Hon. W. H. Seward

BALTIMORE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

my9-2taw1

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MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men, just published by the Howard Association, and sent in sealed envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. oc9-tf

GIFT BOOK STORE, 73 BALTIMORE STREET.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated *Toilet Soap*, in such universal demand, is made from the *choicest* materials, is *mild* and *emollient* in its nature, *fragrantly scented*, and extremely *beneficial* in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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STATE AFFAIRS.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is a statement of the coal shipments over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the week ending Nov. 18:

By Eckhart R. R.	*Tons.*
Cumberland C. & I. Co	2,030.15
Blaen-Avon Coal Co	1,041.04
Spruce Hill (Astor) Mining Co	486.08
By C. & P. R. R.	
Consolidation Company	772.07
New Hope	456.04
Midlothian	67.01
Borden	487.17
Total	5,341.04
For week, from George's Creek, about	12,600.00
" W. of Piedmont, gas coal	540.00

During the week ending Monday, Nov. 20th, 109 boats left Cumberland for Georgetown, carrying 11,670 tons of coal.

PROPERTY SALES.—The Price property, sold by Mr. Crisfield, at White Haven, on Saturday last, was bought by C. T. Marshall, Esq., of this town, for about seven thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. Marshall has sold his farm at the edge of town for $3,500 to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be used as a parsonage. He has also disposed of a portion of the Lynch property at White Haven.—*Somerset Herald.*

DEAD.—We have to announce this week the death of John J. Dashield, Esq., Register of Wills of Somerset county. Mr. Dashield's illness extended through several weeks, and is said to have been nervous fever.—*Ib.*

The Marlboro' *Gazette* contains the following items:

LANDS IN PRINCE GEORGE'S.—There is an awakening interest in behalf of the fine lands now offered for sale in this county, and an examination by capitalists from other States always results in the expression of favorable opinions. We have lately seen half a dozen gentlemen from New Jersey, and some from Pennsylvania, who have visited several sections of the county with a view to purchase farms. They can bring both capital and labor, and would be desirable citizens.

SALES OF PROPERTY.—Mr. Fielder M. Magruder recently sold 30 acres of land, improved by a residence and out buildings, situate on the back road between Bladensburg and Washington, for the sum of $11,500, to Mr. Tarlton, of Washington. Mr. John Hyatt sold his house and lot of 16 acres, on the same road, to Mr. Stoot, of Washington, for the sum of $6,000.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, about noon, a horse attached to the buggy of Mr. Solomon Myerly, became frightened and ran off, throwing Mr. Myerly out near the railroad, where the horse also became detached from the buggy, and turned down the railroad. Mr. Hugh Dailey then attempted to stop the horse, but was caught by a hook of the single tree and dragged some distance. He was terribly cut and bruised, and barely escaped a most horrible death. They were taken to the Union Hotel where physicians were promptly in attendance, their wounds dressed, and we are glad to learn are not so seriously hurt as was at first supposed. A daughter of Mr. M., who was in the buggy, escaped any injury whatever.—*Westminster Sentinel.*

HOG DISEASE.—A good deal of alarm exists at present among our people in consequence of a disease lately taken hold of the hog family. Mr. Jacob Smith, in this place, lost a very fine hog on Monday morning, which died suddenly. Many others are complaining that their hogs are becoming languid and dull, and refuse to partake of food. Tar has been in great demand for a few days past, many supposing that article a sure antidote for the disease now apparently spreading among the swine of our neighborhood. In consequence of this existing malady, quite a number of our citizens have commenced butchering their porkers, thinking it prudent to *save their bacon* if they can.—*Boonsboro' Odd Fellow.*

THE ANTIETAM CEMETERY.—Our numerous readers will be pleased to learn that the site selected for the final resting place of those who fell at the ever-to-be-remembered battle of Antietam is rapidly being prepared for the purpose intended. A large force of workmen are at present engaged in enclosing the lot with a suitable stone-fence, and in leveling and beautifying the ground, and by early spring it will be ready, it is thought, for the final interment of the sleeping dead.—*Ibid.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On Friday last Mrs. General Wadsworth's mansion at Genesee, New York, was entered by burglars.

