Politics in Soldiers' Letters.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 23, 1864.

. . . . Wishing to know with as much accuracy as possible, before returning home from three years' campaigning, what proportion of McClellan-men there is in our brigade, I have taken the pains to learn by personal inquiry, and I find the following as the result:

The 10th Ct., numbering 416 men, contains not one officer who is for McC., and has not over 20 enlisted men for him. This, you know, is my favorite regiment.

The 11th Me., is 600 aggregate, 315 enlisted men present, and has not a McC. man among its officers, nor does it count over 15 among the enlisted men.

The 1st Md. Cavalry, (soon to be remounted,) 432 present, were, not long since, three quarters Mc men; but since the Chicago nomination, and McC.'s letter of acceptance they have become three quarters Lincoln men and go for the Baltimore Platform. Their Col. and Lt.-Col. (of the *Regular* service,) are for McC. for President. Some of this regiment insist that there are not more than two dozen at the outside, for the hero of the spade; but still, I consider one quarter nearest correct.

The 24th Mass., about 420 present, is thought, by the most accurate judges, to contain more McC men than any other regiment in our brigade. They are now out on picket, so that company investigation is impossible. The uncertainty of the results of my inquiry arises in a very considerable degree from a prevailing non-commitalism among them. A *majority of them being Irish* may perhaps account for this. Since writing, so far I have been out to make further inquiry, and I am assured that not more than one third of them are McC men.

The 100th New-York has an aggregate present of 373, of whom 281 are McClellan men. It is inconvenient for me at this time to get to them, and I have taken in this case the estimate of several of its men who go for McClellan. I must say that I doubt its correctness, though a list is stated to have been made out.

The votes taken among our sick and wounded in hospital show from one-sixth to one-seventh supporters of McClellan, who, if he depends on the army for support, will come out of the campaign the most disappointed candidate that ever run for the Presidency. Every day his supporters are dropping away from him, because there is so much uncertainty as to the course he would pursue, and because they reflect on who his associate is for Vice-President. There are very few disloyal soldiers in the army, notwithstanding all the assertions of our enemies at home. The inconsistency of such a position is too plain for a soldier who has honor at stake, though perhaps sufficiently logical for a politician. . .

CAMP PIATT, WEST VA., Sept. 19, 1864.

. . . . How is the draft and the Fall election coming off? Most of us want to see "Old Abe" reflected, whatever is the opinion of G. B. McClellan. We want to elect some man who will not give the Rebels an inch, after this much hard fighting. We will take peace on no other terms than the North agrees upon. It will not be for the South to say what *they* will have; we will force the choice upon them. The time is not long coming when the Rebels will be forced to lay down their arms. They are becoming discouraged—they are coming into our lines daily, after traveling through the mountains for hundreds of miles. At this post, hundreds of women and children are supplied with rations furnished by the Government. Some have sons, husbands and brothers in the Rebel army, and not for our Government they would have died of starvation. The war, in my opinion, will be settled by next Spring, and the Presidential election will have a great deal to do with it. . . . .

GEN. CRAWFORD'S DIVISION, FRONT OF PETERSBURG, Sept. 19, 1864.

. . . . I speak this from personal observation having served in the "Army of the Potomac" since its first organization in 1861. The Copperheads claim the Soldiers' vote will be cast for McClellan. *I know what I assert when I deny this.* The Soldiers in our army are loyal men and hate a Copperhead worse than a Rebel. They will never, never vote to humiliate the North and themselves, and to surrender what they have been three years fighting for when on the eve of attaining it. The Army Vote will be given almost unanimously to "Honest Abraham Lincoln," and if it rested with the Soldiers the "Hero of Manassas" would soon be confined to his *proper level*. If the North will attend to the Copperheads at home, the soldiers under our noble Grant, Sherman, &c., will soon give the death blow to this accursed Rebellion. . . . .

Co. I, 7TH WISCONSIN, Sept. 18, 1864.

I suppose you will ask if Jo. [Capt. Jo. Bird, a life-long Democrat,] worships little Mac, yet? and if any one should ask you, tell them that I think more of the most unprincipled traitor there is in the Confederacy than I do of McClellan. If he had the ability, he would be the Prince of Traitors. He has played out.

HEADQUARTERS 16TH ARMY CORPS, ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 15.

