherman was passenger in one of the overturned cars, but was not injured. Having dragged himself out he was seen 'making for the front,' which point he reached, and taking a seat in another car, he succeeded in reaching Lawrenceburg about three hours behind time.

"This accident to General Sherman occurred near about the same time that the special train, conveying Lieutenant General Grant from Indianapolis, was thrown from the track."

AN ARCTIC MYSTERY UNLOCKED. News of Sir John Franklin's Expedition-Letter from Captain Hall-The Survivors Devour their Companions Franklin's Successor Refuses the Henry Grinnell, Esq., has which Mr. Hall wrote to Captain Chapel to be

forwarded to Mr. Grinnell, from which we are permitted to extract the following: Winter Quarters, in Igloo, Friday, Dec. 10, '6 Noo-Wook, West end Rowe's Welcome. Lat. 64.46 N., lon. 87.20 W. DEAR FRIEND CHAPEL: In this letter I have some deeply interesting intelligence to communicate to you. Since falling in with the natives I have not been idle. Nothing in Parry's nar rative of second voyage for the discovery of the Northwest passage relating to the Esqui-manx of Winter island and Igloolik, but these natives are perfectly posted up. Indeed, I find through my superior interpreter, Too-ko-oli-too, that many deeply interesting incidents occurred at both named places that never found their place in Parry or Lyon's works. But the great work already done by me is gain-ing little by little of these natives through Too-koo-li-too and E-bier-bing relating_to Sir John Franklin's expedition. This, you know, was the great object of my mission to the North. I cannot stop to tell you now all I have gained of this people—no, not the one-hundredth part—most of it relating to Frank lin's expedition. [The natives are now loading sledge-it is 7.30 o'elock A. M.] I will give you very briefly what the people of England and America will be most inte-rested to learn. When I come down I shall

bring my despatches and journals up to the time of writing you. These will be committed to your care for transmitting to the States. The most important matter that I have acquired relates to the fact that there may yet be three survivors of Sir John Franklin's ex pedition, and one of these—Crozier—the one who succeeded Sir John Franklin on his death The details are deeply interesting, but this must suffice till I come down. Crozier and three men who were with him were found by a cousin of Ou-e-la (Albert), Shoo-she-ark-nun (John), and Ar-too-a (Frank), while moving on the ice from one igloo to another, this cousin having with him his family and engaged in sealing.

This occurred near Neitch-il-le (Bouthia Fe lix Peninsula). Crozier was nothing but "skin and bones," was nearly starved to death, while three men with him were fat. The cousin soon learned that the three fat men had been living on human flesh—on the flesh of their companions, who all deserted the two ships that were fast in mountains of ice, while Crozier was the only man that would not eat human flesh, and for this reason he was almost dead from starvation. This cousin, who has two name (but I cannot stop to give them now), took Crozier and the three men at once in charge. He soon caught a seal, and gave Crozier quickly a little—a very little piece, which was raw only one mouthful the first day. The cousin did not give the three fat men anything, for they could well get along, till-Crozier's life was safe. The next day the cousin gave Croziera little

larger piece of the same seal. By the judicious care of this cousin for Crozier his life was saved. Indeed, Crozier's own judgment stuck to him in this terrible situation, for he agreed with the cousin that one little bit was all that he should have the first day. When the consin first saw Crozier's face, it looked so bad—his eyes all sunk in, the face so skeleton-like and haggard, that he (the consin) did not dare to look upon Crozier's face for several daysafter; it made him (the cousin) feel so bad! This noble cousin, whom the whole civilized world will ever remember for humanity, took care of Crozier and his three men, save one who died, through the whole winter. One man, however, died a short time after the cousin ound them, not because he starved, but because he was sick. In the spring, Crozier and the remaining two men accompanied this cousin on the Bou-thia Felix Peninsula to Neitshille, where there were many Innuits. Crozier and each of his men had guns and a plenty of ammunition, and many pretty things. They killed a great many ducks, nowyers, &c., with their guns. Here they lived with the Innuits at Neitchille and Crozier became fat and of good health. Crozier told his cousin that he was once at Innoille (Repulse bay), at Winter Island and Igloolik many years before, and that at the two last-named places he saw many Innuits, and got acquainted with them. This cousin had heard of Parry, Lyon, and Crozier of his Innuit friends at Repulse bay, some years previous, and therefore when Crozier gave him had heard of Parry, Lyon, and Crozier of his Innuit friends at Repuise bay, some years previous, and therefore when Crozier gave him his name, he recollected it. The cousin saw Crozier one year before he found him and the three men, where that the cousin found out that Crozier had been to Igloolik.

