POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

REPUBLICAN RULE IN THE SOUTH DEGRADATION TO THE BLACKS.

SPEECH BY WM. HENRY TRESCOT—THE COLORED PEOPLE DEBAUCHED AND DEMORALIZED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—ITS ATTEMPT TO SHIFT THE BLAME FOR EXISTING EVILS UPON THE COLORED MEN—NO WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT WANTED—ADVICE TO THE CONSERVATIVES.

William Henry Trescot, a prominent South Carolina Conservative, who is a candidate for Congress in the IIId District of that State, opened his canvass in Anderson County a few days since with a speech of which the following are the most noticeable portions:

In the long indictment against the Republican party of this State there is one crime which ought never to be forgiven, and those who should press the evidence of its guilt and cry aloud for its punishment are not we but the colored citizens of the State. And that crime is that it has put back the advance of the race for years and discredited their promise of improvement in the minds of the thoughtful men of the world. In 1868, when by force of their numerical majority the colored people of the State took it into their possession, in a spirit of natural and commendable gratitude to the men whom they believed had made them free, and whom they were taught by the Freedmen's Bureau to look up to as the honest representatives of the great Government at Washington, they delivered the whole power of the State to the men who have held it ever since. What have they done with it? What were our prejudices in opposition to such a power exercised with even tolerable honesty? What could we say, what would we dare to say, if to-day the Republican party of South Carolina could stand before the world and declare:

"We took possession of South Carolina strong with the power of the Federal Government and sustained by the sympathies and hopes of the whole Northern people. We took the negro under our protection and devoted ourselves to his improvement. We found him ignorant but docile, inexperienced but full of gratitude, proud of his new freedom but sorely perplexed how to use it. We found him bound to the State by the strongest local attachment, and to our surprise we found him free from hatred or revenge to his former master. We found him anxious to discharge his new duties worthily, and singularly willing to be instructed how to discharge them properly. We taught him that honesty, sobriety and integrity were the surest guarantees of his elevation, that politics was a bad trade, and that every colored man who made himself a successful merchant, a respectable professional man, a skilled master mechanic, would do more for his race than a thousand office-holders. We impressed upon him that for the great majority labor would be the necessity of their lives, and that it was his interest to restore as speedily as possible kindly relations with those who would be his natural employers. Above all, we taught him that the right of suffrage was not a privilege, but a responsibility; that its honest exercise was the most solemn of duties, and that to buy or sell the votes of freemen was the unpardonable sin against liberty. We were forced to take most of the offices of State, but we associated with us those colored men whom we found most fitted by character and intelligence to benefit by the training, and we strove by our lives and examples to convince them that a modest propriety in private life and the severest economy and most rigid accountability in public life were the duty of those appointed to govern a State where material wealth was destroyed, and where social and political life had to be entirely reconstructed. We have discharged our duty, and we can assure the country that their wards are now able to walk steadily and strongly in the way they should go."

THE NEGRO DEGRADED BY REPUBLICAN RULE.

But who does not recognize the mockery of this language? What is it that they have done? They have, indeed, taken possession of the State. They did find the negro ignorant, but docile, grateful, and anxious to learn. They have made him the most ludicrously conceited of mortals. They have made him believe that the whole civilized world was attaching his caricature of government; that his place was so important to civilization that he owed nothing to the white man for the past and need depend upon him for nothing in the future. They taught him that honest labor was the badge of servitude, and that it was better and easier and nobler to hang about the court-house as informer and witness and juryman for the miserable pettifogger, to sweep down the steps of the State House under the dignified name of attaché, to waste his time at ward meetings and primary conventions in hopes of being made School Commissioner when he could not spell and County Treasurer when he could not cipher. They taught him that property was his right, and having just deluded him with the idea that the Federal Government would confiscate for his benefit lands which he had not the money to acquire or the industry to retain, when that delusion was exploded they made appropriations to buy him land in Florida, and put the appropriations in their own pockets in private. They taught him to hate his natural employer, and to repay with unaccustomed malignity the superiority which centuries of wealth, and power, and education had given his former masters. They taught him to traffic with his vote, and to measure his political duty by the money he could make in its discharge. When they had thus demoralized and demoralized him, they indeed became his fitting representatives, and having by constant association and personal example proved to him that there was no level too low for the white man to descend to in his greediness for money and power, they organized for the first time in the history of civilization a government the foundation of which was ignorance, the motive of which was personal plunder, the machinery of which was fraud and corruption.

THE BLAME OF BAD GOVERNMENT SHIFTED UPON THE NEGRO.

