THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

Continued from First Page.

and most forcible speech, in which he called on the soldiers present to stand by and protect the loyal men of the South, irrespective of color, who had fought side by side with them to suppress rebellion. The sentiment was greeted with unanimous applause.

A RECESS.

When Gen. Butler had finished, the Convention took a recess for dinner, having been in continuous session for four and a half hours.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 4 o'clock p. m. the Convention reassembled. Dr. Page, a venerable looking gentleman, and the man who performed the ceremony of marrying Jeff. Davis, was presented. Gen. Barnum of New York, on behalf of the various delegations, presented the armless soldier, who is here a delegate, a purse of money, consisting of several hundred dollars. A telegram from Gov. Crawford of Kansas was read, sending greeting.

ADDRESSES BY VARIOUS DELEGATES.

The first part of the session was occupied in heavy speeches from different delegates. Addresses were delivered by Gens. Harriman of New Hampshire, Gibson of Ohio, Sergeant Magee of Michigan, and Capt. Moxon of the same State. The latter gentleman appeared on crutches. While leading his company in battle, he was shot through the right arm and leg, destroying their further use, and also through the breast and abdomen. He could scarcely stand, but managed to do so until he told the Convention that in the name of the Michigan soldiers he repudiated Gen. Custer.

THE CLOSING BUSINESS.

After the speaking had finished, the finishing up of the business of the Convention was commenced. On motion of Col. Streight, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President to remove all arms and munitions of war from the recently rebellious States. A resolution to have the proceedings and a history of the Convention printed, together with the names of all the delegates and a brief history of each was passed. Thanks were voted to the people of Pittsburgh, for their hospitality; to the City Councils; to Gen. Cox, the President, and others. A resolution of respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln was unanimously adopted by the delegates rising in silence. A Committee was appointed to present copies of the proceedings of the Convention to President Johnson, Congress, and the Governors of all the States.

At about 6 o'clock a motion was made to adjourn *sine die*. Before it was put three cheers each were given for Genls. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Butler, Banks, Meade, Hooker, Hancock, Thomas, Burnside, Logan, Admirals Farragut and Porter, the Loyal Congress, the Loyal Governors, and Loyal Ladies of the Nation. Thus ended the largest, most harmonious, most enthusiastic, and greatest Convention of the age.

THE SCENE AT NIGHT—A GREAT PROCESSION CONTEMPLATED.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Sept 26, 1866.

The city has been very lively to-night. A number of the delegates are leaving for their homes, but a goodly portion will remain over until to-morrow, Thursday, in order to participate in a contemplated procession. The people of all the townships of this Allegheny County will participate. Business will be suspended, the proprietors of most of the numerous factories, mills, stores, &c., having agreed to do no business. It will be a regular holiday, and it is intended as a grand winding up of the Convention. Gen. Banks has been selected as Chief Marshal of the procession.

DOINGS OF THE NIGHT.

Speaking has been going on all over the city to-night. Everybody feels happy and there is a general spirit of jollity and congratulations going on among the delegates. Many of the representatives, men having appointments to speak in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, left to-night to fill them.

A SPEECH BY GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler, Gov. Curtin and Mr. J. K. Moorhead, members of Congress from this district, and an accompanying party, paid a visit to some extensive rolling mills and nail manufactories on the river front this afternoon.

The workmen, to the number of 1,500, not being willing to let the distinguished party go without saying something, called on Gen. Butler for a speech. Gen. Butler, in reply, said that a friendly greeting from the men of Pittsburgh was most gratifying. He, too, came from a manufacturing district, but in his district they span and weave cotton and here they mold iron. Speech-making was dangerous work just now. He would say, however, that the Government of the country had reached a dangerous crisis. Every man should watch the course of events and be prepared to stand by and defend the great principles for which the war was fought. As a fellow workman, he would once more tender them his thanks and give way to others. He was loudly cheered.

GOV. CURTIN MAKES A SPEECH.

Gov. Curtin being loudly called for, spoke forcibly for a few moments. The times were fraught with peril. The time was not far distant when he should retire from public life, and he had striven to do his duty. He had come here to warn the people of their danger from the one great power. He declared his adherence to Congress, and said his last official words would be to adjure them to do the same. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF GEN. MOREHEAD.

The Hon. J. K. Morehead, in a few remarks, said he was on the same platform with Gen. Butler.

BUTLER'S TRIBUTE TO CURTIN.

