To City Subscribers, is Eight Dollars fer Annum, in advance; or Fifteen Ornn's fer Werk, nather to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, Seven Dollars fer Annum; Three of the city, reven dollars for annum; Three hollars and Fifty Cents for Six Months; NE Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents for EE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER AN-

WHERE THE SO-CALLED DEMOCRACY STOOD IN OCTOBER OF 1864.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1865.

No stronger argument could be made against the so-called Democrats, who now, with soldiers to lead them, ask the votes the people for their candidates, than is showing where they stood exactly one vear ago. General GRANT and his forces lav in front of Petersburg, and Gen. Snau-MAN and his army were attacked by Hoon al Alatoona, and the whole loyal people were agonized with suspense as to the possible fate of these noble armies. PRICE had crossed into Missouri, filling the whole border with consternation: Sheridan had defeated the rebels at Fisher's Hill; ABRA-HAM LINCOLN AND ANDREW JOHNSON WE'FE running for President and Vice President, supported by the army and the patriotic people. Where, in that hour of alternate hope and joy, were the present pretended friends of Andrew Johnson-the shouters for soldiers votes-the assailants of HART. RANFT and CAMPBELL ?" They were covering the country with libels upon Mr. LIN-COLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, and increasing the gloom of the people by embarrassment of the Government and by predicting defeat of the army. How freshly | in the midst of a great public necessitheir almost proclaimed treason comes ty. These things being done we shall upon us, as we look into the newspapers of that day! We open the files of THE PRESS. and, in the number of October 10, 1864. one year from yesterday, we find the following editorial article, which will be read in numbers and strong in conscience, an alwith sad feelings by the thousands who cherish the memory of the illustrious mar. | the example of the rebels, flings away all tyr, and revive the recollection of the cruel hate of his foes, the present leaders of the Democratic party. What patriotic citizen will not find in this reminiscence a voice almost from the grave, calling him to the fulfilment of his duty THIS DAY?

A DESPATCH FROM THE PRESIDENT. Certain Copperhead papers published yesterday rague reports of defeat to General Grant and the retreat of the whole army. This malicious, shameful falsehood, insulting our soldiers and the common sense of the country, scarcely needed denial. As it is, the President has given il emphatic contractition in the following plainly-worded telegram. How low must the party have fallen which seeks to make postical capital out of a lie which, had it been believed, would have immed the national thanksyiving into mourning! Washington, Oct. 9-5.20 P. M.

There is absolutely no news here from the army of the Potomac not published in Stanton's bulletin of yester(lay and before. The line is open, and mere business despatches are passing over it. Have no alarm on bogus despatches.

A. Lincoln. Mr. Stanton is one day later than the despatch of the seventh, which gives an account of the repulse of Kautz. It is evident that the enemy, by a desperate effort of their combined forces. sed a part of our line, but gained no per-

manent advantage. We betray no confidence when we say that the fall of Richmond is considered certain by Grant himself, and that nolax his hold. They may obtain a partial success at isolated points, but cannot prevent the slow but irresistible advance of the whole The President's despatch is dated at 5 P. M. yesterday, and its emphatic words will be rea with renewed joy. THE NURSERY TALES told in soft, sweet

tones by mothers' lips to the ears of child- favorite son of Pennsylvania. hood, live longest in the memory missily, perhaps, but we read them over and over again in maturer days to refresh it. Who does not remember "Little Red Riding Hood," and the wolf who feigned to be her grandparent? We have now the realization of the fable. The soldier who knew the opposition well, whether he saw its brayest members opposed to him on the battle-field, or skulking around him in the peaceful North, it now attempts to deceive represents itself as his best friend, and in persuasive tones, calls him to its embrace. All that he has done for his real friend-the country-is sacrificed to the sham, and he is sacrificed himself. The grandest sermons have been delivered from seemingly most insignificant texts Let the moral drawn from childhood's story be powerful in thousands of soldiers' breasts to-day.

THE THOUSANDS of Union soldiers who learned to know the injuries inflicted upon the cause of their beloved country, by Copperhead politicians during the dark hours of the rebellion, are not indifferent now when these same politicians are again a work to scatter the seeds of division, de spondency and discontent.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

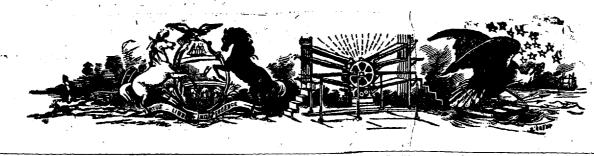
WASHINGTON, October 7. There would be a happy augury in the loud professions of regard for the restoration policy of President Johnson, on the part of some of the Democratic leaders, if, while making these professions, they did while making these professions, they did not insist upon reserving to themselves the right to denounce all that portion of his record which has made him one of the concord which has ma the United States rests upon the courageous manner in which he anticipated, unmasked, and denounced the intentions of the traitors long befere any other Southern man saw them in the same light; or, seeing impossible to separate President Johnson from these annals, and I take it that he is as proud of his connection with counsels he gave, the deeds he enacted, in that tragical interregnum between a period of profound peace, and the complete and to you as a necessary result from the action of guide them in whatever gloomy hours may be in store for them.

But the Democratic leaders desire to constitution, that taey are competent to testify in any court of justice. Their rights, I think, are fully covered by the principles est President Johnson, and at the same time to maintain their consistency in the fiercest denunciations of these the most luminous recollections and admonitions of his wonrecollections and admonitions of his wonderful career—and for a very good reason.

Because if they agree that he was right in stepping forward to save his country, in December of 1860, and in carrying out the programme he then laid down, amidst the consternation of traitors and the wild applause of patriots all over the Union, they not only stultify themselves, but at the same period, and their value, is as follows: not only stultify themselves, but at the same the same period, and their value, is as follows: time are estopped whenever they attempt 108 cases of arrears of pay and bounty amounttime are estopped whenever they attempt to take issue with others who approved and gratefully followed the lead of the intrepid Tennessee tribune. That President Johnson (like President Lincoln had he lived) will gradually dispense with all the lived will gradually dispense with all the lived. military machinery essential during the war for the maintenance of constitutional authors and the maintenance of constitutional authors are received here from St. Paul, Minnesota, dated October 2d, 1865: "The recent census thority, does not necessitate oblivion of the unparallelled deeds to which I have referred, much less a willingness to assert that those who continue to declare that these deeds were simply usurpations, or worse than of wheat will be twenty-five bushels per acreof wheat will be twenty-five bushels per acre, usurpations, according to the language of Judge Black in the late Democratic State platform of Pennsylvania, shall enjoy his platform of Pennsylvania, shall enjoy his full common laboring hands commanding \$2.50 per day. * * * Our prospects are upw brighter than they have been for the last six years."

The Boston and Cuba Steamship Line.

Boston, Oct. 9.—The steamer Tonawanda cleared to-day for Havana, with a full freight list and twenty-one passengers, and also with the United States mails. She is the pioneer of the new steamship line between Boston and Cuba.



press.

VOL. 9.—NO. 61.

is a marked and significant difference be-Mr. Lincoln's Carriage. tween the empty professions of the Demo-

cratic leaders and the manly repentance of the late rebel chiefs. The former declare that they intend to give to the President's restoration policy their earnest support, and yet at the same time they misrepresent, deounce, and hold up to universal execration all the strong remedies by which with his cheerful voluntary aid the rebellion was put down. The latter offer their aid to the President, and not only accept these remedies. but embody their spirit in their legislation, and prepare to adapt themselves to their future operation.

