## THE NEWS.

the war in San Domingo is about over. The Georgia State Convention has unani revealed the ordinance of sec millington county, New Jersey, holds her and agricultural fair to-day and to-morrow. win has again been squelched by Maximi-

election for the Florida State Convention be held on October 1st. rimesses for the defence were called in the ririal yesterday, who testified to his guilt. ness on particular occasions where cruelty been charged upon him by the prosecu

inse-ball match, played yesterday in Washon, between the Olympians of this city the Washingtons of that city, was decided one inning. The Olympians were the osimaster General Dennison, during the th of September, put into operation fifty mportant routes, and reopened hundred and fifty post-offices in the e important order of the Secretary of the asury, providing for the funding of certifi-es of indebtedness, will be found in our chington despatches.

the Department of Kentucky, Hon. G. mith has, however, been endeavoring to mplish this end, because General Palme irected that passes be given to all negroe cannot obtain employment at home, and ompelled to go elsewhere to obtain it. matter has been laid before the President. Polish Jew from Mobile went to Louises few days ago, and represented that he ust purchased a steamship called the Rod, which plied between Louisville New Orleans, and desired freight for her. it, together with clothes, from several es, but was caught eventually, and will

the systematic planning of the robbery. I further instalment of diplomatic corres appears from recent evidence adduced that the Colonel took LACKEY into his confidence, dence will be found in another column. It s to the time when Maximilian assumed and confided his plans and instructed LACKE imperial crown of Mexico. the steamer Belgian, with European advices to 22d, has arrived. The news is not very funds in his charge to enter into the scheme. The Captain, in order to deceive the pair, heartily acquiesced, but at the same time inortant. No new developments have been e in the matter of the Fenians, although formed the authorities of the contemplate ral soldiers, belonging to the British army elonged to this secret organization, had tive force, immediately adopted measures t entrap the thieves, and accordingly had his efficient force so arranged that at the moment reconnecticut election was held yesterday. result is not known yet; it is believed the

safe the burglar should be surprised and arrested. The Colonel, after having sent Lacker dment giving suffrage to colored person sc-ball match, between the Athletic, of eity, and the Pastimes, of Baltimore, came esterday, at Fifteenth street and Columenue. The former club was victorious

Free Masons of South Caroling having ted Henry Buist, of Newberry, as State ntucky, he accepts, and in his letter says a Free Mason Le would endeavor to do could to aid in the restoration of fratereling between the North and South. eral G. H. Thomas has issued an order, ing that Richard Wilmer, Bishop of the tant Episcopal Church of the diocese of ma, and the clergy of said diocess be office in endeavoring to hide the evidence of his guilt. The prisoners are now incarcerated rm divine service until they shall take resume the use of the prayer for the nt of the United States, as it is, perwell known that, during the war, the the "President of the Con of America" was substituted for that President of the United States, and nce the close of the war the prayer has itirely omitted. per bbl higher. Wheat is firmly held.

otton is more active and prices have ad. ed ic per pound. In Provisions there is ittle doing for the want of stock. Whisky hout change.
speculative spirit of the stock market ightly broken yesterday. Reading, which een so desperately "bulled" until it 1 59, showed unmistakable symptoms eakness, and at the close the stock was of-No material change in oils. Banks and

sales are limited. Corn is rather bet.

TTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1865. rough lessons of the war have made havor with the plans and hopes of the for the President, and taking the oath preleaders. Especially have the so-Democratic politicians been bailled disappointed. Never having comended the true philosophy of patriotic during the nation's tribulation-never honestly sympathized with the to defeat the insurrection—in fact, wishing God-speed to the rebelsfind themselves utterly incompetent al with the men who freely mingled the dangers and innovations of passes to be given to all people of color who mighty struggle. When they offer the keries and nostrums of past cam- Smith finds fault with this pass system, and , to alleviate the gigantic perils of the to alleviate the gigantic perils of the tucky who will recognize and sustain slavery. The whole matter is before the President, who when they attempt to frighten the spirits who stood unappalled in the Accounts of Late Southern Postmas and death of desperate battle-fields, the ghosts of dead issues, they are set or pushed aside as madmen or fools. as they ventured in succession to rewar, the debt to carry it on, the ion of slavery, the draft, the punishof traitors, and the execution of assaswith their Bourbon scare-crows and worn-out stage-tricks, they encouncontempt after contempt, and defeat defeat. My belief is, that their xpedient—that of trying to make a by opposing negro suffrage-will adding another to their list of overming misfortunes. I do not think it adding the events of the hour wildly, to upate that the Southern people may this problem to their own substantial , and to the confusion of the Copperpoliticians. It is by no means improthat they may secure a modified sufto the freedmen for the protection of e and black. We have only to recount their late conventions have done, how much will be gained to the in political strength, to prognosal as well as a sagacious precaution. have the overruling fact, first, that ted labor, well treated and paid, is a most important routes and reopened four hundred and fifty post-offices in the Southern necessity, never to be entirely exged for any white substitute, to the rs of the vast cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar plantations. We then realnot nearly so keenly and so antly as the Southern people themthat if three-fifths of the slaves were sented by the whites in the old times, out any civil rights whatever, all of icks, all of the freedmen in the new (the present), cannot be safely sented by the whites, without being ed, at least, with the franchises enjoythe colored free men in the North West. Now, these rights are being ntarily accorded by the Southern peoin the conventions; all, except the llovote. From that alone there is a king; but was there not as much fear the of the other privileges referred to, low cordially accorded to the Southern when, only a few months ago, these

commended to the leaders of South-

ina and Tennessee, on a

society and opinion? Colored people

rly qualification, thirty years ago, and

only disfranchized when the anti-

y excitement began to agitate the

and to alarm the South. The sug-

of suffrage to these numerous classes

der it in the light of increasing the nu-

OCCASIONAL.

VOL. 9.—NO. 55.

dispassionately considered, we mark the

fatal prejudices and blind hatreds, and the

tacle. The experiment of the Democratic

politicians to fabricate a panic out of a

contingent suffrage to the few negroes in

the free States, contrasted with the large

proportions of the question in the South,

looks like the attempted mutiny of the

crew of a ferry-boat for a grievance that

did not disturb the stronger susceptibilities

of the multitudes that manned a mighty

WASHINGTON.

Important Order Regarding the Funding

of Treasury Obligations.

THE EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF ALABAMA

Military Authorities.

ARREST OF A PROMINENT PENN

SYLVANIA OFFICER.

ROBBERY AND ARSON CHARGED

AGAINST HIM.

Washington, Oct. 2, 1866. The Arrest of Brigadier General Bris-

coe for the Robbery of Governmen Funds-Further Particulars.

Since the arrest of Brevet Brigadier Gene

robbery of Government funds amounting to forty thousand dollars, in the possession of the

quartermaster at Lynchburg, Virginia, some developments have been made which show

invite the quartermaster having the

obbery. General BAKER, chief of the detec

the funds were out of the quartermaster

to Philadelphia on some slight pretext, con-ceived the plan of appropriating all the money,

and leaving his confederate with only his pains

for his trouble. Accordingly, during his ab-

sence, he took an impression of the kny hole

n wax, manufactured a key, opened the safe,

and appropriated the money. After having

obtained the plunder he entered his office and

and, with the evidences of his guilt before

room it was discovered that he had a large los

him, was arrested. Upon a search of the

will be arraigned before a military tribunal.