The crowd vociferously insisting upon it, Gen. Butler again came forward and paid a handsome tribute to the distinguished gentleman from Clarion. While he had held military command he never appealed to the Governor for men in vain. He (Gen. B.) viewed the political situation and referred to the great dangers threatening the country and its institutions, describing the contempt in which labor was held at the South. The question whether he was a mudsill or an American sovereign had been settled by the working man on many a bloody field. The South was still engaged in efforts to destroy the Government of the country. The clear and simple questions now before the people must be settled at once and forever. He urged the election of Mr. Morehead, the workingmen's true friend.

The guests then withdrew amid enthusiastic cheering.

ORGANIZATION OF PRISON SURVIVORS.

A meeting of delegates to the late Convention who, at any time during the war, were prisoners of war in Libby, Andersonville or other Rebel prisons, was held. Some 40 persons were present. An association was formed to be called an Association of Rebel Prison Survivors. Gen. Streight was elected President of the Association. Its object is to procure a history of the Rebel prisons during the late Rebellion.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The National Executive Committee of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Convention met this evening for the purpose of organizing. Gen. Barnum, of New-York, was chosen Chairman of the Committee. Private John McNeil, of Missouri, and Wm. T. Bowers, of the navy, were made Vice-Chairmen. Private L. Edwin Dudley, of District Columbia, Secretary; and John Sebastos, of the Navy, Treasurer. Thirty-one States and Territories were represented in the Committee. An Executive Committee was appointed, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

REGULAR PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1866.

REASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock in the City Hall.

A DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF HOW TO VOTE.

After prayer by Mr. Matlock Gen. Farnsworth (of Ill.) offered a resolution that in case it may be necessary for this Convention to vote on any question, ten delegates may demand a vote by States, each State to cast the number of votes which it now casts in Congress under the last apportionment, such votes to be announced by the Chairman of each State delegation.

Gen. Cochrane of N. Y.—Mr. President, Congress is our standard of Constitutional law. [Applause.] We therefore present this suggestion to the mover of the resolution that it may be incorporated in it, viz, that the resolution operate only as to such States as are represented in and recognized by this Convention.

Gen. Farnsworth said he was in favor of allowing every State representation in the Convention by loyal soldiers if there were any such present. [Applause.] He was willing to trust the real, simon-pure loyal men, and believed there was nothing to fear from such a course. He would be glad to see every State in the Union represented by loyal soldiers.

A delegate from Tennessee intimated a possible difficulty in allowing the delegates present to vote without proper regulation. He represented that unless some rule was adopted it would be difficult to give a fair expression to the sentiments of the loyal people of the States.

A delegate proposed that where the delegation of a State was less than the Congressional delegation, they be allowed to vote according to their strength in the Convention, and where the number exceeded the representation in Congress, they cast a vote equal to that representation.

The member from Tennessee opposed such a proposition, remarking that common justice required that in a National Convention each State, whether of the North or South, should be treated alike in the matter of representation. The State of Texas, if represented but by one delegate, should be awarded the same representation that was given to Maine or Massachusetts. The representatives of Southern States come here in danger. The Convention should appreciate their situation.

AN INCIDENT.

Gen. Leggett of Ohio moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was agreed to.

Gen. Barnum of New-York—I rise to a question of privilege. There sits by my side a gallant son of the gallant State of Ohio. Early in the war, in the front of battle at Perryville, he was wounded; I will show you how. [The person alluded to rose in his seat, showing his wounds, which consisted of the loss of both arms below the elbow.] Returning to his home and supplying Nature's hands with iron, he went out with another regiment from Ohio—the 130th National Guard—as its color-bearer. When he reached Washington he was denied the right of muster, and was obliged to surrender his colors and return to his home. He then applied to Andrew Johnson for employment. He was refused employment. [Hisses and three groans for Johnson.] I have consulted with those who know him well from his State. They tell me he was a gallant soldier and a worthy private citizen. Sitting here by the side of New-York, our sympathies have gone out toward him, and we have given them practical application by putting $50 in his almost empty pocket. I therefore request, in behalf of New-York, that our fellow-delegates from other delegations shall also sympathize with him and put their sympathy in practical shape. It was then suggested that the Chairman of each delegation take up a collection for the purpose named. [Cries of "Name him, name him." Gen. Barnum—His name is Samuel A. Decker of Lucas County, Ohio, formerly of the 4th United States Artillery.] The Chair announced that John Barns of Gettysburg, came was requested to call at the rooms of the City Council of Pittsburgh to receive a gold-headed cane. [Applause.]

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS READ.

The following letters and telegrams were read.

"BLEASDEE, N. C., Monday, Sept. 24, 1866.

