THE NEW YORK SUN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1859.

Send Advertisements Early.

Advertisers will oblige us and ensure better attention to the display and arrangement of their advertisements by sending them as early in the day or evening as possible—the earlier the better. Our large edition compels us to go to press from two to six hours sooner than any other morning paper, and it is very desirable that everything intended for insertion should be handed in *before eight o'clock.*

Manifesto of the Americans.

THE American State Committee, appointed by the Convention held at Utica, 21st inst., have issued a pronunciamento, stating the reasons which impelled them to nominate a "straight out" ticket, in preference to swaying toward the Democratic or Republican interests of the day. They claim that they hold the balance of power in this State by a majority of 121,000 votes in 1854; 65,000 votes in 1856; 48,000 votes in 1857; and 43,000 votes in 1858.

They claim to have tendered the Olive branch to the Republican party in 1858, and to have been uncourteously and unfairly treated by that party in return. They state, that although somewhat powerless as a party by themselves, they are of weight as a balance of power party, when neutral, and it having been charged that they have, of late, acted without motive or policy, this position and determination is put forward as a defence and reply, and an appeal made to the party to sustain its true interests by throwing its weight and influence in such directions as to secure successful results.

The London Strike—The Times' Defence of the Trades Unions.

The following remarks of the London *Times*, 19th, manifest a conciliatory spirit not heretofore observable. That journal has evidently been taught some practical lessons concerning the power of England's workingmen, when acting together, which it never before learned. It commenced their bitter opponent, with open sneers at their efforts to compete with the power of money, and the influence of the aristocracy. It ends, not their hearty friend, for the interests of its lordly patrons could not quite brook that, but it has seen that the interests of the working people of Great Britain are year by year espoused by higher and higher parties throughout the land, and on retiring from the contest, as the excitement of it passes over, it seeks a position from which to espouse the popular side when the same event shall again occur, as occur it must at no distant day. Such is deemed, from best informed sources, the 'Thunderer's' future design.

Its comments read thus:—

The builders' strike is going the way of most strikes. The masters are getting the better of the men, but not in a satisfactory manner, nor without damage to themselves. They are gradually getting their shops filled, but not with their old hands. The good skilled workmen still stand out—less, perhaps, in some trades than others, but still very generally—and the public is compelled to witness the spectacle of employers half served, while thousands of industrious men are wanting service. There is no prospect, either, of a more gratifying character, in the distance. We do not wish to see the workmen deprived of their independence, or driven to decent, or banished to other countries. We would far rather see them re-engaged by their old employers—a little wiser than before, but not crushed into cunning or subjection.

It must be quite unnecessary for us to repeat our conviction that the men were originally in the wrong, and that the masters, though they may have gone a step too far, did act from pure self-preservation. But they acted a little too decisively. The provocation they received, though we admit it to have been not only great but of long standing, was insufficient to justify so destructive an onslaught on the lawful privileges of the workmen as the "Document" expressed. The acceptance of the Declaration would have been simply equivalent on the part of the men to a surrender of their right to join a Trades' Union. They might belong to a Friendly Society, but must give up the practice of associating for the regulation of their labor. Now, the association of workmen on these conditions has been distinctly recognized as their privilege by law. It has been abused, no doubt, grossly abused; but it was a severe reprisal to decree the right absolutely forfeited. It was too strong a measure for capital to combine and for bid once for all the future combination of labor, even though that combination had been preposterously exercised.

The best thing for all parties would be that the masters should abstain from pushing their power to excess, and that the men should learn for the future to keep the action of their Trades' Unions within proper bounds. This result, as we think, might be secured, if the document were frankly abandoned, and only such a check retained upon the proceedings of the man as could be easily exercised through a temporary "shop rule." The masters need not apprehend that by this course they would be losing ground. They are, in fact, already the conquerors in the struggle. They have seen the Nine Hours Movement—the original object of agitation—condemned by the public, and gradually dropped by the men themselves. They have found that, to a certain extent, they can succeed even in maintaining their "Declaration," and they have given the Trade Societies a lesson which is not likely to be soon forgotten. We do not say but what they might succeed in going further still, but we do say that in so acting they would not have the approval of the public.

