SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THERE

The New York News maintains, in an elabooffice will not be enforced. There is not a feet in Virginia that holds the same views. ere are on the eve of an election which is gide our fate, with the whole public press nding the efforts of this journal to save inia from the deplorable calamities which be added to her great afflictions by electmen who cannot take the oath, and the fivek News, professing to be the particuof York News, professing to be the particulative of Virginia, intrudes its pestilent masts in opposition to the universal public atment, and declares, "Ye shall not surely a Are we to listen to that paper, or the edident, Governor Peirpoint, John Minor 115, and other honest Southern men? In a for the political complexion of a Congress with the News daily denounces, how can it that such a body as he describes it more religiously the test oath?"

The oath in question was taken by every mber of the last Congress, in both louses, with, we believe, the exception of MAIOT BAYARD, of Delaware, who though caring himself perfectly free to swear it, gned his seat rather than do so. A few ago some of the citizens of Virginia

ed the President's advice and opinion on subject, and he replied, through Atmey General Speed, substantially recominding them to elect none but men who and take and respect the nath. The rice of the New York News is properly 20unced as dangerous by the Richnd Republic. There are some doubts ether Congress will admit even the best a that may be elected from the late sead States. Why, then, should the efforts the honest friends of the Government be rested, and the aspirations of the active ents of the rebellion be encouraged, by opes of the repeal of an oath so essential hen, it was adopted, and so freely subribed even by the bitterest enemies of the iministration in the last two Congresses? he New York News asks what the Southpeople do not expect. Even the Richmd Times, a journal in striking contrast th the Republic, from its strong disloyal

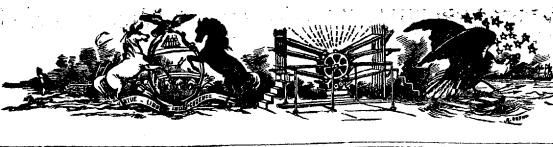
mings, rebukes the News as follows: The New York News (a paper whose battles have very often fought against its demoral-d Southern enemies, as well as against its lied foes), is at this time doing the South a amount of damage, with the best inter it not only persists in advocating a course

olicy, in the election of Southern members longress, which would be absolutely suici-tio our interests, but it speaks with ill-dised contempt of the assumption of 'know-Northern sentiment by the Richmond
We pretend to no great profundity this time advising the Southern people to exceed fifty thousand dollars.

The Cholera Subsiding as

ETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." The decision of a majority of the people Connecticut against conferring the right sufrage upon the colored people of that te-some two thousand in number-is ected with much satisfaction by the party eders who have been hungering for a new me with which to justify and to strengthen encessity that forced them so suddenly change their front. I desire to do full sice to these men. They have been content from the first in their hatred of the bred man. There is not an ignorant ejudice against that persecuted class t they have not inflamed and enuraged; and, if there are any honors be divided in such a crusade I am bestowing them where they have n so bravely earned. When the libedischarged from imprisonment at the State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio. en so bravely earned. When the libead hosts of Tennessee came thronging to morew Johnson at Nashville, himself arrely less hunted then than they by the wholders, he declared himself to be their osts, and told them he would be their end. At that time, as subsequently, then they proved their devotion to the \$4,471,807; hands employed, 8,607; annual cost leading by offering up their lives and of labor, \$3,365,368; annual value of products, epublic by offering up their lives and inding their blood in its defence, the th who now rejoice that the people of onecticut have denied the right of frage to the colored people execrated esident Johnson for his timely counand aid, and scorned the proof the sacrifices of the freedmen in ms. But, if we are thus furnished th another chapter of Democratic constercy, this decision against universal frage has other and more healthful uses. is a new evidence that President Johnis example and counsel on this, and deed on the entire question of reconaction, cannot be too ardently sustained inselves alone, but also for the true and ing interests of the colored man, have sagacious men of that organization in ana, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania ited themselves at his side, and prepared way for great triumphs at the polls. We anot force this great innovation upon the with by congressional interference; and en we attempt it by State action, and as in the case of Connecticut, we only ngthen the aroused enmities of the late e-masters, and help to deprive the freedof advantages of immediate necessity. is in vain to deny that a deep-seated predice exists against conferring even upon intelligent colored race the right of sufage, and, while I believe it to be the mission the great National Union party to labor to move that prejudice, it must not be forgotathat there are other duties of more direct Pressing importance, even to the freedthemselves, which cannot be postponed endangered by the effort to dissipate a feelwhich has existed for centuries. The vention which nominated Abraham Linn and Andrew Johnson, refused to make lational test of the question, and nothing disaster has ever befallen our friends

enever they have departed from it in States. Let us adhere to what is nomiin the national bond. To go beyond to court disaster for no practical, nay no theoretical good. Above all, let us id attempting to force upon the Southern les what we are now once more taught cannot, even with our better-informed ored people, do ourselves at our own mes. Apart from the clear, indisputable inciple that Congress has no right to date on this subject, is the proof that manumitted millions of the South are Messedly unprepared for this great franse. Hear Governor Morton, of Indiana, this point. He is one of the Republiaus who refused to sacrifice a sure and manent blessing to the human multiits on this continent, in the hot and bely pursuit of what may prove to be eficial to a comparatively small portion our population. Under his lead Indiana aken from the Democratic sympathiits, and held to the Union party by annuincreasing majorities. Let us of Penn-Vania remember that it is only by folwing courses equally just and practical, we can hold the Keystone firmly in the ck of the regenerated Republic: said before, only one in five hundred can read-many of them, until within the months, never off the plantation of them never out of the county in which ve and were born. Can you conceive body of men, white or black, who have in this condition, and their ancestors be hem, are qualified to be immediately from their present state into the full rise of political power, not only to govern selves and their neighbors, but to take the Government of the United States. "y be regarded as intelligent or inde-





PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1865. VOL. 9.—NO. 56.

fact furnishes the answer to the question. To say that such men—and it is no fault of theirs, it is simply their misfortune, and the crime of this nation—to say that such men, just emerging from this slavery, are qualified for the exercise of political power, is to make the strongest pro-slavery argument I ever heard. It is to pay the highest compliment to the institution of slavery.
"What has been our practice for many years?