The Episcopal Church of Alabama and

the Prayer for the President of th

General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has received an order issued by Major General Thomas, in Alabama, which is likely to cre-

ate a sensation among the members of the Protestant Episcopal churches of that State. This Church, as is well known, has an esta-

blished form of prayer to be used for the Pre-sident of the United States, and all in civil au-thority. During the rebellion the prayer was

changed to one for the President of the Con

federate States, and so altered was used in the

Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Alabama, since the overthrow of the rebellion the prayer has been omitted altogether in the Episcopal churches of Alabama. This omission was re-

of Alabama. These facts having been brought

to the knowledge of General Thomas, an order

has been issued directing that the said Rich

ARD WILMER, Bishop of the Protestant Episco-pal Church of the Diocese of Alabama, and the

divine service; and that their places of wor-

Covernment and give evidence of their lov-

viving the institution of slavery. General Palmer, acting upon the belief that slavery is

could not obtain employment at home, an

late southern postmasters, and instituting

suits for the recovery of such balances as may

have been due the department at the breaking out of the rebellion. The correspondence upon this and similar subjects with the Southern postmasters, is becoming extensive. Some

ostmasters come forward and offer to pay the

heir respective States seceded. Some ques-

tions connected with these money relations of

mnesticd rebels to the General Government

The Interest on the 5-20 Bonds.

ceipt for the interest and to fill up a statem

ber 1st, now in progress at the Treasury De-

efore they are finally adjusted.

no doubt will finally settle it.

scribed in the amnesty proclamation.

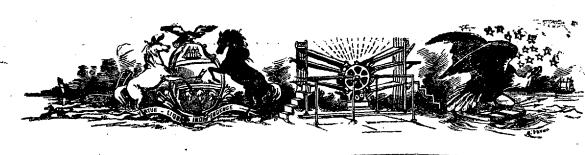
when the door of his room was for

mmenced the task of counting the money,

BRISCOE, Colonel 199th Pennsylvania, for the

Forbidden to Preach by the

ship-of-war.



Hrrdd.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1865.

able semi-annually in coin upon the first wide chasm between the past, with its days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and payable present, with its stern necessities; and we in twenty years from the first day of Noare humbled before the impressive specvember, 1865. The coupon and registered bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denominations of one hundred, five hun-dred and one thousand dollars. Registered bonds of five thousand and ten thousand dol-lars will be issued if desired. Holders of cer-

tificates, compound-interest or treasury notes who desire to make such conversions, will deliver them to the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurers, or the designated depositaries of the United States, or to any national depository bank which may consent to transact the business without charge. Interest will be allowed on certificates of indebtedness and one nd two year treasury notes matured or maturing prior to the 1st of November, 1865, up to the date of maturity, and when maturing after the 1st of November, interest will be allowed to that day. Upon the compound-interest notes the interest will be computed to November 1, 1865, upon the amount of principal, and interest compounded on

he back of the said notes from the period next prior to that date. The principal and interest of such treasury notes and obligations will be considered together as an offer for conversion; but, when after deducting the principal of the bonds and three per cent. premium, there remains a fractional of one hundred dollars, this fractional part will be paid to the depositor. The Secretary reserves to himself the right of withdrawing this proposal at any time prior to the said first day of November, provided that fifty millions f dollars shall, prior to that date, be offered for conversion as aforesaid.

The following is a recapitulation of the pubn the 30th of September, 1865! 

Legal-tender notes in circulation: As compared with the statement for August here is a reduction of the public debt of early \$12.742,000.00, and of interest over \$500,000, and also a reduction of \$6.012,000,00 of 

Total. Showing a decrease of nearly \$12,700,000 or coin as compared with the August statement, and an increase of \$13,451,157 in currency. The amount of fractional currency is \$16,487,751—or an increase of \$143,000. There has been an inrease of the June 30th, 1864, 5-20 bonds of \$8,211,000, and of bonds of July 11th, 1862, six per cent, temporary loan of nearly \$8,000,000, and of March 1st. 1862, certificates of indebted ness, a reduction of over \$22,000,000. Internal Revenue Decision. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in determining the amount of

taxable gross receipts for premium and assessments under section 105 of the act of June 30th. 1864. insurance companies are not allowed to deduct any amount paid by them for rein-Reopening of Southern Post-Offices. Postmaster Dennison, during September, reestablished service on fifty of the most im. of combustible material, which he had in-tended to use in firing the quartermaster's portant routes, and reopened four hundre and fifty post-offices in the Southern States.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE

Our Relations with the Mexican Republic and the Mexican Empire.

Assumed the Imperial Crown.

clergy of said diocese be suspended from their functions and forbidden to preach or perform ship be closed until said bishop and clergy re-turn to their allegiance to the United States General Palmer and the Department of The report that Major General Palmer is to be removed from command of the Department of Kentucky, is incorrect. It is true, however, effort to accomplish this end, because General PALMER will not assist in sustaining and redead in Kentucky, as elsewhere, has directed who were compelled to go elsewhere to get it. desires that somebody shall command in Kenters. Hon. I. N. Arnold, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, in conjunction with the Postmaster General, is engaged in overhauling the accounts of

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WM. L. DAYTON, ESQ., &C., &C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1864.

SIR: Unofficial newspaper statements concerning the alleged entrance of the Mexican General Cortinas with an armed force into the Territory of Texas, within the United States, with an assumption of military authority, have attracted the attention of this Department as well as that of the Minister of Franca at his capital. The reports are contradictory and apparently unreliable. The dignity of this Government and its honor, as a neutral Power in the conflict which is raging in Mexico, render it necessary that the President should be fully informed as early as possible of the proceedings to which I have thus referred. I have therefore to request that you will ascertain the facts, and make a report thereon to the Secretary of War. In the meantime, I have the pleasure to inform you that the proceeding is approved by which, on the occasion referred to, you gave notice to the said Cortinas that his presence in arms within the United States, in an attitude of war against a friendly Power, with which the United States in the war between France and Mexico be compromised by our military forces, or he suffered to be compromised which your command by either of the belligerents.

I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant, William H. Seward.

Major General E. R. S. Canbry, Commanding Department of the Gulf, Headquarters, New Orleans.

specifying the numbers of the bonds on which the interest is paid and the acts of Congress under which they are issued. Dishonorably Discharged. Capt. JAMES MOONEY, 19th United States Infantry, having been found guilty of making false musters, was sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed the service and to pay a fine to Postal Affairs in the South. During the month of September Postmaster General Dennison, in addition to other offlcial business, put into operation fifty of the

To-day most of the subsistence depots in this city, comprising some thirty buildings, were vacated, and the business of each merged nto one. These buildings will soon be offered at public sale. The Olympian Base-ball Club of Philadelphia played the Washington Base bull Club of this city to-day. The game was won by the Philadelphians, who beat their opponents in

one inning. Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The September report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, has just been issued. It contains the usual amount of information respecting the condition of the crops. Personal. Major General Wool, Major General How-ARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Major General Palmer, this morning had an inter-

view with the President. The Commissary Department. The work of reducing the expenses of the Government in the Commissary Department is being vigorously carried out. Internal Revenue Receipts. exceeded three millions of dollars.

