STATE FAIRS.

THE GEORGIA EXHIBITION A FAILURE—ADDRESS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 18.—The morning opened fair, but the day has been exceedingly chilly, rendering the use of overcoats and shawls a necessity. There is another immense crowd to-day, and thousands of elegantly-dressed ladies attest the fact that, with a great cotton crop, Southern poverty has given place to Southern extravagance. The Fair is a pecuniary success, but as an exhibition it is a failure, and confusion still reigns preeminent. Notwithstanding the resolves of the Executive Committee, horse-racing is the ruling sentiment of the masses; and whisky is more plentiful than food, but the American flag does *not* wave. The Rev. David Wills was to have delivered a Thanksgiving sermon from the grand stand, which would have been excellent, I know, but horse-racing and horse company prevented, for the reason that the people wanted something to amuse them, in the absence of objects of interest to look at. There was a marked contrast in the speeches of Wade Hampton and Commissioner Capron yesterday; the former complained of Yankee wrongs and devastations, while the latter, as will be seen, showed the importance of improving worn-out lands. To-morrow there will be a grand "tournament," which will not teach agricultural improvement. S. R.

ADDRESS OF COMMISSIONER CAPRON.

It is with pleasure that I have responded to your kind invitation to visit your State, which I have accepted in the spirit in which it was tendered—a spirit of mutual concession, sympathy and encouragement. This pleasure is enhanced by a knowledge of the great resources of your State; a soil rich in all the elements of fertility, and suited in its variety to the entire circle of the productions of the farm, orchard, and garden; phosphates and marls in many localities, to repair the waste of continued cropping, and minerals useful in the arts; water-power enough to manufacture all the cotton grown in the State, and the implements of agriculture and of other industries; and a climate in which the cereals and fruits of temperate zones may flourish side by side with semi-tropical forms of vegetation, and in which man may exercise, in highest health and vigor, all his mental and physical energies in subduing nature, enlarging productions, increasing wealth, and enhancing human happiness. With such resources at your command, with active invention to plan, and an indomitable will to work, who can set a limit to the career of activity and enterprise upon which you have entered? I have come among you with some knowledge of these natural advantages, and with a full appreciation of the laudable ambition that impels you, to speak a word of encouragement, to present the allurements of new hopes and new aims, and ask that, extirpating ancient prejudices, forgetting the things which are behind, you press forward to those which are before, aiming to advance the united interest and brighten the consolidated glory of a great and growing nation. The change in your labor system involves a radical change in the manner and appliances of cultivation, a necessity which many of you fully realize and thoroughly understand. Free labor, to be most efficient, must be educated labor—in a certain degree skilled labor; it must be supported and supplemented by improved machinery, so that every dollar expended in the exercise of human muscles may become *two* by the magical augmentation of rural mechanism. It is thus that our lands must be cultivated and crops grown, in part by *brawn*, in part by *brains*. This change in labor also involves the necessity for smaller farms, better culture, the use of manures, rotation in crops, and a larger *working capital* in proportion to permanent investment. Broad acres of impoverished soil, without abundant means for needed fertilizers and fixtures, machinery, and farm animals, are not only non-productive, but absolute sources of cost and discouragement—a millstone upon the neck of enterprise. Without a working capital at least equal to that invested in land recuperation must be tedious, and the profits of farming small; with its aid in utilizing the labor at command, that which is more efficient and intelligent will naturally flow in. The result will be a rapid development, a higher condition of fertility, larger crops, valuable and creditable improvements, good neighborhood, roads, larger profits, wealth, comfort, and contentment. As a natural sequence to this system of industry, variety in production will take the place of an unceasing culture of cotton and corn. The broad capabilities of soil and climate will have free scope and exercise, and, while the product of cotton will be greater than now, there will be corn enough for man and beast, an abundance of beef, pork, and mutton, the finest of vegetables, and rarest of