We have invariably described slavery as de-grading, both to the body and the soul. We have described it as bringing human beings down to the level of the beasts of the field. We have described it as a crime, depriving the slaves of intellectual and moral culture, and of all the gifts which God has made the most precious. If we shall now turn round and say that this institution has been a blessing to the negro instead of a curse; that it has qualified him for the right of suffrage and the exercise of political power, we shall stultify ourselves and give the lie to those declarations upon which we

> OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. BRISCOE TO COMMENCE TO-DAY.

THE CHOLERA AT TRIESTE, AUSTRIA, DIS-APPEARING.

GEN. SLOCUM'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN STATES

PROPOSED.

Special Despatches to The Press.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1865. The Case of Brigadier Gen. J. C. Briscoe. It is expected that the trial of this officer, lately commanding at Lynchburg, Va., a statement of whose arrest was laid before our read-

ing at No. 183 G street, of which Brevet Major General G. S. Greene, U. S. Vols., is president, and Major H. G. Burnham, U. S. A., judge advocate. Great credit is due Major Burnham for his energy and promptitude in preparing the case for trial. General Briscop was ar-rested in Lynchburg on Friday last, brought to this city on Saturday, the papers in the case submitted to Major Burnham on Sunday and Monday, and already the charges and specipresented to the accused yesterday, the witses summoned, and the case on the part of the Government prepared for trial. Foreign Aid to Aged and Infirm Ne-

groes.
Advices have been received here from C. C.
Leigh, of the Freedmen's Relief Association, New York, who is at present in Hamburg soli-citing subscriptions for the relief of aged and infirm negroes. The report received states that the people of Prussia are contributing renerously, and seem to take a lively interest in the object named. The citizens of Great Britain have subscribed fifty thousand pounds sterling, and the Parisians twenty-two thou sand francs, and contemplate sending over many packages of clothing. Over a hundred of the prominent citizens of Hamburg have been appointed subscription agents, and it is expected that the amount already raised will

The United States consul at Trieste, Austria, under date September 13th, informs the Secretary of State of the decrease in the numalmost entirely disappeared from that lo cality, and in consequence, citizens who had left it on account of the epidemic have re-

The Secretary of War has ordered that Wil-LIAN A. McCARTNEY, late Captain, 22d Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, sentenced by a general court-martial "to forfeit to the United States his monthly pay and allowances for three months; to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, riod of twelve months; provided, that his imof which he has been found guilty, placing to the credit of the accused the sum of forty-eight dollars, which the court finds he has

Manufactures. From the statistics on manufactures now in the hands of clerks in the General Land Office, ture of boats, ships, &c.; the capital invested

The Homestead Law of 1862. Under the homestead law of 1862 questions have been presented to the General Land office emptor be allowed to file his declaratory statement upon a tract of land previously entered under the homestead act? Answer. He can if his declaratory statement is accompanied by settlement prior to the date of the homestead

Bonds into 5-20s. The printing bureau of the Treasury Department is busily engaged in preparing the various forms required for the conversion of the interest-bearing circulation into 5-20 bonds, under the Secretary of the Treasury's advertisement. The engraving branch of the bureau is also actively engaged in preparing the plates subsequent to the printing of the bonds.

Pensions.
The Commissioner of Pensions decides that persons applying for pensions for loss of limbs the War Department show their claims. Duwere granted pensions by the Commissioner A Convention of the Southern States. Tc-day's Richmond Whig says: Some of our

Southern contemporaries, growing impatient under the persistent misrepresentations of certain parties in the North, whose vocation is mischief, propose a convention of the South-ern States, for the purpose of taking action of On Saturday all the workmen on the Trea sury extension were discharged, but in some of the shops foremen were immediately apbeen adopted that the work may go steadily on until Congress shall make such an appropriation as will warrant the employment of

The work of the transfer of the work upon the United States Capitol extension is about to be suspended on account of the want of funds is premature. It is probable that the work will be prosecuted with a full force until

The General Land Office has just received the August report of the land office at Indian City, Kansas, which show that during that month 5,052 acres of the public domain were taken up for actual settlement. This is an inrease of 2,000 acres over the returns of July ieneral Lee Not Subposuadd for the Wirz Trial. The statement that General LEE and other prominent rebel officers had been subposnaed

s witnesses for the defence in the Wirz case Major H. C. McDonald has been appointed to the command of the military sub-district of Lynchburg, Va., made vacant by the arrest of Lynchburg, Va., made vacant by the arrest of the command of the military sub-district of Lynchburg, Va., made vacant by the arrest of Lynchburg, Va., made vacant by the arrest of Lynchburg, Va., made vacant by the arrest of the command of the comman rigadier General J. C. Briscoe, upon the naster of a large sum of Government funds. Quartermaster's Department.

ermaster general, during the past month, journed. about four hundred teams and wagons, which will doubtless be disposed of at public sale. Treaty Signed.

The Secretary of the Interior is in receipt of a despatch from Superintendent SHLIS, who was delegated to treat with the Osage tribe of Indians at Pine Bluff, Kansas. The treaty was signed by the tribe after but three hours for

Prize Cases Settled. The prize division of the Treasury Depart. ment, in the month of September, settled eighteen hundred and sixty-six prize cases, in which were involved \$28,430 95. Gen. Slocum's Resignation Accepted. The resignation of Major General SLOOUN, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State of New York, was yesterday accept Employes of the Quartermaster's Deover one thousand men, employed in the considerable quantity of tobacco was burned.

The loss is estimated at \$50,000, on which there uni voters? The mere statement of the Quartermaster's Department of this city as

teamsters, forage-masters, laborers, &c., have been discharged within the past few weeks. Prizes Ready for Distribution.

The following additional prizes are ready or distribution at the Fourth Auditor's office Prize. ...80 bales of cotton ...Delia. ..44 bales of cottor ...Julia. ... Circassian. ... Circassian. ... Rebel and Mina. ... Terrapin. ... Pevense. ... Malta. ... Ruby.

Report of the Second Comptroller.