One thousand workmen employed in the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, will probably receive "tickets-of-leave" on the 1st of December.

There are, at the present time, six men confined in the city jail charged with capital offences.—An interesting article concerning them may be found in our city news column.

The vote cast in Pennsylvania shows a large falling off from the Presidential vote of last year. It is nearly one hundred and twenty thousand less than the vote of 1864, and nearly seventy-five thousand less than the vote for Governor in 1863.

A Macon paper contradicts, upon the authority of Hon. A. H. Stephens himself, the report that he said that Hen. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, had declared he would vote for the admission of the Southern members in Congress. Mr. Stephens never made such a statement.

The Stock Market, our financial reporter tells us, was dull again yesterday, though there was a little more business transacted than on the preceding day. Gold stood at Wednesday's price, 147, the sales footing up but $8,000. Governments were more active and firmer. There was no movement in railroad shares or bonds. Mining stocks were neglected and business in miscellaneous list small.

The editor of a Boston paper wishes it to be distinctly understood that he always carries at night a ten-barrelled revolver in his breast-pocket, (warranted to go off, unless the robber does,) a Spanish stiletto up his sleeve, and brass knuckles on his left hand; and that he wears a cast-iron hat, and has two steel spikes in the back of his coat-collar. He is also followed—at a considerable distance behind—by a large and very savage dog.

A grand ball was given by the Fenian Sisterhood at Buffalo on Tuesday evening, which was largely attended. The green flag of Erin and the Stars and Stripes, were freely displayed in all parts of the ballroom. A splendid Irish flag was displayed over the English flag, with the British cross turned downward, and the red of the flag concealed. On this was the following motto:—"The Red Cross of England shall fall beneath the Eagle and the Harp."

The tobacconists of the United States met in convention at Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday morning, and discussed the question of their interests at length. Statistics were given to show the unsuccessful char acter of the Government tax in producing revenue, and a determination was expressed to use every effort to induce Congress to transfer the Internal Revenue tax from the manufactured article to the leaf.

The summary of the crops of 1865, published by the Department of Agriculture, presents several interesting features. The wheat crop is very deficient, both in quantity and quality, the decrease in quantity alone, from 1864, being estimated at 12,172,944 bushels. On the other hand, the corn crop was never surpassed in any respect. In quantity alone the excess over the crop of 1864 is more than 143,000,000 bushels. The quality of other crops is equal to the general average of former years, and the total excess for 1865 over 1864, is 215,071,411 bushels.

The *Tribune's* Washington special correspondent says, yesterday: The reconstructed rebels remaining in Washington do not disguise their fear that the bad faith of many of their pardoned brethren in the South will seriously affect their political aspirations and interests. The loss of the Executive confidence, which they admit they deserved, occasions serious apprehension, and the more information they obtain of the sentiments of Northern Congressmen, the more certainly apparent it becomes that they have no chance of admission into the next Congress.

A young Frenchman, named Charles McCarrall, and an old German, named Henry Homelsheizen, both convicts in the city Bridewell, in Chicago, got into a quarrel last Thursday, when McCarrall struck the old man in the abdomen with a rock, inflicting injuries from which he died yesterday. McCarrall, though not nineteen years old, is a desperate character, and, at the time of the homicide, was under sentence of one year in Bridewell at hard labor. The deceased was sixty years old, had been sent to Bridewell for vagrancy, and had no friends in that city.

Dr. Chambers, of Kingston, N. Y. was beset by two stout highwaymen in a lonely part of the road a few nights since, and his money demanded. The doctor said: "Well, if I must give up my money, I had better do it." So he quietly took off his glove, and putting his hand in his side pocket, he drew out—not his pocket-book—but a neat revolver, and bringing it to bear in an instant, he shot one of the robbers dead. The other ruffian then fired at the doctor, but the ball went harmlessly through his hat. The doctor then took his turn again and wounded the fellow severely. He then rode back to Kingston and made known the facts, but on returning, the wounded man had escaped.