Gen. JARDINE, Chairman of New Jersey Delegation to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I am sorry to inform you that circumstances beyond my control prevent my meeting you at Pittsburgh, but rest assured that the objects of the Convention enlist my hearty support. Your action in behalf of Congress and the Constitutional Amendment will show to the country that the soldiers and sailors of the Union are en masse determined to defend by ballot those principles for which they sacrificed so much in desperate battles by land and sea. It will show that we shall not surrender the fruits of victory into the hands of those we could not trust in the dark hours of the struggle for the life of your nation, nor into the hands of impertinent Rebels, who have laid down their arms, but are still in rebellion against the best interests of the country. Wishing you success in your vindication of the true and safe principles of reconstruction, I am your obedient servant,

ROBERT MACALLISTER.

Gen. McAllister, who was present, rose and said he had come here lest his views should be misunderstood. His name had been, without his consent, attached to the call for the Cleveland Convention, which he would not touch with a ten foot pole. He would say, God speed the soldiers in their noble work.

Three cheers were given for Gen McAllister.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1866.

To the President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, Pittsburgh:

The Union men of Rensselaer County in convention at Troy greet their brothers in the Union ranks—the Boys in Blue, who vote as they fight to make treason odious, to restore the Union, and to give freedom and protection to every man under the flag which they have planted upon every battle-field of the Republic.

WILLIAM E. GURLEY, President.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

To the Chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention:

Isaac M. Perrigo, a three years' veteran, and a carrier in the Baltimore Post-Office, was discharged yesterday because of his refusal to sign a circular indorsing "My Policy."

WILLIAM NICHOLS.

To the President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, Pittsburgh:

We, the undersigned, soldiers of Hamilton County, Indiana, do hereby indorse the call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and pledge ourselves to sustain its action.

[Signed by 2,050 citizen soldiers.]

HASTINGS, Minn., Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

To the President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention:

I am a delegate from Minnesota, detained unavoidably. I desire to be counted in attendance and vote yea on any measure to sustain the XXXIXth Congress and John W. Geary, for ordained Governor of Pennsylvania. Will vouch and vote by proxy. W. G. SEDGE, late Brevet Brig. Gen., U. S. V.

Chairman Fisher of Kansas wished, in the name of Kansas and West Virginia, to respond to the sentiment of this Convention, and be united in their greetings to the soldiers of the National Union. He would inform the nation that John Brown's soul was marching on. [Cheers.] Custer had been sent to command Kansas. If Johnson should swing round the circle as far as Kansas, they would promise to jayhawk him.

Col. McMichael of California announced that James E. Murdoch, the eminent dramatist, was present, and moved that he be invited to a seat on the stand. The motion was carried with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Murdoch was conducted to the stand. Loud calls were made for him to speak, and in response he came forward and made a brief speech, thanking his audience for the compliment paid him, and announcing his entire sympathy with the objects of the Convention.

A delegate from New-York requested, on behalf of his delegation, that Mr. Murdoch read "Sheridan's Ride." [Great applause.]

VISIT OF PITTSBURGH OFFICIALS.

The City Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny entered the Convention at this point, and were received with three cheers.

THANKS TO PITTSBURGH.

Gen Barnum of New-York—I move that whereas these people have extended the freedom of their beautiful cities to John Burns the patriot; and whereas they did not extend it to Andrew Johnson, the apostate, therefore, with three rousing cheers, be it

Resolved, That we recognize in the people of Pittsburgh and surrounding cities, people whose memory shall ever be found green in the hearts of the boys in blue.

With three rousing cheers the motion was carried.

INCIDENTS.

Order being again restored, Mr. Murdoch recited "Sheridan's Ride," amid frequent interruptions of applause.

Three cheers were proposed and given for Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. Cox—I have the pleasure of introducing to you Capt. Holbrook, one of the veterans of 1812.

The Captain then came forward and delivered some appropriate remarks. He announced that he had served in the navy since 1812, and reviewed the history of the Government since that period, speaking particularly of instances of the times in the wars of 1812 and with Mexico.

Gov. Curtin, Gen. Wallace, and Gen. Negley were in turn called to the stand and made speeches of a few minutes' length each, the Convention warmly applauding and, at times, loudly cheering.

The Chairman then introduced John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg, who was received with great cheering. Mr. Robb, on behalf of the City Councils of Pittsburgh, then presented to Mr. Burns a handsome gold-headed cane, as a slight testimonial of admiration for his gallant conduct in shouldering a musket and hastening to the field of Gettysburg when his home was threatened with invasion. A bouquet of flowers was also presented on behalf of the ladies. The articles were gracefully received by Mr. Burns, who expressed his appreciation of them through the medium of the Chair.