The monthly report of the Second Comptroller, for September, shows that during that period, 7,496 accounts of quartermasters, pay nesters, &c., were examined. The amount is Wheat Received.

The Agricultural Department has just received a large quantity of superior wheat both white and red, from the Mediterranean which is now ready for distribution. Internal Revenue Receipts. The receipts from internal revenue, to-day, amounted to \$2,345,635 79.

Arrest of "Duke Gwin." Authoric information has been received here that "his Grace, Duke Gwin," and Gov. CLARK, late of Mississippi, have been arrested and committed to Fort Jackson Consul Appointed. The President has appointed William B. LITTLE, of Nevada, consul at Panama, in place

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

The Defence Endeavor to Prove Previous Good Character of the Prisoner Prior to his taking Command at An-dersonville—His Counsel Ask for Eight Days' Adjournment—It is not

Eight Days' Adjournment—It is not Granted.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Joseph Thuringer, 18th Veteran Reserve Corps, testified that from December 21, 1861, to March 4, 1862, he was a prisoner at Tuscalcosa, Alabama; there were five hundred prisoners there undercharge of Wirz, who was at that time a sergeant.

Mr. Schade said he was going to show by this witness that Wirz, at that place, received seven or eight hundred dollars in gold from the prisoners, the witness being one of them, and that they were permitted to draw money from time to time, and the balance returned to them without any refuction whatever.

Judge Advocate Chipman supposed the counsel proposed to prove good reputation, but such a defence was an improper one: A man may be honest up to twenty-four hours of the time that he may meditate murder. Good character can be shaken only by general reputation. The offences charged occurred at Andersonville, and no prior conduct could be admitted. He repeated, particular acts could not be offered to show good reputation. Wirzmight have consmitted four kind acts, but also ninety-six cruel ones.

Mr. Schade said the prisoner was charged with high crime, and therefore it was necessary to show that the defendant was a good man four years ago, while a charge of a prison at Tuscalcosa.

The witness then, in reply to the question—"Are you acquainted with the character of Captain Wirz for homahity and kindness? said he knew nothing about it; never even heard any particular remarks on the subject.

Mr. Schade said that when the prosecution closed and the defence was about to commence, the counsel for the prisoner asked that there be an adjournment for eight days, in order that they might make the requisite preparation. He now asked that the Commission adjourn until to-morrow week. This was necessary, in order to do justice to the prisoner, as well as to themselves. With a view to save expense they had discharged several withersess whose testimony would come under that character which had been ruled to be irrelevant. By an

The court. We unuclasse es in the city.

ing two gentlemen engaged as counsel, one of them could devote his time to the preliminary examination of these witnesses, while the other could be in constant attendance in court. The record showed that every indulgence had been granted to counsel both within and outside of the law.

Mr. Schade alluded to the fact that the record for the prosecution occupied three thousand five hundred and eighty pages, nearly twenty-nine hundred of which are devoted to the prosecution. It was, therefore, necessary the defence should have time to preliminarily examine witnesses on the many points involved in so large a mass of testimony.

Several members of the court expressed themselves to the effect that ample time had already been given.

The court, after deliberating with closed doors, informed Mr. Schade that they understood seventeen witnesses for the defence were now in the city, exclusive of those who had been examined and discharged, and under these circumstances the court were of the opinion the counsel must go on until the examination of these seventeen witnesses was exhausted. If not the court would take the matter into their own hands, and assign the Judge Advocate to the examination of these witnesses.

Mr. Schade remarked he could not say any-

Judge Advocate to the examination of those witnesses.

Mr. Schade remarked he could not say anything until he consulted his colleague.

The court. It is his duty to be here. As he knows the hours of business, the court cannot wait on him.

None of the witnesses being in attendance, excepting an Italian, who could not speak to be understood, they were sent after, the court declaring a recess of half an hour to await their coming. Mr. Baker, after whom an orderly had been despatched, arrived during the recess. Ou reassembling, Mr. Baker said that when On reassembling, Mr. Baker said that when the defence commenced they had witnesses who had previously been privately examined. Their testimony was of such a character that they were able to go on thus far. The court yesterday could not fail to see the difficulties under which they labored. The most important witnesses had yet to be called for the defence. They could not put them upon the stand until they go over and arrange their testimony. It could not be expected that the witnesses should be examined at random. A reasonable time should therefore be allowed this morning. He suggested to his associate that he was trying to obtain an assistant who should come into court and assist him in the examination of witnesses, while he (Mr. Baker) would remain at his office and prepare for the testimony in the form of questions.

Major General Wallace said that in civil courts nothing was more common than to continue cases, but it was not thought that any cases could be found by which time was given to counsel to arrange questions and answers

to counsel to arrange questions and answers of witnesses. He thought the decision of the court to-day was right.

Mr. Baker, I did not hear the ruling of the General Wallace directed the ruling to be read for Mr. Baker's information.

Mr. Baker said that if it came to the point that he must go on without knowing to what the witness would testify, he must give up the case. He had bestowed much labor upon it, and was still willing to do all in his power for his client. and was sun witing to do the room was this client. After further conversation the room was cleared for deliberation, and when the doors were opened at fifteen minutes of the usual hour of adjournment, General Wallace said, to facilitate your labors, Mr. Baker. the Court will transact no further business to-day, and will adjourn till ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The Court accordingly adjourned:

RICHMOND.

The Congressional Canvass-Lahn Mi-Baltimore, Oct. 3d.—The Richmond papers of to-day report that the withdrawal of Messrs Douglas and Christian, candidates for Con-In the Lynchburg district, all the candidates having declared they cannot take the oath prescribed for members of Congress, a number

of citizens have issued a card requesting them to withdraw from the field, and nominating in their stead the Hon. John M. Botts, of Cul-MON SENSE AND SOBRIETY.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.—An immense meeting of the freedmen at Petersburg, was held in that city last night. The largest African church city last night. The largest Arrican charch in the city was crowded to excess. Captain Stuart Barnes, of the Freedmen's Bureau, delivered an interesting address, ex-horting them to labor and disabusing the minds of the blacks that the lands of their late owners were to be divided among them. His speech was enthusiastically received. colored speakers also addressed them exhorting them to labor, sobriety and indus Colonel Luddington, chief quartermaster of try, and counseling a friendly feeling towards the department, has turned over to the quarthe whites. At a late hour the meeting adtry, and counseling a friendly feeling towards

> Organization, &c. RALEIGH, Oct. 2.- The State Convention organized to-day, by the election of Hon. E. G. Rende as president, and Joseph H. Moore, or Over a hundred members were present. Messrs. Cannon & Holden, of the Standard, Were elected printers.
>
> Committees to wait upon the Governor, and prepare rules for the government of the convention, were appointed. The convention then adjourned till to-

morrow. morning, between three and four o'clock. A was an insurance of \$30,000.