And to crown their infamy, when the outraged sense of the whole nation cries out shame upon their work, they wring their hands in pretended repentance, and exclaim the negro did it. Mr. Chamberlain says the party is a mixture of ignorance and corruption. Mr. Elliott says the party is a burden and disgrace to the National party. What do they mean? Who is the party but Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Elliott, and their colleagues on the one side and the great mass of the colored people on the other? Does Mr. Chamberlain mean that he and his followers are corrupt and ignorant? Does Mr. Elliott mean that he and Judge Wright and Lieut.-Gov. Gleaves, who have been brought from other States to teach the interior colored people of South Carolina, are a burden and a disgrace? No, they mean and they say that the failure of good government in South Carolina is due to the native colored people of the State, because they are poor, and ignorant and corrupt. And the colored people of the State, the intelligent and honest people of the whole country, the perplexed and disgusted Federal Government, are demanding to know who kept them ignorant in order to squander the school fund, who kept them poor in order to steal the land fund, who kept them corrupt in order to buy governorships and senatorships!

At the time in the last six years has such an opportunity been offered you. The Republican party in the State is demoralized and disintegrated. It can with difficulty be held together. It has altogether lost the sympathy of the character and intelligence of the Northern people, and, in the words of one of its own leaders, it has become a burden and a disgrace to the Government, while at home the colored people are beginning to see that it has utterly failed in the duties and responsibilities it assumed towards them. In your effort at resistance today you will have what you have never had before, the good wishes of all the virtuous and intelligent men throughout the Union, and you will not have the opposition of the Government, at which is organized and disciplined with evils which it cannot remedy without our help, and yet for which it cannot help to some extent feeling itself responsible.

A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT RENOUNCED IN ADVANCE.

But if you intend to take advantage of this opportunity you must do two things. You must satisfy the people of the Union, of the West and the North; you must convince the Government at Washington that what you really want is not a white man's government, but a just and honest government. The people at the North know as well as you do that good government cannot be obtained in opposition to the character and intelligence of the country. They know and feel as strongly as you do that corruption and fraud are not only ruinous, wrong to us, but destructive to the character and interests of the nation; that through corrupt Senators and ignorant and venal members of Congress, and low and incompetent Federal office-holders, the cancer eats its way into the vital organs of National as well as State life. They would gladly cut it out if they could, but they fear a resection. They fear that if they restore us to power we will use that power passionately, unjustly, revengefully. I cannot state our difficulty better than in the words of an eminent Republican of this State, a man who is not, and has not been an office-holder, whose character and intelligence entitles him to my respect. "I admit," he said, "the force of your argument. One six years' possession of power has been a miserable and mortifying failure. We cannot claim with certainty to do any better for the future. The evil elements in our party are strong and hard to control. Indeed we never will control our party until the minority in the State has a representation strong enough to give us help in the work of honest reform. I admit your right to measure us by our leaders, and to the honest reformers in the party they are as obnoxious as they can be to you. I support Mr. Chamberlain because I believe he has the ability and the wish to do right. Whether, if elected, he will have the power I cannot say, but it is all that we can do. If we do not make this attempt to reform, what is left us but to confess our failure and give you the State? If we do, what have we to expect from you? Will you tolerate a single act of our Legislature, and we think we have passed some good ones; a solitary member of our party, and we think we have some honest men among us? Will you not undo everything that we have done, good or bad, and will we not be obliged to quit the State with the stamp of infamous and ignominious failure on our forehead, and to leave the colored people ignorant, panic-stricken, corrupted to the core, entirely at your mercy?"

THE SITUATION MUST BE ACCEPTED.

Now whatever we may think of the logic of this sort of talk, the people who use it mean it, and there is throughout the whole country this uncertain feeling as to the consequences of our success. It is not sufficient that we know it to be groundless, that not one man whom I am now addressing would willingly abridge the equal right of the colored citizen before the law, nor interpose any obstacle in the way of his improvement, individually or collectively. We must persuade the country that this is so, and we must win the confidence of the colored citizens. Whatever we may think of universal suffrage, however honestly we may desire and express our desire that it should be limited and qualified, it is to-day a fact with which we have to deal, and there is no use in attempting to deal with it resentfully. I do not say that the task is an easy one, or that we will win that confidence to-day or to-morrow, but finally we will win it because we deserve it. Our great misfortune has been that, powerless in the Legislature, absolutely excluded from Congress, we have had no opportunity to show in that field of public action, to which all political attention turns, either what we think or what we are willing to do. Our first duty to ourselves, to the rest of the State is here where we have the power, if we will resolutely exert it, to secure for ourselves fair representation, a representation by which we can speak authoritatively to the country and to state the truth officially to the Administration, by which our responsibility will be before the eyes of all men, and we can be judged fairly and openly as to the manner in which we discharge it.