If the Democratic leaders really desire to make a new and a progressive Democratic party, they now have an opportunity presented to them. Let them be at least as candid as the men with whom they professed to sympathize. Let them confess that like these men with the institution of slavery, they placed what they called the De- Regulations in Regard to Quartermasmocratic creed, as they received it at Charleston and Baltimore from the slaveholders in 1860, upon the issue of the conflict, and lost that for a false Democracy as for a new rebellion there is no destiny but death; that having accepted the doctrine of State Rights as taught by John C. Calhoun, it perished with the treason of his disciples; that having resisted Emancipation, vainly, they yield to the fact and the resulting obligations; that having opposed every expedient and measure adopted by the Government for its protection and for the overthrow of the rebellion, they now admit that their opposition was fruitless; and that these expedients and measures were made righteous have some cause to believe in their professions of coming fidelity. The President of the United States, and all his friends, may then felicitate themselves upon having secured a powerful alliance, an alliance large liance, which, imitating and improving upon the past that deserves to be forgotten, and advances to the fulfilment of its new duties with clear skirts and clean hands, and a resolute purpose to co-operate with a patriotic President in the practical restora-

Note.-"Occasional" will say a word to the writer of the Constitutional Union, in this city, who shows such a lover's constancy in his regular compliments to my correspondence. As my old friend Colonel Florence is the publisher of the paper in question, I will call him as a witness against the prolific and spiteful scribe who charges "Occasional" with being the courtier of power and with trying ever to be on the strong side. In response to this text, so often harped upon by the Constitutiona Union, and its tardy tender the gouty old Intelligencer, I may say that "Occasional" took issue with the richest and most pow erful administration in our history—that of James Buchanan-in 1857, and maintained the single-handed warfare almost without a party, though not without friends, to the year of our Lord 1860. Nobody can doubt that if "Occasional" had ceased his conthing the enemy can do will cause him to re- stant antagonism to that most corrupt oligarchy it might have been pleasant, in the sense that makes profit, not principle, the guiding-star of public action. During a part of that period Col. Florence sat in Congress, and can tell his editors that 'Occasional" did not court, or fear, even so powerful a Democratic President as the

tion and redemption of the republic.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF GO-VERNOR SHARKEY.

FREEDMEN IN MISSISSIPPI TO HAVE THEIR

RIGHTS IN THE CIVIL COURTS.

THE REPORT OF SECRETARY SEWARD INFORMING ENGLAND OF THE FENIAN MOVEMENTS.

It is not Believed in Well-informed Circles.

mportant Treasury Regulations Facilitating Trade with the North.

[Special Despatches to The Press.] The Property Captured with Jeff Davis' Party. The treasure captured among Jeff Davis' effects by Maj. Gen. Wilson's forces, in Georgia, and, brought here by Mr. Twombly, of the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury, has been ated at the cashier's room of the Treasury It amounts to eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars, in gold, mostly old coinage; eight thousand eight hun-dred and twenty-two dollars, in silver; one hundred and forty-six pieces of foreign coin nundred and forty-six pieces of foreign coin, gold and silver, value not yet estimated, and fifty-six bricks of silver, weighing over five pounds each, the estimated value of which is one hundred dollars each; the value of the whole being somewhat over one hundred

spicuous characters of this marvellous his-torical era. The fame of the President of been made by the Department on the claims that have been made for it. Master Workmen in the Navy Depart-

ment.

Regulations affecting the appointment of master workmen in the navy yards have been promulgated by Scoretary Welles: Application must be addressed to the chief of the them, met and rebuked them with equal intropidity. Following this bold demonstration, came a series of no less brilliant and meanight services all resulting from the months as to his character, habits, professional skill and competency, and physical stopping from the manufacture of the applicant, with test timonals as to his character, habits, professional skill and competency, and physical stopping from the manufacture of the unequalled services, all resulting from the same high qualities he displays in the the office of master, a board will be convened. same high qualities he displays in the present crisis, and all contributing to that monument upon which is inscribed the noblest testimonials that have ever been written of any public character. Now it is impossible to separate President Johnson spective of locality—no district or State being entitled to preference for these positions.

The Freedmen of Mississippi.

them as of any period of his former life. And, indeed, the words he spoke, the reau, this morning is in receipt of a letter from Governor W. L. SHARKEY, dated Jackson, Miss., Sept. 18th, 1865. of which the following bloody close of the rebellion, will be the convention that, in my opinion, the freedmen can now sue and be sued in any court in the State, and as an incident to this their right to protection of person and property, which are fully guaranteed by the amended tablished by the convention, which abolishes the whole system of slavery and, as a matter of course, any measure of policy which grew

out of that system."

Pension Claims.

The following extract is from a private lettaken shows an encouraging increase of population throughout the State, especially in the southern population. Our crops this year are PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10. 1865.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, private tutor in President Lincoln's family, left here to-day for New York, with the carriage presented to Mr. Lincoln several years since. It is to be sold at auction. Mr. Lincoln drove to Ford's Theatre in this carriage the night he was assas It will, doubtless, bring a high price. Operations of the Mint During Sep

tember.
The Secretary of the Treasury received today a statement of the deposits and coinage at the mint of the United States, in Philadelphia, during the month of September, 1865, which is as follows: Gold deposits, value, \$549,262; silver deposits and purchases, \$9,652.86 total deposits, \$558,914.86. Coinage executed Gold double eagles, 40,150 pieces, value, \$808, 000; fine bars, 13 pieces, value \$10,447.95; total value, \$813,447.55. Sfiver dollars, \$28,700; half dollars, \$24,400; fine bars, \$504.52; total, \$496,-604.52. Copper—Cents, \$192.50; two-cent pieces, \$18,000; three-cent pieces, \$72,750; total, \$70,010. Recapitulation: Gold coinage, 40,163 pieces; value, \$518,447.95. Silver coinage, 69,510 pieces; value, \$49,604.52. Copper coinage, 917,000 pieces; value, [\$7,001,000. Total pieces, 4,026,673; total

value, \$933 062 47

Stock.

It has been decided that in sales of railroad rolling stock material and of vessels and boats by the Quartermaster's Department at public auction, railroad companies to whom the Quartermaster's Department owes money for transportation services shall be allowed to bid, with the understanding that the amount of their purchases not exceeding the amount actually acknowledged to be due to them by the Quartermaster's Department, as therei by youchers duly certified by officers of the department, may be charged to them in set tlement of their accounts, instead of requir ng payment of money in cash at time of sale. It has also been decided that in all such auction sales of materials of transportation by rail or by water, duly certified and examined vouchers for transportation service shall be received as cash at their full face

The grand base-ball tournament which had een in preparation over a month, was inaugurated to day by a match between the re-nowned Excelsiors, of New York, and the Na-tionals, of this city. The match was won by the latter club, by the following score: Nationals, thirty-six; Excelsior, thirty. The batting and fielding of both sides were firstclass throughout the game. The greatest ex-citement prevailed among the thousands of spectators who were present. Much disap-pointment was felt by everybody interested n base-ball matters on account of the absence of the champions of the United States—the Athletic, of your city, and ex-champions Atlantic, of Brooklyn. To-morrow the second game in the series will be played, between the Enterprise, of Baltimore, and the National; and the last match will be played between the Nationals and a picked nine from the Washington clubs. In consideration of the gentlemanly part taken by the Athletics in the recent base-ball imbroglio, the Nationals con-template visiting Philadelphia in a few weeks,

as guests of the champions. The Richmond Free Schools. After one week's operations the free schools in Richmond, of the Union Commission, have been pronounced a decided success. But three or four teachers have been employed, thus far, in organizing classes; but the rooms have been crowded to overflowing. The buildings of the Confederate Laboratory are fitted up for the reception of indigent white children; and the novelty of a free school in that city creates great interest among parents. Similar schools will soon be established in vi rious parts of the city.