Crozier and the two men lived with the Neitchille Innuits some time. The Innuits it was there that the cated him always very kindly. At length Crozier, with his two men and one Innuit, who took along a ki-ak (1) [an india-robber boat, as E-bier-bing thinks it was, for all along the ribs there was something that could be filled with air], left Noitchille to try to go to the Kob-lu-nas country, taking a south course.

When Ou-se-la (Albert) and his hrothers, in 1854, saw this cousin that had been so good to Crozier and his men, at Pelly Bay (which is not far from Neitchille), the cousin had not heard whether Crozier and the two men and Neitchille Innuis had ever come lack or not.

THREE CENTS. The Innuits never think they are dead—do no believe they are. Crozier offered to give his gun to the cousing for saving his life, but the cousin would no accept it, for he was afraid it would kill him (the cousin), it made such a great noise, and killed everything with nothing. Then Crozier gave him (the cousin) a long, curious knife (sword, as Eabier-bing and Tob-koo-li-too say it was), and gave him many pretty things b sides. [The dogs are all in harness and sledg loaded, and Innuits waiting for my letters. promise to be ready in thirty minutes.] Cro-zier told the cousin of a fight with a band of Indians—not Innuits, but Indians. This must ave occurred near the entrance of Great Fisl or Back's river. More of this when I see you

God bless you, C. F. HALL. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The past week has developed quite a remarkable excitement at the Stock Board and in a class of securities that have hitherto been almost entirely neglected. A year ago it was oil which was uppermost in the minds of the stock operators on Third street and the out side public everywhere eise. The king which now rules in undisputed sway is coal, and to it the money kings how in boistorous subserviency. Some of the oil companies that, a tew months ago, made the Exchange resound with dearsubserviency. Some of the oil companies that, a few months ago, made the Exchange resound with deafening shouts are heard of no more, and many rest for ever in oblivion. Their places are occupied by "Reading," "Felton," and three or four other well-known coal stocks, which promise to make and lose fortunes for some time yet to come. When placing in justa position the excitement in coal and oil stocks, an important consideration should not escape us. Of the former there are but six or eight on the Of the former there are but six or eight on th Of the former there are but six or eight on the market, while the number of the latter is illimitable. Such of the coal companies as are now exciting attention are, as far as we can learn, founded upon as good a basis as comes to the lot of stock corporations generally. While coal remains at its present high prices, and the demand goes on increasing, there can be but little doubt that the prices of coal shares will not materially retrograde. There has been, during the week, a partial recovery in the more substantial of the oil stocks, though the transactions in the aggregate come far short of the anticimore substantial of the on scocks, though the trans-actions in the aggregate come far short of the antici-pations indulged in some time ago, Government loans have been held somewhat in abeyance, the at-tention of the brokers being directed toward the spe-culative arena. Prices, under these circumstances, culative arena. Prices, under these circumstances, might have been expected to recede. This, however, was not the case. On the contrary, the few sales that have been effected have shown firmer rates. The purchases of Government bonds are, in almost every instance, for purposes of investment, and it is only under some pressing need of money that holders will consent to a decline of prices.