PRESS VIEWS ON THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE CANDIDATE GUARANTEES THE PLATFORM.

From The New-York World (Dem.)

The candidate of Syracuse guarantees the platform. There is danger in the blind following of Canning's maxim, "Measures, not men." There is at least as great a danger in blind hero worship. The platform at Syracuse is by all but universal confession a declaration of precisely those principles the application of which is most urgently needed in the State and in the nation. It is explicit, comprehensive, and timely. It is in the faithful enforcement of these principles that the real difficulty lies, and it is there that the people who are asked to support the nominees at Syracuse have a right to ask for guarantees. The guarantees are given them in the character of the candidates. No other candidate could have furnished so conspicuous guarantees as are furnished by Mr. Tilden.

AN ENORMOUS MISTAKE.

From The New-York Herald (Ind.)

We will not conceal our conviction that the Democratic State Convention has perpetrated an enormous mistake in nominating Mr. Tilden as its candidate for Governor. If Mr. Tilden could be elected he would, no doubt, make a very fair Governor; but he is the weakest candidate the Democratic party could have presented for the suffrages of the people. No man ever nominated for Governor of this State had so sure a prospect of an ignominious defeat. Mr. Tilden cannot poll the full vote of his own party; much less can he draw off any votes from the Republicans.

MR. TILDEN'S ADVANTAGES.

From The New-York Sun (Ind.)

Gov. Dix is a popular officer and a very strong candidate, and Mr. Tilden will be severely put to it to run as well as he. But there are two things in which the Syracuse Democrat has an advantage over the Republican Democrat. He is not identified with the corrupt and crumbling Grant party, and his platform contains an excellent resolution against the Republican gag law and in favor of preserving the freedom of the press. Gov. Dix is also against that law; but his Convention will probably say nothing about it, and his silence will commit him to its support. In that event, Mr. Tilden will receive the suffrages of thousands who do not belong to either party, and will stand a fair chance of being elected.

DOUBTFUL CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

From The New-York Star (Dem.)

If John Morrissey can send Tilden out of New-York with 70,000 majority his victory may be assured. If not, we fear the contest will not only be bitter but without much prospect for success. If the Democrats were sure of victory in a State campaign, it would be ungracious in a Democratic Convention, guided by the Kelly-Morrissey wing of Tammany Hall, to refuse Tilden the head of the ticket. As it is, with Dix in place, the State is about equally divided, Dix certain to be renominated, and his election by many believed a certainty, the courage displayed in nominating Mr. Tilden is either monstrous or sublime.

CAUSE FOR CONGRATULATION.

From The New-York Evening Post (Rep.)

The people of New-York have reason to congratulate themselves upon the nominations of Mr. Tilden and Mr. Dorsheimer by the Democratic party as its candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Every citizen, of either political party, ought to feel satisfaction whenever the opposing party proposes an admirable man for public office. The resolutions of the Democratic Convention are also excellent, so far as they go; but we regret that the members of the Convention were so absorbed in considering the effect of their action upon the chances of a national success in 1876 that they omitted to mention the constitutional amendments now pending before the people of this State, or to allude, except by implication, to State affairs at all.

MR. TILDEN'S CLAIMS AS A REFORMER.

From The New-York Commercial Advertiser. (Rep.)

Had the Democratic leaders, who usually control State Conventions and Legislative bodies, seen any possible chance of success, Mr. Tilden never would have been nominated. Being now before the people for Governor, his friends will put forward his claims as a Reformer, based upon the part he took in bringing to light the municipal frauds of Tweed & Co. Mr. Tilden absolutely refused to take part in the citizens' movement to overthrow the men who had robbed the city, for the reason, as he stated, that the Reform movement was intended to defeat the Democratic party. When it was seen that the movement was to be a success, that the people were thoroughly aroused, then it was that Tilden came forward, waving his hat and mounting the ramparts to plant the banner of Reform.

A MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE INTEGRITY.

From The New-York Evening Express (Rep.)

The nomination of Mr. Tilden for Governor was a foregone conclusion days ago. For many years he has been the central figure and recognized head of the Democratic State Committee, and of later years took the lead in the detection, exposure, and punishment of Ring frauds. Beyond this he is a man of unquestionable integrity and great ability. He has served the State in the Legislature, in the framing of its fundamental law, in important commissions in many State Conventions, with no one to impeach his honesty or his intelligence.

THE WISEST CHOICE.

From The New-York Evening Mail (Ind.)

The nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as the candidate of the Democratic party for the highest office in the State, will give satisfaction to the best men on either side. In public and private life, as a Democrat and as a citizen, his record challenges scrutiny. To him in good part, the city and the State are indebted for the breaking up of the Ring, and the Democratic party for rescuing it from those who had captured it for their own ends. His nomination is an assurance that, whichever party be successful in the election, the State will be in good hands. For their own interests and for those of the State alike the Democracy have done the wisest thing in their power.

EMINENTLY FIT.

From The Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.)

We only express the feelings of Republicans and Democrats alike when in good old phrase, made into fresh force by the propriety and creditableness of the act, we declare it "a nomination eminently fit to be made." It is both an exaltation and a wise reconstruction of the conditions of politics itself. It measures the executive office by its highest standard, and then it presents a man thoroughly competent to the most ideal and exacting conceptions of that office. As an act merely public in its character, it can but stir the popular imagination and respect in equal degree.

AIMS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

From The Albany Argus (Dem.)

The Democratic Republican party have deliberately assumed an attitude before the people of this State which admits of neither equivocation nor misrepresentation. They have embodied a determined purpose in the very framework of their organization, and they have vitalized that organization with all the earnestness of profound conviction. The purpose which they embody, is a purpose to work the political purification of the Government; the conviction which they breathe is the conviction that pure administration is the best policy for a party, and resolute resistance to all wrong the sure passport to popular support. Not alone is this written in resolutions, and sounded from platforms. It takes higher form; it lives in the active energies of the nominees of the party, and rests for proof of sincerity on recorded deeds, and accomplished work.

A LAUGHABLE TICKET.

From The Albany Journal (Dem.)

If anything beyond the nomination of Tilden were needed to weigh down the Democratic ticket it was the nomination of Dorsheimer for Lieutenant-Governor; and that is done. The ticket will produce a broad grin throughout the State—except among the old line Democrats, who will laugh on the other side of their mouths.

A TICKET FOR REFORM.

From The Syracuse Courier (Dem.)

With such a name inscribed upon our banner, we may have a right to expect all friends of good government to rally to its support, and lifting that banner proudly aloft, we will go into the fight believing that we must win, because we ought to win. When the smoke of the battle shall die away, the word "victory" will be emblazoned on that banner, if the people are true to themselves. The nomination of Mr. Tilden will place the Democracy clear in the van as the champions of true reform in government. The people will accept it everywhere as proof conclusive that the party when it talks reform means reform as well.

TAMMANY IN THE ASCENDANT.

From The Syracuse Journal (Rep.)

The Democrats of New-York enter upon the State canvass with Tammany in the ascendant, and the Canal Ring as its auxiliary, with Tilden as its standard-bearer, weighted with a pledge to pardon the convict Tweed, with a shuffling and unsatisfactory record on the financial question, and with the burden voluntarily assumed of an approval and justification of the new rebellion in the South! What shadow of a hope for the success of a political party thus weighed down, can there be before the intelligent people of the State of New-York?

THE STRONGEST CANDIDATE.

From The Troy Press (Dem.)

As we have said for months the triumph of the Democratic party this Fall has not depended upon the selection of any one man for Governor. We could mention a half dozen leaders of the party, any one of whom could not fail of election to the office of Chief Executive. Out of all these the Convention at Syracuse has selected, in our judgment, the very strongest under all the circumstances of time, locality, and the moods of the people. The Democratic party of this State have never made a better choice for their standard-bearer, although many of their candidates have been among the most distinguished men of the whole country.

A RESPECTABLE OLD FOGY.

From The Troy Times (Rep.)

Samuel J. Tilden is the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of New York. The Church combination has failed entirely. Tammany is triumphant. It has complete control over the Democracy of the State; its will is law to the party. Now we shall see what the "hay-loft and cheese-press" Democrats will do. Of course they will succumb to the mandate of their metropolitan masters, so far as appearances go; but will they support the nominee forced upon them with cordiality and enthusiasm? We shall see how far this pusillanimity will go, in view of this latest instance of dictation. Mr. Tilden is by no means a formidable competitor for Gov. Dix. He is simply a respectable old fogy, with plenty of money and a superfluity of words.

A TICKET TO WIN.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser (Dem.)

It is a ticket made to win, and it will win. It would puzzle political sagacity to present any combination of names representing more fully the varied interests centering in pure and free government, than is presented by the names of Tilden, Dorsheimer, Thayer, Wagner and Miller. Now let our Democratic and Liberal friends, and all other friends of reform, begin the work of the campaign in earnest, and never for a moment cease aggressive war against existing misrule and corruption until victory crowns their efforts in November next.

STRONG CANDIDATES.