We have heard of Gen. McClellan's nomination by the Democrats for President of the United States. HE STANDS NO CHANCE. HE IS ON THE WRONG PLATFORM. Gen. McClellan is undoubtedly a good man, but *his party is traitors to the core.* If the people will only unite *and elect Mr. Lincoln, it will be one of the greatest victories for the Union.* The Rebels have lost all hopes in their armies; *their only hope is now placed in this Copperhead, dishonorable peace party of the North.* They confidently look for a revolution in the North—a grand pitched battle between Republicans and Democrats. Yes, they pray for it day and night. Lincoln is the only candidate who can save it a great Republic, and there are Americans who know this; but they love their old party more than their country, and they will not support Mr. Lincoln. *I used to be a Democrat,* but now I know no party. Mr. Lincoln is one of the truest and most honest men, and in all respects one of the best men in the land.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 18, 1864.

. . . . has returned to the Army of the Potomac, to find that army changed, indeed, in some respects, but not at all in sentiment, and certainly stronger in numbers than when we left it to join the Western army in the Spring. Both armies are very much alike in appearance. In sentiment there is no difference, as both armies are determined to put down the Rebellion at any cost. There is one peculiarity in both armies, and that is, in neither is politics thought of. There are no partisans; all are for the restoration of the Union, nothing else but the Union, no armistice. The men who deserve to be heard, do not want an armistice; they are for a restoration of the Union, and for nothing else. There are no Copperheads in either the Western or the Eastern army, no peace men. All the soldiers wish the war at an end, but only on one condition, and that is the restoration of the Union. It is simply nonsense to talk of any other kind of peace to the soldiers. I am a soldier myself, and know that what I write is the true sentiment of every soldier who desires the restoration of the Union. I have had opportunities to test few officers like myself have had. I have served in both Eastern and Western armies, and can assure the Copperheads, or McClellan men, that they deceive themselves if they believe that the soldiers are going to vote for their candidate.

BRIDGESIDE BARRACKS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 21, 1864.

You are doubtless aware that I have always had a high regard for "Little Mac," and have defended him when no doubt it was much to my discredit, but his accepting the nomination from such a convention as convened at Chicago, has ruined him in the estimation of all loyal soldiers. His letter was well written, and I believe he is himself a truly loyal man, but as you know it was not Cæsar that ruined Rome, but the few grovelling wretches that he associated with, so it would be with McClellan if elected. The entire party that supports him is rotten, and how he can degrade himself by having his name on the same ticket with Pendleton, a low, perfidious traitor, I cannot understand. Most of the officers in my regiment have served under little Mac, and have loved him, but now no one supports him. If he had only come out like a man and stated that he would never accept the nomination from men who had openly denounced the war and demonstrated by word and action that they were a set of miserable, contemptible traitors, he would have been one of the greatest men in the country; but no, his love for power has made him forget that he is now giving the lie to his whole public career, and that in his present position he is despised by all his old comrades in arms.

Union Rally at Astoria—Geo. Wm. Curtis esq., for Congress.

The citizens of Astoria, Queens County, turned out in great force on Tuesday night to inaugurate the electoral contest which is to result, if hard work and determined efforts can secure anything, in the election of Geo. Wm. Curtis, esq., as Member of Congress for the 1st Congressional District and the rolling up of a stunning majority for Lincoln and Johnson in November. The place of meeting was decorated in the usual style with banners and lanterns, and a number of rockets were sent up prior to the commencement of the meeting. The audience was most respectable, with the exception of a few McClellan rowdies who came to exhibit their democratic devotion to free speech, by causing all possible interruptions, and was largely composed of ladies, a *fair* augury of a successful canvass.

Mr. MCALONEY, President of the Union Committee, called the meeting to order, and in a few appropriate remarks introduced to the meeting