Issue of Subsistence Stores to Freed-The Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs orders that issues of subsistence stores to hospitals now existing or hereafter established by authority of this bureau will be made upon ie same principle as are issues to the hospitals of the army. The hospital fund may also be expended in the same manner, and the cost of the hospital ration will be computed by the same method; the ration being that

established for refugees and freedmen.

An Honor to an American. The Commissioner of Agriculture has received the gratifying intelligence that the American representative to the World's Entomological Exhibition, at Paris, has carried off the Emperor's grand gold medal of honor. This prize was awarded to Townsend Glover, Esq., the entomologist of the Department of Agriculture. for his unpublished work upon the insects of North America. There were competitors for the honor from all quarters of the globe, but the perseverance and energy of the indefatigable Yankee carried off the

Treasury Decision. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury Department has decided that three, six, and nine months' soldiers, when deceased or discharged, are to be credited with the minimum mount of clothing allowed for their periods of enlistment respectively, without regard to the period of actual service. One hundred day men are allowed the same as three

months' men.

Land Office Operations.

The General Land Office has just received returns from the Land Office at Minneapolis, Minnesota, which represent that last month 7,585.52 acres of the public domain were taken up at that office for actual settlement, under the Homestead act. The greater portion of the land consisted of the \$2.50-acre tracts, the

whole valued at \$18,399.12. Under same law, 3,152 acres were taken up during same period, at Denver, Colorado Territory, for actual set First National Bank of Virginia.
The capital stock and Government deposito.
ryin the First National Bank of Virginia is
put down at \$250,000; circulation, \$180,000; discounts, \$400,001.15, The cash on hand is summed up as follows: Currency, \$192,890.30; specie, \$33,929.80; deposits, \$1,368,763.59. Mr. S. T. Suit is president, and J. B. Morton cashier. Interview Between the Mexican Minis-ter and General Grant. On Saturday the Mexican minister, Signor

ROMERO, visited Lieutenant General GRANT, at his headquarters, and had a protracted interview with him. General GRANT left in the evening for Philadelphia, and intends bring-ing his family to the city for the winter. A Report About General Lee.
Some excitement was created this afternoon by a report that General Robert E. Lee was riding on the avenue. Several gentlemen in-sisted that they had seen the veritable ex-rebel chieftain, but we have been unable to find his

Internal Revenue Receipts. The receipts from internal revenue to-day amounts to 1,483,498 dollars and 36 cents. Personal. Joseph E. Johnston, late general of the recent rebel army, is in Richmond.

It having been represented that much in-convenience is experienced by parties purconvenience is experienced by patients put-chasing goods in the South for transmission to Northern ports, in consequence of the diffi-culty of obtaining national currency to pay the duties at the place of purchase, the Treasury Department has issued a circular for the guidance of the collectors of internal revenue and of customs, by which it is provided that articles dutiable under the internal revenue laws may be removed from any collection distinct the Catter leads in incurrent and articles duties are lately in incurrent. trict of the States lately in insurrection and shipped to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cairo, St. Louis, Cincinnati or New Orleans, on execution by the shipper of a satisfactory hand, to be given to the internal revenue col lector at the place whence the articles are to be removed, and the duty paid to the collector at

the port of destination.

The French Industrial Exhibition. There is authority for announcing that J. C. Derby, Esq., the United States despatch agent at New York, will act as the agent there of persons who may wish to send articles for the Paris exhibition of next year. Mr. Seward and the Fenians. The English story that Mr. SEWARD gave the notice to Great Britain of the Fenian movement concerning Ireland continues to excite

comment in the Secretary's absence, but it is not credited by those who are presumed to be in position to give it an unequivocal de-A Rule to be Applied to Other Depart-ments of the Government. It is believed that the principle so recently applied to the navy-yards by Secretary Welles, forbidding an assessment or tax on the workmen for party purposes, will be applied to all other departments of the Govern

CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.

The Railroad Between Memphis and New Orleans Nearly in Working Or-CAIRO, Oct. 8.-It is understood that the commission to try Emerson Etheridge will adjourn for several days, and efforts will be made to change the place of trial to Memphis. The Mississippi Central Railroad will be in running order in a few days, when passengers can reach New Orleans from Memphis in forty The steamer Freestone was sunk in the Yazoo river on the 29th uit. The treight was saved in a damaged condition. No lives were lost.

were lost.
In the Memphis cotton market prices have dvanced two cents. Over seven handsed advanced two cents. Over seven hundred bales of cotton passed here during yesterday and to-day.

EUROPE.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY HAVING GOOD EFFECT ABROAD. AN UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR AMERI-

CAN SECURITIES. STILL FURTHER ARRESTS OF FENIANS.

A Report that they will be Tried for High Treason.

LAST EFFORT OF THE REBEL BONDHOLDERS.

News from South America that the Allies against Paraguay have been Victorious.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 9.- The steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 29th, via Londonderry on the 29th of September, arrived off this point at 4 o'clock this morning. She has thirty-one cabin and three hundred and forty-seven steerage passengers.

AMERICAN SECURITIES. Satterthwait's Circular, dated the evening of the 27th of September, says:

"The amount of business done in American securities lately has been of a magnitude un-precedented since the outbreak of the rebellion."

The conciliatory nature of President Johnson's speech to the delegates from the Southern States appears to have inspired general confidence in the speedy cordial re-union of the North and South, and all American securities currently dealt in in London have been in great demand.

Hive-twenties have been largely taken at a rise of quite two per cent., closing at 70@70%.

Five-twenties have been largely taken at a rise of quite two per cent., closing at 70@70½. At one time they touched 70½c.

Both Illinois and Eries have been in request—the former at an advance of four dollars, and the latter at rather more than two dollars, which is a reaction from the highest price, as they were bought at 61½.

The new loan of the Erie Company, for £800,000 sterling, is last quoted at 2½@2½ per cent. premium. The bids reached £8,700,000, Virginia sixes have improved about five per cent., closing at 40@42.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrests of Fenians continue, and important

Arrests of Fenians confinue, and importan documentary evidence is accumulating agains them. Among the papers discovered is one giving the particulars of expected arrivals at Eantry bay of arms-bearing vessels from America.

The Cork Examiner gives as report that a special commission will shortly be, convened for that city to try the Fenian prisoners on the charge of high treason.

Fenianism is said to have been discovered among the Irish residents in London, and the police were keeping a strict surveillance over them.

Rev. W. H. Channing had been lecturing in Liverpool on the freedmen of America,

whose future he contended promised most encouraging results.