MEXICO. LIBERAL SUCCESSES AGAIN REPORTED. Town Besieged and Stormed by

Juarez's Forces.

New York, Oct. 3.-The steamer Star of the Union brings New Orleans advices of Septem ber 23. The Times' city of Mexico correspond ence says the arrests of Liberals, and those suspected of Liberalism, are so numerous that it will soon take one half the nation to guard

the prisoners.

The most barbarous orders are issued by the French commanders. One is, that every man wearing leather clothing (and the lower classes use no other material) shall be hauged. Persecutions, banishment and imprisonment show the state of the "sick man."

On the 14th of August the garrison of Tehuacan, composed of five hundred men, was attacked and annihilated. tacked and annihilated. The Estafette says:
"This battle lasted two hours, when the place

was carried by storm. Our (Imperialist) losses are enormous. The Juarists captured over \$100,000, besides levying an impost of \$12,000.

"A Belgian detachment of 170 men had been captured in Michoadan.

"The occupation of Tehuacan had caused a great sensetion owing to its importance, and great sensation, owing to its importance, and it was feared all the Austrian detachments on the road would be captured.

"The Liberals hold the roads between Monterey and Matamoras.
"The French General Brincourt, at Chihuahua, demands reinforcements, as his column was not strong enough for Negrete's

"The French garrison is kept shut up in the State of Durango by the Liberal General "A French column of 1,200 men is unable to move out of their encampment, forty miles from Tampico, as the guerillas had captured all their mules and horses. The Liberals hold the main towns in the State of Mexico which form the key of the country called Huesteca. No one dares to go a league outside of the City of Mexico."

This correspondent says there is no submission in the people, and the coming winter will show we a struggle on a grander scale than we have yet witnessed. The Imperial forces hold most of the larger cities, the Liberals the remainder of the country. Extracts from the Estofette of August 17th confirm althost all that this correspondent says.

TENNESSEE.

Message of Gov. Brownlow - "White and Black People cannot Live to-gether Politically or Socially as Equals"—A National Territory for Negro Testimony in the Courts, etc. Meeting of the Masonic Lodge and the Methodiss Conference. NASHVILLE, Oct. 2.—Governor Brownlow de izered his annual message to the General

Accembly to-day. He congratulates them on witnessing the terraination of the rebellion, the signal triumph of our country and its in-dependence. New subjects for legislation will be presented, and the wishes of constituents should be consulted, for the honest people are always right. Additions to the franchise law are recommended, but, he says, "I am by no means desirous of its repeal, nor do the loyal people of the Stat Join in such sweeping changes. The restoration of civil law has worked well, and prosperity is promised in in proportion to their offcace; the mass with

freedmen. The testimony of negroes is re-commended to be taken in the courts on the same basis as that of whites. President Johnson's reconstruction policy is strongly recom-mended as the sole hope of the country. A woman named Maria Sevier was shot and fired by Carrett, all of which took exect. Jeal ousy the cause. Carrett is in jail. The Grand Masonic Lodge of Tennesse day, at Edgefield, and many preachers are already in attendance. It is thought this will

be the largest assembly of that sect since the

Doings of the State Convention—A Request that the Troops be With-drawn from the State—Laws for the Protection of the Negro. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30 .- Montgomery ad ing the marriage of negroes, authorizing county commissioners to provide for indigent The Convention has also adopted a mem rial to the President asking a general amnesty and pardon, and also a resolution to this effect:

Whereas, The people of Alabama have given unmistakable evidence of loyalty, therefore we request the removal of troops from the State.

ing the Convention provides that the Convention may be called together by the President

THE SOUTHWEST.

New Orleans, Sept. 30.—General Canby has scized the steamers Cherokee and Magnolia, with the principal concessions made in joint order by the army and navy commanders. It is reported that H. W. Conway, superintendent of freedmen, has been dismissed. legislators will not be eligible to seats. This rial candidate, incligible," Business is assuming great activity at Jackson. In the New Orleans market cotton is dull; sales of 1,250 bales at 44@45c. Sugar firm fair to fully fair 141/@161/c. Freights to New York 1¾.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 2.—A ten-inch. Dahl-gren gun was taken to the Rip-Raps.to-day. It is designed for testing the strength of the in Fort Wool. morning for the first time this season, causing some delay with the boats for Norfolk and Arrived, schr John R. Franklin, from Phila-

ATURELY WILLIAM SHARMS IN ANDREAS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—A. special despatch to the Democrat, from Lawrence, Hansas, says Col. Sells made an important treaty with the Osage Indians, at their council grounds, one hundered miles north of here, on Friday last. The Osages cede about 1,000,000 acres, for which the Government pays \$300,000. About 2,600,000 are also ceded from the north side of their reservation, to be held in trust for the Indians. All

ing and Torchlight Procession at Balout of the Trades' Union Associations of Baltimore to-night in torchlight procession. A mass meeting was held in Monument Square, in support of the eight-hour system. Banners and transparencies, cars representing the various trades at work, two full-rigged ships and a steamhoat were in line. The procession and a steamboat were in line. The procession was witnessed by an immense number of spec-

The New Revenue Cutter Andrew Johnson.