GEO. WM. CURTIS, esq., who was received with cheers, and who said if in an election one candidate was nominated and supported by the whole temperance men, and the other by the liquor stores and grogshops, and the latter claimed to be a teetotaller and that it did not matter what were the influences supporting him, they would at once ask him them, "How is it you are in such company? You may be sober, but why have you accepted this nomination from such a party?" That was the whole subject of the coming election. The nation was in the abyss of war, and was now called on to elect its rulers, and finding that all the enemies of the country and the Rebels were looking for and desiring the success of a certain candidate, and all the most loyal men in the country were in favor of another, then their choice could not be doubtful, and must soon be made. That choice has been already made in the mind of the American people, and he was sure all those who had doubted and been afraid would be convinced at the majority with which the American people would express their preference for Lincoln and Johnson. [Applause.] The whole question had recently been most conclusively argued by Gen. Sherman, who had recently drawn his sword and defeated the Rebel armies, and then drawn his pen and demolished their arguments, when he wrote war is cruelty and you cannot refine it. Those who brought war upon this country will receive the curses and malediction which this people will pour out. "I want peace," says Sherman, "and I know no way in which it can be reached but by Union and war, and I will ever make war with the intention of securing the most entire and perfect success." Gen. Sherman, when this Rebellion broke out, was living in the South, and knew these men, and he knew how fiend desperate, earnest and sudden was their purpose, and they had to make their choice between allowing these men to control the Government or maintain on the right of the whole people to do so. The Rebellion had taught the North how to make war and the necessity of doing so; and just at this moment Grant and Sherman and Farragut were asking the North: "Shall we allow this monster to devour our children, or cast him dead at your feet?" The North, therefore, must understand that these men were in earnest, and if they (the North) faltered now, then the Rebellion would succeed, and their children must pay the penalty. No plain and solemn were the questions to be decided in this contest, that it was simply this—if they had fought for four years to sustain the Government with the blood of their best and bravest, were they now to go down on their knees and own themselves the conquered and the Rebels their conquerors? What, in the face of this, was the position of the two parties? The Democratic party had once been emphatically a fighting and war party, and their cry was always 54.40 or war. He could not, however, say that the occasions on which it had been most ready to go to war had been those on which the nation had been rather wrong than right. Take for instance the Seminole war, the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico. And further, their love for peace now, did not prevent them from sending a file of marines to the nearest barracks, to return to captivity an escaped negro, and whenever things ran low with the party it always doubled up its fists and insisted that as a last resource there was to be a war with England. This was the party, that, short of this resort, had gone to Chicago, having started with Mr. Calhoun, having had its policy for the last twenty years imposed upon it by him, it went to Chicago and there basely surrendered to his ghost, and with the guns of Atlanta ringing in its ears offered to the American people a platform of cowardly and disgraceful compromise. This was precisely the same blunder which the Southerners committed when they fired the first shot at Sumter, and expected the North would back down, but instead of that they took up arms and had been fighting ever since, and meant to keep on. [Cheers.] The same wave, however, which would engulf the South and Rebellion was now fast swallowing up and overthrowing both the platform and candidates. He did not wish to indulge in any personalities, but as the Democrats admitted that their candidate was a little one, claimed that he was a gentleman and a military man, they must excuse him for denominating him a little military gentleman. [Cheers and laughter.] Though he was such a little military gentleman, they claimed that he was also a great man, but was he also great enough to Seymour and Fernando Wood and Vallandigham, who stood behind him, with their peace party. Even if he was swelled to distention was he large enough to hide *The London Times* and British aristocracy, who were so anxious for the destruction of the Union, and of all things it was impossible for him to hide that most infamous production, the Chicago Platform. It was impossible that Gen. McClellan could get away from the platform, and if Abraham Lincoln himself had been nominated on that platform, he, the speaker, would not support him. Besides there was Mr. Pendleton, whose sentiments and opinions he knew were such as must, of necessity, destroy the Union. A friend of his had once told him that he should vote for McClellan, and when he asked him how he, a Union man, could, as a patriot, vote for Pendleton, he said he should vote for McClellan and scratch the name of Pendleton [cheers]. It was absurd; they could not scratch the name of either, for they were not voting directly for either President or Vice. Again, the President might die, and then what would be the position of the nation. The President of the United States was not a dictator, and when he went to Washington he went there to represent the political opinions of his party, he was their man. [Cheers from the McClellan men.] Yes, he was their man, and he was Fernando Wood's man, Vallandigham's man, and Thos. Seymour's man. [Cheers.] He was the man of a party whose cardinal principle was one that must ever by its slavery proclivities prevent working men from having a fair chance in the struggle of life. When Mr. Lincoln went across the country to take possession of the seat of government, Jefferson Davis and Wigfall and Judah Benjamin saw it, and though they said we don't care for Mr. Lincoln, yet we see there the opinion and policy of a certain party coming to take possession of the Government, and therefore they at once struck the blow that took the Southern States out of the Union. Four years ago the people of the country found out that really the men down South, owning perhaps twenty carpenters or tailors, which they employed and paid at starvation wages, were the real foes of the workingmen, as they all were, there was at once a resurrection of the common sense of the country, and it was owing to this that the South rose in Rebellion, which they meant to put down. Don't let them think that they would escape the draft or taxation by the success of the Rebels, or the election of Gen. McClellan to call a convention, or when they went down a commission to Jeff Davis, he would say to them "do you think Fernando Wood I am going to give to you what I would not give to Farragut; do you think Seymour I am going to give you what I would not give to Sherman; do you think Vallandigham I am going to give to your palaver what I would not give to Grant. No, I want independence and I mean to have it." Then with a disunion power they would find out the necessity for taxation and a draft to guard the entire frontier line of 2,000 miles long, which nature had now here marked out. They might do as they please, but they would find on the 8th of November that the American people are not conquered [loud cheers] and would say that sunken and weak as we are at Rome, we will die with our faces to the foe and will not bequeath to our children the legacy of war, misery, poverty and bloodshed involved in disunion [Cheers.] The cry came from Chicago and from the British aristocracy "surrender!" "surrender. [A voice from the end of the room, "Never," Cheers.] That is it, my friend, with that cry you have condemned your candidate next November. The whole American people, too, and his brave commanders, Grant, Sherman and Farragut, made the same response of "No surrender," and if they could hear the battle roar perpetuating round Richmond, they would hear the same signal from the brave heroes who had fallen and who were fighting there, to them not to shout them in the rear by base and disreputable offers of surrender. Let them only take courage and fight the battle out, trust in God, and the American nation would yet emerge from its troubles