The appearance of the Asiatic cholera at Southampton is disputed, but it was asserted that the yellow fever had appeared at Swansea. The Government has sent a commissioner there to inquire into the matter.

The London Morring Heradys "city article" utters a warning voice against the prevailing buoyancy and speculation in the cotton trade of Liverpool and Manchester. It says that the public must prepare for some fresh financial disaster, unless some repression takes place. FRANCE.

The Moniteur, alluding to the reported speedy evacuation of Rome, says that no doubt should exist relative to the intentions of the French Government. So soon as France shall consider the intentions of the French soon as France shall consider the proper moment to have arrived, she will, in concert with the Pontifical Government, adopt necessary measures for the commencement of the evacuation of Rome, in order that the withdrawal of the French troops may be completed within an appointed period.

The Paris Bourse was fat and drooping, at 68f. 25c. AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA:

It is stated that the Austrian Ministry has addressed a despatch to most of the European Governments, in which it is declared, in emphatic language, that the late Imperial manifesto or rescript must be taken to imply that the Austrian Government is sincerely bent on governing with constitutional and representative forms.

The Brazilian mails had arrived at Lisbon, from whence the following is telegraphed:

RIO DE JANEIRO, SCPt. 8.—A battle has taken place at Tantany, on the Uraguay river, in which the Allies have been victorious. The enemy lost 1,700 prisoners and their cannon and flags. This defeat is considered to have struck a decisive blow at the Paraguayan invasion.

COFFEE.—Sales to-day 8,500 bags at 10||000 for good first. Sales since last mail 90,000 bags. Shipments 98,000. Stock 75,000. Exchange 231/2. BAHIA, Sept. 13.—Exchange 21/4. Brown Sugar 2||200@2||300.

PERNAMBUCO, Sept. 16.—Exchange 233/2. White Sugar 4||000@4||100, and brown 2||300@2||500.

STILL LATER. Halifax, Oct. 9.—The steamship China, from Liverpool the 30th of September and Queens-town on the 1st inst., has arrived here.

The dates by the China are one week later. Therate of discount has been advanced to four and a half per cent. by the Bank of England. A number of Fenian prisoners were brought before the police magistrates at Dublin on Saturday. The Government counsel stated that large sums of money had been received by some of the prisoners from America, and a letter was intercepted in that day's mail con-taining a large draft from one of them. Some of the correspondence seized shows that the designs of the Fenians were of a most sanguinary character, being the extermination and assassination of the nobility on the tion and assassmation or the nonliny on the breaking out of the revolution.
The ship Emily, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea. Crew sayed,
The ship Julia Brims, for New York, was ashore near the island of Landy, full of water. Crew and passengers saved.

The arrest of Fenians continues of daily occurrence, particularly in the Irish provinces.

A passenger by the City of Manchester from New York, named Oriordan, who asserts that he is a United States captain, was arrested at Queenstown on landing from the steamer. Treasonable documents were found on him.

Three additional arrests were reported among the troops in the garrison at Cork.

An official gazette, dated at Dublin on the 28th ult., contains a proclamation disarming several baronies in Tipperary, Limerick and Waterford counties.

The London Times suggests that the Prince SECOND DESPATCH. Waterford counties.

The London Times suggests that the Prince of Wates should visit Ireland occasionally, and shows that the royal family has passed more time on the continent than in the sister kingdom.

ringdom.

The Times' correspondent in America repre-cents the Fenians as mustering 300,000 in Amesents the Fenians as mustering 300,000 in America.

Sir Robert Peel, Chief Secretary of Ireland, has been summoned before a magistrate by Robert Grey, a Dublin banker, in consequence of an altercation in a railway carriage.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Times says, President Johnson has taken a decided conservative stand, and has thrown his protection over the conquered Confederate States.

The Times has an editorial on this fact, and expresses the belief that the lenient and generous policy of the President will, within the next few months, enable the Southern States again to send representatives to Congress.

It was stated that an effort was about to be made by a committee of Confederate bondholders to induce the Stock Exchange Committee to admit them to the privilege of quotation.

Baring's Circular reports considerable transactions in Southern State stocks, but gives no quotations.

The Country of Paris has given birth to a

daughter at Twickenham, near London. A large number of the royal family of France were present on the occasion.

Alderman Phillips, of the Hebrew faith, has been unanimously elected Lord Mayor of London. don.

The will of the late Mr. Cobden, executed on the day before his death, has been sworn to as devising under £3,000 sterling worth of property. perty.

A writer in the Times asserts that the gold fields of Nova Scotia, if properly worked, would equal those of Australia.

would equal those of Australia.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France returns for the week show a decrease in cash of 7,250,000 francs. It is reported that the Empress Eugenie has published a little pamphlet on Mexico, for circulation among her friends, called "Mexico, from a Providential Point of View."

The Bourse on the 28th was firm and animated; Rentes were quoted at 68f, 55c. AUSTRIA. The resignation of Baron Bach, the Austrian mbassador at the Papal court, is confirmed.

ambassador at the Papal court, is confirmed.

At a recent consistory the Pope, in his allocution, is reported to have spoken against sects in general, and Freemasonry in particular, and to have consured the sovereigns who protected them. In connection with this subject he adverted to the obsequies of Marshal Mangan at Paris.

TURKEY.

The Poll Mell Gazette says: It is generally TURKEY.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: It is generally believed at Constantinople that a political catastrophe is impending in the Danubian principalities, and Turkey is preparing to be the first in the field in the case of intervention, Muchi Abdi Pascha, who commands the 1st Corps d'Armée at Shumla, has been ordered to be ready to march 15,000 men across the Danube at twenty-four hours notice.

At twenty-four hours notice.

India.

Bombay, Sept. 22.—The imports are firm.
Cottom very firm. Exports of the week 1,600 bales. Exchange 2/4d.

Caloutta, Sept. 21.—Cotton goods are steady.
Exchange 2/4d.

Caloutta, Sept. 22.—There is an active demand for goods at improving prices.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 27.—The shipments of gold since the last mail amounted to 107,000 ounces.
London Monry Market.—The demand for discount continued very active, not withstanding the advance in the bank rate to 4½ per cent., and a question was raised whether a fresh advance might not soon. De necessary. The rise in the value of money had not improved exchanges to the continent. Silver was in demand for India, owing to the rise in cuton. Bar silver had advanced to 1d. 558. The funds are dull and drooping, being unfavorably influenced by the money market.

Marine Intelligence. Marine Intelligence.
Arrived from Philadelphis, 20th, Gazelle, at
Falmouth. The ship Euma, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was abandoned. Her crew

Commercial per North American.

mate.—The total advance in cotton since the Per-sia salled was 4d@5/6d per pound. Wheat advanced 2d@3d on Tuesday. Friday's advance is additional thereto. THE LATEST.

THE LATEST.

(By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

Liverpool (Saturday Evening), Sept. 30.—Cotton—The sales of cotton to-day were 40,000 bales of which 20,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market is excited, and prices 1d@2d higher than yeaterday. Middling Uplands at 244. The market closed with a still advancing tendency. yesterday, Middling Yest Orleans is quoted at closed with a still advancing tendency.

STATE OF TRADE.—Manchester advices say manufacturers were offered immense orders for good and the still advancing tendency.

Provisions are atmy with an upwar! tendency.

Provisions are atmy with an upwar! tendency.