[By Associated Press.] Funding Certificates of Indebtedness. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued stripped of much of its terror, if we rit in the light of increasing the nurpersentation of the Southern that the light of increasing the nurpersentation of the Southern that the light of increasing the nurpersentation of the Southern that the light of increasing the nurpersentation of the Southern that the light of increasing the nurpersentation of the Southern that the light of notes, and gives notice to the motien of the Southern ficates of indebtedness which mature before the left day of January next, of compounding the French Governative in the left day of January next, of compounding the French Governative in the left day of January next, of compounding the French Governative in the left day of January next, of compounding the French Governative in the left day of January next, of compounding the French Governative in the left day of January next, of compounding the French Governative in the left day of French Governative in the course of his lefter to Mr. Seward, in the course of his lefter to Mr. Governor Marvin, of Flore in the french forces have been directed to give in exchange for them to the extent of a shindly. That many of the ablest to give in exchange for them to the extent of flfty millions of dollars six per cent. In Sonora, and you bring to my knowledge the who ward Sonora, and you bring to my knowledge the who ward Sonora, and you bring to my knowledge the who ward Sonora, and you bring to my knowledge the who ward Sonora, and you bring to my knowledge the who ward Sonora, and you bring to my knowledge the who ward Sonora, and you bring to mote that French forces have very considerable number of flowents and proved the mote that French forces have very considerable number of the wenty year bonds at three per cent. In Sonora, the taking-possession backed at Gasymas, and have established themselves in the country in virtue of grants which were made to them by President Jusers.

Authorized delegates of party will leave to-morrow of the French forces have a few days since.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c.

Mr. Seward, in the course of his letter to Mr. Governor ment), dated Washington, April 6, 1863, says:

You also inform me in your last-mentioned to give in exchange for them to the extent of the west beautiful who placed the who are star few days since.

MILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c.

Mr. Seward, in the course of his letter to Mr. Governor Marvin, of Flore feed was star f

Statement of the Public Debt. lic debt as appears from the books, Treasurer's returns, and requisitions in the Department

Stationery for Congress.

Weathington.

been awarded a contract for supplying stathe ensuing year.

The Government's Position when Maximilian

DESPATCHES BETWEEN SECRETARY SEWARD AND MINISTER DAYTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The third volume of the diplomatic correspondence contains the following despatches on the subject of Mexico:

Department of State.
Washington, Feb. 27, 1864.
Sir: Your despatch of February 9, No. 149, has been received. In this communication you mention that the Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, is expected in Paris, and that circumstances may arise in which it may be necessary for you either to attend or to decline to attend ceremonies which may be observed in his honor as a sovereign of Mexico, and you ask instructions. I have taken the President's directions upon the question. If the Archduke Maximilian appears in Paris only in his character as an imperial prince of the House of Hapsburg you will be expected to be neither demonstrative nor reserved in your deportment towards him. If he appears there with any assumption of political authority or title in Mexico you will entirely refrain from intercourse with him. Should your proceedings become a subject of inquiry or remark you will be at liberty, in the exercise of your own discretion, to say that this Government, in view of its rights and duties in the present conjuncture of its affairs, has prescribed fixed rules to be observed, not only by this department, but by its representatives in foreign countries. We acknowledge revolutions only by direction of the President, upon full and mature consideration. Until such regular authority for recognition, we do not hold format or informal communications with political agents or representatives of revolutionary movements in countries with Whileh we maintain diplomatic intercourse.

Wm. L. Dayton, Esq., &c., &c., &c. the diplomatic correspondence contains the following despatches on the subject of Mexico:

Paris, March 21, 1864.
Sin: I herewith enclose you a slip cut from falignami (the original being from the London Globe), stating that I had intimated a readiness on the part of the United States to receive a minister from Maximilian, as Emperor of Mexico, &c. These statements will, doubtless, be republished in our country. I need scargely say that, so far as I am concerned, there is not a word of truth in them. I have never given, nor thought of giving any such intimation as therein stated, either officially or unofficially, publicly or privately.

Whether there is any truth in the statement as respects Mr. Slidell, his application for a conference and its refusal, I know not.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

Hon. Wm. H. Sewand, Secretary of State, &c. PARIS, March 21, 1864. Hon, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c.

Department of State, Washington, April 30, 1864. Sir: Your despatch of April II, No. 449, has seen received. Sin: Your despatch of April II, No. 449, has been received.

I thank you for the information it brings concerning the acceptance of the tendered crown by the Archduke Maximilian, and his intended departure for Mexico.

Events which have recently occurred in the eastern section of that country, if they are correctly reported, show that the Mexican national authorities are not likely to be immediately suppressed. It is of course not impossible that new embarrassments for this Government may grow out of the Archduke's assumption of authority in Mexico. But we shall do all that prudence, justice and honor require to avert them; at the same time we shall not forego the assertion of any of our national rights.

If such precautions fail to secure us against accreesion we shall then. I trust, be able to small not obego the assection of the formational rights.

If such precautions fail to secture us against aggression, we shall then, I trust, be able to rise, without great effort, to the new duties which in that case will have devolved upon us. I remain now firm, as heretofore, in the opinion that the destinies of the American continent are not to be permanently controlled by any political arrangements that can be made in the capitals of Europe.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c.

PROGRESS OF THE DISARMING OF THE FENIANS.

you suggest to me the expediency of making this information known to American citizens, who might be destined to allow themselves to be drawn into such speculations.

While-I appreciate the frankness and the good will which the Emperor's government manifests in thus communicating its views and purposes on the subject mentioned, it nevertheless remains my duty to say that this Government has long recognized, and still does continue to recognize, the constitutional government of the United States of Mexico as the soverign authority in that country, and the President, Benito Juarez, as its chief. This Government, at the same time, equally recognizes the condition of war existing in Mexico between that country and France. We maintain absolute neutrality between the belligerents, and we do not assume to judge, much less to judge in advance, of the effect of the war upon titles or estates. We have no knowledge of such an emigration from California to bomora as you have described in your note; but if such an emigration from California to bomora as you have described in your note; but if such an emigration has taken place, those persons who thus emigrate will of course be regarded as subjecting themselves to the authority and laws by which the rights of citizens of Mexico are governed; and while it seems unnecessary for the President to assume that such emigrants will claim the protection of this Government for any estates of whatever kind they may attain or attempt to attain in Mexico, it would certainly be presumptions to attempt now to decide upon the validity of such claim.

Peaceful emigration from the United States is entirely free from restraint or influence of the Government. Emigrants themselves are generally well informed concerning their rights. Under these circumstances, any interference of the Government concerning such emigration would be as inexpedient as it would be without precedent. The case would be different if the act of emigration was attended with preparations and purposes hostile to Mexico, or t

ake in such a case if it should occur, which however, there seems no immediate reason to

Inducate in Browner of Baton Rouge apprehend.

IIBADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON, BATON ROUGE, Louisiane, Sept. 24, 1864.—Collonel: The letter of Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War under date of Aug. 29, 1864, covering translation of a communication received at Washington by the representative of the Emperor of the French, in regard to certain occurrences said to have taken place on the Rio Grande, and which has been referred to me for report, has been received. There is nothing specific in the charges or statements made upon which to make a detailed report.

With reference to the great number of Federals said to have crossed to Matamoras after the evacuation of Brownsville, I would state that there were not six citizens of the United States left in Brownsville when I withdrew the troops from that place. I had sent all persons, men, women and children, to New Orleans. Some few Mexicans, who had been living on the east side of the Rio Grande, may probably have crossed into Mexico, but I know the number must have been small, for I had previously shipped a great majority of even the Mexicans to New Orleans: I mean such as resided on our side of the river. I have been constantly in receipt of advices from Matamoras since the evacuation of Brownsville, and had such occurrences as the above taken place, I would certainly have heard something of it.