On Saturday the sales of Reading Railrond amounted to over 8,000 shares, of which 2,200 sold before half past ten o'clock. The stock opened at 57.94, and steadily advanced, closing at three P. M. at 58%, In the rest of the railroad list there was little said. Pennsylvania was steady at 61; Phila-

httle said. Pennsylvania was steady at 61; Philladelphia and Erie at 27½; Catawissa preferred at 32; Catawissa common declined to 18½; Northern Central sold at 45½, and Little Schuykill at 33½. For Norristown 55 was the best bid, and 32 for North Pennsylvania Rathroad, and Canal bonds were rather quiet. Among the sales were Philadelwere rather quiet. Among the sales were Philadelphia and Erie 6s at 94%; Chesapeake and Delaware 6s at 99; Lehigh Valley 8s at 94%, and Camden and Amboy 6s at 90. Canal stocks were quite neglected. Schuyikili Navigation preferred sold at 37, and the common at 29. Of the Coal stocks there were further sales of Fulton, closing at 8; Feeder Dam at 1.31; New York and Middle at 10; Big Mountain at 6%, and New Creek at 14. Of Feeder Dam, the sales reached 9,500 shares. In our statement on sales reached 9,500 shares. In our statement on Saturday of the receipts of this company for the past month, it should have been stated that the profits in August and September were the net proceeds from the sale of coal from only one vein. In less than two months the Feeder Dam will commence working the Diamond vein. This and the Orchard vein are above water level, and and the Orchard vein are above water level, and when the Diamond is in successful working order the monthly profits will be fully \$12,000 net. We are assured that the company is entirely out of debt, and have an ample capital paid in for all future improvements. The New York and Middle is still held firmly, it having been taken largely for New York account. City passenger-railroad shares still attract considerable attention, There were sales on Saturday of West Philadelphia at 70, and Hestonville at 23½; 77 was bid for Second and Third; 24 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and 23½ for Spruce THE COURTS.

WHISKY is steady; sales 800 bbts Western # \$2.2926.
TALLOW is dull; sales 80,000 lbs at 14%@14%C.
TALLOW is dull; sales 80,000 lbs at 14%@14%C.
TheHeintre-To Liverpool, 250 bales of cotton a 5-18d; 300 do at %d; per steamer, 250 bales cotton a %d; 14,000 bus corn at 6d. A ship to Genoa wit toblacco at 40s. and Pine. The Hestonville Company own six thou sand five hundred shares of the consolidated stock o the Arch, Race & Vine, and Hestonville. A state-ment of the expenses of running forty-five cars shows the amount to be \$13 per car each day, making in all \$585. The daily expanses are being reduced, so that the stock of the Hestonville duced, so that the stock of the Hestonville with probably soon pay 8 per cent. at \$30 per share. The only sale of bank stock was the Seventh National, at 98; 182 was bid for North America; 120 for Far-mers' and Mechanics'; 126 for Philadelphia; 25 for Mechanics'; 47 for Penn Township; 36 for Consoli-dation, and 61 for Corn Exchange. The market generally closed firm.

generally closed firm.

Gold was steady throughout the day at about 141.

The course of the money market was very steady during the week. Loans at call continue to be paid on compound-interest legal-tender notes at 508 per cent., the borrowers upon this security anticipating cent., the forrowers upon this security anticipating an early conversion of the notes at the Treasury Department into the new United States 5-20s. We have no reliable information from Washington leading into the belief that such an arangement destinant and doubt entertained by the Secretary) will be im-Mr. Mnnn referred to various cases where this custom had prevailed, even to the time when PennsylHOSPITAL VALUE OF THE WAS A TRIBLE OF THE WAS STRIKED AND THE MOWELL WAS STRIKED AND THE WAS STRIKED AND TH conversion are determined to the terms of we apprehend that several weeks, and perhaps months, will intervene before the new 5-20 bonds, if months, will intervene before the new 5-20 bonds, if such be the gold paying security exchanged for the legal tender (to date from 1st November), will be ready for delivery.

On and after to-day, the charge for carrying coal over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will be:

From Port Mount Schuyi'i Port Carbon, Carbon, Haven, Auburn, Clinton, To Rich'943-59 \$4 57 \$4 50 \$4 40 \$3 55 To Rilla, \$68 \$67 \$3 60 \$3 50 \$3 55 This is an advance of fifty cents per ton over September rates.

THE POLICE. tember rates.