Provisions are atmy with an upwar! tendency.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Sept. 30.—Consols closed at 39½6989; for money. Itlinois Central shares 31½698; Eric stares 30½6924; United States atve-twenties 106769; for money. Itlinois Central shares 31½698; Eric stares 30½6924; United States atve-twenties 106769; Jan.—Conton—The regular worky report was sent out by the North American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is buoyani, and prices are still advancing.

BREADSTIFFS tend upward. Flour is 6460ts higher, and Wheat 162d higher than on Tuesday. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour setive and is higher, winter red as 46698 ind; whith Western is 8460ts 34. Con quiet at 28 646296d for mixed.

PROVISIONS are steady. Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., and Gorden, Bruce & Co., report Beef firm for finc, and tending downward for inferfor. Pork steady and scarce. Bacon inactive. Lard still advancing; alse at 908 6d. Butter active and 38-94 higher. Tallow firmer.

PROUCE,—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes steady at the for Pote, and 28s 6d for Pearls. Sugar still advancing and 6dgls higher. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Rice firm. Spirits Turpentine, small saies. Rosin quict and steady. Petroleum quiet at 38-683 iod for refined. Linseed firm and 12618 fill higher, closing quiet. Linseed firm and sies is described by the process of described in the price 56 6d is higher. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Rilow firmer, saies at 496. Spirits of Turpentine tends downward; sales at 498. Petroleum steady, at 8s 46 for refined. Linseed firm and unchanged. Tallow firmer, sales at 498. Spirits of Turpentine tends downward; sales at 498. Petroleum steady, at 8s 46 for refined. Linseed firm. Tea quiet, but

Friday at 89/66/94 for money. Illimois Central shares, 81/2; Erie shares, 80; U. S. ave-twenties, 70@70/2. [Norg.—For change of rate of discount of Bank of England, etc., 80e North American's report.]

CALIFORNIA.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRAN-CISCO AND OTHER TOWNS.

NUMEROUS HOUSES DEMOLISHED

NO PERSONS KILLED—MANY, HOWEVER, INJURED.

San Francisco, Oct. S.—At a quarter before one o'clock to-day the severest earthquake ever felt here frightened almost the entire population out of their houses into the streets. During half a minute there were two tremendous shocks, which caused buildings to rock to and fro in a manner altogether alarming.

Services were over in most of the churches, and the large congregation of the Unitarian Church were being dismissed when the shock commenced. The laddes shrieked and all pushed for the doors faster than they could be accommodated with exit.

Similar scenes took place at St. Mary's Cathedral and at some other churches and Sunday-schools. The rush was so great from the Catholic Church on Vallego street that the large doors to the main entrânce were carried away, and several persons injured by being trampled upon. The walls of many buildings were cracked in many places, and it surprises every one that the large, stately edifices, like the Occidental and Cosmopolitan Hotels, and other buildings of that class, were not generally more seriously injured.

More or less plastering fell from the ceilings of half the houses in the city. Cornices and face walls fell from many buildings. The emitted for the cocidental and Cosmopolitan Hotels, and other buildings of that class, were not generally more seriously injured.

More or less plastering fell from the ceilings of half the houses in the city. Cornices and face walls fell from many buildings. The emitted for the content of a four-story brick building justs the foundation of the content of the same and the surface with the care of the same and the same and the surface with the care of the same and the same and the same test of the Kingdom of God, until it shall fill he lighter powers of the care of the same and the same

One independently-constructed chimney of the "Lick House" fell, and crushed through the roof of the dining room, coming down upon the tables and dishes to the astonishment of the boarders, who were taking lunch. Three of the servents were injured. Two a fire-wall on Jackson street. The City Hall bell commenced ringing on account of the vibration of the tower. The

interior walls of the building are much broken up, and a fissure two or three inches wide opened in the ground in the lower part of the city, where it is made ground, and some of the ground rose several inches shows its former. where it is made ground, and some of the id rose several inches above its former Brief accounts from Sacremento, Stockton.

and San Jose represent that the shocks were the severest ever felt in those cities. It was not felt at Marysville nor at Placerville, but the town of Santa Cruz was shocked with great severity : some brick buildings suffering damage, and two being destroyed. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The damage by the earthquake yesterday, will amount to consid. rable, many houses needing new walls, nev

lastering and repairing. The City Hall is damaged in the front wall to such an extent that a portion must be re-built at a cost of several thousand dollars. The old Merchants' Exchange building, opposite the custom-house, will probably require Santa Cruz felt the shock more severely than any other town in the State.

The motion was apparently from east to west. The ground along the river opened in fissures and spouted water like the geysers of liceland. The people are unable to use some of the wells, which are either dry or filled with sand. The tide rose very high at the time of he shock and fell very low immediately afterwards. Ten or eleven distinct shocks were felt since the first shock up to 5 A. M. to-day. The estimated losses will amount to \$10,000. and may exceed that sum,

Dates from Honolulu to September 16th are received. The war steamer Saranac arrived there on the 6th. Nothing had been heard of THE OIL REGIONS.

Inother Destructive Fire-Four Thou sand Barrels of Petroleum Destroyed ~Lawlessness at Pithole -- Vigilance PITHOLE, Pa., Oct. 9.-The most destructive conflagration that ever took place in the oil regions occurred this morning, about one o'clock, which fortunately terminated with-

out loss of life. The tanks of the largest flowing well on Pithole creek, known as the Grant well, containing 4.000 barrels of oil, took fire, spreading detruction in all directions. Thirteen derrick and engine houses on the following leases vere destroyed: Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, on Holmden farm, and leases Nos. 2, 4 and 5, Morcy farm, covering a surface of five acres.

The total loss will reach \$150,000. All of the oil belonged to the owners of the land interest and United States Petroleum Company, of New York. The tanks, buildings and pro-perty, belonging to the owners of the working interest in the well, were insured for \$23,000 in the Associated Company of New York. PITHOLE, Pa., P. M.—The fire at the Grant

well was extinguished about noon. The well was not injured. The loss will not exceed LAWLESSNESS AT PITHOLE. PITHOLE, Pa., Oct. 9.—Highway robberies in this region are becoming of almost daily oc-currence. The scene of operations is on the roads leading to Titusville ör Shaeffer, and the parties are so numerous and bold that it is not safe to travel these roads alone. Yester-day, Mr. Bothford, of Jamestown, New York, while on his way to Shaeffer, was waylaid, and robbed of \$1,500 and a gold watch. He was left for dead, but it was thought he will recover. Garroting is of almost nightly occurrence ere, making it unsafe to be out. Those doing usiness here are now organizing themselves

NEW YORK CITY.

nto a vigilance committee, for their own pro

tection; and if any of the parties are caught, Lynch law will take its course, and no mercy

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Cotton—The sales of cot-ton for the four days sum up 105,000 bales, of which was still fast to the cable.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION.

The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States reassembled yesterday morning in St. Andrew's Church. The opening religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Goldsborough, of Delaware, and Rev. Alexander Burgess, of Maine. The music was conducted by the voluntee hoir of the clergy, the Rev. Mr. Keith officiat

time. The Benedictus was a familiar single chant in F, by Farrant.