Loud calls were made for Gen. Sigel, but it was announced that that gentleman was not present.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE LOYAL PRESS.

Gen. Barnum—I have a matter of business which I am sure will meet with a response from every loyal soldier. When we see defection in high places so frequently coming upon us, it is proper that we should fly round and sustain those men and those institutions who, in this hour, stand firm for the right. I therefore have the honor to offer the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Convention recognizes in a free press the bulwark of freedom; and

Whereas, It is the duty of every patriot in this hour of National peril to put forth every effort for right and country; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily commend to all friends of freedom and their country, and in advancing hour and strain upon the great questions of liberty and loyalty as they are discussed by THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

A delegate—Three groans for *The New York Times*. [Groans.]

Gen. Jardine of N. J.—That resolution goes to the Committee under the rule already adopted.

Gen. Garfield—I move to strike out the words "THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE," and insert in lieu thereof "the loyal press of the country."

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was referred.

A RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

A resolution of thanks to the Sanitary Commission, Christian Commission, Ladies' Aid Society, and Loyal League Unions was adopted.

DECLARATION WRONG GEN. FREMONT.

The following dispatches were read:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26.

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, *Temporary President Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention:*

Letter too late. I regret that your committee's invitation was not sent to St. Louis. Its earlier reception would have enabled me personally to express my cordial sympathy with the objects of the Convention. J. C. FREMONT.

Three cheers for Fremont were proposed by Col. Moody, of Ohio, and given by the Convention.

DISPATCH FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNION LEAGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1866.

To the Chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention:

The Union League of Philadelphia sends greeting to the Loyal Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. May the results of your deliberations in council be as successful as your glorious victories on land and sea. JAMES H. ORME.

[Cheers.]

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Major Joseph P. Loughead of Philadelphia offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States for their revision of and action upon the much perverted reconstruction laws of the United States, and to the Hon. N. P. Banks, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, for his able and exhaustive report thereon.

Resolved, That we deeply feel for the enslaved and oppressed of all nations and accord to them our liveliest sympathy and, whenever lawful and practicable, our earnest co-operation and assistance in their efforts to throw off the yoke of their oppressors, and erect for themselves Republics like our own; and we are enthused with the hope that the day is not far distant when Ireland, in the Old World, and Mexico, on our own continent, can hail us as free Republican Nationalities, in fact, as they should be of right.

The resolution was referred.

A delegate moved that the Convention take a recess until 3½ o'clock, but subsequently withdrew that motion, Gen. Butler, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, appearing in the hall with the report of the Committee.

SECOND RESOLUTION.

After great cheering Gen. Butler came forward and said:

MR. PRESIDENT—The Committee on Resolutions has unanimously instructed me to report the following as a platform of principles for the soldiers and sailors here assembled:

By the Soldiers and Sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States, in Convention assembled, be it

Resolved, That the action of the present Congress in passing the pending Constitutional Amendment is wise, prudent and just. It clearly defines American citizenship, and guarantees all the rights to every citizen. It places on a firm basis the right of representation, making the vote of a man in one State equally potent with the vote of another man in any State. It righteously excludes from places of honor and trust the chief conspirators, pauper Rebels, whose perjured crimes have drenched the land in fraternal blood. It puts into the very frame of our Government the inviolability of the National Debt, and the validity forever of all obligations contracted in support of the Rebellion.

Resolved, That it is unfortunate for the country that these propositions have not been received in the spirit of conciliation, in mercy and fraternal feeling in which they were offered, as they are the mildest terms ever tendered to the subdued Rebels. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the President as an executive officer, has no right to a policy as against the Legislative Department of the Government—[applause]—that his attempt to fasten his scheme of reconstruction upon the country was dangerous as it is unwise; his acts in sustaining it have retarded the restoration of peace and unity; that in his efforts to force the conquered Rebels into independent claimants to rights which they never forfeited and places which they have deserted. If consummated it would render the sacrifices of the nation useless, the loss of the lives of our buried comrades vain, and the war in which we have so gloriously triumphed what his present friends at Chicago in 1864 declared to be a failure. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the right of the people to legislate for the conquered his been recognized by the public law of all civilized nations, by the operation of that law for the conservation of the good of the whole country. Congress has the undoubted right to establish measures for the conduct of the revolted States, and to pass all acts of legislation that are necessary for the complete restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That when the President claims that by the aid of the army and navy *he might have made himself Dictator he insulted every soldier and sailor in the Republic*. He ought distinctly to understand that the tried patriots of this nation can never be used to overthrow civil liberty or popular government. [Applause].