"Like some tall cliff that rears its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway meets the storm,
Though round its base the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head." [Loud cheers.]

The Hon. Mr. Bennett was the next speaker, and at first amid considerable interruption from a number of McClellan roughs at the end of the room, said that when the Puritan Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock they set out on the principles of civil and religious liberty and freedom, and from their teachings the American people had learned to love freedom. In the interests of this cause of freedom they meant to elect Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson next year. Their opponents told them that the nation was going ruined, but he said that these evils of war would end, must soon cease and pass away from the memory of man; but such a national disgrace as recreancy to principle and freedom would never be forgotten. The Democrats, who claimed to be the only party to save America, showed their fitness for ruling anything a year last July. Their candidate, too, they called the "little Napoleon"—how consistent the name of Napoleon was with American freedom, and how great the likeness! [A voice: "he saved Washington."] [Yes, and I'll tell you how he would save Washington if God in his providence should inflict on us the punishment of McClellan for President, we would put a dozen wooden guns at the door of the White House and Gunboat George would never from them but cry "retreat boys, retreat," and at once fall back to his base. [Loud cheers.] For years the name of an American had been a title of honor, and America's flag honored and feared on every sea, and that flag should be upheld and sustained. But McClellan ground his hopes of success on the good opinion of the American people of his military capacity, or on the belief of politicians in his administrative ability, or the grace of God from a consciousness that he had done his duty. No; it was admitted on all hands that his only hope was the defeat and destruction of the Union armies. He then analyzed the campaigns of McClellan, contending that the only General he had ever defeated was General Pope.

The meeting then adjourned.

THAT HOTEL BILL IN RICHMOND.—*The Richmond Whig* states that Gilmore and Jaquess left Richmond without paying their hotel bill, and that the same has just been cashed by the Rebel Secretary of War. Very ungenerously, however, *The Whig* omits to add that pay was offered and declined, and that when Gilmore and Jaquess objected to being considered the guests of the Confederacy, Judge Gold flatly refused to *allow them to make payment.* Mr. Gilmore requests us to say that this apparent courtesy was acquiesced in very reluctantly by himself and his companion, and that nothing would now give them so much pleasure as to have the privilege of releasing themselves from all obligations to the Rebel Government. He requests *The Whig* to have the bill forwarded to him through Major Mulford, U. S. Commissioner of Exchange, and he will honor it at sight. [Boston Transcript.

FIRE IN ASTOR PLACE.—The upholstery store of Jacob George, in the basement of No. 2 Astor-place, was seriously damaged by fire early on Wednesday morning. Loss on stock, $200. Insured for $500 in the Continental Company. Dr. William H. Dwinelle had stored in the basement $1,000 worth of goods, all of which were destroyed; no insurance. The first floor was occupied by M. B. Sandford as a clothing store. Loss by smoke and water, $1,000. Insured for $4,000 in the Fulton, Importers and Traders' and Hanover Companies. The building was damaged to the amount of $200. Edward T. Quinn, who occupies No. 1, suffers a slight loss on the stock of boots and shoes. Insured for $500 in the Mercantile Company.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—On the passage of the British brig Raymond, from Dublin to this port, a quarrel took place September 16 between two of the seamen, named John West and John Bennett, when Bennett stabbed West in the abdomen, from which he died in twenty-four hours. The captain had Bennett put in irons and brought to this port. West was a colored man, belonging to Nova Scotia, aged about 25 years.