From The Buffalo Courier (Dem.)

Notwithstanding our undisguised preference for another candidate, however, we heartily ratify the nomination of the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden for Governor, as a just recognition of the merits of a gentleman whose distinguished ability, spotless integrity, and eminent services, not only in behalf of his party, but in behalf of his State and in the cause of genuine reform, have commanded the respect and entitle him to the cordial support of the people without distinction of party. As a citizen, as a lawyer, as a statesman, Mr. Dorsheimer is entitled to, and enjoys in an unusual degree, the confidence, the respect, and the admiration of the people, and while his nomination will be welcomed with peculiar pleasure in Western New-York where he is best known, it will add materially to the strength of the ticket throughout the state.

THIRD TERM DISCUSSION.

WHAT A THIRD TERM MEANS.

From The Buffalo Courier (Dem.)

A third term, with such an army of unscrupulous, solid adherents and retainers as he has attracted around him, means virtually a dictatorship, and we and they know well how essential it is to the success of their designs that the people should as far as possible be mystified about them until the Congressional elections are over. Their first hope is to secure a Republican majority in the House of Representatives, and as far as possible the reflection of those who are already implicated in or contaminated with the plunderings and white-washings which have insured for his term of office the emphatic indignation of all true Republicans throughout the future history of our country. He wants most those who are already broken to his service. The Crédit Mobilier thieves, the salary-grabbers and a host of others of the same sort have had under Grant during the last six years such an almost unchecked license for plundering as they can have again under no other President, but as they confidently expect they would regain, with him for their friend and protector for another term, and then would come the hope of redlection again. Their appetites have no limit. They are allied in innumerable ramifications throughout the country by the desires of the office-holders, who are ready to put their well-paid agents and machinery in motion with military promptitude as soon as they think they can do so safely and the word of command is given.

GRANT CERTAINLY A CANDIDATE.

From The Chicago Tribune (Ind.)

It may be considered certain that Gen. Grant is a candidate. It will be well for the people to recognize that fact, and to inquire whether they are prepared to see the end of our present form of government, for that is what Gen. Grant's reflection in 1876 means. If elected a third time why not a fourth and a fifth? If he may be a President for twelve consecutive years, why not for thirty-six or for forty-eight? Why not for life? And if for life, why not call him Dictator or Emperor instead of President? A generation ago an American Empire or an American Kingdom would have seemed as reasonable as a third term. Gen. Grant relies on the support of the South by his promised veto of the Civil Rights bill, and of the East by his position on the currency question, but as the latter be will find himself grievously mistaken. The people of the East know that a President can be found and elected whose opposition to inflation will be quite as certain and more intelligent than Gen. Grant's. Moreover, it is at the East, more than anywhere else, that the traditions of the Republic, and especially the anti-third-term tradition, are strongest. The whole project of a third term is a bare-brained delusion. It has no real bottom anywhere in the Northern States.

GRANT CAN BE RENOMINATED IF HE WISHES IT.

From The Richmond Whig (Dem.)

"Third-termism," if it be a reality, may disturb many calculations. If pushed with vigor, and there are signs that it will be, it may baffle all the combinations formed against it. A pamphlet is being circulated, which asserts that "the people are tired of political parties and of party struggles for the spoils, and desire that peace, order, union, and good feeling, and above all, stability in the Government, which would follow the re-election of Gen. Grant." This of course assumes that we should have no more elections, or elections merely *pro forma*. We say nothing of the objections to such an innovation. We are only considering now what can and may be done. If Gen. Grant desires a renomination by a Republican Convention, we have not a doubt but that he can obtain it. And we take it for granted that no Republican, Blaine, Morton, or any other, would dare to oppose him.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday committed John Grillo, in default of $2,000 bail, on the complaint of Rose Sands, who charged him with having broken into his lager-beer saloon, at No. 184 Canal-st., and attempting to steal a quantity of liquor.

Annie Burke was held at the Special Sessions, in default of $500, for stealing a hat and apron of the value of $3 from Mrs. Frances Schultz of No. 384 Pearl-st. ... Margaret Nagle was committed, in default of $500 bail, charged with assaulting Jane Sosman of No. 26 Washington-st., on Saturday night. The prisoner struck the complainant on the head with a milk pitcher and injured her severely.

DECISIONS—SEPT. 19.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Westbrook.—Wilber agt. Duggan. Myers agt. Pattlburg & Montreal R. R. Co.—Memorandum. Murray agt. Schultz; Christie agt. Clements.—Motions denied without cost; memorandums. Rice agt. The Tivoli Brewing Company.—Injunction and receiver granted. Shaw & Wilcox agt. Godfrey.—Opinion.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—GROSS, J. Opens at 10 a. m.