By the Schuylkill Canal the toll from Schuylkill Haven to Philadelphia is \$1.90 per ton; boating freight, \$1.45 per ton; total tollland freight, \$3.50 per ton. From Schuylkill Haven to New York the boating freight is \$2.95 per ton.

By the Lehigh Valley Railroad route the charges [Before Mr. Alderman Hurley.]

Matthew Dalley, Mary Dalley, Ann Collins, Julia Young and Mary Glover were charged with larceny. The defendants reside in a tenant house in Coombe's alley. A shaw was lost by another teant, and she procured a warrant and diag all the occupants of the house arrested. The shaw was not by any the found. The accused were held in \$500 ball each. The Dally's are known to the police as shoplifters and have been in custody before. [Before Mr. Alderman Butler.] tons, the bulk of which comes down the Schuylkill CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

A DOUBLE CHARGE. American securities as follows:

American securities as follows:

"In the London Market for American securities we have to record a full average amount of business. United States 5-20 bonds have been dull and heavy, but without any noteworthy changein price. The chief feature in the market has been the large demand for Erie shares, at steadily advancing prices. The buying has been of a very good description, resulting in an inprovement on the week of more than \$2, the closing price being 56% to 57. Illinois shares have in some degree sympathized in the rise, as they close 79/40%, or nearly \$4 above our last quotations." (Before Mr. Alderman Godbou.) John Turner was charged with the larceny of two hairs of boots from a store in Race street, below Twellth. He went in under pretence of purchasing and, it is alleged, concealed the boots under his coat. He was sent below. Sales of Stocks, September 30. [Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.] | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103

AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS

100 Catay pf.... b30 32 800 Read 500 Feeder Daim... 1.91 1000 Feed 200 Fulton... b30 8 100 Read 3000 City 6's....new 61 500 Feed

[Before Mr. Alderman Toland.]

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

On Saturday evening a man was arrested by Lieutenant Franks, of the Eleventh ward police, charged with passing counterfeit United States Treasury notes, purporting to be of the denomination of tendollars. On being, searched more of the bogus bills, representing a value of \$290 were found on the person. He was held in \$2,500 ball, under the name of Eugene Warfield. [Before Mr. Alderman Toland.]

of Eugene Warfield.

Robbert of A Fur Store.

The fur store of Win. N. Britton, No. 904 Spring darden atreet, was entered p. few nights ago, and was robbed of goods valued at \$4.00. The thiers entered by means of false keys, and, in making their selections of goods, got the sheet furs in the establishment. Many of the packages in the store had the onds torp off,

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty I extra copy of the paper will be given.

> 1914. Pt tisburg at 72%. Northwestern preferred at 1214. Ro. ck Island at 11134, Fort Wayne at 1934.
> Later. Erie sold at 88%. Philadelphia Markets. FLOUIS.— There is very little export demand, but the market 1's firm, and moderately active, sollers generally hav ing the advantage, and prices are stiffer, with sal cs of 1,500 bbis—mostly Northwest—extru family at \$9,220,800, principally at \$0.37; and 300 bbis Pena sylvania and Onlo family also soll at \$10.560 fill, and 150 bbis fine Flour at \$6.50. The sales to the trade range at \$7.25,07.75 for superfine, \$608.75 for cycstra, \$6.11.25 for low grade and good family, \$11.560012.50 [hublic for fancy brands, as to quality. Bye Flour is firm, with further small receipts and sales at \$6.53 [per bbl. Corn meal is quiet at previous rates. SEPTEMBER 30-Evening. at previous rates.
> GRAIN,—The Wheava parket is inactive but very

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

..20 00

fate, \$2.00 per copy.

at previous rates.

GRAIN,—The Wheada tarket is inactive but very firm, and holders are not. Aftering their stocks very freely: sales of about 6,300 bus are reported at \$2.10 (2.15 for good topprime new reds; \$2.202.22 for old do: \$2.25 for choice amber; a which is scarce, and \$2.35 for good white. Kye is stock by at \$860305. Corn is better, with very little yells, we offering, and sales are reported at \$3.00 at \$2.50 for good white. Kye is stock by which a sale of 1,000 bus is reported at the same at the are firm and in better demand, with sale of about 5,000 bus Southern at \$24636. After at \$1864.00 to the continues in the cars. Barley and Mult are quiet.