Boston Cattle Market.

AT CAMBRIDGE AND BRIGHTON.

Reported for THE TRIBUNE, *for the week ending Wednesday* Oct. 5, 1864.

The following is the amount of stock at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Fat Swine.	Hogs.	Veals.
This week	2,163	7,429	315	1,300	75
Last week	3,848	10,400	360	1,250	100
One year ago (Oct. 7)	4,127	7,300	600	1,925	50

PRICES.

Beeves—Extra	$12 00@$12 50	Per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.	
First quality	12 00@$12 50		
Second do	10 75@ 11 75		
Third do	9 50@ 10 00		
Bulls, &c	7 00@ 9 00		

Working Oxen—$302@$190, or nearly according to their value as beef.

Cows and Calves—$30@$50; Extra, $55@$100; Good ones wanted.

Sheep—Yearlings, $13@$18; two-year-olds, $22@$25; three year-olds, $30@$35.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales, 9½c. ℔ lb on live weight in lots, $3 50@$5 50 ℔ head.

Swine—Sheats, wholesale, 10@11c.; retail, 10@12½c. ℔ lb. Fat hogs, 11@12c ℔ lb.

Hides—9@11c.; Calf Skins, 16@17c.; Tallow, 10@12c. ℔ lb.

Pelts—$1 50 each, and prices unsettled and declining.

REMARKS—At Cambridge there were few or no wholesale butchers and so few buyers of any kind as seldom seen in the lanes when the yards are as full of stock and the weather as pleasant as yesterday morning. Consequently trade was dull; not often duller. The butchers complained of prices, and the drovers complained of offers. Cattle were sold at Brighton after Wednesday of last week, but even at that there were about 200 left over. We report about 1,800 cattle at Cambridge this week, in place of 2,300 last week. At Brighton there are over 1,000 head of Western, and nearly 700 from Maine—in all some 200 less than last week. The Northern stock is light; rather "stores" than beeves, but farmers buy sparingly at present prices. The Western is better this week than usual. We hear of none priced over 14c., and few sold over 12c. ℔ lb. The tendency of the market is evidently downward although we do not think the price of beef has taken a very decided step this week. Saw a bunch of Western steers sold at 11½c. ℔ shrink, which the seller said and the buyer admitted were equal to fifteen that had been sold within 3 weeks at 14c., 30 shrink.

The number of sheep is some 3,000 less than last week, yet the market is very dull. The butchers say that pelts have fallen as good as 75c. each, and that prices cannot be sustained on sheep and lambs. One lot of over 200, that cost $5 per head in the country, sold over 20c. each car full, &c., were estimated by several butchers at about $4—understood that $4 50 had been offered by one butcher—$5 25 was asked. Sales dull, and drovers complaining sadly of the market.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

OCT. 5, 1864.—BEEVES—There was a very large supply of Beef cattle this week, the offerings amounting in all to 2,200 head. Sales were made at from $@9 to $@13 ℔ 100 lbs. for common and good, and from $@16 to $@18 for extra and prime.

SHEEP—The supply of Sheep this week amounted to 7,450. The market was dull and prices declined; sales were made at from 6 to 8c. ℔ lb., gross.

HOGS—The sale of Hogs amounted to 2,100 head, and prices ranged from $@24 to $@18, ℔ 100 lbs.

COWS—There has been but little change in this market; 150 head were sold at from $21 to $42 each for Springers, and from $30 to $62 for cow and calf.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Supervisors.

OFFICIAL.] STATED SESSION—Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864. 3 o'clock p. m.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 17 City Hall.

Present—Wm. M. Tweed, esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Supervisors Blunt, Conner, Davis, Ely, Little, Purdy, Roche, Smith and Stewart—10.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Petition of the 37th Regiment, New-York State National Guard, for armory accommodations.

Which was referred to the Special Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms.

Petition of the 5th Regiment, New-York State National Guard, for an armory.