Ex-Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, from his place of confinement in Fort Pulaski, has issued an urgent appeal for release. Mr Magrath was also Judge of a United States Court when the rebellion broke out, and resigned at that time. He wishes to know what crime more than others he has committed against the government, for which he should still be kept under lock when every other rebel governor and judge is at large. He is willing to give the best security for future loyalty, and "to aid in carrying out the policy of the government."

AMUSEMENTS.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers appeared last evening in one of her most brilliant and artistic personations, Diana, in the sparkling comedy of Love's Masquerade, and was greeted by a large audience. The performance closed with the comedy of A Day After the Wedding, with Mrs. B. as Lady Elizabeth Freelove.

This distinguished tragic actress, who, for the past five weeks has enraptured the play-going public of Baltimore and vicinity by her admirable personations of numerous characters in standard pieces of the drama, will to-night take a farewell and testimonial benefit at the Holliday, on which occasion she will appear as the heroine in the new play written expressly for her by Mr. Miles, entitled "Elsie Verner." She will be ably supported by Mr. Hall and other members of the talented company.

Mrs. Bowers terminates her engagement to-morrow.

MAGGIE MITCHELL.—On Monday evening next this witching little actress will commence an engagement at the Holliday Street, and the "chirp of the Cricket" will again be heard upon the boards of that prominent place of amusement. We are requested to announce that the box-sheets for reserved seats will be opened by Mr. Samuel Kinsley, the treasurer, at the office of the Theatre this morning.

JOHN E. OWENS.—The announcement of the engagement of this popular comedian—the first since his return from Europe—has been received with marked favor and anticipation of enjoyment by his numerous admirers. He will open at the Front Street Theatre next Monday evening in two of his most popular characters, supported by a finely selected dramatic company. See advertisement.

THE POE MEMORIAL FUND.—A grand musical and literary soiree will be given at Concordia Hall on Thursday evening, December 7th, in aid of the Poe Memorial Fund.

[For the Daily Commercial.]

Save your Old Shoes.

To the Editors of Commercial: Gentlemen—Early this morning noticing a girl, the daughter of a laboring man, in the street, without shoes, I was led to inquire into the condition of the family, and found that with their wages they could not procure shoes for the children, and that, from present appearances would not probably be able to do so this winter.

The high price of shoes makes it very bad for these classes, and still more so for many who may not have regular employment.

There are hundreds, perhaps thousands of families in the city who have shoes which are not entirely worn out; while they would not wear them, they would be a great thing to others.

I would suggest that those having them would let it be known, or send them to the rooms of the Poor Association, where the agents for the poor could furnish them to those in their districts that would need them.

This would prove a great charity at little cost.

Yours, ANDREW B. CROSS.

Outrage in Leesburg, Va.

A gentleman from Leesburg informs us that last Monday week an *emeute* occurred in that city, which, though trifling, is one of the signs of the times. Six or seven of Mosby's old command entered Leesburg on horseback, and rode through the city, gesticulating, cursing, and threatening in the true chivalric style. They came from the northern part of Loudoun county, and seemed to think that the rebellion was not ended, for they galloped about the city in the most reckless manner, and when the civil authorities undertook to arrest them, resisted. Captain Mattison, of the 193d New York regiment, who is in command of that post, was then called upon to help. He immediately detailed some men, who, by a flank movement through some of the cross streets, succeeded in capturing four out of the six men. One of them, named Davis, was sent to Winchester, where he had before been held to answer to the charge of shooting a negro. The remainder were, after the disturbance was quelled, turned over to the civil authorities, by whom they were immediately released. While pursued by the Federal soldiers, and before they were captured, they fired upon their captors, but fortunately no one was hurt.—*Washington Chronicle.*

STEAM LINES.—The Baltimore merchants seem determined to have trade at all hazards, and hence, hardly a week passes, but what we find some new scheme on foot to open and bring to the port of Baltimore the products of some Southern port. She now has her steamers in great numbers, competing with New York for the great Southern trade. She has far outstripped Philadelphia in this respect, which indeed might easily have been done as the city of "Brotherly Love" seems to have gone "to sleep," whilst her sister cities are striving for the cotton and naval stores of the South.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS TO THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

The Mississippi Legislature and the Freedmen—Views of the President.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 21.—The bill conferring certain civil rights upon freedmen and allowing them to testify and be witnesses when a party to the record, but not in cases exclusively between white men, passed the House to-day.