Resolved, That the neutrality laws should be so amended as to give the fullest liberty to the citizen, consistent with the national faith that the great Union-Republican party is pledged to extend liberty and equality of rights everywhere; and therefore we tender to all people struggling for freedom our sympathy and cordial cooperation. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Union men of the South, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the gratitude of every loyal soldier and sailor who served his country in suppressing the Rebellion, and that in their present dark hours of trial, when they are persecuted by thousands solely because they are true and have been true to their Government, we will not prove recreant to our obligations, but will stand by and protect with our lives, if necessary, those brave men who remain true to us when all around are false and faithless. [Applause.]

Resolved, That, in reorganizing the army, justice to the volunteer officers and soldiers demands that faithful and efficient service in the field ought never to have place in the Army and Navy of the Union. [Applause.]

SPEECHES ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

Gen. Butler said—*Mr. President:* There are the resolutions offered by the Committee. The question is now before the Convention. "What shall be done with them?"

Gen. Cochrane—Mr. President, permit me to say that a more complete, just, and righteous platform for a whole people to occupy has never before been presented to the national sense. I move, Sir, the adoption of the report. [Cheers.]

The vote was taken by the entire audience rising and giving three cheers.

A SOLDIERS AND SAILORS UNION TO BE FORMED.

Gen. Butler—The report having been adopted, I have been instructed to offer this resolution:

Resolved, That a National Committee, to form a Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of all who agree with the principles set forth in the resolutions of this Convention, shall be selected by the several delegations here represented, to consist of members from each State and Territory, the names to be forwarded to the Convention in order so perfect an organization and take such steps as may seem necessary for the furtherance of the principles of the great Union party to which we belong.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler was again vociferously called for, and, coming forward, addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: May I ask your indulgence by the most perfect attention that I may be able, to make myself heard? We are met here on the most momentous issues ever presented to any body of men, and to no such body of men was ever before a Governmental question presented for adoption. You are called upon to support, as of them, those principles and those rights and that course of Government for which you fought in the field. [Applause.] We might have well hoped when the last Rebel surrendered, and when our arms were victorious everywhere that peace and concord and unity should prevail; but unfortunately for the country some evil thought entered into the breast of the Executive of the Nation, assuming to himself strength of mind and purpose to deal with a question which he should have presented to the whole Government of the United States in Congress assembled. He undertook by his own fiats to reconstruct the country. It was an act the power to do which no man has ever before claimed. The question of admitting States into the Union had more than once been presented to this Government. Kansas we all remember. Missouri passes beyond the memory of many of us but history tells us that the country divided upon the question what terms Missouri should be admitted under. Did then Executive, able and Constitutional lawyer that he was; did the then Executive claim that by his fiat, by his policy he could say how a State was to come into the Union? No, it was referred to the Congress of the United States. But, passing on, the present Executive gave what he called an experimental government to each of the States, for which I have searched in vain to find any constitutional authority. What became of the States that revolted from the Union? For in that question, to which I purpose to call your attention for a few moments, it seems to me the issue lies at bottom and now to be determined. You remember that because Abraham was elected eleven States, with the sympathy of some two or three more, revolted from the Union, seized all the property and drove out every vestige of Union authority and known powers—armed themselves against the constitutional authority of the country, confederated themselves into a Union and Government, raised armies, and attempted to inaugurate and set afloat a navy, and put themselves in such a position that the Supreme Court of the United States decided that all the people in this conspiracy were national public enemies, engaged in a civil and territorial war. Here at this point fellow soldiers, all should stop to consider what was their condition. If they were not all that time not of the Union. Certain it is that the Union was not of them. [Laughter.] Standing just there, my comrade sailors, when we passed Fort Jackson under the lead of the immortal Farragut, did we believe that Louisiana had all her rights in the Union at that time? You who landed at Port Royal after that most brilliant bombardment, fellow soldiers, did you believe that South Carolina was then in the Union with all her rights and privileges as a part of the governing power of this Union? Cheers not. Then let me follow on for a few moments, because if there is any man so stupid here as to believe that at that time South Carolina had all her rights in the Union as a part of the Government, him have I offended and he had better take his hat and go to dinner, for I shall not address him any longer. [Applause.] Now then with varied success, Gettysburg, Antietam, and a thousand other battles of which you are the representatives, the war was fought out. We all agree that at the time I have spoken of, the beginning of the war, there men had no rights in the Union. When the war was fought out, what was the next step in the progress of the Nation? All the armed soldiers representing

Continued in our Second Edition.

AGRICULTURE.