With reference to the arms and ammunition said to have gone into Mexico from Américan territory, I would undertake to say, in the

said to have gone into Mexico from American territory, I would undertake to say, in the most positive manner, that nothing of the kind took place from January 1, 1864, till Au-gust 1, 1864, the period of my administration on the Rio Grande, nor did anything occur that would warrant even a rumor of such a ching. thing.

It seems to me that when such charges are made, involving, as they do, the reputation of officers of the United States army, some kind of proof should accompany the charges; but these statements being so general I can do nothing more than make a mere denial of the

vhole.
There is neither truth in the report nor There is necessary to the first respect, your ob't servant, I am, with great respect, your ob't servant, I am, with great respect, your ob't servant, I am, with great respect, your ob't servant, A. A. G., New Orleans.

## THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

Continuation of the Prisoner's Defence—General Bragg Relieved from Duty on the Commission—Mr. Ra-ker Rudely Treated by the Court. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Wirz trial was resumed to-day. W. D. Hammock, connected with the late rebel service, testified that Conclas the prisoners had, and he believed on one occasion the puroted prisoners obtained a sur-of clothes apiece from the supply of United ville.

On cross-examination by Colonel Chipman, the witness said he never saw Wirz beat a prisoner of war, but he had seen him take hold of men and throw them into their places, speaking to them in a profane manner, Wirz being of violent temper; witness had smnggled onions, etc., into the stockade, selling them at a profit to the prisoners.

After the examination of this witness, General Bragg retired from the court-room. Judge Advocate Chipman then read an order from the War Department relieving General Bragg from duty on the Military Commission.

Mr. Baker wanted to know the reason.

The court. Fou can't ascertain; it's none of your business. your business. Mr. Baker. Can't I address a few words to

Mr. Baker. Can't I address a few words to the court?
The court. No; nor make a motion; it is none of your business; you have nothing to do with the orders to this court.
Mr. Baker. Then I must object.
The court. There is no objection about it; go on with your examination.
Vineent Bardo, an Italian, testified that he was the man who blacked his face in order to make his escape by mixing in with an outgoing gang of negroes, and for which he was punished by twenty-five lashes, and by being put in the chain-gang. paper currency. FRANCE. aptain did so.

Mr. Baker to the witness—Is this the man who ordered you to be whipped and put in the stocks!

The witness—No, that's not the man; I know that old Dutch captain; I do not know who issued the order for my punishment.

Other witnesses were examined for the defence, and the Commission adjourned.

FORTRESS MONROE. Jeff Davis Transferred to Carroll Hall. was moved this morning, under a strong guard, from his casemate prison to the quarters as signed him in Carroll Hall. ples, of Norfolk, has placed the steamers Faorite and Faminine on the route between Norfolk, Roanoke, and Newbern, N.C., making three trips per week. This is called the Inde-pendent Line, and connects at Newbern with the railroads for the interior of North Caro-

The hull of the old frigate Congress was taken to the dry-dock at the Portsmouth navy vard vesterday. The steamers Albemarle and Yazoo sailed. for New York to day. VIRGINIA.

The Congressional Election in Rich mond. Richmond, October 2.—General Terry has, by general order, designated nine members of the City Council and nine aldermen, being a majority of each body elected in July, who shall be permitted to qualify and organize for

the sole purpose of appointing officers to conduct the Congressional elections on the 12th instant. Christian Douglass, in the First district, and Eppes, in the fourth, have withdrawn from ne contest for Congress. THE SUPPRESSION OF A NEWSPAPER. BALTMORE, Oct. 2.—The Richmond papers of to-day contain particulars of the suppression of the Commercial Bulletin by General Terry. The following order explains the matter: HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEP'T, OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Sept. 30, 1885.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEP'T, OF VIRGINIA,

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 110.—Whereas, The
Commercial Bulletin, a newspaper of this city,
in its issue of to-day, has published an article
which contains an indecent insult to the memory of the late President of the United
States, and to those who surrounded him
during the administration of his office,
and an almost equally offensive reflection
upon his Excellency, President Johnson,
Therefore, it is ordered, That the general order of this department, for the publication of
said paper, be and it is hereby revoked, and
that the office of the paper be closed.

The provost marshal of the department will
commit to prison Charles Dimitry, the writer
of the said article.

By order of Major General A. H. Terry,
ED. W. SMITH, A. A. G. GEORGIA.

The Act of Secession Declared Null and NEW YORK, Oct. 2-The steamer Idaho, from Savannah September 26, has arrived here. A despatch to the Savannah Herald, says the leorgia State Convention has unanimously adopted the ordinance declaring the act of se-cession null and uoid. The *Herald* of September 26th says that General Brannan has been ordered to the Fennessee Department, and will be succeeded by General Wilson. General Brannan left Savannah on the 26th for Nashville via Augusta, accompanied by his staff, Major Coulter and Lieut. Davidson.

LOUISIANA. Freedmen's Superintendent Suspended ant Delegates to Washington-Cotton NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—General Canby has uspended Assistant Superintendent Callahan, of the freedmen's bureau at Shreveport, from is duties, pending the investigation of serious charges against him. Callahan is the indi-vidual who placed the whole court under arrest a few days since. Governor Marvin, of Florida, has issued a proclamation, ordering an election for the State convention to be held on the 1st of Ex-Governor Horton, of Texas, died at Mata

Authorized delegates of the Democratic

party will leave to-morrow for Washington, on an important mission.
Cotton is firm; receipts of 3,500 bales to-day sales of the day 4,500, receipts of the week 16,000, port sales of the week 9,000. Freights EUROPE.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS MADE.

NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE AMONG BRITISH SOLDIERS.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 2.- The steamship Bel. gian, from Livepool September 21st, via Londonderry September 22d, passed this point this afternoon, en route to Onehee The steamship North American, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 19th, and at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 20th.
The steamship Hansa, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of The steamship Pennsylvania, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 21st, at 3 A. M. The steamer Caledonia arrived out on the 22d ult. The Belgian has forty-six cabin and two hun-

There were no new developments in the crusade against the Fenians. The examina tion of the prisoners stood fixed for the 23d." James Murphy, one of the men arrested at Dublin, who described himself as a citizen of Boston, and protested against his arrest, had been set at liberty "after (says the Freeman) an interview between the American Consul and the authorities." It is stated that Murphy is connected with the War Department at Washington, but no explanation is given of connection with the suppressed Irish people As the 88th regiment was on parade in Corl parracks, the sergeant-major was called into the guard-room and shown a roll-book of mem er's names taken from an arrested Fenian The sergeant major admitted that one of the signatures was his, and was at once taken into enstody. A private soldier, belonging to the same

egiment, was also arrested. This caused great excitement in Cork, even leading, it is reported, to a run on a Cork hanker A Fenian demonstration was rather expected at the Limerick races, and the military were kept in readiness, but all passed off quietly. James Stevens, for whom a reward of £100 is offered, was aid-de-camp to Smith O'Brien at

offered, was aid-de-camp to Smith O'Brien at Ballingary.

The American officer arrested at Queenstown on the arrival of the City of Limerick, turns out to be a Federal and not a Confederate captain, named McCafferty. Anumber of Fenian documents of an incendiary character were found in his possession, with evidence that he is connected with the movement. The arms of Brigadier General Gleason, of the United States army, who was also a passenger on the City of Limerick, were taken from him.