Governor Humphreys telegraphed to the President lately, that the colored troops attacked and took possession of a passenger train at Lauderdale Springs, insulting the ladies. Their officers were unable to control them. He says the Legislature has been memorialized for the removal of the troops, and that the Legislature is willing to extend the right to freedmen to testify in the courts if the troops are withdrawn.

The President replied that the troops would be withdrawn when peace and order could be maintained without them. Measures should be adopted giving protection to all freedmen in their possession of property, and which will entitle the people of the State to assume their constitutional rights. There is no disposition on the part of the Government, the President says, arbitrarily to dictate, but simply to advise a policy that is beneficial.

GREAT STORM ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Country Flooded—Communication with the Interior Destroyed—Wharves and Warehouses Washed Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—A storm of rain has prevailed throughout the State during the past week, the most severe experienced since the great flood of 1861. Communication with the interior, except by water and by telegraph, is cut off. The Central Pacific Railroad has suffered severely by the caving in of embankments. The mining districts have received considerable damage by the washing away of dams, flumes, wheels and bridges. Much of the country bordering on Sacramento and Feather rivers is flooded. The lower portion of Marysville is under water without much damage as yet.

The wharf at Half Moon Bay on the Pacific Coast, south of San Francisco, was washed away this morning, carrying with it a warehouse filled with grain, causing damages to the amount of $100,000. There are no signs of the storm abating.

Arrived, steamer Moses Taylor for Nicaragua.

The Supposed Revenue Frauds in the Oil Region.

PIT HOLE, Nov. 23.—The examination before the revenue assessors at Meadville, of the proprietors of certain wells on Pit Hole Creek, against which the Government has claims, was held yesterday. The assessors and collectors had reason to suppose that there was more oil being produced during certain months than was being returned for taxation. Upon inquiry they found that the agents of certain wells returned only the value of the working interest and not the entire product, and by investigation it was found that some of these agents had claimed to have an understanding with the owners of land and free interests to the effect that the latter should take their from the tanks and pay their share of the tax. The custom heretofore has been for the working interest to pay the whole amount of tax and collect the respective portions from the land and free interest. The decision made to-day placed the penalty upon the free interest, which is one-fourth of the oil, but referred the matter to the Chief Commissioner at Washington for the final decision. The working and land interests showed receipts for revenue tax paid for all oil up to November. This decision is attracting much attention, as it involves a large amount of money, and reverses the decisions which have heretofore been considered as law, and as such been generally observed.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Trouble Among the Negroes in Florida.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Arrived, steamship Nevada and Sodiac, from Savannah, on the 18th inst.

Ex-Governor Lowe and family, of Maryland, are among the passengers of the Nevada.—The Savannah *Herald* has information that an emeute took place among the negroes near Marina, West Florida, the victors burning a cotton bark. A company of regulators were sent there to keep order.

The coast survey steamer Bibb is at Savannah, making a thorough explanation of the obstructions placed in the harbor by the rebels during the war.

The Trial of Colonel Crane—Robbery and Murder near Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 23.—The Crane Court Martial has closed but the decision has not yet been made public by the court, though in military circles it is believed that Col. Crane has fully vindicated his character in every particular.

Nashville is infested by bands of robbers and murderers. Last night about 10 o'clock, as Mr. William Hefferman, a well known citizen of this city, was returning from St. Cecelia Seminary with his daughter and son in his carriage, when near the city he was attacked by four highwaymen, who dragged him into the bushes by the road and robbed him, and so desperately injured him that his recovery is impossible. One of the robbers was badly wounded by Mr. Hefferman. All of the perpetrators of the act have been arrested, and are now in jail. An excited crowd of citizens are preparing to lynch them. They were found to be teamsters in the employ of the Government.