fruit, not alone for home consumption, but for the supply of less favored regions. Sugar, in favoring soils, may take the place of cotton as an export crop; sorghum may yield its sweets for local use of dwellers among the hills; a multitude of new and profitable crops may swell by millions the grand aggregate of the cash recipts of agricultural labor. Ramie, introduced in 1855, in the Botanic Garden at Washington, and propagated for years in the experimental garden of the Department of Agriculture, promises to vie with cotton in profit and usefulness if the manufacturers succeed in improving and cheapening its fabrication, and thus create a great and permanent market for the new fiber, which can be produced in unlimited quantities at reasonable prices. You have also an immeasurable source of wealth in the cultivation of fruits. Even that most valuable of all domestic fruits, the apple, can be produced here in the highest perfection. It is true that failures have resulted from introducing varieties of Northern origin, but your pomologists have collected native varieties fully equal in flavor and keeping qualities to the best of those from any other section. Merely mentioning the pear and the peach—the latter especially reveling in your bright and lengthened Summers—allow me to direct your attention to the fig and grape. The former of these probably requires less skill in propagation and care in culture, or in drying or other preparation for market, than any other fruit of value. The grape, more capricious as to climate and locality, can here enjoy its favored region. On your hillsides the best table and wine-grapes of the Northern States will attain perfection, and it is prophesied that only on the elevated lands and mountain slopes of the Southern States will the region be found that is to yield wines equal to a Johannisburger, a Tokay, or a Margeaux; while in your low lands you have the famous Scuppernong, that even now is highly esteemed both here and in foreign countries. Vast developments await you in this direction; and when you reflect that even on your worn-out land, unfit for corn or cotton, fruits and wines may be produced in the greatest abundance and perfection, the propriety of giving attention to these crops will become apparent. Nor will this measure of diversity suffice. Manufactures must occupy the sites of water powers, and the surplus forest products be used in propelling machinery by steam, thus beautifying your State and enriching your people, not only by the products and profits of this industry, but by the stimulus it will afford to agriculture in the consumption of its products and the enhancement of their values. I hope to see the day when, with the help of manufactures in other States of this country, we may be able to manufacture every pound of cotton that we can produce. You may in self-defense be compelled to do it, as Great Britain is already preparing to colonize India with the skilled laborers of Lancashire, as teachers and directors of the teeming millions whose services may be had for a remuneration scarcely appreciable. Ship abroad among the nations of the earth, at little cost for freights and commissions, all your cotton in yarns and fabrics, bearing the added value of much cunning labor, ready for the markets of the world, rather than depend upon the wants or the caprice of other nations for the sale of the raw material. The small beginning of 5,500,000 pounds of cotton manufactured in this country in 1791, increasing to 50,000,000 in 1821, has augmented to 450,000,000 in 1868—1,000,000 bales of 450 pounds each—a consumption greater than that attained in 1860. It will continue to increase, and, with its swelling volume, change the whole current of trade, advancing our national wealth and prosperity. We must not ignore the efforts of the British cotton commission to attain independence of foreign markets through their Indian empire. It is true that the fiber known as "Surats" sells at lower rates than our Uplands, but it should be remembered that it is owing more to careless handling than to any defect in the staple itself, and that strenuous and systematic efforts are producing a cleaner and better fiber. If the "Dhers," with their clumsy machinery, have produced from this cotton—with careful manipulation of the fiber from the beginning—the finest thread known, measuring 150 miles to the pound, and running to No. 200 in fineness, may not the teachings and practice of skilled English laborers in India yet incite a sharper competition than we have heretofore encountered? Portions of India possess some of the most productive soils of the world, peculiarly adapted to the growth of cotton. Their production is indicated by the following statement: The annual consumption for the whole of Europe at present is about 3,800,000 bales—it has been greater—of which