1..Bell agt. Duff.
4..Kleu agt. Fox.
10..Becket agt. Hewstevant.
14..Williams agt. McKenna.
15..Kendall agt. Folger.
22..Howard agt. Chamberlain & Co.
54..Germania Bank agt. Cleary et al.
115..Heffman agt. Boesing et al.

185..Children' Aid Society agt. Halloway.
384..Philson agt. Van Nest and also.
259..Sloane et al. agt. Eastmond.
260..Brower agt. Harkett.
261..Quigley agt. Todd.
262..Pearl et al. agt. Verrelli.
263..Hiller agt. Oidenheimer.

PART II.—SPAULDING, J. Opens at 10 a. m.

182..Hamburger agt. Malbach.
197..Wesson agt. Lumbrecht.
194..Miller, jr., agt. Lang.
206..Sebastian et al. agt. Coulter.
346..Grill agt. Oleomargarine Man'f'g Co.
423..Sombard agt. Brisst and ano.
811..Ford agt. Johnson et al.

909..Hincheon agt. Beverstee.
915..Barle et al. agt. U. S. Glass Co.
1037½..Williams agt. Sackett.
74..Cone et al. agt. Spencer.
90..Hall agt. Brandbent.
255..Simpson agt. Kent.
256..Randall agt. Tilton.
257..Fisher agt. Brady.

PART III.—MCADAM, J. Opens at 10, a. m.

188..Reilly agt. Wilson.
215..Wallack et al., agt. Friedlander et al.
240..Helmcke agt. Wagnalt.
403..Parter agt. Hemipses.
387..Simon agt. De Fries.
435..Calkin agt. Swift.
61..Dersham agt. Marbess Land and Mining Co.
116..Roy agt. Pond's Extract Co.
480..Wall agt. Clark.
101..Faulke agt. Blake.
872..Knight agt. Clapp.
258..Moseman agt. Kassebarg.
184..Lamy agt. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Co.
53..Ryan agt. Farley.
360..Tyson et al. agt. Diehl and ano.
911..Berlinger & Jones Envelope Co. agt. Mackie.
956..Higgins and ano. agt. Remme.
613..Howe Machine Co. agt. Bossman.

GENERAL SESSIONS—SUTHERLAND, J.—John Hartigan and Thomas Farrell, robbery; John Keating, Charles O'Neill, John Nerney, Charles Williams, burglary; Thomas B. Prentice, Francisco St. Sebastian, Frank Kratzer, John Daley, Lizzie Miller, Hugh Mannon, grand larceny; Daniel McGuire, false pretenses.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The following is the Commission of Appeals for calendar for Monday, Sept. 21: Nos. 191, 192½, 201, 202, 206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 185.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 21.

Mails for Aspinwall and Panama, by the steamship City of Panama, close at 10 a. m. Steamship sails at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 N. R.

For Bermuda, by the New York Ships Horse, inside close at 4 p. m.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.

For Irish Mail, only, via Queenstown, by the steamship Wyoming, mails close at 11:30 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2:30 p. m. from Pier No. 46 North River.

For Great Britain and Continent, by the steamship Goethe, mails close at 11:30 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from Pier foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

Mails for Havana, by the steamship Crescent City, close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 13 North River.

Mails for Kingston, Savanilla, Chagres, and Aspinwall, by the steamship Rhone, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from Pier No. 51 N. R.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23.

Mails for Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per the steamship Scotia, close at 12 M. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from Cunard Dock, Jersey City.

Mails for West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine Confederation, by the steamship Ontario, close at 1 p. m. A Supplementary Mail will close at the Post-Office at 2:15 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 43 N. R.

Mails for Hayti, by the steamship Tybee, close at 3 p. m. Steamship sails at 4 p. m., from Martin's Stores, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

Mails for Europe via Dieppe, Southampton and Hamburg, by steamship Thuringia, close at 11:30 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from pier foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

Mails for Havana, per the steamship City of Merida, close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 3 N. R.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

Mails for Hayti and Santo Domingo, by the steamship Ashland, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 12 North River.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.

A Mail for Halifax, N. S., is closed at the New-York Post-Office every day at 6 p. m., and goes via Boston.

Mails for Great Britain and Ireland, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by steamship Celtic, close at 12 M. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from pier No. 52 North River.

For Continental and Bremen Mails, by steamship Hohenstaufen, mails close at 11:30 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

Mails for South Pacific and Central America, per the steamship Colon, close at 10 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 11 a. m. Steamship sails at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 N. R.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 27.