The United States Steamer "Shamokin."

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 21.—The United States steamer Shamokin, built at Chester, Pa., having completed her repairs at this place, will sail in a few days for Brazil. Her officers are as follows:—Commander—Peirce Crosby; Lieutenant and Executive Officer—T. S. Spencer; Lieutenant—J. McFarland; Acting Master—Henry Reany; Acting Ensigns—R. C. J. Pendleton, A Tuttle and R. Shepard; Passed Assistant Surgeon—C. J. S. Welles; Assistant Surgeon— —— Ingram; Assistant Paymaster —E. Bellows; Engineers—First Assistant—D. P. McCartney; Second Assistants—H. D. Sellman, L. W. Robinson, Andrew Blythe and R. T. Bennett.

General Logan and Mexico.

[Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CHICAGO, November 22.—I have it from General Logan himself that he has no official notice of his appointment as Minister to Mexico, and as a consequence he has neither accepted nor declined such appointment.—When the place is offered to him by the President, the President and the people will be informed of his determination. In the meantime no person is authorized to say what he will do, or what he will not do. Of course all the ridiculous stories about his insisting, as a condition of his appointment, that he shall have an army of 20,000 men to accompany him to the City of Mexico, are pure fictions.

Examination of French Vessels—Complaints of the French Government.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The statement made on the 10th instant that the French Government had complained to the custom authorities against free steamers and sundry persons (the former as destined to transport arms, etc., to Mexico) are substantially correct.

An extract from an official note states that a clearance was refused a steamer until she had been examined by Collector King; the Collector giving as a reason for this course, that he had received protests against several vessels in port, said to be preparing for illicit purposes against the French and British commerce.

Message of the Governor of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 22.—The message of Governor Parsons has been delivered to the Legislature. The message urges the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and the passage of laws for the protection of the negro in his person and property. This course, he says, will secure the admission of our Representatives in Congress, and restore the State to all her political rights in the Union. He opposes a special code for the government of negroes, and recommends the adoption of a vagrant law bearing upon whites and blacks alike, and suggests vagrant laws to be adopted. He also recommends that provision be made for destitute white and black persons.

Marine Intelligence.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 23.—The steamers Montgomery, from New Orleans for New York; North Point, from Savannah for Baltimore, both short of coal, having experienced heavy weather, arrived here today. They report the wreck of a steamer ten miles north of Cape Hatteras, on the beach, supposed to be the Jacob Bell.

Reports Concerning Chilian Privateers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—It has been rumored that Chilian agents are purchasing large quantities of arms and material of war; also, that a certain vessel was fitting out as a privateer. The Chilian Government does not purpose at present to fit out privateers or even issue letters of marque, and no persons are authorized to purchase arms or war materials here.

Coal Oil Refinery Burnt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Coggins' Coal Oil Company Refinery, at Newtown Creek, Long Island, is reported to have been destroyed by fire this morning.

FROM MEXICO.

The Siege and Assault on Matamoras—Conspiracy to Surrender the Defences to the Liberals Discovered and Frustrated—Trial and Execution of the Chief Conspirator, Etc., Etc.

The Brownsville correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives an interesting, clear and connected statement of the condition of affairs in and around Matamoras, and of the positions and movements of the opposing Republican and Imperial forces, during the stay of that town by the former, in the latter part of last month and the beginning of the present.

The attack and repulse of the republicans on the 25th ultimo, represented by the imperial organs as such a magnificent success for their cause, is now plainly shown to have been a very small affair. General Escobedo, commanding the republican army, consisting of three to four thousand men, had given directions for a complete reconnoissance of the enemy's position on that day, but no order for an attack. One of his officers, however, commanding a small body of Americans, not fully understanding the orders, directed his men to make an assault at a particular point, which they did with the greatest success, capturing the imperial works and guns; but, not being supported, they had to withdraw. This was the sum and substance of the affair which the imperialists paraded as a great victory. The besiegers maintained their position around the city for several days afterwards.