	Bales.
America sends about	1,300,000
India sends about	1,400,000
Egypt sends about	250,000
Brazil sends about	500,000
Other countries	550,000
Approximately	4,000,000

as reported by the Indian Commissioner. Yet I do not believe we are to lose the first rank as a cotton-producing nation. Our opportunity lies in a better and more perfect cultivation of the soil, its thorough aeration, draining in heavy lands, and liberal manuring; a more complete adaptation of the implements of its culture to their peculiar work, the invention of labor-saving expedients and processes, and the reduction to a minimum of the costly use of human muscles; a regular rotation system of cropping, by which the soil may be constantly improving rather than continually "wearing out," and finally, a proper manipulation of the fiber for market, by which uniformity of length, freedom from foreign admixture, and perfect cleanliness may be secured. These are the points in which India cotton is deficient, and in which ours must continue to excel. To secure a longer, finer, and evener staple is entirely practicable. It, however, can only be accomplished by observing the great laws of reproduction on which all improvement in animal and vegetable species is founded. The key to this progress exists in a single word—"pedigree." Select a plant producing abundantly a superior fiber; plant its seed in a genial and well-cultivated soil; select again and again from its progeny the finest and the best, discarding all else, and few years will elapse ere marked results will prove the great utility and exceeding profit of the effort. In this connection I present the suggestion of an experimental farm, established by your State Government, and conducted by an experienced and intelligent planter, where new varieties of cotton may be produced and foreign varieties tested. I would also commend to each individual planter the necessity of a constant regard to this principle of selection in the planting of every crop he may attempt to cultivate. I desire also to call your attention to the importance of a system of cooperation among planters for the destruction of the cotton caterpillar when it first makes its appearance, either as a caterpillar or in its perfect state. While their numbers are few, any expense necessary for their extirpation would be a profitable outlay; when they swarm by millions in every field, their presence is disheartening, and their destruction impossible. Let these considerations be regarded with intelligent labor and a personal supervision by the observant planter, and you may defy the competition of the world, produce a fiber unsurpassed, and realize a profit ample for any want, and satisfying every requirement of luxury. In such views of progress I personally feel a deep and unfiring interest. To assist in forwarding them you may command my constant endeavors as Commissioner of Agriculture, and cooperation and aid so far as the limited means at command may permit. The magnitude of the interests involved, and the effective manner in which the department may advance them, lead me to believe that larger appropriations by Congress will hereafter permit wider and deeper usefulness, and that while hundreds of millions are given to railroads, a mere moiety at least may be accorded to advance the progress of agriculture. This department now consists of divisions of statistics, agricultural chemistry, botany (to which is attached an herbarium), natural history, and practical horticulture. The first is the office of publication, from which are issued the annual report of nearly a quarter of a million of volumes, and a monthly report of 25,000 copies, embodying official data from thousands of correspondents and nearly every county in the Union. In connection with a museum of natural history, as allied to agriculture, is an economic collection exhibiting the processes of manufacture of the raw products of agricultural industry, in which the textile arts, the making of sugars and dyes, and the utilization and extension of the primitive products of the earth are illustrated and described. The Experimental Garden, to which has been lately added an aboretum, is a theater of active and intelligent effort, including the test and propagation of exotic fruits for your own favored section, and the introduction of new and tropical plants suited to every climate. The chemical section of the department is occupied with the examination of the natural sources of agricultural wealth in mineral deposits. The knowledge of the composition and food of plants is being increased by scientific investigation. A series of analyses of cereal grains is contemplated for the purpose of determining the amount of influence which the latitude, soil, and climate of different localities exert up in the growth of our food plants. A collection of specimens representing our agricultural and economic geneology and mineralogy will afford a valuable display of the rock strata of the whole country, and serve to complete the efficiency of this division. This library of the department, though not extensive, is receiving large additions by purchase and exchange with numerous scientific and agricultural societies in Europe, Asia, Africa, and even the islands of the Pacific. A system of exchange of seeds and plants is in operation, embracing societies, industrial colleges, and botanical gardens throughout the world. An extensive correspondence is conducted, embracing nearly the entire country, and the whole range of practical agriculture. All these parts of our organization are working harmoniously, and I hope in some degree effectively, and all are laboring for the advancement by equal steps of every section and every rural interest in our broad land; and in the coming general prosperity and universal progress I hope and pray your favored State may have its full and generous share.

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI STATE FAIR.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 18.—The exhibition by the State Fair Association opened yesterday under the most favorable auspices, and gives promise of a grand success. J. M. Wesson, the President, delivered an address. The display in every department is very fine, especially in machinery and fine arts. Two thousand visitors were present during the day.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—About eight thousand people were at the Cape Fear Agricultural Fair to-day. Pick-pockets and sharpers operated pretty extensively, and several arrests were made on suspicion, but the parties were released.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

AQUATIC.

THE ROWING MATCH.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The four-oared match between the Tyne and the Thames crews was rowed to-day on the river Tyne over a course of 3¾ miles. The race was won by the Tyne crew, the winners of the last race on the Thames.

THE TURF.

TROTTING ON THE UNION COURSE, L. I.

The patrons of the trotting turf took advantage of the holiday yesterday to have an unusually good day's sport on the Union Course, three races being announced for decision. Two of them were matches, and the third a sweepstake. The track was in excellent condition after the heavy rain of the preceding day, and the attendance, although not large, comprised most of the habitues of the trotting course. The first event was a match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, between James Murphy's bay mare, Lady Murphy, and W. Lovell's roan mare, Village Girl. Although these two had trotted twice before, this was the first time they had met on equal terms, Village Girl having previously given her opponent the advantage in the style of rig—in one race going in harness to Lady Murphy under saddle, and in the other going to wagon to the Lady in harness. On this occasion Lady Murphy, who had won the two previous matches, was made the favorite, when pool-selling commenced, at two to one; but before the judges gave the word, the odds changed, and Village Girl was at the same rate over her rival. Driven with admirable steadiness and judgment by Ben. Daniels, Village Girl proved that the confidence reposed in her was not misplaced, for she led throughout in every heat, and won with seeming ease in 2:30, 2:40, 2:44½.