All Mails close at 11 o'clock a. m. The Post-Office is open from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR SAVANNAH—*In steamship Huntsville*, Sept. 19.—Wm. Wade, F. J. McGill, M. Fitzpatrick, John Coyle, J. Farrington, Henry Green, Daniel Perry, Peter Burrell, H. Wilson, Wm. A. Coventry, W. R. Humphreys, Wm. Rose, John Delaney, J. Thompson, W. P. Holmes, Robt. Riker, J. McAbel, G. F. Burnham.

FOR BREMEN—*In steamship Donau*, Sept. 19.—Mrs. R. F. Andrews, Dr. August S. Auerbach, Prof. T. C. Hilgard, Mrs. T. C. Hilgard, F. E. Hilgard, Wilhelm H. Beck, D. E. Fraenckel, C. H. Schulte, Miss Catharine Koren, Miss Lena Graf, Gerhard Hillstedt, Michael Salmana, Henry Strothmann, Mrs. Johanne Stern, T. A. Rothstein, H. Loseleam, Mrs. H. Loseleam and two children, Miss Laura R. Steiner, Mrs. Schoene.

FOR LIVERPOOL—*In steamship Spain*, Sept. 19.—Wm. Benson and wife, Joseph Wilson, Rev. Joseph Cooney, D. R. Wray, Mrs. Wray, Miss Pegram, W. Cox, Mrs. Rohrer, child, and infant; Mr. and Mrs. M. O'Donnell, Adam Connolly and two children, Miss Louise Brown, Mrs. Beasley, V. Collins, Miss Rose Sheridan, Miss E. Lansing, Chauncey Lewis, J. J. Wilson, Alexander Pope, Wm. G. Lowear, Mrs. Ann C. Lowear, Master William Lowear, Miss Jane Lowear, Master Henry Lowear, Elizabeth Lowear, Patrick Barnes.

FOR HAVANA AND MEXICO—*In steamship Cuba*, Sept. 19.—A. Tincker, R. McDonald, Arthur Principe, Manuel Harnedo, F. Valdes y Roques, Frank L. Tinker, Alberto Hackmack, Jose G. Centrone, J. Pascual Pereira, Mrs. Mary Mills and three children, Pedro Peniche, Pedro Rescco, wife, and three children; V. Atero, Juan Costa y Planas.

FOR LIVERPOOL—*In steamship Britannic*, Sept. 19.—Lee Blum, Mrs. Blum and child, Alexander P. Watt, Charles R. Page, Mrs. Page and friend, Mrs. C. W. Bloren, Mrs. Sarah Keep, Humphrey Bell, J. L. Gardiner, Mrs. Gardiner, child and infant and servant, Miss Louise L. Jones, Mrs. T. A. Cargill, A. F. Cargill, W. A. Douglas, J. M. Davie, Henry Smith, C. M. Kellock, A. W. Dillon-Bell, T. M. de C'ells, J. N. Osborne, Dr. F. Dunnan, Dr. Harvey, A. S. Harver, Thomas D. Harrison, F. Dwesters, R. H. Fraenckel, Alexander Mackaysmith, William Harker, H. Veitman, J. P. Leslie, G. T. Glasson, W. P. Gundry, J. H. Ames, George F. Rowe, James Watt, Andre Dormeuil, R. J. Hood, A. Riley, Harry Marcus, W. R. C. Moorhead, O. K. Kramer, Leslie Dawson, Lewis Sherlock, Frank Cooper, Benjamin Cooper, J. P. P. White, A. G. Fay, Richard Bell, jr., W. Wainewright Stuart, Miss Emily Sellers, Robert Bruce, Frank Hegger, S. M. Frank, J. Bunsby, Mrs. Bunsby, Miss Annie McKinstry, William Cumming, Mrs. Cumming.

FOR LIVERPOOL—*In steamship City of Montreal*, Sept. 19.—G. A. Frost, Father Cooney, Thomas Fletcher, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Phebe Fletcher, Miss Tillie Fletcher, C. H. Hammesby, E. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Miss Sophia Walker, Mrs. Rebecca Odell and infant, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Miss Mary Stewart.

FOR SAVANNAH—*In steamship San Jacinto*, Sept. 19.—A. Von Herder, Miss Winters, E. H. Tift, Louis Young, W. Limburner, John Knowlton and wife, D. W. Dunge, E. Fuller, Carl Liesafeldt, B. Donovan, John Ryan, Miss Ellen Whiting, Miss Sallie Paul, M. H. Smith, R. H. Reme, Miss Elizabeth R. Franks, Mrs. Dunn and three children, Mrs. C. Meyer and infant, Miss Agnes Carscriven, John Miller, wife and two children, Miss Robbins, John Higgins, L. C. Perry.