BUFFALO, October 3.—The trial trip of the new revenue cutter Andrew Johnson, built by J. & R. J. Gray, of New York, took place pounds of steavi, and ran twenty-nine miles in one hour and forty-five minutes. She carries three guns. The vessel is pronounced a per Moviments of General Grant. Cincing Ati, Oct. 3.—Gen. Grant left here this morning, for Columbus, where he met with an

enthus astic reception. He leaves for Steubenville to morrow. Bucks County Fair. DOYLESTOWN, Oct. 3.—The fair of the Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute opened here to-day with every prospect of suc-DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 1.—The tobacco factory of Keen & Walker was destroyed by fire this morning, between three and four colors. norning, between three and four o'clock. A county lairs. Quite a number of fast considerable quantity of tobacco was burned. anticipated to-morrow. There is a large dis-

play of cattle, sheep, and hogs. The attend-

nce to-day was very good. A large crowd is anticipated to arrive to-morrow and on Thurs day. There is quite a spirited competition, and a very large display of all kinds of agri-cultural machinery. Several horses have already been entered for the two hund rot, which will come off on Thursday.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

THE COLORED SUFFRACE AMENDMENT UN-DOUBTEDLY DEFEATED.

ONLY ONE COUNTY VOTES IN FAVOR OF IT.

HARTFORD, Conu., Oct. 3 .- Every county is the State votes against the constitutional amendment providing for negro sufrage, excepting Windham county, which gives about 650 majority in the affirmative. Hartford county gives 170 majority against the amendment; New Haven county, 2,000; New London county, 600; Fairfield county about 1,500; Tolland county, 400; Lynchfield county about 500; Middlesex county about 600. The majority in the State will not be less than 6,000 votes.

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—Tobacco is unusually active. Homp, \$1.80 for undressed, \$2.70 for dressed. Cotton firm at \$38,040c for low middling; receipts, 720 bales. Flour stiff and active; single extra, \$8; double extra, \$9012.50. Wheat firm at \$1.532.12 for prime, and \$2.150 2.50 for choice. Corn firmer at 70077c. Oats, 42051c. Whisky steady at \$2.26. Pork, \$33. Land, 38c in kegs. Lard, 38c in kegs.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Flour is firm. The spring grades have advanced 10@20c. The offerings are light. Wheat is firm, and advanced 3@4c; sales at \$1.44\(\%a\).41\(\%\) for No. 1, and \$1.26\(\%\).127 for No. 2. Corn is active at 61\(\%\)202c for No. 1, and \$8\(\%\)60\(\%\)60 for No. 2. Oats are firm at 33\(\%\)30\(\%\)60 for No. 1. Oats are firm at 33\(\%\)40\(\%\)60 for No. 2. Oats are firm at 33\(\%\)40\(\%\)60 for No. 1. And \$8\(\%\)60\(\%\)60 for No. 1. And \$8\(\%\)60\(\%\)60 for No. 1. Oats are firm at 33\(\%\)40\(\%\)60 for No. 1. And \$8\(\%\)60\(\%\)60 for No. 1. Oats are firm at 33\(\%\)40\(\%\)60 for No. 1. Oats are firm at 33\(\%\)60 for No. 1. Oats are firm at 33\(\%\)40\(\%\)60 for No. 1. Oats ar

Marine. Boston, October 3.—Arrived, bark Savannah rom New Orleans; brig Volant, from Phila lelphia. NEW YORK CITY.

CATTLE MARKET. In the New York cattle market to-day Beef was steady; receipts 6,000 head; quoted at 111/2@19c. Sheep active; receipts 25,000 head; quoted at 4@8c. Swine firm; receipts 13,00 read; quoted at 14@14%c. ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

Arrived, steamers Bellona, from London Sept. 8, and Havre Sept. 12; Scotland, from THE THEATRES OF NEW YORK. OW DENNETT, OF THE HERALD, HAS BEEN TREAT

ING THEM-THE MANAGERS RISE IN REBEI LION AND ASSERT THEIR RIGHTS—ALL ADTER TISING WITHDRAWN FROM THE HERALD. Bennett, of the Herald, has at last been out short in his black-mailing operations on the New York theatres. The managers of the lat er have rebelled against his extortions, and have boldly thrown down the guantlet. The have boldly thrown down the guantlet. The World thus sketches the whole affair:
Eleven musical and theatrical managers have withdrawn their patronage from the Herald. They are as follows: Max Marezck, director of the Italian opera; J. Lester Wallack, proprietor of Wallack's Theatre; William Stuart, lessee and manager of Winter Garden; William Wheatley, lessee and manager of Milo's Garden; P. T. Barnum, proprietor of Barnum's Museum; G. L. Fox, lessee and manager of the fold Bowery Theatre; G. W. Lingard, lessee and manager of the New Bowemanager of the fold Bowery Theatre; G. W. Lingard, lessee and manager of the New Bowery Theatre; Daniel and Neil Bryant, proprietors of Bryant's Minstrels, Mechanics' Hall; Henry Wood, proprietor of Wood's Minstrel Hall; Mrs. John Wood, manageress of the Olympic Theatre. These constitute the "Managers' Union" of the city of New York, which represents full four-fifths of the regular smusement business done here.

ment dusiness done here.

The Managers' Union is an institution organized about a year ago, for the purpose of promoting harmony among occasional contileting interests, keeping alive the natural esprit du corps, discussing questions of policy and economy in the management of business, and fostering a spirit of amity between competitors in the same field. As previously stated, it numbers eleven members, representing, with but two or three exceptions, all the leading places of public amusement.

The herald's system of covert black-mail. THE HERALD'S SYSTEM OF COVERT BLACK-MAIL

stated, it humbers eleven members, representing, with but two or three exceptions, all the leading places of public amusement.

The herald's system of covert black-yall.

It is estimated that the total sum-realized to the proprietor of the Herald from the different opera-houses, theatres, museums, circuses, and shows of all kinds during the past twenty or twenty-five years, cannot be less than two million dollars, of which amount, at its heavy charges, sixty or seventy per cent at least, has been clear profit.