The Morning Post editorially asserts that the American Government is strongly opposed to The Morning Post editorially asserts that the American Government is strongly opposed to the Fenians, and will do all in its power to defeat them. It says President Johnson and Mr. Seward are animated by the most friendly sentiments towards England, and the latter has communicated Fenian movements to the British Cabinet, and neither the British public nor the Government will readily forget Mr. Seward's honorable and amicable conduct.

The Datty News thinks the Fenian collapse is likely to settle, in a beneficial way, the relations between the United States and Ireland, and that the political relations between England and Ireland are likely to be far between understood than they have ever yet been.

understood than they have ever yet been.
Lieutenant Colonel Voborcke, late adjutant general of cavalry, writes to the *Times* a statement that the documents found on the person of Colonel Dahlgren, after he was killed, were forceries. general of cavalry, writes to the Times a statement that the documents found on the person of Colonel Dahlgren, after he was killed, were forgeries.

Satterthwaite's circular, dated on the evening of the 20th, says the market for the Americal securities has been very active, and up to the 19th with steadily advancing rates. The 5-20's were at one time alone as high as 68%, but gave way and closed heavy at 66% (8%). Eries had been largely bought up to 58%, when they reacted to 57% but on renewed buying have again improved to 57% (35%). Illinois about three quarters of a dollar. Attantic and be soid even were an advance of two to three diflars.

The London Times says that Frankfort advices mention that a meeting of American bondholders was recently called there by Mt. Lanier, a New York banker, which was largely attended. Mr. Lanier stated that he had not come to borrow, as his countrymen were competent to provide for the wans of the Government, but to make some communications about present facts and the future prospects, the Secretary of the Treasury having desired him to do so during his stay in Europe. Mr. Lanier stated that as large importations were required for the South, a large revenue from customs was probable. He also stated that Congress, at its next session, will probably sanction export duties on cotton, tobacco, &c., by which an additional revenue of sixty millions would be raised. It was the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to take up specie as soon as possible, with a reduction of paper currency next spring.

The meeting expressed great doubts whether export or large import duties would answer the purpose, the views on these subjects being entirely of an opposite character in Europe, where export duties are abolished and import duties reduced to the lowest point. Above will, the advantage was urged of setting aside certain revenues for the gradual extinction of paper currency.

thousand. jority.

There are rumors of probable ministeria changes shortly, and also of some Governmen reforms, including more liberty to the press. The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to Prefects, relative to the approaching election. He also announces sundry measures to be presented in the new Parliament, including one for the suppression of religious badies and readjustment of ecclesiastical property. TURKEY.

A Vienna paper learns that the war-like preparations which are again making in Montenegro have induced the Porte to adoptipre-cautionary measures, and send reinforcements to the frontier. Omar Pasha's presence in Vienna was believed to be in connection with these movements.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds are steady and Consols unchanged. Discounts are in fair demand, and the supply of money is not over abundant at 3%@4 per cent.

Latest by Telegraph to Londouderry. is not over abundant at 3%@4 per cent.

Latest by Telegraph to Londonderry.

Liverfoold, Sept. 22.—The Fenian arrests continue. Another non-commissioned officer was arrested in the Cork garrison. Two arrests also occurred in Manchester, and one in Sheffield. It is stated that the evidence was too voluminous to admit of the examination taking place on the 23d.

Commercial—per Belgian.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

Liverfoold, Friday, Sept. 22.—Cotton: The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 188,000 bales, including 64,000 to speculators and 39,000 to exporters. The market has been excited, and prices advanced 26% for American, and 3@1d for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 22d; mixiding Orleans, 194d; middling Mobiles and Uplands, 19d. The sales to-day (Friday) were 20,000 bales, the market closing with a still unward iendency. The stock in port is estimated at 350,000 bales, of which 23,500 are American.

ican. STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is moyant, and prices still advancing. EMEADSTUFFS are firm, and Wheat is id higher. PROVISIONS are steady. PROVISIONS are steady. LONDON, Scpt. 22. P. M.—Consols close at 89%@ 80% for money. Illinois Central shares 30@80%. Eric ehares 57%. U.S. five-twenties 85@88%. The buillion in the Bank of England has increased £44,000. LONDON, Sept. 21.—Breadstuffs dull but steady. Sugar still advancing. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice uniet and steady. Tallow inactive. Ship News.
Arrived from Philadelphia Sept. 17, the Michael Angelo, at Antwerp.
Arrived from Patitimore August 16, Chanticleer, tt Rio de Janeiro.
Salled for Philadelphia Sept. 15, Village Belle, rom Londonderry.

MEXICO. Murder of a Late Rebel General-Men of the same stripe in Maximilian's Service—Gwin again Disappointed and Squelched-Military Movements. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Gen. John B. Clarke. an ex-rebel Congressman from Missouri, was arrested at Antonia and sent here. He confirms the report of the murder of the rebei General Parsons and three of his friends, while travelling to Matamoras, and reports the condition of affairs in Mexico as most unsatisfactory. The monarchy was exercising Confederate generals had accepted service under Maximilian. As exiles, they were ordered to report at a certain town, but many had pre-viously gone to the Pacific coast, on their way to Brazil or some other country. Ex-Senator Gwin had an understanding with Napoleon relative to the colonization of Sonora, but Maximilian failed to countenance the scheme, consequently it was abandoned. Gwin then returned to the United States. The Matamoras Moniteur, of the 15th, says Pesquiera, the Liberal Governor of Sonora has been deserted by all except two hundred men, and has written to the French comforces should arrive at Hermosisto he would In the neighborhood of Tampico the Impe-

defeating Mondros and occupying Tuba and The Victoria Monitor seems to apprehend that Cortinus and Corrullo and others meditate an attack on Matamoras, but Mejia is pre-pared. Captain Ney is forming a contra-gue-rilla force. He was lately at Monterey. SAN DOMINGO.

Fruits of the End of the Wer.
New York, October 2.—Advices from San Domingo to the 5th ult. have been received.
The death penalty for political offences has been abolish The United States steamer Mercedita arrived and saluted the Dominican flag. commander had visited the head of the Gocommander had visited the head of the Go-vernment.

The families who left the island during the place to-day a journal called the Baltimore war are returning, and business is reviving.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Beturn of General Conher's Forces.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED. FORT LABAMIE, Oct. 1 .- General Conner re

turned on Saturday from the Powder-river In-dian expedition. His columns will be here in six days. The results of the campaign were four pitched battles with the Cheyennes Sioux, and Arrapahoes, with a loss on our side of Captain Cole, of the 6th Michigan, and twenty-four men killed and two wounded, and in Indian loss of four hundred to five hundred killed, and a large number wounded; the entire destruction of the village of the Arran ices, and the capture of five hundred head c orses and mules. The Arrapshoes acknowledge the loss of sixty-eight of their braves in one battle, and are now coming in to make peace. It is thought, however, that the Sioux and Cheyennes are not half whipped. Not less than afteen hundred men should be stationed at Fort Conner, and the campaign continued of ring the winter. The citizens fear that the Sioux and Cheyennes will come back on the road and interfere with the mails and tele graph. The expedition was carried out under the most embarrassing circumstances.

Not a pound of the stores intended for the expedition arrived in time for use. The troop were mutinous, and claimed their discharg because the rebellion has ceased, and regu-ments were mustered out almost as soon as

NEW YORK CITY.

they arrived on the plains.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 1905. The United States steamer Mercedita and the coop-of-war Sabine have arrived here. MARINE. The steamer Tyne, from Malaga, arrived her at noon to-day.