That Trades' Unions, especially of late, have been so directed as to inflict great inconvenience on the employers of labor, and no slight injury on their own members, we readily acknowledge, and the case is all the worse because it has originated, not in any sufferings of the working classes, but simply in their exuberant prosperity. The men who have been so well off, and the Unions so powerful that a machinery which was essentially peaceful in its character was turned to purposes of wanton aggression. The "Nine Hours Movement" is in itself one of the best illustrations of the fact. The men could not pretend to complain of their wages, nor of their hours of work. They did not want even greater leisure for recreation or self-improvement—a pretext only put forward by an afterthought when the original design stood convicted in the folly. What they wanted was simply to quarter a greater number of workmen on each employer, and make the employer maintain the increased number of hands at an undiminished amount of pay upon the same extent of work.

The masters were perfectly justified in resisting with all the power of resolute combination such an attack as this, and they have succeeded. They were justified, not only in their opposition, but in the means which they adopted to make it effectual. Cruelly as the "lock-out" pressed upon many unoffending men, it was felt to be unavoidable, since, except for this defensive expedient, the masters would have been beaten in detail. The only question now is whether, after carrying their point so far, they should push their advantage to the length of destroying, if possible, Trades' Unions altogether. We think this extreme policy would be very unadvisable. We believe that ultimately it would prove impracticable and we are sure that it would not be for the public good.

In some shape or other, Trades Unions will be maintained, and they had better be maintained openly, according to the provision of law, and under the control of public opinion, than be reduced to the position of clandestine societies, supported through falsehood and deceit. We think, also, to use plain words, that the masters will be all the more considerate, and the men all the more independent, if the fair resource of labor against capital is duly recognized. No doubt, it would be more agreeable to the employers of labor to have entirely their own way—but it would not be better for the men, or for society at large. In this world, we must all give and take, bear and forbear. The masters have had some provocation, but they should not make such very "thorough" work of their arbitration.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IT is stated that Col. FREMONT has written a letter declaring that he is not, and will not be a Presidential candidate in 1860. He is represented as closing his letter in the following language: "I consented to hold that relation, in 1856, against my better judgment and will, but I was assured that those who would rally around me possessed the power essential to my election; and I confess that the 'bauble,' as it might have been called by OLIVER CROMWELL, possessed attractions which I could not well resist. But I would not again encounter all the vexation, mortification, and annoyance I then encountered, if the reward were to be ten thousand presidencies."

THE improvements upon the original design of the Winans' steamer, says the Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday, have been completed, and we learn, that it is the intention of her builders to make the long-contemplated trial trip outside of her native waters. Norfolk will be the first destination of the vessel, and she will probably start for that port to-day or to-morrow. The visit of the vessel in New York and other ports will be governed by circumstances. It has been suggested to her builders and owners to take the nondescript vessel to Portland, Me., on the arrival of the Great Eastern there. That port would, in the event of such a determination, be the receptacle of two of the greatest wonders of the marine world. The original length of the Winan's steamer was 185 feet, but it has been demonstrated by frequent trials, that a greater length insured an increase of speed, several additions have been made, and the length of the vessel now is 235 feet from point to point. The vessel is now coaling, preparatory to her voyage, with 200 tons of the best Cumberland coal.

The News by Telegraph.

More Fillibusterism.

Walker again in the Field.

A Nicaragua Expedition Fairly Off.

New Orleans, Oct. 4.—Collector HATCH has refused a clearance of the steamer Philadelphia, for Aspinwall, because it is alleged the steamer is engaged to take Gen. WALKER and his two or three hundred men from Texas, Alabama and elsewhere, now encamped below this city, and ready to start for Nicaragua. They are ostensibly bound to Chiriqui diggings, and are intending to leave on the fifth.

LATER.

New Orleans, Oct. 4.—Gen. WALKER and his men got off last night, and sailed from Bricocks Bay, this morning, in their own steamer, without a clearance.

HARRY MATHY commands WALKER's steamer.

The attempted clearance of the Philadelphia for Aspinwall was made to bind the authorities.

From Washington.