The rule enforced with regard to managers of all amusements was (it is obsolete now) to compel the insertion of their advertisements in the columns of the Herald, at rates always higher, and sometimes double and treble those of the able and influential journals. Second. Whatever black priming they required in the way of posters, hand-bills, or house-bills, had to be procured at the job-office of the Herald, where the scale of charges was invariably from about thirty to forty and fifty per cent. higher than that of the best printers clsewhere in the city. When these two conditions were complied with the advertiser considered himself entitled to have his place of entertainment neticed in the editorial portions of the paper. Sometimes this boon was granted, and sometimes this boon was granted, and sometimes to the Herald, it not unfrequently happened that the "critical advertise had bestowed upon The World, the Times, or the Tribune, the same advertisement witin had been ordered in the Herald, it not unfrequently happened that the "critical" notices, or the "pußs unique," were discontinued. Occasionally, as an act of revenge for his temerity, the manager would find his advertisement printed twice in the same column of central through the partially bogus columns of general advertisements, that his regular announcement had been omitted. On calling at the office for an explanation, he would be intormed that "Mr. Bennett declined to advartise the performances of Mr. Edwin Forrest"—for reasons with which the peo

profit has been unquestionably apwares of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

THE PLAYBILL.

When the Playbill was first issued, less than a year ago, opposition to its circulation was manifested to a great extent. The Herald proprietor printed the little scandarsheet, and tried to force all his theatrical advertisers to take it instead of the Programme, then the housebill in vogue. The object was to make this penny sheet a whipper in of patrons to the job-office, and for awhile the test of performances, of all kinds, was discovered by the number of subscriptions for the Playbill, which any manager saw lit to offer. It was, however, a failure from the start. The owner must have sink fifteen or twenty thousand dollars on it. Its weekly edition was discontinued long ago. The evening publication was "killed" by Bennett, on Friday, assoonas he was informed that the managers had determined to withdraw all patronage from his establishment, but before he had been officially notified of the fact.

but, remembering the job omee, he quickly softened his manner, and dismissed the gentlemen.

The result of the interview being duly reported at the next meeting of the managers, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Bennett had a perfect right "to conduct his own business in his own way," and that the managers had, moreover, exactly the same right to "conduct their own business in this own way." In view of which it was further resolved that after the 30th day of September—the meeting was held on the 28th—all their subscriptions to the Herald's Playbul should cease, all their printing should be withdrawn from the Herald job office, and all their advertisements from the Herald columns.

We getting wind of the shape things had taken, Mr. Bennett anticipated their action, and on Friday night suppressed all their advertisements with the exception of Mr. Wallack's, which appeared as usual in the Herald on Saturday and Sunday, against Mr. Wallack's, wishes, and without his knowledge previous to publication. By this course Bennettsought to make it appear that the action of the managers was not manimous. The performances at Wallack's and at the Winter Garden were also criticised in yesterday's Herald for the same obvious intent.

THE REVOLT A BRATH-BLOW TO THE HERALD. Whet Hitle prestige the Herald ever had is

rial on the subject, but does not attempt to answer the charges that have been preferred against it. Mr. Bennett says that the managers' association is intended to keep down the their salaries. This he fought against, and that was one of his offences. Bennett says he does not care about their advertisements, but he will not have any of their interference, as he is fully competent to attend to his own The Herald of yesterday again makes fun of

the whole affair, saying that if the combina-tions against it were ten times stronger it would not influence that journal to change its position. It boasts that it defeated more imperious and powerful organizations than the nanagers, and that it will soon dispose of the latter in the same manner. It concludes as follows:

follows:

"Thanks to the public, we can afford to laugh at the impotent efforts of these ingrates to injure us; for our benevolent disposition will not suffer us to be seriously angry at gnats that buzz but cannot sting. This tempost in a teapot—or rather in a glass of lager beer—may serve for a while to amuse our readers, but it will soon blow over, and then the question will arise, not in regard to the withdrawal of the advertisements, but whether or not we shall allow them to be returned. In the meantime the patrons of this journal will not be deprived of the liberal and independent criticisms upon amusements generally to which they have become accustomed, nor of any information in regard to the opera and the theatres which we deem of interest to the public. The withdrawal of the advertisements is, therefore, of no consequence to the public or therefore, of no consequence to the public or to us, and the jackals of the other papers are welcome to divide among them the stuff that we disdain. we disdain.

The people seem to enjoy the whole matter very much, and show by their attendance on the places of amusement that they sympa, thize in the rebellion of the managers. On Monday every place of amusement was crowded, especially the opera, which has more than any other place suffered from the blackmail, and of Repnett.

ing of Bennett. In proof of this we subjoin the receipts of the different places of amusement on the evenng in question:

sin".... Broadway Theatre, "French Spy"..... Old Bowery Theatre, The Avalanche, &c.....
New Bowery, Faustus, &c......
American Theatre, Variety perform-

LECTURE BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

THE RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Academy of Music was crowded las evening with an intelligent and appreciative audience to listen to the new lecture by Miss Anns E. Dickinson, upon the "Record of the

Anna E. Dickinson, when the "Record of the Democratic Party."
Soon after eight o'clock, George Imman Riché led the speaker forward, and in a few words introduced her to the audience. She was received with applause.
She said: The Democratic party, convicted by the testimony of its own witnesses, executed at the polls by the ballots of a loyal people, and columinating is a God and liberty-defying Confederacy, still lives to drag a slow existence. It grumbles from its grave, as the speed leaders still try to galvanize it into new life. one thought was left to us, to hope that it would give up the ghost decently and peacefully and net disgust a lovel and law-abiding

Timy, man nee cregues a coyes and an activation of the Constitution has been quoted by the Democratic party. Their convention of the dish document, but it was like the devil quoting deal about justice, but if justice had been done to some people, that guestice had been done to some people, the party in power fave to some party and the the party in power fave brought in a state of the party in the same party has men, attacked in the party in power fave brought in the angular of the death this same party has marched on triumphanty to the close of a war which has made us a devermment and hordes, but by sweeping away the barrier which, anti-their had made us a divided people. Applies of the party in the party they so denounce has built the American Government, the broad basis of universal recedom. It can be the broad basis of universal recedom. It can be the broad basis of universal recedom. It can be the broad basis of universal recedom. It can be the broad basis of universal recedom. It can be the broad basis of universal recedom. It can be the broad basis of universal recedom to the country endangered if not destroyed. As the generations took backward on the niles of the broad basis of the broad basis to the broad basis and the broad

printing should be withdrawn from the Herald old office, and all their advertisements from the Herald columns.