Arrived, ship Bombay, from Bombay; bark
Follens, from Rotterdam.

Arrived, steamers Liberty, from Havana, and Empire City, from Port Royal. SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

SECOND BOARD.

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40 . SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 2 .- The Transcript states tha lovernor Andrews declines the presidency o Antioch College.

Colonel Roland, commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railroad, addressed the Bostor Board of Trade to-day upon the interest o New England in the construction of that road A committee of nine was appointed to con sider the subject and report thereon. Attempted Swindling Operation.

Louisville, Sept. 30.—A Polish Jew, from Mobile, calling himself A. M. Auerbach, and representing that he had bought the steamer Golden Rod, bound hence from New Orleans with a valuable cargo, purchased/some \$30,000 vorth of various kinds of merchandise from several of our large houses. Before the good were delivered, it was found that no such boar was in existence, and Auerbach was arrested. He had obtained from various | ouses several articles of wearing apparel for his persona

The American Board of Loreign Mis sions-Movements of Ger. Sherman. Chicago, Oct. 2.—The arty-sizer ing of the American Board dity to-morrov and continue till Friday. It it; expected that over one thousand delegates vill be in attend General Sherman leaves here to-morro for Western Missouri and Ki msas, on official

Connecticut El etion. HARTFORD, Oct. 2.—This city has given 65 majority against the amen iment giving the right of suffrage to negroes. Greenwich gives a like majority of 285 and | Democratic majority for the town ticket. | Norwalk also gives 125 majority against the an endment.

Harrond, Oct. 2.—Suffi dent returns have been received to show the majority against the Constitutional amendment to be several ISECOND DES ATCH.

Returns from thirty-tl ree towns give 2,800 majority against the inendment, which is probably defeated by from 3,000 to 5,000 ma The Overland Rot to to California.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Oct 2.—Holladay's over-land mail route is now entirely free of Indi-ans, and stages are arriving on fast time, viz.: six days from Colorado, eleven days from Utab, thirteen days from Nevada, fifteen days Idaho and Montana, and eighteen days from California. Burlington County Fair.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Oct. 2.—The Agricultural Fair of this county when held at Mt. Holly, to-morrow and Wednesday. Every effort is being made to insure success. Access by rail-road from Philadelphia is casy, by five daily trains from Walnut-street wharf.

trains from Wallut-Street What.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Oct. 2.—High grades of flour are in demand. Holders ask higher prices. Superfine is offered at \$7.5697.75; extra, \$9; family, \$9.509(1.50, without buyers. Whisky is steady at \$9.26. Mess Pork is held at \$55; 300 bbls were sold at \$34.50. Bulk Meats and Bacon are held firmly, above the views of buyers. Bacon sides; clear, sold at \$2; loose, and bone in, they are held at 92. Bacon shoulders were held at 19/4; bulk shoulders at 1734, and sides at 1874. Lard dull at 29. Prime Mess Pork was in demand at \$29, but was held at \$30 at the close. Prime old red Wheat is held at \$20, but there are few buyers at this rate. New is still neglected; \$401.15 is the range asked. Corn is steady at 65 for ear and 68 for shelled. Oats quiet at 43045; the latter is the rate asked for strictly prime. Rye is quiet at 75078 for prime new, and 85 for old. Barley unchanged and neglected; prices are merely nominal.

ASTRANGE STATEMENT—HOW WILLIAM L. YANCEY MET HIS DEATH—A PERSONAL RENCONTRE IN THE CONFEDERATE SEMATE—YANCEY MORTALLY WOUNDED—A VOTE OF SECRESY PASSED, AND WOUNDED—A VOTE OF SECRESY PASSED, AND THE AFFAIR HUSHED UP.

(From the Nashville Republican Bather, Sept. 28.)
As you enter the cemetery at Montgomery, and turn to the right, you will perceive a colonnade of maple trees leading off to a quiet glen. Beyond is a grassy knoll, and leaving this to the left you will approach a pleasant level of greensward. Here you will be tempted to pause before a plain slab of white marble of the most humble description. It bears a simple inscription: "William L. Yancey." His last words were: "Put me out of sight!" and it is said that he was constantly muttering, toward his latter end, those lines of Pope:

"Let me live unseen, unknown,

it is said that he was consumely intering;
toward his latter end, those lines of Pope:

"Let me live unseen, unknown,
And unlamented let me die.
Nor mound, nor monument, nor stone,
Tell where I lie."

His death was quiet and painless, after a year
of acute physical and mental suffering. He
was a strict churchman; a man of quiet manners; a handsome declaimer, and a fair scholar. He was never wealthy, and it is understood that he left his family without an independence.

The time has come when the circumstances
of his last illness and death, with the occasion
which suddenly convulsed a frame from perfect health into a wreck and mero shadow, may
be mentioned as a historical fact. William L.
Yancey came to his end by violence. It was
toward the close of the second session of the
first Confederate Congress that he broke from
the counsels and influence of Mr. Davis, and
became, with Mr. Henry S. Foote, a leader of
the opposition. Mr. Ben Hill, a Senator from
Georgia, had likewise changed his front, and
was remarkable for the earnestness, personal
interest and persistency with which he suswas remarkable for the earnestness, personal interest and persistency with which he sustained the measures of an administration to which his allegiance had been given but late in the day. Mr. Yancey, it will be remembered, had returned from an unsuccessful mission to Europe, and was representing Alabama in the Confederate Senate. had returned from an unsuccessful mission to Europe, and was representing Alabama in the Confederate Senate.

The question of a navy was under discussion in secret session. The debate ranged beyond the purliamentary limits, and Messra Yancey and Hill became animated over the abstract doctrines of State rights and the divinity of slavery. High words passed, and finally the lie was given by Mr. Hill. Mr. Yancey leaped forward, and, as he aimed a blow at his adversary, was caught in the arms of the latter, and violently thrown back over a desk. Mr. Hill is a man of wonderful muscular development. Mr. Yancey was never very heavy, though lithe and active. In the fall his spine was seriously injured, and, when the bystanders rushed upon the two, and dragged the one from the other, the great fire-cater lay unconscious upon the floor, with a little trickle of blood oozing from his lips. He was carried to his hotel; a vote of secrecy was passed, and the encounter hushed up. No one in Richmond, except that body of men, knew of the dircumstance for six months after. Meanwhile, the victim did not recover. He drooped from day to day. He became listless, hopeless and vacant. He was transferred to his own home, where his convulsions ceased a few weeks before his death, which was tranquil and calm.

He died without one hope of the success of the Southern Republic he had aspired to found and goyern; for which he had labored day and night for twenty-five years; to which he had sacrificed his people, the Union of the South—a broken-hearted man—"unwept, unhonored and unsung." rights claimed to be successful, again totally

CLOSE OF THE STATE FAIR

Scenes and Incidents. Special Correspondence of The Press.]

THREE CENTS.