The second race was for a purse of $50, given by the proprietor of the course, mile heats, three in five, in harness. The entries were J. H. Whitson's bay gelding Kentucky, L. S. Sammis's bay gelding Harry, A. C. Whitson's black gelding Jonas, Ben Daniels's bay gelding Jim, and J. Murphy's bay gelding Capt. Smith, but the latter was withdrawn. Harry was the favorite in the pools at the start, but Jonas supplanted him before the race commenced, and won in three straight heats with great ease. Time—2:42½, 2:42½, 2:51½, Jim being second.

A match for $400, mile heats, best two in three, in harness, between L. S. Sammis's bay mare Hannah and G. Allen's bay gelding Riley, followed. Hannah was the favorite, and won the first heat so easily in 3, that $50 to $10 was laid on her for the race. The knowing ones were, however, taken in, for Riley won the two next heats and the race in 2:59½, 3:01½.

SUMMARIES.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Nov. 18. Match, $500; mile heats, three in five, to wagons.

B. Daniels's b. m. Village Girl	1	1	1
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Murphy	2	2	2

Time—2:30; 2:40; 2:44½.

SAME DAY—Purse, $50; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

A. C. Whitson's bl. g. Jonas	1	1	1
B. Daniels's b. g. Jim	3	2	2
L. S. Sammis's b. g. Harry	2	3	3
J. H. Whitson's b. g. Kentucky	4	dis.	

Time—2:42½; 2:42½; 2:51½.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

The Trotting Committee of the members of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association some time since offered a piece of plate as a prize for single horses, owned by members of the Club, that had never trotted better than three minutes in public, and a piece of plate for double teams, owned by members of the Club, to be trotted for over their grounds on Thanksgiving Day. According to the announcements the two trots came off yesterday. In the first there were four horses entered, but only two started, the others being drawn. It was won by Howe's bay mare in two heats, Woodnot's chestnut mare being distanced in the second heat. The second trot was the double span trot, for which there were three entries, all of which started. This was to road wagons. The attendance was good, and there were a goodly number of the fair sex present. The weather was cold and windy, though the day was bright. The track was in capital order. Of the first trot the following is the

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK, L. I., Nov. 18.—Premium, a Silver Pitcher, value $100, for member's horses that never trotted better than three minutes in public; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

H. Howe's bay mare	1 1
Mr. Woodnot's chestnut mare	2 dis.
Owner's black g. Jack	dr.
Owner's b. g.	dr.

Time: 3:04, 2:55.

The following is the summary of the second trot:

PROSPECT PARK, L. I., Nov. 18.—Premium—a piece of plate, value, $100; for double teams, owned by members of the Club; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to road wagons:

S. Jackson's Dan and Toby	2	1	1	1
W. Jarvis's Lady Goldsmith and mate	1	2	2	2
G. Oakley's Harvey Brown and mate	3	Dis.		

Time, 2:56, 2:49½, 2:56, 2:54.

BASE-BALL.

MUTUAL VS. ECKFORD.

There was a greater gathering of people yesterday at the Union Ground to witness the closing game of the season between the Eckford and Mutual Clubs, than there has been found there at any one time during the last six weeks. It may also be said that greater disappointment has not been experienced by visitors in the same time. For this the Mutual Club is to blame, two of its prominent players (Geo. Flanley and Wolters) being absent. To make matters worse no substitutes were on hand. Mr. Burroughs volunteered to fill one post, and his services were accepted; so the game was begun and concluded with eight men. As a club contest the game is not, for the above reasons, worth recording, but as a pretty display of ball playing it certainly is. The Mutuals made three double plays, Mr. Burroughs taking part in two of them. The fielding of both sides was creditable, though little was done at the bat, only one clean out-hit being made over the fielders' heads, which hit is accredited to C. Mills. The base-throwing was often wild, and but for this a more even score would have resulted. It was 3 before play was begun, and at a few minutes of 5 it was called, eight innings having been played. This game closes the season of 1869 on the Union Ground, and in fact upon all fields about New-York. Before another week passes, water will have been let in upon the ground, and everything put in readiness for the skating season. Below is the score:

MUTUAL.	O.	R.	1B.	T.	A.	PO.	ECKFORD.	O.	R.	1B.	T.	A.	PO.
Hatfield, 3d b.	4	0	0	0	0	1	Allison, 1st b.	3	1	0	0	0	3
E. Mills, 1st b.	3	0	1	1	0	11	Patterson, c. f.	3	2	1	2	0	3
Gedney, r. f.	3	1	1	2	0	1	Martin, r. f.	4	0	2	2	0	1
C. Mills, c.	3	1	1	3	1	2	Nelson, 3d b.	3	2	1	2	2	4
Swandell, p.	4	0	0	0	3	0	Foster, s. s.	2	1	2	2	2	0
Burroughs, 2d b.	3	0	2	2	2	4	Jewett, c.	3	1	1	1	0	3
Carton, s. s.	2	1	0	0	4	1	Tersey, l. f.	2	1	0	0	0	2
Egan, c. f.	3	1	1	2	1	4	Wood, 2d b.	2	1	1	1	2	2
							Pinkham, p.	2	2	1	2	3	1
Total	24	4	6	10	11	24	Total	24	11	9	12	10	24

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th—	Total.
Mutual	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1—	4
Eckford	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—	11

Time—2 hours.

The fields of Hoboken and the vacant lots in Brooklyn were all taken possession of yesterday by young men and boys for the enjoyment of the games of base-ball, quoits, foot-ball, &c. The game announced at the Elysian Fields between the Empire and Eagle Clubs, did not take place. Many of the club members were on hand, but perceiving the pleasure they could give to others by waiving their own rights to the fields, they preferred to admire the play of others for a time, and then to betake themselves to other scenes.

CAPTURE OF SUPPOSED STOLEN GOODS.

It has been known to the police for several days that a large number of chronometers, watches, and French clocks have been offered for sale to different dealers at suspiciously cheap rates. Detectives Eustace, Tully and Tilly of the Central Office, succeeded in tracing the property to Michael Shannon, a noted river thief, and early yesterday morning they surprised him in his room on the top floor of the building on the south-east corner of Houston and West-sts. Upon reaching the place they found in a trunk over $2,000 worth of the goods. Beside these there were also found a French 18-barreled revolver loaded, and a Remington 5-shooter. Shannon said that the property was left with him to dispose of, but would not tell by whom. All the articles were taken to Police Headquarters, where they await identification.

HOME NEWS.

THE WEATHER.

New-York.	Hour.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.		Hour.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.
Nov. 18—	7	39°	29.72	W.	Nov. 18—	6	38°	30.02	W.N.W.
	12	46°	29.83	W.N.W.		9	36°	30.16	W.
	3	44°	29.94	W.N.W.		11	35°	30.10	W.

REMARKS.—Morning—Slightly cloudy from midnight to 1; very cloudy 1:20 to 2:20; slightly cloudy at 2:45 and 4, and from 6 to 9; very cloudy 11 to noon; windy sunrise to noon. Afternoon—Very cloudy to 2:30; slightly cloudy 3; little to sunset; windy 12 to 1. Evening—Slightly cloudy 5; little hazy 6 to 7:30; hazy and slightly cloudy 9; very cloudy 10 and 11. Note—17th 11 p. m. to 11:30 slightly cloudy; very cloudy 11:55.

THE CITY.

Marks Levy's bakery, at No. 46 Orchard-st., was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the amount of $200, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Officer Quinn of the Eighth Precinct shot a dog in Wooster-st., yesterday, that had attempted to bite several persons.

Anna Jackson, age 24, fell from the steps of her residence, No. 153 Thompson-st., on Wednesday last, and died yesterday.

The remains of Mrs. Brennan, the mother of Commissioner Brennan, were interred yesterday in the family vault in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mrs. Eliza Alexander, an old lady living at No. 79 Sheriff-st., yesterday morning fell into the East River from Pier No. 51. She was rescued in an exhausted condition, and taken home.

Warren Rogers of the ship Gen. Butler, lying at Pier No. 13 East River, yesterday morning fell down the hatchway of the vessel, and had his arm fractured, beside receiving other injuries.

Charles Schaffer, aged 39, while laboring under a fit of delirium tremens, leaped from a third-story window of his residence, No. 56 Avenue B, and was dangerously injured.

Gustave Boetterger, aged 33, a cigarmaker, residing in Hester-st., dropped dead last evening on the corner of Bayard and Chrystie-sts. His body was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station.