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The recoll of the theatres. Its main source of income is in a moment dried up, and a general refreehment of expenses in all its departments will have to follow, in order to help to make both endsmeet.

The employees of the lob office were summarily discharged early Saturday morning.

The Herald of Monday contains an editor

James Wall, of New Jersey, declared himself in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities. An insignificant member of the Philadelphia bar said that he could not rejoice at a victory over his brethren. Others of the same party had declared that recognition of the South was the only way to haye peace. They refused to expel from the national council halls the open-mouthed advocates of treason; and thus they signified their approval of the sentiments set forth by those men. This was not enough even. The lackeys of the South have been crying aloud for a peace conference—a cessation of hostilities in the midst of a campaign; they wanted an armistice, which could only have ended in the success of the rebellion. They would have made terms with traitors. They would have made terms with traitors of the far and the third of November last, voted for Gen. McCiellan, voted for the disgrace of the flag and the dismemberment of the Republic, [Sensation,] It was that party that demanded the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy, and that New England should be let out in the cold. It was that party that demanded the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy, and that New England should be let out in the cold. It was that party that organized a secret oathbound traitorous organization with the design of breaking up the Government and the Union. Once only was var inaugurated in the North, and this was the terrible New York riots, which, as the Richmond Dispadeh truly said, was only the fruit of the Democratic peace necessary and sulfer should be and hiss their treason against the Government and the Union. Once only was war inaugurated in the North, and this was the terrible New York riots, which, as the Richmond Dispadeh truly said, was only the fruit of the Democratic peace of the far and the properties of the far and the properties of the season of the Republ

THREE CENTS.

The speaker then retired amid loud and A Female Philadelphia Soldier Buried

in Florence, South Carolina. Headquarters 47th Pa. Vet. Vols., Charleston, Sept. 29, 1865. To the Editor of The Press: Sir: During a recent visit to the stockade at Florence, in this State, I found the grave of a female from your city. Upon inquiry I learned she was brought there with a number of other prisoners, but her sex was not discovered until shortly before her death. She stated her had resided in Philadelphia. I could not learn o what regiment she had belonged. She i buried among the other victims of rabe cruelty and starvation. Thinking perhaps she nay have some friends in the city, I take the

Colonel 47th Pa. Veteran Volunteers CROPS IN THE WEST.—Mr. Greeley writes as follows from St. Paul (Sept. 25th) of the crops:
"Minnesota has a bounteous crop of wheat, and is now selling it for eash at prices ranging from 75 cents to 41.05, according to the accessibility of the peint at which it is marketed. Western Wisconsin is likewise favored. I hear the wheat crop of eachestimated at thirty bushels per acre. The corn-crop is likewise large and well ripened. With the return of peace, I trust that a new era of growth and thrift opens before all this region. While the South is being renovated by the genius of free labor, let the North keep at least even step with her in a generous emulation which has for its aim the greatness of our common country and the well-being of all her people,"

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The favorable statement of the public debt, which was published yesterday, was the general topic of discussion yesterday in financial circles. It is everywhere received as an indication of the sound condiwhere received as an indication of the sound condi-tion of the National Treasury, and of the eminent ability with which that department is at present conducted. Government loans were all higher; the sales were light and holders firm. The registered 81s sold up to 108. Nothing was said in the 5-20s or 10-40s. June 7-30s were steady at 99, and the July do. at 383%. State-loans were rather quiet. The war-loan 8s sold at 99, a decline of 1½ on the last-re-ported sale. City 6s, were unchanged. There was ported sale. City 6s were unchanged. There was very little doing in other-bonds. The railway share list was less excited, though anactive movementwas kept up in Reading, which opened at 58%, afterwards list was less excited, though anactive movementwas kept up in Reading, which opened at 53%, afterwards sold at 59, on time, and fell: back at the close to 65%. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 60%—a decline of M. Camden and Amboy was steedy at 123%, and Northern Central at 45. 22 was bidl for Little Schupkill, 58 for Minchill, 64 for Lehigh Valley, 40 for Elmira preferred, 31 for Catawissa preferred, and 60 for Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore. The coal stocks were still quite setive. New York, and Middle advanced 1, and Naw Creek M. Feeder Damsold at 144, and Clinton. at %. There was very little said in canal stocks. Schupkilli Navigation brought. 22. For Lehigh Navigation 60 was the best bid, for Morris Canal 120, Susquehanna Canal 19%, and Wyoming Valley-65. There is a good inquiry for the passenger railroads. Girard College sold at 28, Spruce and Pine. at 29, Hestonville at 23, and Second and Time at 29. Bank, stocks were very quiet. There was some improvement in the oils, Mayle Shadeselling up to 7%. The general market closed steady. Our correspondent at Scranton writes that there is a general resumption of work through the Lackawanna region, after astrike of ten weeks and threadays.

lays. We have received several communication We have received several communications making inquiry as to the condition of the Oon-sumer's Mutual Coal-Company of this city, whose property, it is alleged, has been sold at sherifffs, sale. We have no means of answering these inquiries, and we think it is due to the numerous stockholders of the concern that a statement of the company's affairs should be publicly made by the officers. It is stated that a meeting of some of the stockholders was held on Wednesday evening last. The circular calling the meeting together is signed by no responsible party, and states. gether is signed by no responsible party, and states. "As the colliery has been taken in execution under

American stocks were quoted in London 19th September, as follows:
Unit ed States, 5-20 years, 1882, 6 % cent. 60 Virginis 5 % sonn. 42 Atlantic and Great Western, N. Y. sec., 18-78 or 18-78 years, 1881, 7 % cent. 70 O. 2d most., 1881, 7 % cent. 77 Do. do. 2d most., 181, 7 % cent. 77 Do. do. 2d most., 1852 (at 1977) 77 Fire States, 300 (at 1940) 1111 pois Genizal, 6 % cent, 1675 (at 1978) 1111 pois Genizal, 6 % cent, 1675 (at 1978) 1111 pois Genizal, 6 % cent, 1675 (at 1978) 1178 (a The following is the amount of coal the coa

American stocks were quoted in London, on

sion Canal for the week ending on Saturday, Sep-ember 30, 1835. \$13,831 23 Preylously in 1865. 135,996 81 .\$170,722 82 .\$3,394 75

Total.....