FOR BREST AND HAVRE—*In steamship Ville de Paris*, Sept. 19.—G. A. Vassalio, J. Friest, Desire Friest, Miss Marie Friest, Mrs. H. C. Gould, Miss H. C. Gould, Fred. E. de Sylleur, Geo. F. Sohler, Capt. Poussin, Mrs. Pounds, F. Diamond, Oscar Colleon, Miss Elisa Gelez, Aladin Gaulard, Mrs. Aladin Gaulard, Mrs. Lienard, Miss Magdeleine Catezat, Martin Goblin, Francois Lapouble, Mr. Hautmerer and child, Simon Weyer, Capt. B. Rouvel, Louis Parisot, L. Gautier, Mrs. Catherine Dauphin, Geo. Dauphin, Miss Eloise Dauphin, Mrs. Louis Parisot, Geo. Schmitzer, Paolo Monasetti, Edward Gajoso, Miss Catherine Brouler, Vital Hivert, Mrs. Vital Hivert, Marine Hivert, Jean Pierre Lataurau, Philip Chamberlain, Geger Godet, Mrs. Godet and child, Miss G. A. Mathis, Mrs. Mathis, Henry Gravier, Mrs. H. Gravier, Desire Rabatier, Mrs. Desire Rabatier, treasure Pleasure, Mrs. Rosalie Gorget, Miss Gorget, Miss Marie Gorget, Miss Rosalie Gorget, Mrs. Clemence Picon, Adolphe Pequegnat, Jean Baptiste, Mrs. Jean Baptiste, Miss Marie Baptiste, Miss Emilie Baptiste, Mrs. A. Tellier, Mrs. L. Tellier, Charles Demont and child, Paul Levy, Adele Bellis, Miss Louise Bellis, Mrs. Marie Colin, Miss Marie Colin, Pietro Odizzoz, Mrs. Pietro Odizzoz, Louis Canuz, Eugene Delaporte, Georges Gerard, Pierre Gomez, Mrs. Marie Bouyer, Miss Therese Bouyer, Georges Kelle, Wm. W. B. Barry, Armand Tilly, Auguste Juillerot, Mrs. Juliette Duchesne, Miss Josephine Pariset.

FOR LIVERPOOL—*In steamship Parthia*, Sept. 19.—John Mill, Miss Mill, John Crawford, H. C. Lambert, Wm. Ball, Mrs. Ireland, W. Anderson, Miss Chisp, Rev. R. Howard and wife, V. Moti, Pitzward Hall, Mrs. H. L. Kellogg, A. Taylor.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM BREMEN—*In steamship Mosel*, Sept. 19.—George Schneider and daughter, F. Kemitz, J. R. Postel, C. Gueckmeier, A. Seyd, A. R. R. Butler, Anton Reth, Ernst von Baumbach and family, A. Ludwig Kollman, Miss Lina Herbold, C. J. Schroder, A. Hart and family, Miss Bertha Leopold, Miss Pauline Friedmann, Miss Maria Herz, Ian T. Hazemann, W. Borneman, Ernst Haibach, Joseph M. Wallach and family, Miss Amalie Frank, Charles Conrad and family, Mrs. Pauline Vogelsang, Miss Mathilde Roesch, Ed. Kock, A. Kramer and Son, Ely, Jacob Ullmann, Conrad F. Stulle, Jacob Ziegler, Mrs. Julia Ziegler, Dr. J. Walz, Mrs. Dr. Sophie Wilhelm Wwe, Miss Sophie Tiedemann, Miss Frida Tiedemann, D. Becker, Edward Schister, Chas. Frey, Miss Rose Marx, August Wangenheim, Mrs. Wilhelmine Burke and son, Chr. Hartwig, Miss Gertrude Diederich, Miss Johanne Boschen, Lorenz Keller, Henrich Engel, Miss Caroline Sophie Geiger, Mrs. Emma Pepper and child, Chr. Hoffmaster and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Raven, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schmidlapp, Miss Catherine Intemann, Claus Pinkeiley and family, Ad. Ahrens, Bernhd. Schoppe, Gerhd. Funke, Ramerich Weber, Aug. Wenker, Bernhd. Hasse, Gerh. Janson, Henr. Kamaker, Heinr. Bode, Bernhd. Ahse, Miss Anna Hass, Otto Sass, Miss Mary Kamne, Heinr. Drube and family, Miss Johanne Lammers, Henr. Pitchan and family, Charles Richard, Paul Fischer, Miss Anna Kluge and children.

FROM LIV