WILLIAMSPORT, Sept. 30, 1863 The thousands of strangers who filled the highways and byways of Williamsport during the past four days have departed, and with them, as if by magic, have disappeared the nu-merous mechanical inventions; the different breeds of cattle, horses, and hogs; the fifty or sixty varieties of fruit; and the hundred or two specimens of handiwork, which have at tracted hither alike the farmer and the artizan and indeed the representatives of every trade and profession, with their wives, sisters, daughters, and sweethearts. No agricultural exhibition probably ever in vited public patronage more successfully than that which has just terminated, and probably no single one ever offered less inducement to its visitors, or less return for twenty-five cents invested. The officers of the society acknowledge that such was the fact, and many of them are loud in their denunciations of certain railroad companies whose delay and procrastination are said to be the cause of the many vacant stalls and stands which were ainfully apparent to the well-wishers of the A strange innovation was introduced at this xhibition, which it is to be presumed and

loped will never be witnessed again at a sifui the new coal route to New York from the Schuelt regions, we have the following from the filters in Journal.

"We learn that engineers have survi route for the proposed railroad leads Schmylkill coal regions to New York. route is to lead from Lehighton, on the ley Railroad, through the Mahoning NSIVE magna, from Taragagas through the Schmidt where it will cross the Broadwa and extend to the New York and extend to the New York will show that this row of the coal region cous Paraphernalia. with that of the requiring but Cause Large and Compress. tion within the enclosure of innumerable side shows and drinking-bars, which were of no pe-cuniary benefit to the society, whatever monetary advantage they might have been to the owner of the ground. The superintendent General Williams, opposed the allotment of space to these tents and booths without avail, and every moral visitor was consequently disgusted and annoyed. Hundreds of the visitors daily thronged the interior of the shows, while the number of young men who recled to and fro, a disgrace to themselves, and objects of fear to the lady sight-seers, bore evidence to the profits the rum-sellers were deriving from the privileges granted. It only needed the emoval of the sweat-cloth and other gambling: tables from the outside to conspicuous points within the gates to make the degradation and nsult more complete. Notwithstanding the railroad delays, and the consequent diminution in the number of articles exhibited, there were certainly many contributions which were de-

serving of especial notice, and worthy the attention of the visitors. Some of these were to be seen in the mechanical department, others spons 100 exittent and keeper, max. ALI, THE EGYPTIAN. in the floral, a few in the horse and cattle stalls, and many in the building devoted to perishable articles. To the ladies the latter were probably more attractive, from the fact that a majority of the contributions were prolucts of the skill and taste of members of their own sex; but under the same roof were vehicles of numerous patterns, stoves and heaters of many sizes and shapes, iron rail ings of curious designs, and what was of mor interest to engineers, founders and machin ists than all else, the recently inven Ross Oil Cup." the simplicity of constructi of which, with its low price, have made a manufacturer, Mr. B. E. Lehman, of Betlah em, so well known to the owners of maris.

stationary and locomotive engines.

In concluding the description of the 8'sc Fair, it will not be amiss to say someth. 4 about the town in which it was held. Wil liamsport contains a population of some ter or twelve thousand, and, with a continuance of the enterprise which now marks it, but fe years can elapse before it will be classa-among the largest cities in the State. An, a tempt was made last winter to procure a cits. ter incorporating it into a city; but although turned with the Governor's signature, an high friends of the project will doubtless be this pelled to lessen their aspirations, and a farm, tent with boundaries which do not extent one or three miles through the country FER. the built-up portions of the burg, ere tratrix.

have an opportunity to elect a MalD souncil.

The march of impress new "Herdic House," tending west than the new said, and whose di-mentions much has been said, and whose di-mentions are those of your Girard House, has been erected at least a mile from the centre of the town; but as the Union depot of the different lines of railway, a building some three hundred feet in length, is to be erected near by, and a passenger railway connects with the court-house and hotels of lesser note, it is to be presumed that before long another in this locality. It is understood that a greater number of the railroad trains will stop at this point, and afford the passengers an op-portunity to select from Mr. Hoppes' bill of are; and from visible signs and semi-official rumors, it is apparent that the energies of at least a few men in the community will be di-rected towards the improvement of this property, which, without such improvement,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

would be valuable only as farming land to the owner or lessee. The following is a statement of the condition of the Philadelphia banks yesterday, as compared with the previous week: Capital stock...... \$14 WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. The following statement shows the average condition of the banks in Philadelphia for the week preceding Monday, October 2, 1865:

1, 500, 1, 500

शैनिहरूबेहरस्व वर्षे कर्षे के स्टूर्म के इस्ट्रेस विकास स्टूर्ण के स्टूर्ण के स्टूर्ण के स्टूर्ण के स्टूर्ण के 2.658. 1.45.858. 1.45.658. 2 | 00000011480000014800 | # 

ferred at 28%, an advance of 36; 31 was bid for North
Penna.; 64 for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preforred. There continues an active movement in the Coalstocks, though at a decline in the prices of one or
two. A large quantity of one particular stock is
held by some of the Philadelphia banks as collateral,
who, in their anxiety to realize, press forward
their sales, even at a sacrifice. Big Mountain closed
at 64, New York and Middle at 84, 5t Nicholas at 4,
and Feeder Dam at 136, The Oil stocks were mode-

at 4, New York and Middle at 8%, 5t Nicholas at 3, and Feeder Dam at 1%. The Oil stocks were moderately active, and prices were a shade off. The recent advance of \$1 per barrel for crude oil at the wells must soon tell upon the market value of such companies as are known to be producing. City Passenger Ratiroads are held firmly. Second and

OCTOBER 2—Evening.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at the Aye-The arrivals and sales of Beer Cattle at Mary nue Drove Yard continue large, reaching about 2,200 head this week; the market in consequence is dull and prices rather lower. Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers are selling at 160-17c, the latter price for choice; fair to good at 14015/2c, and common at 160-13c % in as to quality. The market closed \* \$33,199,494 97 #53,199,499 97 #2,099,252 21
There was less activity at the Stock Board yesterday, though the market on the whole was still firm. dull, within the above range of prices.

Cows are rather lower; 150 head sold at from \$36 up to \$30 per head, as to quality.
SHEEP are without change; 9,000 head arrived and
sold at from 65/67/5 \$ 10 for good fat Sheep, and
\$365 \$ head for stock Sheep.
HOS.—Prices have advanced; 2 100, head sold at Government losns were somewhat weaker; a few lots of '81s sold at 107½, which is a decline of 14. The June 7-80s were drooping at 98%, and the July notes at 98%. State 5s were steady, with further sales at 90%. City 6s were rather firmer at 91 for both mu-43@5 8 hend for stock Sheep.

Hous, --Prices have advanced; 2,100 head sold at the different yards at from \$17@18.50 the 100 his net, as to quality.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States: 90%. City 6s were rather firing at 91 for both municipal and new, with free sales at that figure. The share list was quite active, but the upward movement in Reading was checked; the stock opened lively at 59, sold up to 59%, but afterwards fell back to 58%, at which it closed. Pennsylvania Raifroad was steady at 61; Northern Central at 45%, and Little Schuylkill at 33%; Camden and Amboy declined %; Philadelphia and Elie was 1/2 higher; Catawlssa common sold at 18% an advance of %, and the veccommon sold at 18%, an advance of %, and the pre-ferred at 32%, an advance of %; 31 was bld for North

6.16.
5. J. & J. Chain, Pennsylvania, 126,154.
75. H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 126,154.
75. J. & J. Chain, Pennsylvania, 126,154.
75. J. Chain, Pennsylv

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscriben by

Larger clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$2.00 per copy, The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from as they aford 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? an extra copy of the paper will be given. yesterday declared a dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock, clear of State tax, physiste on and after 1218 inst. The Franklin Fire Insurance Company yesterday

declared a semi-annual dividence of six per cent., and an extra dividence of temper cent, was declared on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The St. Nicholas Coal Company resiteday declared quarterly dividend of four percent. on the capital took. free of State tax, payable on undafter Mon-The following is a state show of deposite and coin-age at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphis, during the month of September, 1865;

Total deposits...... . 4558,026 55 GOLD. Number of Pieces Double Engles....