Washington, Oct. 4.—A month ago, information was received in this city, of filibustering movements against Nicaragua. Although the statement was not fully credited it was deemed of sufficient importance to justify the issuance of instructions to the proper federal officers, to exercise more than ordinary vigilance, the President himself superintending these precautionary measures.

The recent advertisement in the New Orleans papers of a steamship to start from Mobile for Chiriqui on the 1st of October, added to the other accumulating suspicious circumstances attending the alleged contemplated invasion of Nicaragua, but on inquiry of the collector at Mobile, nothing had been heard to confirm the truth of the report so far as that port is concerned.

Within the present week, reliable information has been received here, as was stated in the general newspaper dispatch yesterday, that a large number of strangers were in New Orleans, including many prominent persons known to have been heretofore connected with fillibustering enterprises, and this, together with other circumstances, created a suspicion in the mind of Collector HATCH that they meditated an unlawful expedition.

Late last night, a hundred or an hundred and fifty of them left that city, the presumption being that they had gone to the Balizeto awaa vessel. A clearance had been asked for the steamer Philadelphia, professedly for Chiriqui, but which Collector HATCH refused, for the reasons above stated. The agent of the steamer was persistent, and again applied for a clearance, but met with no better success than at first. Of these facts our Government is informed, and probably they are the only ones from authentic sources in its possession.

It is believed that this subject was to-day a matter of Cabinet consultation. Orders have been dispatched by telegraph to the commanding officer at Baton Rogue, for concentrating and holding the federal military in reserve, to be used, if necessary, as a *posse comitatus* for the enforcement of the laws.

It is believed here, and the facts which have just transpired seem to warrant the conclusion, that the fillibusters so arranged their plans as to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the reopening of the Nicaragua Transit route for the accomplishment of their design.

The Administration is determined, by all the means in its power, including the employment of the land and naval forces, to compel respect to the neutrality law.

The instructions to Minister DIMITRY are particularly with reference to the re-opening of the transit, and as both Governments have assented to the Lamar-Zeladon treaty, it is supposed Nicaragua will offer no obstacle to the passage of the mails. The presence of the Postmaster General in New York, in connection with the last named subject is expressive of the interest the government has in the fulfillment of the JOHNSON contract.

Democratic Ratification Meeting.

Albany, October 4.—Under the call of the General Committee of the city and county of Albany, the Democrats held a grand ratification meeting at the Capitol to-night, to endorse the State nominations, and rejoice over the reunion of the party.

Large numbers of persons assembled in the [Park of the Capitol where a speaking platform was erected.

The Park was densely crowded with spectators, and the excitement doubtless lost nothing from the crowds attending the State Fair, nor from the bands of music, rockets and illuminated lights, which the managers of the great demonstration had liberally supplied; although it is of course held that the attendance would have been numerous without these extraneous aids. As it was, the meeting certainly was one of the large st that has been held at the State Capital for some years.

JOHN MCKNIGHT called the meeting to order, and nominated JOHN K POTTER as chairman.

Mr. POTTER came forward and thanked the meeting for the honor conferred on him this evening. It was to do honor to the party, to the candidates they had nominated, to the platform they had laid down, to the cause they had at heart, and to the distinguished Statesmen who would address them to-night.

Vice Presidents and Secretaries from the various wards and towns were duly nominated, and a Committee of seventeen on resolutions appointed on motion of John V L. PRUYN.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. JOHN A. DIX, and others.

Kansas News.

Leavenworth, October 4.—The election to-day, on the question of the acceptance or rejection of the Wyandotte Constitution, passed off quietly. The adoption of the constitution is generally conceded.

Leavenworth City gives 451 majority for the constitution.

Atchison township gives 1 majority for the constitution. Other townships to hear from will increase it.

Important Rumor Relative to Chinese Affairs.

Boston, October 4.—T. B. BRAUMONT, of Jamaica Plain, and now a resident at Hong Kong, China, in a letter dated 21st July, says:

A rumor here, probably a Chinese story, is, that the Emperor has sent a communication to the Governor of Shanghai, saying that the firing from the forts at the mouth of the Pee Ho River, upon the British and French Embassy, was not by his orders, but by those of MANDAINS, whose heads he has ordered to be struck off for the act. It is expected that the American Minister, Mr. WARD, has proceeded to Pekin. Mr. BRUCE, the British Minister, has gone to Japan, to remain there a while.