6.882 05

607,925 1

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subs-Larger clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very tittle more than the cost of paper. For 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.

Drexel & Co. qu gales of Stocks, October 3.

The New York Post of last evening a syst Wall street is more excited to-day, and appears not to have as yet realized that the new to an of the secretary means present and future co ntraction of the eurrency. Those credibilis speculat ors who are trusting that the old compound-interest, not es withdrawn will be replaced by new ones are like by to be disappointed.

The loan market is easy, but more active at 566 to the correct and the contract of the correct and the correct and the correct and the correct of the corre The New York Post of last evening a ays

Philadelphia Markets. OCTOBERS—Evening to There is more doing in Flour, and holders a reasking a further advance. Sales reach about 1,4 96 bhls Northwestern extra family mostly at \$9.50 gio.75@H.50, and 400 bble fancy at \$12.50 % bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$7@7.75 for retailers and bakers are buying at from \$7@7.75 for retailers and \$12@13 % bbl for fancy brands, according to gaslity. The receipts and stocks, as we have noticed for some time past, continue light. Ryes Flour is caree, and selling in a small way at \$5.25 % bbl. Cora Meal is more active; and prices have advanced. 750 bbls Brandywine sold en terms kept.

vanced. 756 bbls Brandywine sold on terms kept-private.

GRAIN.—Wheat is held firmly, and prices have an upward tendency; sales reach about \$,000 bus in lots at 2154220c for new reds. 21062200c for common to prime old do, and 2806270c for white, as to quality. Bye is coming in, and selling in small lots at \$6,000 bus. Corn is better: sales of yellow archaring the sales of the sal Dartiv private.
NAVAL STORES.—Roein is selling at \$2@15 \$2 bbl; Tar at \$9, and Spirits of Turpentine at 112%; NAVAL STOKES.—ROSH: is setting at 1824c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bill: Tar at \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ juilts of Turgentine at 1824c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ sallon.

PETROLEUM.—The market continues form and prices are well maintained; 3,700 bile-sold in lots at from 3638c for crude; 5638c for refined it bond, and 8638c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon for free, as tocolor.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is scarcet sales are making at from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 500 bile. Sold at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ till. Fig. Timothy continues dull; 220 biles sold at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ till. Fig. Timothy continues dull; 220 biles sold at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ till. Fig. Timothy continues the sales are the small tots only, at full prices. In the market continues very firm at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ till. Prices but the sales are in small tots only, as full prices. But the sales are making at \$3635.60 but at 26621 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for prisin and fancy contraves. Larger is selling at \$20 c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for prime bolls and vis, putier is less active, and prices are unsettled. Eggs are selling at \$20 c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for prime bolls and vis, putier rates; small; sales of prime Pennsylvania and Western bills were making at 232c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ sellon.

The follow ing are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this post 1,0-40;

Flour. 4.600 bus.

Corn. 4.600 bus.

Corn. 9,200 bus.

New York Markets, Yesterday. ASIBS * requiet.

BREADS' ruprs.—The Flour market is 5@10c betBREADS 12.000 bbls at \$7.80@8.05 for superfine State;
\$8.25@8.20 for extra State; \$8.45@8.45 for choice do:

for superfine Western; \$8,25@8.60 for common to medium extra Western; \$8,25@8.60 for common to medium extra Western; and \$3,55@0.15

for common to good shipping brands extra roundbood 0 db 16.

ASSIES * requiet.

BHEADS TUFFS.—The Flour market is 5@10c better sales rufes.—The Flour market is 5@10c better sales rufes.—The Flour market is 5@10c better sales. The solution of the sales of the sa views; in fact the market was in. a very insection state.

NAPTHA,—There was nothing done worthy of notice. The last sales reported were at 19c for bonded, equal to 35c for free. The market contains a fair supply.

Chude Oil firm, and another advance was established. The obstations were not large; this, however, was the fault of the seller, not the purchaser. Among the sules were 1,000 bils at 31c, pkgs included; 155 bbls at 27c, pkgs returned; 500 bbls 505416 gravity, at 32½0 pkgs included; 280 bbls at 52c, pkgs returned; 200 bbls were disposed of, but the terms were withheld.

returned: 200 bolls were disposed of, but the terms were withheld.

REFINED OIL.—Market was yery drm, but not active. We did not learn of any large operations, and we do not look for any before the beginning of the week, or until the crude market becomes regulated. D. C. MCCAMMON,
WASH. BUTCHER,
JOHN P. WETHERILL,

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 4. Bark Whitehall (Br.), Corbett, 11 days from Windsor, N.S. with plaster to C U Van Horn.

Brig Maripesa, Nash, 20 days from Trinidad, with star and clours to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Catharine, (Br.), Sajnior, B. days from Turks.

Island, with sait to John Mason & Co.

Schr Triumph, Mills, 6 days from Boston, with 18a to Cod dipring lee & Coal Co.

Schr Eliza Williams, Taylor, 7 days from Boston, will lee to Coid Spring lee & Coal Co.

Schr Geo Fales, Nickenson, 4 days from Boston, will lee to Coid Spring lee & Coal Co.

Schr Geo Fales, Nickenson, 4 days from Camber, with mase to Crowell & Collins, Schr Tr McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Camber, Schr Tr McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Camber, Schr Enma, Hunter, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to James Barrati.

Schr Enma, Hunter, 1 day from New Castle, with, grain to James Barrati.

Schr Enma, Hunter, 1 day from New Castle, with, grain to James Barrati.

Schr Enma, Hunter, 1 day from New Castle, with, grain to James Barrati.

Schr With mäse to Will Mair & Hours from New York, with mäse to Will Baird & Co.

St'r S C Walker, Swella, 24 hours from New York, with mäse to Will Baird & Co.

St'r Alida, Lenny & Bolow.

Bark Zotoff, from Bangor. Bark Zotoff, from Bangor.

At Wilmington, Del.

Steamer Dictator, Devin, from Norfolk, for repairs.

Cleared.