Which was referred to the Special Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms.

BILLS.

Bill of Lewis Jonnsohn, amounting to $18 37, for services as interpreter to Court of Special Sessions from September 1st to October 1st.

Which was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

Bills of the following named for serving subpœnas:

John McIlvenny	$7 37
Samuel A. Worth	97 25
James W. Olsen	75 00

Which were referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

Bills of the following named for services upon and materials furnished for the construction of the new County Court house:

J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co., iron, as per contract	$6,819 87
Eastchester Quarry Co., marble, as per contract	4,171 79
John Kellum, services as architect, as per contract	1,462 56
John C. Johnson & Co., hardware	817 12
Wetmore & Co., iron and steel	75 00

Payroll of work performed by them, and of moneys deposited up to October 1st, 1864 ..... 10,377 43

Which was referred to the Special Committee on New County Court house.

Bill of C. Lockwood & Co., amounting to $37 50, for articles for Civil Court rooms.

Which was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

Bill of C. Lockwood & Co., amounting to $30 30, for articles for Criminal Court rooms.

Which was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

Bills of the following named, amounting in all to $3,577 87, for services during the quarter ending September 30, 1864:

Seth H. Johnson	$32 50	David F. Arnold	$55 00
Thos. Allridge	90 00	A. M. Allerton	11,[illegible] 63

Which was laid over.

The Special Committee on new Court-house presented a report in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the parties named in the annexed pay roll of work performed by them, and of moneys due them up to October 1, 1864, be audited and allowed at $10,377 43, and paid by the Comptroller from the appropriation for "Construction of new County Court-house."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Blunt, Conner, Davis, Ely, Little, Purdy, Roche, Smith, Stewart and Tweed—10.

The Special Committee on new Court house presented a report in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the bills of the following named for materials, &c., furnished for construction of New County Court-house, be audited and allowed, as follows:

J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co., iron, as per contract	$5,603 87
Eastchester Quarry Co., marble, as per contract	4,171 79
John Kellum, services as architect, as per contract	1,462 56
John C. Johnson & Co., hardware	817 12
Wetmore & Co., iron and steel	75 00

—and paid by the Comptroller from appropriation for "Construction of New County Court House."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Blunt, Conner, Davis, Ely, Little, Purdy, Roche, Smith, Stewart and Tweed—10.

The Committee on Civil Courts presented a report in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the bills of Keener & Co., for repairing, &c., to roof of the Brown Stone Building be audited and allowed at $227 31, and the Comptroller directed to pay it from appropriation for "Repairs to County Buildings."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Blunt, Conner, Davis, Ely, Little, Purdy, Roche, Smith, Stewart and Tweed—10.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police presented a report in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the bills of Mary Reynolds for board of witnesses during the months of July and August be audited and allowed at $252 75, and the Comptroller directed to pay them from appropriation for "Support of Detained Witnesses."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Conner, Davis, Ely, Little, Purdy, Roche, Smith, Stewart, and Tweed—9.

Negative—Supervisor Blunt—1.

The Special Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms presented a report in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the bills of James Haddon, amounting to $[illegible], for rent of building Nos. 453 and 455 Broome-st. for the months of June, July, August and September, 1864, for the use of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, be audited and allowed, and the Comptroller directed to pay them from appropriation for "Armories and Drill-rooms."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Blunt, Conner, Davis, Ely, Little, Purdy, Roche, Smith, Stewart and Tweed—10.

MOTIONS.

Supervisor PURDY moved that when the Board adjourned it do so to meet on Tuesday next, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Which was carried.

Supervisor Purdy moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday next, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

JOS. E. YOUNG, *Clerk.*

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Great Britain and the Continent, by steamer Persia, Saturday, Oct. 8	10½ a. m.
For Ireland, by steamer City of Baltimore, Saturday, Oct. 8	10½ a. m.
For New-Orleans, by steamer Suwa Nada, Saturday, Oct. 8	1½ p. m.
For California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and Sandwich Islands, by the overland route, daily (Sundays excepted)	12 m. and 4½ p. m.
North-Atlantic States and Canada	8 a. m. and 2½ p. m.
North and West Way Mails	2 p. m.
Western Mail, via Erie Railroad	8 a. m. and 2 p. m.
Southern and South-Western Mail	8 a. m., 4½, 6½ and 10½ p. m.
Eastern Mail	8 a. m., 1½ and 6½ p. m.
Newport and Fall River	4 p. m.
The Long Island Mail closes at	8 a. m. and 1 p. m.
Sunday Mails—On Sunday all mails close at	1½ p. m.