Concerning the plot to betray the city, the Matamoras *Ranchero*, of October 28th, (Imperial organ,) says: Captain W. W. Gholson and Lieutenant Burch were to turn over Fort Matanzas, at ten o'clock last Sunday night, to a hundred of the outlaws, dressed in "contra guerilla" costume, which costume Gholson and Burch had purchased and smuggled out to them while performing scouting service.

Following the surrender of Fort Matanzas, a large portion of the outlaw force was to march into and near it; but, while this was going on, the outlaws in "contra guerilla" costume were to take the fort next adjoining, from the rear, under a friendly guise; and this fort, as soon as taken, would likewise be taken possession of by a large force of outlaws. In this way the cordon of forts surrounding the city, or so many of them as possibel, were to be captured.

During the progress of the siege, Brownsville, which is on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, directly opposite Matamoros, was filled with people from the latter place, who fled to escape the expected attack. American soldiers stood on the river bank, and cheered the republicans opposite, and for this an imperial gunboat fired on the American side. General Weitzel has ordered an investigation of this affair. General Weitzel, at the request of General Escobedo, and in the interest of humanity, sent over the river tents for the latter's wounded, and many of them were transported to Brownsville, and received the attention of the United States army surgeons there. The imperialists professed to have discovered a heinous plot to surrender the city and assassinate General Mejia among the officers of a party of about four hundred Americans at Matamoras in the imperial service, known as contra guerillas. Two of these officers, formerly of rebel army in this country, were court martialed and sentenced to be shot. One of them was executed, but the other escaped. The Matamoras papers claim that this plot was purely American, that fifty-five thousand dollars was to have been paid to the conspirators for its execution, and that a portion of the money had been paid and that the remainder was in Brownsville.

But more than this, and to render assurance doubly sure, General Mejia was to be assassinated at an early stage of the proceedings by Gholson and Burch, who were to have received from the surrendered fort in time to accomplish their hellish work. By thus throwing the imperial troops into disorder, by the loss of their distinguished head, the outlaws hoped to achieve an easy victory.

The sum of money stipulated to be paid for the sale of Fort Matanzas was thirty-five thousand dollars, and for the assassination of General Mejia twenty thousand more, a portion of which sum had been paid over, and the residue was on deposit in Brownsville.

Several parties in Brownsville are implicated deeply in the conspiracy, including a federal officer, whose name we do not now mention.

On sunday morning, twelve hours before Fort Matanzas was to be surrendered, Gholson was arrested, and the same day was tried, found guilty and executed. His accomplice, Lieutenant Burch (by which name he is known here, made his escape, and has not yet been arrested. The evidence against the conspirators is conclusive.

None but Americans were implicated in the plot. None of the contra-guerilla force was party to the conspiracy, save and except the captain and lieutenant; and it is in evidence that the whole company at Fort Matanzas were to have been surrendered to, and befput to death by, the outlaws.

THE STEAMER D. H. MOUNT.

Latest Intelligence from the Missing Steamer—Site was Last Seen Two Hundred Miles below Hatteras in the Height of the Gale.

Mr. J. W. Bowers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who had a daughter (Mrs. Alice A. Brush) on board the missing steamer D. H. Mount, received a letter from Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday, the 22d inst., which states that the captain of a schooner passed the Mount below Hatteras about two hundred miles, on the morning of the 24th of October, in the height of the gale. At that time she did not appear to be disabled. The captain thinks if the D. H. Mount could stand the gale a short time longer she may have been blown to the Bahamas, whence it would be difficult to hear from her.

A Crevasse.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—A crevasse occurred in the bank of the canal, south of the old fair ground, about sunrise on Saturday. The break is now about thirty feet wide. The water flooded the ground now used as a government corral, and passed out on New York street, through which it ran west, in a perfect torrent, to bright street, where it turned south, and entered the waste-way of the canal. A good deal of damage was done to hay and feed in the government stables, and a number of cellars on New York street were flooded. In some places in the fair ground the water was five feet deep.