The minutes of the previous day's session were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Craik, of Kentucky, President of the House, then addressed the body, as follows:

The first day of the second week of the convention presents a proper opportunity for saying something in regard to the reciprocal relations and duttes of the Chair and the House Our short sessions, once in Preventents, and the count of the Chair and the discussion of any first mentary law, and even if we could my observation of all legislative bodies has satisfied me that more time is wasted by frequent calls to order and by the discussions of pionts of order, than in any other way. It is better to be going forward even in a round about way than to stop every little while to hunt for the straightest road. I do not think this body should be kept in check by the tight rein of mere authority, as may be requisite elsewhere. But the representatives of the Kingdom, may well be allowed a large latitude in selecting the mode of their action. Any success which may have occurred in expediting the business of the last session, was due to an adherence to these views.

There is abundant reason for devout thankfulness, to Almighty God for the great things He has done for us in the tone and action of this convention up to the present moment. Most of us came in fear and apprehension. Instead of anger and recrimination, all has been peace, harmony and love. A glorious volee of unity and love has come to us from the House of Bishops, not only providing for the function of the convention up to the present moment. Most of us came in fear morand gyprehension. Instead of anger and recrimination, all has been peace, harmony and love. A glorious volee of unity and love has come to us from the House of Bishops, not only providing for the function of the source of Bishops, not only providing for the function of the source of Bishops, not only providing for the function of the source of Bishops, not only providing f the selections was a laminal single chant in F, by Farrant.

The minutes of the previous day's session were read and approved.

May He poor out upon us all, in yet greater abundance, the spirit of love and fraternal affection.

Mr. Alexander Burgess, & Maine, from the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops, to whom was referred the testimonials of the Rev. Charles Todd Quintard, D. D., bishop elect of the Diocese of Tennessee, respectfully reported that due evidence of his election as bishop had been laid before them, and that the testimonials required by the canons, signed by a constitutional majority of the members of the Diocesan Convention. The committee recommended the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House of Circical and Lay Deputies approve of the testimonials of the Rev. Charles Todd Quintard, and give their consent to his consecration as bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee. nessee. Resolved. That the House proceed to sign the proper certificate to be presented to the House of Bishops.

Resolved. That the House proceed to sign the proper certificate to be presented to the House of Bishops.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, inquired of the committee whether the Convention of Tennessee had been duly and canonically convened, in order to give a full and fair expression to the Diocess of Tennessee.

Dr. Cummings, of Chicago, explained that the standing committee of that diocese had continued in existence throughout the rebellion, and that the convention had been regularly called by that committee, and the testimonials of Dr. Quintard had been signed by a majority of all the clergy of Tennessee.

Dr. Goodwin said that he did not propose to object to the reference of the testimonials as they were in due form. But he expressed his regret that a person should be presented to them for consecration whose name had been connected as had this gentleman's for the past few years.

Dr. Burgess replied that the committee could not have rejected the name inasmuch as the testimonials in the case were properly presented.

Rev. Mr. Harlow expressed a hope of being

testimonials in the case were properly presented.

Rev. Mr. Harlow expressed a hope of being able to satisfy the convention on the disputed point. He had been a member of the committee which called the special convention in Tennessee. That convention was fully satisfied that it had been canonically called, and accordingly proceeded to elect a bishop. The convention, however, was called for the transaction of general business, and the election of a bishop was not specified in the call. The report of the committee was then accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Rev. Dr. Wharton, of Massachusetts, offered the following:

Revolved, That the Committee on Canons be instructed to report such an amendment to Canon IV. The in, of the Digest, as will remove the ambiguity which exists as to the effect of a dismissal by a parish of its minister, without the consent of the ecclesiastical authorities.

He stated that in his own diocese conflicting He stated that in his own diocese conflicting

which exists as to the effect of a dismissal by a parish of its minister, without the consent of the ecclesiastical authorities.

He stated that in his own diocese condicting opinions had arisen among the highest ecclesiastical authority in regard to this subject; and his object in offering the resolution was to make the matter more explicit. Carried.

Mr. Wn. Welsh, on behalf of the representatives of the Church of Western Pennsylvania, presented the following memorial:

To the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies: The committee appointed by the Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, to prepare the documents to be presented to the General Convention on the subject of the division of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, for the greater convenience of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, beg leave respectfully to present the following:

The new diocese proposed embraces the following territory, viz: All that portion of the State of Pennsylvania lying west of the eastern line of the committee of McRean, Cameron, Clearfield, Cambria, and Somerset; the territory so embraced being part of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and of no other diocese.

In addition to the fulfilment of all the requirements of the constitution of the Church, there has been secured and invested a capital of over \$25,000, the interest of which is to be applied towards the support of the proposed new diocese.

The memorial is signed by the Rev. Charles.

E. Swope, Trnity Church, Pittsburg; Simon G. Fuller, St. Peter's Church; William Ely, Christ Church, New Brighton; John F. Spaulding, St. Paul's Church, Erle; Robert B. Peet, Calvary, East Liberty, and others.

The memorial sets forth that the proposed new diocese contains within its limits thirty-seven parishes, seventeen of which are solf-supporting, and twenty-seven Presbyters, canonically resident, twenty-two of whom unite in the petition for a new diocese. Of the thirty-seven parishes, twenty-six are in favor of the proposed new diocese in the western portion of Pennsylvania, and

ber, was called this morning, and the district attorney announced that he was not ready to proceed; besides, he had learned that Jenkins was about to make a new piea, which would be of a kind that ought to have very careful consideration. He therefore requested that the case go over for the term, to which Jenkins' counsel had agreed. The Recorder gave his assent.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows an Increase of leans.

Increase of deposits.

Decrease of specie.

180,000
Decrease of signal tenders.

190,000
Decrease of legal tenders.

190,000
Decrease

tion for the ministry. If the yow which he took was to prohibit his bearing arms it would also prohibit his secularization or his making money in any secular manner. Again, in the case of a young man of good character who was in the army or navy destring to be a candidate for orders, would the lishop require him to abandon his connection with that service, while he would permit such candidate to follow any other business? He did not know that the Christian Church had ever proscribed the bearing of arms as unlawful, He was, therefore, opposed to including in the proposition candidates for orders.

The speaker called attention to the fact that, by the proposition, the candidacy for orders would become a refuge for cowardice and disloyalty. Then, a cliverman could not lay down his office, enter the army and return to that office; but it was designed to allow candidates to de this very thing.

With reference to the general question involved in the canon reported upon by the Committee on Canons, the speaker noticed the assertion that had been made, that the early Church pronounded anathemas upon those of her ministers who bore arms. But the councils of the early Church were not infallible, and were not considered to be infallible, and were not considered to be infallible, and were not considered to be infallible by the English Church. Moreover, until the ancient canons were adopted by this Church, the Church was not bound by thems If however, the convention designed to prohibit the bearing of arms, it should so provide as to prohibit only the voluntary bearing of arms; otherwise the tendency of such a canon would be against the Government. If required to bear arms by their country, and forbidden to do so by the Church, what was the minister to do! Whielt should they oblige? Whatever might be said about the beauty of disobeying one's country by obedience to the Church, the speaker preferred to obey his country. By beating his burden of his country's work, he was doing that which was most incomparably more acceptable ing as organist. A few days of practice have brought this part of the service into a remarkable state of efficiency. This morning the Venite was admirably chanted to the VIII., Gregorian Tone. The Te Deum was given to the well-known double chant in E flat, by Robinson, with much spirit and in excellent time. The Benedictus was a familiar single chant in F, by Farrant.