California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, October 4.—The Overland Mail has reached Jefferson City with San Francisco dates of the 29th ultimo.

Official returns had been received to insure the election of the entire Lecompton Democratic State ticket. The Lecompton candidates for Supreme Judge and State Printer and the two Lecompton candidates for members of Congress, were also elected.—There was also a very large Lecompton majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The People's Reform ticket, in San Francisco, was elected by a majority of from one to three thousand.

Just previous to the departure of the mail of the 9th ultimo, Judge TERRY challenged Senator BRODERICK, which the latter seems to have accepted, as a meeting between the parties was prevented, on the morning of the 12th, by the police.

Business at San Francisco continued dull, with a light country demand. Quotations were nominally unchanged, but for the few goods selling buyers obtained better terms.

Incendiarism in Newark.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 4.—Periodical outbreaks of incendiarism are becoming frequent here, and something very serious may soon occur unless the Fire Department are provided with improved water facilities, especially in the outer wards. At twelve o'clock, last night, a fire broke out on the corner of Broome and Mercer streets, destroying a stable and several tenant houses, to the value of about $3,000. Some narrow escapes from death occurred, and a number of poor families were rendered houseless.

At about 3 o'clock, this morning, a barn on Wickliffe street was set on fire, destroying it with a neighboring cottage, &c., owned by WM. RANKIN; also a fine horse. Loss over $2,000. No insurance.

State Fair.

Albany, Oct. 4.—Although it was not the first public day of the fair, yet a large number of persons visited the grounds to-day. The weather was delightful, with a clear sun and cool air. There were ample accommodations to reach the grounds through a perfect wall of dust by the common road, or by means of the Northern Railroad, which runs trains to the doors of the fair grounds, which are about one mile from the city. Up to four o'clock, to-day, the entries had reached 3,300, which is far in advance of the same period in former years.

The cattle exhibition promises to be a grand one, but the stock has not yet all arrived. Horses are in unusual numbers on the grounds, far ahead of former years. Vermont and Connecticut are liberally represented in this department by a larger number of Black Hawks and Morgans than usual. In Mechanics, Arts, and Manufacturers, there will be a fine display, as the entries are numerous and the articles already here are of a superior description. The Telegraph apparatus and the Telegraphic Alarm bell are put up, but were not worked to-day. To-morrow is the first day for admission of the public.

Georgia Election.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 4.—The election returns thus far are very meagre, but leave no doubt of the re-election of Gov. BROWN, Democrat, by a heavy majority. In the Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts, the returns indicate the election of the Democratic nominees.

The Steamer Fulton.

New Orleans, Oct. 4.—Advices from Pensacola are to the effect that there are some hopes of yet saving the U. S. Steamer, ashore on Santa Rosa Island.

Lexington (Mass.) Monument.

Boston, Oct. 4.—At the annual dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, last evening, it was unanimously voted to subscribe $1,000 toward the erection of a National Monument at Lexington.

The Philadelphia Yacht Race.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—The report that the yacht Esling won the championship from the George M. Hill, yesterday, was incorrect. The Esling led the way, when by skilful management the Hill got ahead, and rounded the buoy at the starting point eight seconds ahead. The Esling men complain of foul play, and a meeting of the Yacht Club has been called, to consider their appeal.

Bank Investigation.

Boston, Oct. 4.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bass River Bank, yesterday, at Beverley, a Committee was appointed to investigate its affairs. This action was taken in view of recent injurious reports from New York and elsewhere.

Another British Outrage.

Boston, Oct. 4.—The bark Hazard arrived this morning from Ambizette, Africa, reports:—May 8th, was fired into by the British steamer Pluto, which sent a boat alongside after hearing to. Capt. GOODRICH declined permitting them to board, and they went away without further trouble, after damning the American flag, to which their attention was directed, at the peak.

State Politics.