Travelers' Guide.

To Albany, by Hudson R. R., 60 Warren-st., 7, 8 and 10 a. m., and 4, 6, and 10:40 p. m. Sunday train from 30th-st.	6:22 p. m.
To Albany, by Harlem R. R., 30th-st., 4th-av., 10½ a. m. and 4 p. m. Sunday train	4 p. m.
To Albany, Citizens's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, by steamers Dan'l Drew and C. Vibbard leaving Desbrosses-st. landing at 30th-st. at	8 a. m.
To Baltimore, by the New-Jersey R. R., foot of Courtlandt-st., 8 and 10 a. m., 7½ p. m., and 12 midnight. Sunday	7:30 p. m.
To Boston, by New-London line, Pier 39 N. R., and Stonington line, Pier 18 N. R., daily (Sundays excepted)	5:00 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven R. R., via Springfield, 27th-st. and 4th-av.	3 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven R. R., 27th-st. and 4th-av., via Shore Line, 12½ and 8 p. m. Sunday	5:00 p. m.
To Buffalo and the West, by Erie Railroad, foot of Chambers-st.	7 and 10 a. m. 3 and 6:00 p. m.
To Bridgeport, by steamer Bridgeport, from Peck Slip, E. R. daily	12 m
To Greenport, Islip, Fire Island, and other resorts on Long Island, by L. I. Railroad, from James-slip and foot of Whitehall-st., E. R.	8 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
To Long Branch, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R., via steamer Jesse Hoyt, foot of Murray-st., daily at	6 and 11 a. m. and 4½ p. m.
To New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield—Steamers leave Peck Slip at	3 and 11 p. m.
To New-Haven, by the New-Haven R.R., Fulton-st. and 4th-av., at 7, 8, 10½ a. m., 12½, 3, 3:30, 5½, and 8:00 p. m.	
To Cornwall, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout, by steamer Mary Powell, leaves Jayst. landing daily	3½ p. m
To the West, by Pennsylvania Central Railroad, foot of Courtlandt-st., 7½ a. m. and 4 and 5 p. m. Sunday train	6:00 p. m.
To the West, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Courtlandt-st., 9 a. m., 12 m. and 7:00 p. m.	
To Philadelphia, by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Courtlandt-st., 7 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 4 and 6 p. m., and 12 midnight. Sunday	6:00 p. m.
To Washington, by New-Jersey R. R., foot of Courtlandt-st., 8 and 10 a. m., 7½ p. m., and 12 midnight. Sunday	7:00 p. m.

For further information in regard to Railroad Time Tables, see advertisements in another part of this paper.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART.

Steamships.	Leave	For	Date.
George Cromwell	New-York	New-Orleans	Oct. 8
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Virginia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Bavaria	New-York	Glasgow, &c	Oct. 8
Suwa Nada	New-York	New-Orleans	Oct. 8
Washington	New-York	Havre	Oct. 22
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Costa Rica	New-York	Aspinwall	Oct. 13
Golden Star	New-York	New-Orleans	Oct. 15
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
China	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Cuba	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
Evening Star	New-York	New-Orleans	Oct. 22
Golden Rule	New-York	California	Oct. 22

TO ARRIVE.

City of Limerick	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 21
Pereire	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 22
China	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 24
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 24
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 29
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 1
Reed	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 8
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 10