HAY—Faled is selling at \$1864.00 to the continues in Sales are making at \$2.50 to for is No. 1.

COTON.—The market continues the very firm at about former rates; sales reach a bout 100 bales of middlings at \$60 to the continues in a continue of the cars. After a sale of the continues of the

Sugar statement for the month of Syste mber, 1995;

Sugar statement for the month of Syste mber, 1996;

Imports in September. 1895. 30, 1885. 1996. 1907

PETRELL UM.—There is no material change to notice either in price or demand; hourt 2,600 obtasoid in lots at from 30/2000 for rerude, 1998 ic for refined in bond, and 30/30/2000 gall for free no to color. 1900 depined at 30/2000 for rerude, 1998 ic for refined in bond, and 30/30/2000 gall for free no to color. 1900 depined at 30/2000 for refined in bond, at 30/2000 for red price in the check let subserve making at from 34/201. 1997 bu. Fluxseed sells at 30/30 for the bond from 1900 for the way of sales for the want of stock, and the transactions are in a small way only at full prices. Mets Fork is quoted at \$30/2000 for in the way of sales for the want of stock, and the transactions are in a small way only at full prices. Mets Fork is quoted at \$30/2000 for in the sales are reported at 20/2000 for encats are also scarce, and we hear of no sales. Prime there Darri is selling in a small way at 30/2000 for making at results 20/2000 for its harden as less in the same as last quoted, but there is more doing in the way of sales; solut 3,000 bble solt, mostly Western, at \$2.23 for sales. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain gallon.
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain
at file port to-day. New York Markets-Saturday.

New York Markets—Saturday,

Ashes are quiet.

Bheadbruffs.—The Fi ourmarket is 5@10c better; sales 18,000 bbls at \$7.00,70.5 for superfine States. \$8@8.20 for extra Extet, \$8.25@3.4 for choice do: \$7.66@7.65 for superfine We stern; \$9.10@3.70 for common to good shipping by ands extra Found-hoop Ohio.

Canadian Flouris 5@10c better; sales 300 bbls at \$8.10@3.60 for common, and \$8.70@3 fine 500 bc. choice extra. Southern Flour is firmer; sales 500 bbls at \$8.10@3.60 for common, and \$8.70@3 fine firmer; sales 500 bbls at \$8.10@3.60 for sommon, and \$4.07.20 file for fancy and extra. Rye Flour 15 quiet. Corn Meat is quiet.

Wheat is to better; sales \$0.000 bnsheis at \$1.60@4.63 for Milwarkec, and \$1.70 for amber Milwarkee. Sound Oats are firmer, white unsound are heavy: sales at \$7.33 for the latter, and \$2.203 for the former. The Corn market is firmer for sound, and heavy \$84 thsound! sales \$9.000 busiles at \$9.001 for unsound, and \$1.70 for amber Milwarkee. Sound Oats are firmer, white unsound are heavy: sales at \$7.33 for the latter, and \$2.203 for the former. The Corn market is firmer for sound; and heavy \$84 thsound! sales \$9.000 busiles at \$9.001 for unsound, and \$3.000 his at \$4.87.000 his at COTTON.—The market is higher; sales 2,500 bates at 45c for middling.
Whisky is steady; sales 400 bbls Western at

Court of Quarter Sessions-Hon. Jame

[William B. Mann, Esq., District Attorneys]

The October term of the court commences on Monday morning, the Hon. Oswald Thompson, President Judge, presiding. dent Judge, presiding.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

In the cose of Lindsay and Weaver, convicted of robbing a soldier, the court granted a new trial, inconsequence of the very doubtful and bontradictory in the court. They were held in \$2,500 to answer at the next term of the court. In \$2,500 to answer at the next term of the court.

INPORTANT CASE.