Dr. Hare offered, as a substitute, the following:

Resolved; The House of Bishops concurring, that a joint committee of two on the part of each house be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire first, as to the practicability of making the meaning of the canons which relate to admission to the ministry more obvious; and, second, as to the practicability of attering these canons in such a way as may render access to the priesthood, on the part of unsuftable persons, more difficult.

Resolved, That the joint committee, if they find such improvements practicable, shall embody their views in the form of canons, shall print the scheme, shall report to the next convention, and, so far as may be possible, shall, at least one month before the assemble of the scheme that the parties and to each of the reputies can to each of the reputies can to each of the scheme that so the reported.

Adopted.

Adopted.

Rev. Mr. Gardiner, of Maine, offered the following: Dr. Hare offered, as a substitute, the follow

lowing:

Resolved, That the committee just appointed be instructed to examine the "Course of Ecclesiastical Studies" usually presented at the close of the journal of this convention, and to report to the next convention such changes therein as the lapse of time may have rendered expedient, to the end that the House of Bishops may be required to make the same.

THREE CENTS.

House of Bishops may be required to make the same.

Rev. Dr. Mahan offered the following:

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed, if they see st., to frame a canon requiring in all the dioce see the appointment of one or more examining prestyters to conduct examinations of candidates.

Rev. Dr. Mead hoped that the gentleman from Maine would so amend his resolution as to refer the matter to the House of Bishops, requesting them to say whether the course of eccelesiastical studies doee not need revision. He thought that referring the matter to a committee on an entirely different subject would only embarrass the matter.

The suggestion of Dr. Meade having been embodied in the form of an amendment, it was adopted; and the resolution, as amended, was

only embarrass the matter.

The suggestion of Dr. Meade having been embodied in the form of an amendment, it was adopted; and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. William Weish, of Fonnsylvania, the House resumed the consideration of the subject previously under discussion, relative to the bearing of arms by the oldrgy and candidates for the holy order.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, of New York, took the floor in opposition to the proposed canon. He contended that as citizens the ministry were bound by the law of the gospel to obey those who ruled over us; every law of the legislator was to be obeyed. It was the duty of every Christian man to obey the call of his country, especially where, as recently, there was so much need of his services to maintain its existence. The speaker instanced a case where, after the adoption of this proposition, prohibiting a minister from taking up arms in the military service, a Western settlement, under missionary charge, is attacked by Indians. Here would be a man strictly prohibited from defending himself or joining in the genoral defence.

He moved that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed.

Dr. Clark, of Connecticut, referred the history of the canón on this subject which was presented in 1882. He was astonished to hear several deputies assert that this body was here legislating against the State. In regard to that class of persons who had solemnly dedicated themselves to the service of God, the speaker said that they had their positions, and those of laymen were widely different. With respect to candidates also, the same remark held good. He did not believe that there was an executive officer in any of our States who would not say if such a canon was proposed, "if that is a law of your church, it must be respected," as had already the excellent Governor of Connecticut. He considered it to be the paramount duty of the body to pass such a canon.

lent Governor of Connecticut. He considered it to be the paramount duty of the body to pass such a cañon.

Mr. William Welsh, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of Committee on Canons, said that it was perfectly evident that either the Committee on Canons had misconstrued the law and the Gospol or the speakers had. When a minister of the Gospol took his commission he was to fight the devil on bended knee. He then explained the evident meaning of the committee, in the canon which they had presented. He expressed his gratification that the Church had now an opportunity of voting directly on this question. If he had correctly read the Word of God, he imagined there was one class of men who were to be devoted exclusively to the work of Christ. The question was, whether at this first reunion of the chur hes, this House should devote itself to the work of winning souls to Christ or waste its time in wrangling. The proposed action screened no man from the law, but it was simply affirming a principle. The United States law was very simple, but this tenet would no more protect a man after its passage than before.

The speaker then reviewed the intentions expressed in the amendments which had been proposed. If the Church was not ready today to affirm the principle that the ministry shall do nothing but lead souls to Christ, she would be ready some day. The Church was asked to divorce herself from the State, and a voice had been heard from Canada warning the Church against such a union.

Rev. Wm. C. Mead, D. D., of Connecticut, moved to postpone the subject, in order to allow the members of the House an opportunity Rev. Wm. C. Mead, D. D., of Connecticut, moved to postpone the subject, in order to allow the members of the House an opportunity of signing the credentials of the Rev. Charles Todd Quintard, M. D., thus ratifying his election as Bishop of the diocese of Tennessee.

The motion having been carried, the signing of the credentials was commenced, the members of the House severally appending their signatures in the order of the States from which they came.

The Committee on Typographical Errors submitted a report which was accepted, after which the House adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

at 10 o'clock.
To morrow the interesting services of the consecration of Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, will take place. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The following is a statement of the condition of the Philadelphia banks yesterday, as compared with the previous week:

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. The following statement shows the average con-ition of the banks in Philadelphia for the week The fol receding Monday, October 9, 1865:

MEW YURK CITY.

In the Court of General Sessions, this morning, after some business of minor importance had been disposed of, Recorder Hoffman called up the case of Edward B. Ketchum, who was to be tried on various indictments for forgory of gold certificates and embezzlement of security for the firm of Ketchum, Son & Co. Ex-Judge Allen, counsel for the prisoner, and Mr. Sedgwick, were present.

District Attorney Hall then read a letter from the Blatter would enter a plea of guilty to the charge of forgory preferred against him, rostpory announced that he was not ready to beer, was called this morning, and the district attorney announced that he was not ready to proceed; besides, he had learned that John Kins, the province of the Special Committee on Provincial Organization.

The case of Jenkins, the Phomits and the States and Canalization.

The Discovery of Jenkins, the Phomits of Cargon, Washington, Itaho, Utah, Novamber of Jenkins, the Phomits of Organization.

The case of Jenkins, the Phomits and the States and the States and Canalization.

The case of Jenkins, the Phomits and the States and the Stat

\$39,401,802 16

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers w Larger clubs than Ten will be charged at the rate, \$3.00 per copy. any the order, and