Ball of the Fenian Sisterhood in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—The Fenian Sisterhood gave a grand ball in this city last evening, which was largely attended.

The green flag of Erin and the Stars and Stripes were freely displayed in all parts of the ball room.

A splendid Irish flag was displayed over the English flag, with the British cross turned downwards, and the red of the flag concealed. On this was the following motto:

"The red cross of England shall fall beneath the eagle and the harp."

The Georgia Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Savannah *Herald* of the 15th inst., says that the election held on the 16th was the most orderly ever held in the State. The city of Savannah polled nearly nine hundred votes for Jenkins for Governor, and eight hundred for Cohen for Congress. Hopkins, for Congress, received only thirteen votes. The *Herald* says that the full returns from the State are not expected under a week, owing to the deficient mail facilities.

The brig Rush arrived at Savannah with the crew of the ship Maria Gunna, lost on the 14th, near Savannah, in a gale.

Marine Disasters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The brig Eurus, from St. John, N. B., struck on a reef in Hellgate yesterday, filled and was taken to Newtown creek, where she lays full of water.

The schooner Washington sunk to-day in Buttermilk Channel, near Governor's Island. The crew were saved.

The steamer Ericsson has arrived from San Juan.

Burning of a Cotton Ship at Sea.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—The steamship Merina, at Mobile, brought in Captain Atwood and part of the crew of the ship Harry of the West, from New Orleans for Liverpool, which was burned at sea with a cargo of 3,340 bales of cotton. The origin of the fire is unknown. The balance of the crew were taken by the ship Ella, bound to Liverpool.

Serious Fire at Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 23.—The Executive office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals was burned this morning. A portion of the building was used for the Military Department, the Court of Appeals chamber and the Library, which were all destroyed. The records and papers of the Court of Appeals were almost entirely destroyed.

Murder and Robbery in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Jose Garcia Otera, proprietor of an Havana Theatre, was robbed of eight or ten thousand dollars last night and brutally murdered, near Central Park, Brooklyn. The murderer is supposed to be Jose Gonzales, who was last seen in his company. No arrests have been made. Gonzales is aged about forty years, is five feet eight inches high, and wears black hair and thin moustache.

From Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 22.—William Willis, who was to have been executed at Kingston to-morrow, for the murder of Mrs. Rockwell, has been respited by the Governor until the 15th of December.

Fire at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23.—Messrs. Beckford & Co's. auction house on Broad street, near the theatre, and several adjoining houses, were destroyed last night. Loss not great.

Steamer Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The steamer Deer Lodge, hence for Omaha, with a valuable cargo, was sunk twelve miles below St. Joseph, on Monday, and is supposed to be a total loss. The boat was valued at $60,000 and insured for $40,000.

Resigned from the Army.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—New Orleans advices state that Major General Herron has resigned his position in the army and entered into the commission business in that city.

Advance in Sperm Oil.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 23.—Sperm Oil sold here today at $2.40@2.42 the highest price ever reached.

CONVENTION OF TOBACCONISTS.

The Proposition to Tax Leaf Tobacco.

The Tobacconists' National Association held a meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of appealing to Congress to transfer the internal revenue tax now laid on the manufactured article to leaf tobacco.

The Post says the attendance was large, and delegates were present from nearly all of the States.

REMARKS OF W. E. LAWRENCE.

Mr. W. E. Lawrence, of the firm of A. H. Mickle & Sons, presided. On taking the chair, Mr. Lawrence said the great object of the Convention was to induce Congress to transfer the tax from cigars and other manufactures of tobacco to the leaf. Hitherto the efforts the organization had made were without effect. Many of the heads of departments at Washington had been visited, and at first expressed themselves in favor of the measure, but, owing to the influence of the dealers in leaf tobacco in this city, the change was prevented.

REMARKS OF MR. GALLAGHER.

Mr. Gallagher, of Connecticut, was called upon, and made a few remarks. He said the wise men at Washington have put their fingers upon the throats of the tobacconists. They have taken the business from the hands of the legitimate trade, and placed it in the hands of contraband dealers; practically, they have placed a premium on fraud.