Passengers Sailed

In steamship Persia, from Liverpool and Queenstown—Mrs. J. J. Astor and servant, Master W. W. Astor, Mrs. R. E. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Miss Mary R. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. D. Clark, Mrs. E. Clark, Mrs. C. M. Turner, Mr. E. Clark, A. C. Clark, A. Hopkins, Mrs. Wm. Strickland and child, F. Ott Monsour, R. M. C. Darling, John S. Blayton, Mrs. A. Adderley, M. A. Fredis and child, J. H. Lydall, Miss Mary Carroll, Miss Lennison, Lieut. Roper and wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jerrell, jr., and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dunnston, Jas. Lewins, Mrs. A. Smith, Miss A. E. Smith, Mr. Wm. S. Smith, George M. Smith, M. Trevino and servant, R. S. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gorrie, child and servant, Mrs. G. Gorrie, Miss V. Pender, Sir A. R. Ford, Mr. Bonsery, Mr. E. Baring, Major Fagan, Mr. Wm. Jamison, E. Richardson, G. Blum, A. G. Simson, David Norton, J. S. Reeves, Wm. Craig, H. Wilmer, Miss Brooks and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. M. Evans, J. Turner, Jas. Gluff, Col. Scott, Maj. Webb, wife and 3 children, James Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Miss Pilsen, H. Sweiger, Rev. John Shepherd, Mrs. E. Allisone and infant.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Costa Rica, from Aspinwall—M. A. Harte, Capt. Mathews, J. L. Rogers, Capt. M. Spiker, lady and child, W. E. Hunt, David Brown, J. W. Tuttch and lady, Miss Louisa Brown, Miss Elizabeth Anderson, Bishop H. H. Kavanagh, Gen. A. Slater, J. S. Plumb, A. S. Wetton, Dr. Foster, Joseph Worcester, J. B. Fitch, R. S. McDonald, A. B. Palmer, John Lipsch, Otto Strakenand, G. W. Campbell, Rev. A. H. Pringle, lady and 3 children, Miss Sallie Cushion, J. P. Flora, Mr. J. Crosbaud, Rev. Henry C. Fuller, Sylvester Smith, C. Brownwall, Mrs. Whitney and child, O. B. Merrill, Julius Brown, H. J. Dorey, Jose Espinosa, lady and 2 children, Thomas Van Dorton, J. Simons, L. Decker, Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. Frances Plumpton, Mrs. A. Willey, Mrs. Jesse ette, D. Blanchard, Mrs. Julia Lalgsby, and 190 in the steerage

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun Rises.....5:46 | Sun Sets.....5:26 | Moon Sets.....9:15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....OCTOBER 5.

Cleared.

Bark American Eagle, Hatford, Aspinwall, Panama RR. Co.
Schr. John Crockford Jones, Washington, L. Kenny.
Schr. E. F. King, Smith, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.
Schr. Adrian Everett, Georgetown, J. V. Haviland.

Arrived.

Steamship Costa Rica, Tinkham, 7 dh, Aspinwall, Sept 26, at 9 p. m., with treasure and pass. to D. H. Allen.

Ship Mohar, of Calcutta, Smith, Calcutta, 103 days, under, Thayer & Peabody. Passed the Cape of Good Hope July 22; since then had light winds and calms. Sept. 20, lat. 36, lon. 72, saw schooner Sarah Cole, steering S.

Barque-rigged bark Stockholm, Lindbergh, Padang, 114 days, with coffee and tin to Fossin, Meunier & Woodhull, in leaking.

Bark Florence Nightingale, of London, Friday, Rathurst, River Gambia, Africa, 41 days, with peanuts and hides to E. E. Ware. Aug. 30, lat. 37 N., lon. 23, spoke bark Eliza Peck, from Liverpool, bound S.

Brig Raymond (of Dublin), Landers, Dublin 65 days with mdse and pass. to Barney and Springsten. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Valiant (Br.), Crossley, River Herbert, N. S., 19 days, coal, P. J. Nevins & Son.

Sailed.

Steamer Cassandra, Gen. Meigs, C. L. Clark, Nightingale.
Ships Missouri, Leslie.
Bark La Circeena, M. Sabatinka, New-York.
Brigs Anna Jane, Flying Eagle, Baker, Magna Charta.
Brig Stromness, Ryan, Miragoane, 12 days, logwood, to bound to Boston.
Brig N. A. Pitt (Br.), Webb, Bermuda, 7 days, ballast, Middleton & Co.
Brig John Stevens, of Blue Hill, Closson, Newittas, 12 days, with molasses, master, split sails, &c. Vessels left in port: Bark C. B. Hamilton, and brigs Polmont and Machias, for New-York in a few days; bark James E. Ward and schr. Ann Curry, discharging.
Brig George Downes, of Barbadoes, Paine, Anguilla, 16 days, salt, H. Trowbridge's Sons.
Scurs, Indian, Halifax, Menawa, J. W. Webster, C. D. Hulse, Rainbow, Constitution, A. J. De Rossett, Wm. D. Pitts, Yankee Doodle, John G. Wright, D. B. Boyle, R. M. Browning, A. Scranton, Arctic, J. N. Farland, D. W. Saunders, Flow Bay, Typhoon.
Schr. Adrian, of River Herbert, N. S., Martin, Kingston, Jam., 23