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

The stock market was again dull yesterday, prices being generally lower, but the aggregate of transactions was large. Government bonds showed a still further declining fenioney, compon five-twenties selling at 102, and the registered do. at 101%. There was nothing said in the ten-forties. A few lots of the Jude seven-thirty notes charged hands at 88%. State losis had somewhat improved, the at 98%. State loans had somewhat improved, the fives selling at 91, and the coupon fives at 97—the latter an advance of L. City loans were comparatively inactive, and the new sold at a decline of 16. The most active stock on the list was Reading, but it was active only as in comparison wish the other stocks. active only as in comparison with the other stocks. The opening sale was at 58½—an advance of % on Saturday's closing figure; it speadily advanced afterward, closing figure; it speadily advanced afterward, closing firm at 59½. Pennsylvania Railroad was a fraction better, selling at 61½, North Pennsylvania Railroad ross ½; Minehill sold at 56½, and Norristown at 54½. Catavissa Railroad was weak at a further decline, the common stock selling % lower, and the preferred ½. For Camden and Amboy 126 was bid; for Elmira preferred 40; for Philadelphia and Eric 25, and for Northern Central 45; Railroad and Canal bonds were very dull. The sales include only Philadelphia and Eric 3s at 61½, and North Pennsylvania 6s at 81; a lot of Pittsburg 5s sold at 70. Passenger railroad stocks were very dull, there being no sales, 81½ was bid for Second and Third; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 53 for Tenth and Eleventh, and 12½ for Lombard and South. Bank shares are firmly held; 182 Pine; 53 for Tenth and Eleventh, and 12½ for Lombard and South. Bank shares are firmly held 182 was bid for North America; 137 for Philladelphia; 48 for Penn Township; 53% for Girard; 20½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanies', and 55% for City. A sale of Mechanics' Empk was reported at 30. There was considerable activity in the Candistocks, at 28 for Schuylkill Navigation, and 37 for the preferred do.: 63 for Wyoning Valley; 10 for Sunquehanna; 55% for Lehigh, and 57 for Morris Canal. The general market closed dictionary ratmarket closed drobbilly. Gold opened strong at 146%, but fell off to 146. which was generally the cerrent figure a the close of business.
With the termination of the war railroad progress in the West is receiving an active impulse, and the development of the vast resources of Wisconsin. development of the vast resources of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa is reperted to be going forward with a rapidity unknown before. Thus, we learn that the track of the Minnesota Central Railroad was laid to Minnesota on the 26th, and the first train of oars entered that place in the afternoon. A railroad is to be built from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to connect with the North Missouri Railroad at the Missouri Railroad at the Missouri Railroad at the Missouri Railroad at the second of the company of the works will be company. early in 1867. The coal-tounage of the Schwykkill Navigation

Increase for the weck...... 16,536 10 Total for the season to Oct.5, 1865...... Total for the season to Oct.5, 1864...... .61.642 12

Sales of Stocks, October 9. THE PUBLIC BOARD.

AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS Reported by Hewes, Emig & Co., No. 50 S. Third #1.
BEFORE BOARD. 100 Story Farm .. FIRST BOARD.

The New York Post of last evening says:
The loan market is fairly active at 7 per cent.,
with some transactions at 6. Commercial paper is The loan market is fairly active at 7 per cent, with some transactions at 5. Commercial paper is duil at 769%. The bank statement shows an increase of nearly seven millions in loans, and of five millions in desposits. The legal-tenders have increased almost one million.

The stock market is irregular. Governments are steady, seven-thirties being rather more in demand. Railroad shares opened with a strong disposition to sell, especially in Michigan Southern. At the close there was better feeling.

Of Eric, 4.300 sold at 88900; of New York Central, 1,500 at 894 (2010), of Michigan Southern, 10.900 at 73 (2014), in 11 the 11 th

The Flour, market continues very firm at the late advance, but there is less doing; sales comprise about 2,500 bils at \$9.50@10 for high grade extra; \$10.00.25 for Northwestern extra family; \$19.500 in 1.50 for Pennsylvania and Olito dot and \$12.015 for Pennsylvania and Olito dot and \$12.015 for fancy brands, including 1,000 bils City Mills extra on private terms. The retailers and bukers are buying within the above fangs of prices for extra sand actra family, and \$80.50 \text{ Bbil Corn Meal is without change.

Rye Flour is scarce at \$6.50 \text{ Bbil. Corn Meal is without change.

GHAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat, and buyers are not disposed to operate at present rates. About 4,000 bus sold, in lots, at \$2.50 for reds, the latter rate for choice old amber, and \$2.60 @3 \text{ Bbil Some of the latter rate for choice old amber, and \$2.60 enand; 1,500 bus sold, at \$1.01.10 \text{ b bus for Wellow sold at \$50.50 \text{ b bus for white, as to quality. Rye is in demand; 1,500 bus sold, at \$1.01.10 \text{ b bus for Delaware and Pennsylvania. Corn is power; 500 bus yellow sold at \$50.50 \text{ b bus for white, as to quality. Rye is in demand; 1,500 bus sold, at \$1.01.10 \text{ b bus for Wellow sold at \$50.50 \text{ b bus for white, as to quality. Rye is in demand; 1,500 bus sold, at \$1.02 \text{ b buyer; 5,000 bus yellow sold at \$2.60 \text{ b cold at \$2.50 \text{ b buyer; 6,000 bus sold at \$1.02 \text{ b buyer; 6,000 bus sold at \$1.02 \text{ b buyer; 6.00 bus yellow sold at \$1.02 \text{ b buyer; 6.00 bus yellow sold at \$1.02 \text{ b b buyer; 6.00 bus yellow of holds. HAY.—Baled is selling at \$1.500 \text{ b buyer; 6.00 bus yellow sold at \$1.02 \text{ b b buyer; 6.00 bus yellow of holds. PhOVISIONS—There is more Cloverseed overly is also are making at \$7.500 \text{ b buyer; 6.100 bus sold at \$1.02 \text{ b b buyer. Flaxseed is in steady demand, and sells on arrival at \$2.200.30 \text{ b buyer; 6.100 \text{ b buyer} 6. Philadelphia Markets.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. OCTOBER 9-Evening.
The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at the Avenue Drove Yard reach about 2,100 head this week. The market is more active, and prices have advancedle # fb. Extra Pennsylvania and Western Yanteying who extent elembrican and western Steers are seiting at id/will/id w the the latter rate for choice—14@18c for fair to good, and 11@18c w for common, according to quality. The market closed firm within the above range of prices. closed firm within the above range of prices.

COWR continue scarce; about 100 head sold at prices ranging from \$60 up to \$50 % head.

SHEEP are without change; 5,000 head arrived and sold at \$6,07% c % he for good fat Sheep.

Hous, Frices have again advanced; 2,000 head sold at the different yards at from \$18,020 the 100 hs, net, as to quality.

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

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

States: The sad from Pennsylvania.

530 head from Poho.

750 head from Illinois.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

123, Martin Fuller & Co., Pennsylvania and Western,

124, J. S. Kirk, Chester county, 1808/8/20.

125, P. McFillen, Pennsylvania, 1808/9/20.

126, P. McFillen, Pennsylvania, 1808/9/20.

127, J. Christic & Widey, Western, 185/9/20.

128, McFillen, Pennsylvania, 1808/9/20.

129, Christic & Widey, Western, 180/9/20.

130, Ullman & Co., Western and Pennsylvania,

180/1802.

180, Ullman & Co., Western and Pennsylvania.

Avenue Drove Yard are smaller than they have been for several weeks past, reaching about 5,000 head. The market is active, and prices are well maintained; good fat Sheep are solling at from 84.60. 714 % http://www.steep.urs.st l.ambs at from \$5 to *per hoad, accossing to condition.

Hogs.—The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 2,000 head this week; the demand continues good, and prices have again advanced \$50 the 100 hs. noti. with sales at from \$186,20 the 100 hs. nett.

1,001 head solid at Highry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from \$186,20 the 100 hs. nett.

430 head solid at the Avenue Drove Yard at from \$186,20 the 100 hs. nett.

Fatal Accident. Bandon, Me., Oct. Q.—Mrs. Carleton S. Bragg, the wife of one of our prominent business men, was run over last week, and so badly in-jured as to cause her death in thirty-six hours after the accident. The person driving the horse and buggy by which she was run over has been arrested on the charge of manslaugh-ter, and bound over for trial in the sum of

83,253,207 75 \$4,000.