Theodore Bellows, age 61, a bookkeeper, while suffering from delirium tremens, yesterday, attempted to jump from the second story window of his residence, No. 62 Chariton-st. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Martin German of No. 39 Elm-st. quarreled with his wife last evening, and dealt her several severe blows on the head with a hatchet, inflicting terrible wounds. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital and the husband was arrested.

"The Literary Cluster," an association of about 50 young gentlemen, gave their third annual ball last evening at Apollo Hall. About 200 ladies and gentlemen were present. The affair was a success, financially and otherwise. Some tasteful toilets were displayed.

BROOKLYN.—Henry Rohring, who keeps a grocery on Troy-ave., was held for examination, charged with selling ale without a license.

Mr. Seeley, a contractor, was seriously injured by the falling of a side-wall of a building in course of erection at the corner of Powers and Wyckoff-sts.

George Montgomery, John Kimmon, and James Murphy were committed to jail on a charge of grand larceny, preferred against them by Michael Judge of Hicks-st. The prisoners belong to a "Social Club" in Congress-st. [illegible] in Congress-st.

BEDFORD, N. Y.—During the brief sitting of the Court of General Sessions for Westchester County, this week, Joseph Fogerty was tried and found guilty of perjury and sentenced to one year's imprisoument in the State Prison at Sing Sing. John S. King was sent to Sing Sing for one year for breaking into the store of Lyon Brothers at Katonah, a few weeks ago.

YONKERS.—Engines Nos. 1 and 3, yesterday, tried their relative powers to throw water for a purse of $400. At the recent annual parade of the Fire Department Engine Company No. 1 carried off the prize, which the members of No. 3 did not like, and they challenged the members of No. 1 to another trial, which was accepted, and resulted in No. 3 coming off victorious. A large number of citizens witnessed the trial, and great interest was manifested by the friends of both companies.

MELROSE, N. Y.—Justice Hauptman held an inquest yesterday over the body of a son of Mr. Thomas Newett of Schuyler-st., who came to his death by falling into a cistern. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the Jury.

HOBOKEN.—Coroner Crane held two inquests yesterday. The first was over the body of a resident of Greenville named Wm. J. Farrel, who died at the hospital in the morning. The jury rendered a verdict that death had resulted from an abscess on the brain. The second was over the body of Patrick Donohoe, who was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. The verdict was death from congestion of the lungs.

JERSEY CITY.—Margaret Hannin last evening entered the saloon of one Lahey, at the foot of South Eighth-st., and endeavored to induce her husband, who had imbibed pretty freely, to accompany her home. He refused, and when she undertook to insist upon it, he struck her violently about the head and shoulders with a piece of iron, inflicting several severe cuts and bruises. No arrest.

HUDSON CITY.—One Peter Donohue, residing on Hudson-ave., on Wednesday evening entered a saloon on Newark-ave. to get a drink, leaving a horse and wagon standing outside. The property was stolen.....A serious affray occurred between James Gafton, Thomas Corey, Pierce Barry, and John Ryan, laborers, on Hoboken-ave., yesterday morning. They were all under the influence of liquor. Barry, not content with using his fists, seized an ax and laid it about him freely, but luckily without doing serious harm. Officer M. Reilly soon came up and made an attempt to arrest the fighters, but was not successful until he had leveled two of them with his club. Recorder Aldridge held them in bail to answer.

IMPORTANT CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGE.

A DIVISION WIPED OUT, AND A CHANCE FOR FRAUDS STOPPED.

Secretary Boutwell has ordered that the Twelfth Division of the Custom-House in this city, in charge of L. B. Grigsby, Deputy Collector, be abolished, and Collector Grinnell has accordingly been directed to discharge the persons employed in that branch of the Customs service. This division has had special charge of the shipment of merchandise to the Pacific coast via the Isthmus, the particular duty consisting of cording and sealing all packages of goods consigned to California and other points on the Pacific, within the United States.

Such precaution was deemed expedient for the protection of the revenue, to prevent the possible commission of fraud while merchandise was in transitu across foreign territory, by the substitution of dutiable merchandise in the place of goods free of duty shipped from this port, &c. But after considerable experience and thorough examination, it has been found that such system does not only not supply the desired protection, but is susceptible of abuse, and opens the door to fraud. The question has often been suggested, too, whether the amount of patronage involved, and the temptation to improve chances for private speculation, did not furnish additional reasons for some change or the entire abolition of the system.