Albany, Oct. 4.—At a meeting of the American State Committee at the Delavan House, to-day, an address to the Americans of the State, was unanimously adopted, and measures were taken to secure a full vote for the ticket recommended at the Utica Convention. Unanimity prevailed in the Committee.

Judicial Nominations.

Albany, Oct. 4.—RUFUS W. PECKHAM was nominated, to-day, by the Republicans, for Supreme Court Judge in the Second District, after a spirited contest. The result created some dissatisfaction, in consequence of rumors of unfair proceedings in the admission of delegates.

From Mexico.

New Orleans, Oct. 4.—The Brownsville *Flag* says that the fever is fast disappearing.

Gen. DEGOLLADO with 8,000 northern Mexicans was marching south.

Gen. WOLL was reinforcing his army, which suffered severely in the recent battle.

Gen. MARQUEZ was marching south, to attack CORONADO, who recently captured Tepic.

The Crops in Louisiana.

New Orleans, Oct. 4.—Accounts from the interior represent the cotton crop of Louisiana as first rate. The sugar crop is of an inferior description and small.

CITY NEWS.

THE CRICKET MATCH.—The sun shone at Hoboken, yesterday, with more of the heat of July, than the Indian summer. The crowd must have numbered 8,000 or 9,000 persons; and DODWORTH's band discoursed charming music, often drowned, however, in the applause occasioned by a good catch out, or good run. The trees outside of the ground were populated by dead heads, who entered into the spirit of the game, as fully as the legitimate fifty cent-ers. In the intervals of play, dotted over the ground were groups of twenties, surrounding here, on all England, or there, a U. S. man, who was conning the score, or expatiating on the innings, and its prospects. The following was the play:—

U. S. TWENTY-TWO. FIRST INNINGS.

J. LANG	b. PARR	6
R. WALLER	run out	0
H. SHARP	st LOCKYER b JACKSO	1
W. HAMMOND	c HAYWARD b PARR	6
A. H GIBBERS	b JACKSON	4
J. W. S. SCARLETT	l b w, b PARR	0
A. MARSH	l b w, b JACKSON	0
W. WILBY	b PARR	3
T. SENIOR	hit wicket b PARR	3
H. WRIGHT	c LOCKYER b PARR	1
J. HIGHAM	b JACKSON	1
HEAD	b JACKSON	0
S. WRIGHT	s LOCKYER b JACKSON	1
W. NEWHALL	c DIVER b JACKSON	5
MORGAN	c JACKSON b PARR	0
J. WALKER	b JACKSON	2
W. CROSSLEY	b PARR	0
W COMBY	bit w, b PARR	0
R. BAGE	b JACKSON	3
HARRY LILLYWHITE	c CARPENTER b JACKSON	0
F. BARCLAY	run out	0
HALLIS	not out	0
b 1	l-b 1 w l-b	2
	Total	36

ENGLAND. FIRST INNINGS.

T. HAYWARD	b. HALLIS	33
R. CARPENTER	c. SENIOR b. HALLIS	25
J. WISDEN	run out	3
G. PARR	b. GIBBS	7
W. CAFFYN	b. GIBBS	5
T. LOCKYER	c. LANG b. HALLIS	12
A. DIVER	c. HALLIS b. GIBBS	1
H. H. STEPHENSON	b. HALLIS	0
J. CAESAR	b. HALLIS	6
J. GRUNDY	b. HALLIS	20
J. JACKSON	not out	8
	b. 10 l-b 1, w. 12, l-b 2	25
	Total	156

U. S. SECOND INNINGS.

J. LANG	c. CARPENTER b. WISDEN	7
R. WALLER	c. LOCKYER b. CAFFYN	0
H. SHARP	c & b. CAFFYN	5
W. HAMMOND	b. CAFFYN	0
A H. GIBBERS	c LOCKYER b. CAFFYN	0
J. W. S. SCARLETT	c CARPENTER b. CAFFYN	1
A. MARSH	c. WISDEN b. CAFFYN	0
W. WILBY	b. CAFFYN	0
T. SENIOR	c. CARPENTER b. CAFFYN	3
J. HIGHAM	b. CAFFYN	0
HEAD	not out	0
S. WRIGHT	not out	3
W. NEWHALL	b. CAFFYN	6
MORGAN	c. LOCKYER b. CAFFYN	0
F. BARCLAY	run out	1
HALLIS	b. WISDEN	5
	b. 1, l-b 3, w, n.b	4
	Total	35

The stumps were struck at 5 P. M., and this morning the U. S. Twenty-Two will finish their second innings.