The speaker said that after conferring with Congressmen, the latter said that the convention was right, and that the tax ought to be placed on the leaf. Mr. Stevens introduced a bill for a tax on the leaf, but unfortunately he added a tax on exports, which killed the bill. The officers of the convention had done much in enlightening Congress.

The tobacco dealers must show the growers that it is their interest to act with the legitimate dealers.—The growers say they do not like to be taxed. The speaker would say to them, submit to it with as good a grace as possible. There is a better opportunity to detect frauds on the part of the growers, than there is to detect frauds on the manufactured article. The former cannot successfully hide his leaf.

REPORT OF THE TOBACCO TRADE.

Mr. Edward Burke, one of the Secretaries, read a report, of which the following is a synopsis:

The revenue act, which came into operation on the 1st of September, 1862, found the tobacco trade of the United States in a condition of unusual prosperity. The crop of 1860, the largest ever raised on this continent, or in the same period on any quarter of the globe, having been upwards of four hundred and twenty-nine millions of pounds, had furnished abundant material for the development of the manufacturing resources of the country; and the machinery of the mill and the busy hum of the workshop resounded on every side. East, west, north and south felt the inspiration of well rewarded industry, and every branch and member of the trade was fully satisfactorily and profitably employed. At that time the tobacco interest bid fair to become one of the mightiest in the land. But little more than three years have elapsed since the passage of the revenue act, and now the trade is a comparative wreck.

Planting has been partially suspended, about one hundred and ninety-seven millions of pounds only having been raised in 1864, while this year the decrease is from one to two and one-seventh below 1864; the vast internal transportation which freighted our railroads, our lake, river and ocean fleets, has been materially lessened; our manufactories are being deserted, our manufacturers are disheartened, and decepitude and stagnation are seen where once was enterprise and thrift. It is now eleven months since the organization first met, and it was hoped that time alone would be done for the relief of the trade, without adopting the measure recommended by the trade, has been promptly performed by Congress.

The proposed measure, however, was not adopted; and the application is again renewed to transfer the tax to the leaf. Could the government obtain a tax upon all the tobacco produced, it might reduce the tax one-half. The illegitimate manufacture of tobacco and its use in the natural state comprises nearly one-half the entire crop. Tobacco and cigars are often sold in large quantities for little more than the amount of the government tax on the articles, and fraud runs rict throughout the city.

The sum and substance of the favor asked of Congress is to warehouse the leaf before it reaches the manufacturer. The Secretary discussed the warehouse systems of European nations, and said that in those countries fraud was unknown. The revenue from the tax on tobacco during the year ending June 30th, 1865, was as follows:

Cheroots	$47,990 27
Cigarettes, all kinds	14,941 95
Cirars, including $380,654.47, accruing from the act which took effect September 1st, 1862	3,021,457 93
Snuff	383,351 92
Plug tobacco, all kinds	4,093,977 61
Fine cut chewing	1,834,261 67
Stem smoking	516,827 76
Smoking, all other kinds	1,763,250 37
Total from tobacco	$8,016,119 78
Total from all sources	$11,383,864 86

The whole number of cigars returned during the year was 576,087,021, and in the following order:

On the 8th tax	245,145,696
On the 5 tax	268,592,375
On the 15 tax	25,800,200
On the 25 tax	2,037,800
On the 50 tax	255,550
On the 10 tax	2,775,400

The whole number of pounds of tobacco returned were:

Plug, cavendish, &c.	35c. tax	10,306,664
Plug cavendish, &c.	40c. tax	1,246,612
Fine cut chewing	35c. tax	4,415,304
Fine cut chewing	40c. tax	722,240
Smoking	25c. tax	4,708,339
Smoking	35c. tax	1,105,359
Smoking	15c. tax	3,445,345
Tobacco twisted by hand	35c. tax	36,209
Snuff twisted by hand	35c. and 40c. tax	708,379

In the year preceding, the cigars returned were 492,780,000; chewing tobacco, 20,166,241 pounds;