The Collector of the Port of San Francisco has also been notified of the proposed change, and full instructions will go forward as early as practicable. The recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates that hereafter merchants and other persons shipping goods to San Francisco or other points on the Pacific, via the Isthmus, shall be required to produce a true invoice thereof, upon which all cases containing merchandise shall be properly marked and numbered, and manifested precisely as goods are shipped and brought into this country from foreign ports. The same rule is to apply to shipment of goods from California by the New-York and San Francisco Steamship line, but goods in bond will take the same course they now do. For the further protection of the revenue, also, warehouses in charge of Government storekeepers will be established on both sides of the Isthmus, in which merchandise in transitu will be stored in case of interruption or delay on the Isthmus, and cars of the Panama Railroad Company carrying such freight will be securely locked and placed in charge of Government officers specially detailed. These regulations seem to furnish the proper safeguards, and their adoption warrants the inference that the old system was more than defective; —that it opened the way to fraud.

"SHAM AND SHODDY."

It is not infrequent that an audience is attracted by the announcement that some Reverend or Doctor "will repeat by request his popular lecture" on a popular subject, for the benefit of a church organization, and it is not infrequent that a majority of the listeners go home rejoicing that the conclusion was quickly reached. This was not the case at the Rev. Dr. Tiffany's lecture on "Sham and Shoddy," last evening, for the good people of the West Thirtieth-st. M. E. Church laughed and applauded during the hour the speaker occupied the platform, and at the close they congratulated each other on the effort of their brother from the West. He first spoke of the many shams which are met with in all grades of Society. The sham editor was dropped for the sham minister, and then sham authors, politicians, artists, and other professional shams were portrayed in a sprightly manner. The sham church member will not patronize the theater, but he will take his entire family to the museum. He does not think of attending a horse race, but he delights to hold the ribbons at an agricultural fair. Individual and innocent shams were handled as all shams ought to be handled, and the man who excuses the sins of purple and fine linen, while he exposes the sins of rags, was severely denounced. The speaker touched at length on shoddy and its followers. "National pickpockets" and "national shoddyites" were characterized as the basest of men. At the conclusion an appropriate tribute was paid to the memory of President Lincoln, and the audience were reminded of the importance of the XVth Amendment.

DU CHAILLU AT STEINWAY HALL.

The second lecture at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the city of New York, was delivered last evening by Paul B. Du Chaillu. It was a piquant sketch of African travel and adventure, and the large audience listened with close attention, and many audible smiles to the lecturer's amusing account of his comical experiences and perplexities among the savage beasts, wild men, and dangerous women of Central Africa. In one village three Kings met him, the first clad in a swallow-tailed coat, the second in a dilapidated shirt, and the third in a venerable broad-brimmed hat! In that country the nephews are the great men, not the sons. In another village the natives thought he was a spirit, and brought 853 women for him to choose a wife from. He tried to get out of the dilemma by saying that if he chose one, the other 852 would be jealous, but they met this difficulty by telling him to take them all! At last, however, he escaped the threatened matrimonial danger by solemnly informing them that in the spirit land they had no wives! His experiences among the gorillas were detailed at length, and many interesting facts were recounted, concerning the appearance and habits of this singular and fearful monster, and its remarkable resemblance to man. Its roar is so tremendous that on one occasion he actually felt the ground tremble beneath his feet at the sound, and yet, despite its huge size and immense fierceness, it is killed by a bullet in the breast as easily as a man. The lecturer concluded with a graphic account of a pet monkey named Jenny, who stole most indefatigably, howled most fearfully, drank brandy most disgracefully, and finally died most touchingly. The next lecture of this course will be delivered December 2, by Prof. George W. Vandenhoff, the elocutionist.

QUESTIONS WHICH WE CAN'T ANSWER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your report the other day of the latest meeting of Sorosis, which in a sort of solemn sarcasm you designated "a peaceful meeting," was so delicately worded, so rose-tinted, so altogether lovely, that perhaps it does not become a member of the fair sisterhood to interpose a single objection. And yet, since you are so kind as to indicate a disposition to treat Sorosis with more than kindness, will you not look after your reporter a little, and enjoin upon her, the next time, to mingle the bitter with the sweet, and thus make her contributions more valuable to a liberal newspaper like THE TRIBUNE, by causing them to include the whole truth?

Ask her whether she forgot, when preparing her report for you, the eulogy on the dear departed? Ask her whether the question of those loved and gone forever, the recalcitrant seven who were not impeached and were not expelled, but who rather defiantly resigned, were of were not mentioned, mourned over, and deplored. And then ask her whether a truly fair report might not properly include some account of the present electioneering for the succession to the Presidency, a statement of the rival candidates, &c. Very respectfully yours,

New-York, Nov. 18, 1869. SOROSIS.