.40,163 £313,447 35 \$49,604 52 Total... 170.010 00 Value, 4813,447 93 49,601 52 70,010 00

-...4,026,678 4983,068 47 Gold fluctuated slightly yesterday, the ruling figure still being 144.

As confirmatory of our remarks in reference to the new coal route to New York from the Schucikili

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the Pittansive menace and connected and content of the finest specimens of the
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The Secile Beast—Behemoth of Holy Writ
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sponed be exhibited in the Arena at each performamax-list captor "Whe Extypytian."

IV.
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S
PERFORMING ELEPHANTS,
(Antony and Cleopatra, Victoria and Albert.)
The most intelligent Highly-Educated Animals. YOU SEEN.
THERE BULK IS ENORMOUS.
THERE DOCILITY IS SUMPRISING.
THERE ACCOMPLISHMENTS ARE VARIED.
THERE PERFORMANCES ARE AMUSING.
THERE INTELLIGENCE SUMPASSES DESURIPTION.

MELVILLE'S
GREAT AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS!
In addition to the magnificent Stud of Performing
Orics and Trick Polics, are the following array
Talented Terformers:
JAMES MELVILLE, the unparalleled Austra-NADAME MELVILLE, the great Australian. Equestriene.
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY, FRANK, SAM and GEORGE MELVILLE.
PHILO NATHANS, the one, two, three and Four-Horse Rider. WM. KINKAID, the Man of a Hundred Somer-SHAPPE and WHITNEY, the renowned Acro-J. W. WARD, the funniest and wittlest Clown xtant. WAMBOLT, the irresistible Joker and JAS. WASHOLL, the interstance Colown.
EEN WILBANKS, the celebrated Equestrian and Posturist.
PROF. LANGWORTHY, Maitre du Cirque, &c.
And THE CELEBRATED MICOLA FAMILY.
Whose wonderful and interesting performances

Together with a bost of TUMBLERS, ACRO-BATS, VAULTERS, DANCERS, &c.

These various attractions will be exhibited under one cauvas for the SAME PRICE OF ADMISSION which has heretofore been charged to each one separately, making it the chargest exhibition extant.

Will take place on.

Will take place on. Will take place on MONDAY AFTERNOON, AT TWO O'CLOCK, rabe continued every afternoon and evening dur-MON DAY AFFERNOUS. And the continued over affect that of the continued over affect that of the continued over a ffect that of the continued over a ffect that of the continued over a ffect that of the continued of the continued

SECOND BOARD. 

SALES AT THE CLOSE. 

Philadelphia Markets. hear of are in lots, to the retailers and bakers, at from \$7.50@7.75 for superfine, \$8,50@9 for extra, \$9.50 @11.25 for extra family, and \$11.50@12.50 bb for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$6.25 % bbl. Corn Meal continues dull.

GRAIN, -Wheat is firmly held at full prices. 7,500 bus spring sold on private terms. Small sales of reds are making at \$2.1202.15 for good new, and \$2.25 (2.20%) bu for old-the latter rate for prime. White is very scurce, and quoted at \$2.5002.60 % bu, as to quality. Rye is selling at \$86.04.60 % bu. Corn is hetter; about 2.500 bus yellow sold at \$30.00 bus at and 1,000 bus at \$30.00 at \$40.00 bus at \$30.00 bus at \$30.00 bus at \$30.00 bus buthern sold at \$30.56, afloat and in the cars, 5,000 bus Barley Mult sold at \$1.50 % bu.

BANK. -ist No. 1 Quereitron is quoted at \$32.56 con, but we have of no sales.

COTTON. -There is more doing and prices are better; \$25 bates of middlings sold in lots at from \$5.000.000.

COTTON.—There is more doing and prices are better; 325 bales of middlings sold in lots at from 45 (180 cm.). There is less doing, but prices are well maintained; small sales of Cuba Sugar are making at 134(20 44(6 B b.).

HAY.—Buied is selling at 418(20 B ton.) FROVISIONS.—There is very little doing for the want of stock, but prices are waking at 413(38 cm.) Simall sales of Mess Fork are making at 413(38 cm.) Simall sales of Mess Fork are making at 413(38 cm.) Simall sales of Mess Fork are making at 413(38 cm.) Wilsky.—There is less doing; small sales of prime bble are making at 432(38 cm.) Wilsky.—There is less doing; small sales of prime bble are making at 432(38 gm.) The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day: lleat......

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

The Cattle on sale lo-day are from the following States:

800 head from Pennsylvania.

675 head from Ohio.

650 head from Hilhous.

40 head from Hilhous.

40 head from Hilling.

The following are the particulars of the sale:

167, Martin, Fuller, & Co., Pennsylvania and

Western, 14617.

155. J. S. Birk, Chester county, 146104.

155. J. S. Birk, Chester county, 146104.

20, P. Hathoway, Chester county, 146104.

20, P. West, Chester county, 16616.

218, I'llman & Bochman, Pennsylvania, 1546104.

218, I'llman & Bochman, Pennsylvania and West
ern, 156164. 248, Filmun & Bochman, Pennsylvania and Western, 156-1654.
150, Mooney & Smith, Ohio, 15@1634.
150, L. Frank, Western, 13@15.
155, Fhamberg & Co., Western, 13@154.
166, P. McFillen, Wystern and Chester county, 15
6164. 31634 119, Christy & Bro., Ohio, 7@7%, gross. 75, A. Christy, Western, 15@1834. 47, Frank & Co., Western, 11@12. 66, Dryfoos & Bro., Western, 13@16. 70, Hope & Co., Pennsylvania and Western, 14

companies as are known to be produced.

Companies are held firmly. Second and avenue Drove Yard read about 150 head this week; before his death, which was transful. He died without one hope of the success of the Southern Republic he had aspired to found and govern; for which he had labored day and night for twenty-five years; to which he had serificed his people, the Union of the South—a broken-hearted man—"unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The Baltimore Chipper, which has always been a sterling Union journal, has ceased to exist. Its proprietor intends starting in its place to-day a journal called the Baltimore Daily Commercial.

Companies as are known to be produced.

Taskenger Ratiroads are held firmly. Second and Avenue Drove Yard reach about 150 head thinly to firmly and firmly second and this week; reaching at \$50.770, and 00 wn and Called the story life sold at \$01 (Chestnut and Walnut at 54, and the place of attention. Common and 25 for Union. Bank shares attract a moderate share of attention. Common bloom the same as last quoted good as to combant a shares and sales of Sheep at the Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about, 900 head; the demand is good and prices are rather lower. Springers are selling at from \$20.000 head; the demand is good and prices are rather lower. Springers are selling at from \$20.000 head; the demand is good and prices are rather lower. Springers are selling at from \$20.000 head; the demand is good and prices are rather lower. Springers are selling at from \$20.000 head; the demand is good at the Avenue Drove Yard are large this week. The demand is good and prices are rather lower. Springers are selling at from \$20.000 head; the demand is good and prices are rather lower. Springers are selling at from \$20.000 head; the demand is good and prices are rather lower. Springers are selling at from \$20.000 head; the demand is good and prices are rather lower. Springers are selling at from \$20.000 head; the demand is good and prices are rather lower. Springers are selling at f