FAIR OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Fair of the Richmond County Agricultural Society came off yesterday, at the New Dorp Club Grounds. The grounds on which the fair is held, are very well adapted for the purpose, being situated on a rising ground, about a mile from the New Dorp Depot, on the Staten Island Railroad. The opening commenced under very unfavorable auspices. About 12 o'clock it commenced raining and continued all day, making the ground very wet and "soggy," which, of course, made it very unpleasant. A large tent had been erected under which is exhibited all articles that have as yet been contributed. There is a very fine display of vegetables and fruit, together with a beautiful collection of flowers.

The display of agricultural implements is meager. The show of fruit was creditable. There were very fine apples, pears and a few bunches of luscious grapes. There is on exhibition a variety of swine and sash rope, manufactured from American hemp and flax raised on Staten Island.

A general parade (of horses and vehicles) was to have taken place yesterday, but was postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. If the weather be fair it will come off to-day. There will also, if the weather and grounds be favorable, be a trial of trotting and pacing horses to-day for a premium of $25. Several very fine horses have been entered for the race. Leslie, the tight-rope performer, will make an ascension during the day.

The attendance yesterday was not large, from the reason already stated. The Committee seem to be somewhat disappointed at the scarcity of articles on exhibition. There are no cattle to be seen, but it is expected that, if the weather is fair, there will be a large accession to the Fair to-day. To-morrow will be the closing day, when the premiums will be awarded.

PROVINCIAL FAIR AT TORONTO, CANADA.

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—The Provincial Annual Fair was formally opened to-day. The address was delivered by the Hon. Dargey McGee. The attendance is very large and the weather fine.

DUCHESS CO. FAIR.

SECOND DAY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON HOLLOW, Sept. 26, 1866.

The fine weather of yesterday has been followed by torrents of rain to-day, and the prospects, judging now, are gloomy enough. Over 150 entries of cattle have a ready been made, and the small show of horses has been greatly increased, until now nearly 200 have been entered. The managers of the Fair have, in consideration of the bad weather, issued a notice stating that the Fair will be continued one day over time. Over 3,000 persons are present to-day.

A number of "flats" have been taken in by sharpers, the thieves hailing from Albany, New-York, and other places. One man was robbed of $60 in money, another lost his watch, and a third had a team of horses stolen from him. The rain has been a great help to the thieves, they operating successfully in crowds. Yesterday afternoon a swell entered the jewelry store of Mr. G. Mayer of Poughkeepsie, and while in appearance attempting to purchase a watch stole one worth $70 and made off. He was shortly after arrested and lodged in jail. He gave his name as Wm. C. Bower. Another man whose name we could not learn was robbed of his watch and chain on the corner of Main and Bridge-sts. The city is full of thieves, they being attracted by the great crowds assembling at the County Fair.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW OF THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECOND DAY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NORWALK, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1866.

The heavy rain which has been falling since morning has kept hundreds of visitors from attending the fair to-day, but the programme has been fully carried out. There were upon the ground 300 head of cattle at an early hour. The stock which elicited the most admiration was from the farm of Col. Mead of Greenwich. It consisted of four pairs of very fine cattle, well fatted. From 75 to 100 long and short wool sheep were entered, and their appearance was very creditable. The display of poultry was good. Mr. S. Smith of Darien exhibited nine varieties.

The number of farming utensils was not very great; Mr. Wm. C. Street of Norwalk, made the largest entry. The choicest plants were from the hot house of Le Grand Lockwood, esq., of Norwalk. The greatest curiosity on exhibition are a number of chickens with their feathers dyed a variety of colors.

Solon Robinson, esq., of New-York, is in town, and was expected to make an address on the fair ground to-night, which is postponed on account of the storm. On Thursday the exhibition of horses and colts takes place.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

SUPPOSED DEADLY ENCOUNTER IN A SMALL BOAT—ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.—Detectives E. L. McWilliams and Nugent of the Jersey City Police, visited Brooklyn on Tuesday night, and arrested a man named Thos. Monahan on suspicion of having taken the life of James Conroy, the boatman mentioned as supposed to have lost his life by the upsetting of his boat on Sunday night, while going from Jersey City to the pile-driver below the Central Railroad docks in Communipaw Bay. It appears that on Sunday evening Monahan went to Louis Strober's boat-house, near the foot of Warren st., Jersey City, and made a bargain to be taken to the pile-driver belonging to the Central Railroad Company, and upon which he was employed. Young Conroy was sent to row the boat, but did not return that night, as he should have, neither has there been any tidings of him since that time. On Monday morning the boat was found, bottom side up, floating near the Albatross, at Communipaw. On Monday morning Mr. Strober learned that a man answering the description of Monahan came to the Alms House, foot of Washington-st., dripping wet, with no hat, and stated that he had been upset and swam ashore. Mr. Willey supplied him with a hat, and he then went away. From this circumstance it was at once suspected that there had been foul play, and the suspicions were at once communicated to Chief of Police McManus, who at once detailed Detectives McWilliams and Nugent to hunt up Monahan and take him in custody.