[Announcements.]

FURS ARE IN SEASON.—That is an undisputable fact. That KNOX, the Hatter, keeps Furs to sell, is another fact. And still another fact is, KNOX'S FURS are of the latest and most fashionable make, and of the best description. KNOX is the acknowledged leader in the line of neat and stylish HATS. Why should he not also lead in the Fur line? There is no reason why he should not. Call on KNOX if you desire to purchase fine, choice FURS at a reasonable price. He sells the best the market affords at the lowest prices. Whatever you buy of KNOX—be it a Hat or a set of Furs—you get just what is recommended to you.

NOTICE.—Purchasers of GENTS' and BOYS' CLOTHING can obtain the best the market affords at TRAFHAGEN, HUNTER & Co.'s, 398, 400, and 402 Bowery. Prices moderate, and goods warranted as represented.

PAPERS, TWINES, THREADS, AND CORDAGE. WILLARD HARVEY, Office and Warerooms, 298 and 300 Broadway, New-York.

SQUIRE & LANDER, 97 Fulton-st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable WATCHES, fine DIAMONDS, choice JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE. *Diamonds a specialty.*

TURKISH BATHS, 13 LAIGHT-ST.—Hours—Gents—6 to 9 a. m., 1 to 9 p. m. Ladies—10 to 12 a. m. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 a. m.

In view of the deception practiced by dealers in worthless Ormolu and other spurious imitation Watches, buyers of genuine AMERICAN WATCHES should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness.

NEW-YORK FIRE-PLACE HEATER. Sanford's Patent. Warms four rooms with one fire. NATIONAL STOVE WORKS, 239 and 241 Water-st.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS. — BROUGHTON & WYMAN, No. 13 Bible-House, keep the best variety from all Publishers.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 18—5 p. m.—Consols opened and closed at 93⅞. American securities opened and closed as follows: Five-Twenties of 1862, 53¼@53½; 1865, 52¾@52¾; 1867, 53¼@53½; Ten-Forties, 78. Railway stocks steady; Illinois Central closed at 99½. Erie opened at 20¾, and closed at 20½. Atlantic and Great Western closed at 26¾. Specie in Bank of England has increased £152,000 during the week.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 18.—Five-Twenties quiet at 89½@89¾.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Bourse strong; Rentes opened at 71fr. 70c., and closed at 71fr. 75c. Metallic reserve of Bank of France has increased 7,000,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—5 p. m.—Cotton opened buoyant and closed firm at the following rates: Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.; sales of the day, 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed dull; California White Wheat, 9/3. Cheese, 63/6. Spirits Petroleum, 1¾. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 18—5 p. m.—Sugar on spot dull. Tallow, 47/6. Calcutta Linseed, 61/3.

HAVRE, Nov. 18.—Cotton opened active and firm; on spot, 140 francs; afloat, 132 francs; the market closed quiet.

ANTWERP, Nov. 18.—Petroleum opened flat at 60½ francs, and closed flat at 60½ francs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Cotton firmer; Middlings, 24@24½c.; sales 4,500 bales; receipts, 6,025 bales; exports—to the continent, 1,891 bales; coastwise, 993 bales. Flour quiet. Corn, Bran, and Hay scarce and unchanged. Oats easier at 65c. Pork firmer at $31 50. Bacon and Lard quiet and unchanged. Sugar—Yellow Clarified, 12¼@13c. Molasses easier—prime, 67@68c.; choice, 72c. Whisky and Coffee quiet and unchanged. Gold, 126¾. Exchange—Sterling, 135¾. New-York Sight, ¼ discount.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Cotton active and firmer; Middlings, 24½@24¾; sales, 5,100 bales; receipts, 3,650 bales; exports to Havre, 2,938 bales. Flour quiet. Corn scarce; White, $1 25. Oats, 62@64c. Bran, $1 30. Hay scarce; held at $35. Mess Pork firmer at $31 50. Bacon, 17½@20@22½c. Lard, 17¼@18c. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Whisky, $1 16. Coffee unchanged. Gold, 27¾. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 50@$1 55 for Choice. Legal tenders, 79.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—Cotton—Very little doing; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 366 bales; Middlings, 23½@23½c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—Cotton—To-day being a holiday, very little was done; sales, 60 bales; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 1,765 bales; exports —coastwise, 1,401 bales.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

Mails for Europe via Liverpool, by the City of London, from Pier No. 45 N. R., close at the General Post-Office at 12 M. A supplementary mail for prepaid letters close on the Pier at