David Paul Brown, Esq., argued a motion for a new trial in the case of August Johns. The prisoner was indicated for having in his possession a large amount of stolen property. He was indicate both for the largeny of fine property, and receiving it knowing it to have been stolen. On one bill he was ried for the largeny and the receiption of the goods; and the principal witness in a second bill was called to prove that he had been robbed and some of his property found in the possession of the defendant. To the examination of this witness the defence object, and cite English law to sustain their object ion.

mitted to ball in \$500.

An excellent law.

The attention of the court was called to the case of an absconding apprentice. It was proven that the boy was bound for three years and absconded.

Judge Ludlow asked to look at the indentures, and on examining them, said: "There is no covenint here to educate the boy; these indentures are not worth the patient they are written on, Let the boy be discharged."

Substitution of Largement Toland.]
Substitution of Largement.
Sophia Peters was arraigned on suspicion of the largeny of \$55. She was arrested on Friday night, at New Market and Willow streets. She was held in \$500 ball to answer.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Jacob Brown, arrested of Scales. Jacob Brown, arrested at Second and Callowhill streets, was charged with obtaining money under false pretences. He was held in \$500 ball for trial.

John O'Brien appeared under a charge of larceny. It is alleged that he robbed a soldier of \$400 in me-ncy, a watch and some clothing. He was held in \$1,000 buil to answer.

John Snydar was brought up on the charge of larceny. He went into a store on Coates street, below Thirteenth, and requested the attendant, a young lady, to go to the back of the store to examine something which he professed to have for sale. While the two were fogether, a companion of Snyder the two were fogether, a companion of Snyder sibped off with a piece of brown cloth, valued at \$15. Snyder was retained until a police can be was sent below in default of ball.

James Rodgers was arraigned upon the charges of assault and buttery and having counterfelt money in his possession. It seems that two tadles who were nessing along Second street, near Thompson, on Fiddy night were assaulted by Rodgers, and when he was taken into custody \$13.75 in counterfelt currency were found upon his person. Some week currency were found upon his person. Some week peting in sheets of one dollar cach. Rodgers was committed, in default of \$2,000 bail, for trial.

[Before Mr. Alderman Bettler,].
CHARGED WITH STERING PICKETS.
Barney Mclihenry was charged with picking pockets. He was identified as having bean in company with Pete Sanford on the 12th of September on the pars at Manayunk when Mr. Oblu Lewis was releved of his pocket book containing \$250. Sanford, it will be remembered, was convicted of the robbery, and is now in prison. Mclihenny was comitted in default of \$1.200 ball for his appearance at the Court of Quarter Sessions.

their selections of goods, got the mest runs in the establishment. Many of the packages in the store had the ends forn off,

FATAL SHOOTING.—Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, Joseph Thompson (colored), aged twenty years, was instantly killed by a shot from a pistol in the hands of John Johnson, also colored, in a house in Cassady's court, back of 22 South Seventh street. Both parties belonged to the Sixth Regiment U. S. C. T., and were discharged on the 5th of last month, honorably. The facts, as elicited before the coroner's jury, yesterday, are as follows:

Joseph Rigerss (colored) being sworn, said:

"I belonged to the same regiment as the deceased, and was in the house in Cassady's court at the time the shooting occurred; it happened in the second story; there were four men and two women there at the time; they were looking at the pistol; I think they were looking at the pistol; I think they were talking about selling it; I heard the pistol go off, and I turned round, and deceased said Good Lord, I'm shot; there was no dispute or quarrel of any kind; deceased did not live after being shot more than ten minutes; after the shooting, Johnson said to mp. What shall I do,"

James White (colored) being \$worn, said: I belonged to the 6th Regiment U. S. C. T., and was in the house where the shooting occurred, and the time it happened; I saw the rovolver in Johnson's hands, and heard it go or; but I didn't see the shooting; Johnson was trying sell the pistol to the deceased.

Mary Young, Alice Jackson, and Charles J. Lecounte (colored) testified that they lived in the house where the shooting occurred, and corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he had made a post-mortem examination, and found a ball wound an inch and a half to the right of the right nipple, and a little below it; the ball passed through the edge of the fifth rib, through the right lung, and was found at the im consequence of the wound described.

The jury rendered a verdict of accidental shooting.