The officers worked diligently from Monday until late on Tuesday night, having tracked the fugitive from place to place until they finally came upon him in a boarding-house in Furman-st., Brooklyn, near the Wall-st. ferry, and took him into custody. By a resort to strategy, the officers induced Monahan to accompany them to Jersey City, when he was made aware of the charges against him.

The prisoner explains the matter by stating that while on their way to the pile-driver one of the oars got "crabbed" and upset the boat; that he swam to the crib work and by means of spikes managed to climb up on the timbers, and that he last saw Conroy on the bottom of the boat, and knew nothing of his fate. The supposition is that Monahan and Conroy became engaged in a dispute, which led to a fight, and during the struggle the boat was upset. Deceased was said to be an expert swimmer, and that his death must have resulted from foul play. Monahan was committed to the city prison, and efforts are in progress to recover the body. Conroy, who followed boating, was a resident of Jersey City, but had lost all his near relatives, with the exception of a young brother.

ARREST OF SHOP-LIFTERS.—Two youths from Brooklyn, Henry Hamilton, aged 17, and James Sapple, aged 19, arrested by Detective McWilliams, were taken before Recorder Martindale of Jersey City, yesterday morning, for stealing a piece of doeskin cloth, valued at $21, from the store No. 54 Newark-ave.

A colored lad, 22 years of age, named John W. Robinson, arrested by Officers Jordan and Carroll, was taken before the Recorder for stealing a piece of muslin from the store No. 28 Newark-ave.

The prisoners were committed to the county jail for trial.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE GLOBE MILLS DESTROYED.

Yesterday morning the Globe Mills, an extensive establishment located on the Germantown road, below Grand-ave., in the Sixteenth Ward, took fire. The building was filled with cotton and wool, and the fire burned very stubbornly, notwithstanding the exertions of the fire department. The building was occupied by various persons, among others, John Wilkeson on the first floor, stock and loss worth over $1,000. Messrs. Holt & Whitehead, cotton and woolen spinners, lost $1,000 worth, are duly insured. A portion of the second story of the main building was occupied by Henry Turner, manufacturer; his loss is by water and he is insured for $3,000, which will cover the loss.

The mills are owned by J. Binswanger, and the injury to the building will, in all probability, reach $3,000 to $5,000. The total loss by the fire will exceed $10,000, but it is almost covered by insurance. At the entery of the fire considerable commotion was created. Several of the girls leaped out of the third story of the building; one woman was taken with others to the Hospital and was cared for. Three women were severely injured, and were removed for the night to the Hospital.

FIRE AT BRISTOL, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 26.—The kerosene works of William B. Spooner & Son, in Bristol, exploded this evening, and were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss $15,000, including $5,000 in oil. Partially insured. William C. Norris, a watch man, was badly injured.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The meeting of the Fenton and Woodford Club of the Eighteenth Ward, in the hall at the corner of Second-ave. and Twenty-third-st., was somewhat interfered with by the severe storm which prevailed last evening. What was wanting in numbers, however, was abundantly made up in spirit. The meeting having been called to order by the President of the Club, Mr. Jas. M. Thompson, Mr. Henry Beeny, the Secretary, presented a series of resolutions embodying an affirmation of the principles of the National Union party and promising a majority of 3,000 from the XVIth District to the Republican ticket in the next election. The meeting was then addressed by Col. Elliot F. Shepard. The Hon. Chas. S. Spencer was next introduced and received hearty cheers. He declared that the Union Republican party, confident now more than ever before of its strength, would cling firmly to its principles, the principles that had carried the nation triumphantly through a great civil war. The party was no longer trammeled with the association of mere office-seekers, and, like Sinbad the sailor, had shaken off the choking grasp of the "Old Man of the Sea." It would see to it that the Government ever remained in the hands of loyal men. The speaker then touched upon the disloyalty, corruption and treason which had marked the course of the President and his coadjutors during the past few months, and said the victories of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, New-York and throughout the country were now assured.

Councilor Niles also addressed the meeting in a forcible speech, and brief speeches were made by other gentlemen, the meeting having received large accessions of members in the course of the evening. It was adjourned at a late hour, with enthusiastic cheers for Fenton and Woodford.

BROOKLYN.

The following delegates were elected on Tuesday evening:

FIRST WARD.—County—Thomas U. Cashow, Lawrence Powers, Charles P. Clark, William Ryer, L. Lewis. City—Charles Mosier, Dewitt C. Sarles, J. H. Garrison, D. Ward, M. Farley. Congressional—Lewis Lewis, Selah W. Brower, D. Ward, John Fowler, M. C. Eust. Assembly—John Bock, William Roberts, M. Gaffney, Luther Eames, Wm. B. Maddock. Ward—Selah W. Brower, J. D. Comelas, Wm. Ryer, John Fowler, T. U. Cashow.

SECOND WARD.—Congressional—Isaac Van Kenren, Richard Austin, Benjamin Kepp, Arthur McCaffrey and Alexander Jackson. Assembly—Alexander Sutherland, Malthias Richardson, Matthew J. Halligan, James Scott and John Johnston. County—Arthur McCaffrey, James L. Farley, Alexander Sutherland, Alexander Johnson and Richard Austin. City—John Johnson, Charles Canning, Samuel Martin, William Setchell and Patrick Donohoe.

THIRD WARD.—Congressional—Adam D. Wheelock, Sidney Sanderson, George H. Roberts, Abia B. Thorn, and Horatio N. Holt. Assembly—Dwight Johnson, Theodore Hinsdale, A. C. Brownell, C. B. Loomis and Adam D. Wheelock. County—John J. Studwell, Chas. J. Dowrey, Henry C. Place, Albert Woodruff and Horatio N. Hoe. City—James P. Wallace, George J. Hardy, Reuben W. Roper, A. J. Ormsbee and Peter W. Ostrander.

FOURTH WARD.—Congressional—Lewis B. Pugs, Joseph Reeve, Burgis Stryker, Luke C. Ryder, and Seth R. Robbins. Assembly—D. H. Way, P. Daley, Charles Oxley, Charles Johnson and Joseph M. Fray. County—Edward D. White, Michael Simmons, George I. Bennett, Peter W. Voorhees and Francis B. Stryker. City—Wm. B. Smyth, Edwin W. Coburn, Jeremiah Lant, George W. Van Mater and Francis A. Biggs.

FIFTH WARD.—Congressional—John Naylor, John Leary, Charles Phillips, Patrick Boyle, and Edward Flannigan. Assembly—Z. W. Butcher, Thad. Skelton, Edward De Hart, James Cassidy, and Michael Barlow. County—Thomas Mason, George Edwards, Robert Murray, Charles Burns, and John Maskin. City—Robert Hendrickson, James McBride, Patrick Flynn, Baltimore Blackwood, and Cornelius McCardle.

SIXTH WARD.—Congressional—William Coit, William B. Barber, Hugh Allen, J. S. Edwards, and T. W. Griffin. Assembly—J. S. Bailey, Julius Dorn, G. C. Gibson, L. D. St. George, and T. C. Moore. County—George P. Willey, Lucien Birdseye, J. W. Kenyon, E. V. Stoiwell, and W. L. Barnes. City—Edgar McMillan, Walter Stoops, F. Z. Tucker, J. T. Montross, and William H. Bergen. Ward—Edward Daisey, Charles Condit, A. J. Spooner, H. V. Porter, and Edward Taylor.

SEVENTH WARD—Congressional—Edgar W. Crowell, William C. Betts, M. D., Henry E. Wheeler, Jesse C. Rowan, and Henry Hayward. Assembly—Robert J. Wilder, Richard Newell, Andrew Van Tuyle, Christian Bulkley, and Jesse Jones. County—Jas. Cullen, Jas. McNamee, William Sullivan, Le Grand Douglas jr., and James Howard. City—Daniel T. Wilkins, Chauncey D. Smith, John Cavana, Charles Julian, and Philip F. Hibbs. Congressional—E. L. Roberts, F. T. Parsons, Charles A. Scott, Samuel Bowden, and William L. Hubbell. Assembly—A. R. Robb, James M. Smith, Charles Clark, Isaac W. Isaacs, and James R. Allaire. County—Charles Hall, Stephen Crowell, Simon H. Pratt, H. F. Wing, and John Denton. City—Hiram Hotchkiss, J. L. Brumley, Hiram Westlake, John D. McHenry, and Aaron Kimball.

EIGHTH WARD.—Congressional—John L. Spade, Wm. M. Van Liew, John J. Elair, W. H. Maxwell, and H. Bennett, jr. Assembly—M. Reizer, Jas. Woodhead, Phil