The utter disparity between the capabilities of U.S. Twenty-Two and their English antagonists being now so well proved, our people will be glad to know that a more equal match will be played on Thursday: STEPHENSON, JACKSON, CARPENTER, HAYWARD, DIVER and LILLYWHITE, on the one part, and LOCKYER, PARR, WISDEN, CAESAR, GRUNDY and CAFFYN, on the other part, each take five players of the U. S. Finer cricketing than has yet been shown will be the result, as really good play will supersede the tactics necessarily employed when so large a field is pitted against them. The Eleven in this match, as they never play for money, will take the gate money. A good deal of betting is already going on. One gentleman has backed the STEPHENSON party for $500.

SALE OF YOUNG LANE'S HORSES AND STABLE FURNITURE.—At about ten o'clock yesterday morning, a large crowd began to assemble in front of and in the private stable on Lexington avenue, between 23d and 24th streets, where the stable furniture of the defaulter LANE was deposited. The stable is a well built brick building, two stories high, roomy and supplied with gas and water fixtures. At eleven o'clock the crowd amounted to several hundred persons, the street was crowded with vehicles of various kinds, groups of interested purchasers were gathered round the carriages, which were to form part of the stock for sale, and on every side jokes were passing freely about "the late Mr. LANE," "the sale of the Fulton Bank," &c.

Sundry articles connected with the stables having been disposed of, the sale of carriages and sleighs was commenced. The first vehicle, a side-bar wagon, was purchased for $80, by C. LENT. One spring wagon with pole, and without top, was sold to J. W. MORSE for $117. These, it was generally thought, had gone at their full value, if not over it; but when Mr. MORSE paid $217 50 for a spring top wagon and pole, the crowd gave vent to a number of long whistles, in token of astonishment. A calache, bought by Mr. SANDFORD for $330. A one horse sleigh went for $80 to Mr. J. H. MORRIS, and the whistles sounded again. A two horse sleigh went for $162 50, to Mr. VAN POON; an excessively high figure.

Next in order came the horses, the most exciting part of the sale. Some shouted "trot 'em out," others "let 'em alone." The auctioneer was asked, "Will you warrant them sound and kind?" "No, sir," was the reply, "I will not." Shouts and yells rose on every side, but at length order was in a measure restored, by Mr. LEEDS announcing, emphatically, that he wouldn't "trot 'em out," but, by way of compromise, would allow them to be brought forward into the crowd. So, one by one, they were brought forward, as their names were called, and stood with eyes flashing and distended nostrils, gazing in wonderment on the jockeying crowd around them.

Cobb, a large roan horse, went first for $282 50 to Mr. GEO. BROWN. Next came the bay horse, "Boston," said to have cost LANE $650. The bids on him started at $500, and ran up rapidly to $550, at which figure he was knocked off to Mr. A. STEVENS. The sorrel horse "Slim" was started at $400, and ran up to $550, when he was knocked down to Mr. ELDRIDGE. He was the finest looking horse on the list. Next came "Boss," a very pretty little chesnut mare, said to be the fastest of the lot, and to have cost $1,000. "You will get nobody's dust with that horse," said the auctioneer. Boss brought $555 from Mr. MCGOWAN.

The harness, blankets, robes, etc, went as follows, the list being given entire to show amateurs the necessary articles required by a first class defaulter:

1 blue blanket and hood	$6.50
1 plaid blanket and hood	5.50
1 plaid blanket	1.50
1 white blanket	75
1 pair fly mitts	3.75
1 do do	1.25
2 strings of sleigh bells	21.00
1 worsted plaid horse dress hood	11.00
2 plaid blankets, hoods, &c	64.00
1 do do do	22.50
2 white flannel blankets and hoods	8.50
1 set of double harness, made by Gibson	75.00
2 collars and traces do	28.00
2 collars and harness do	12.50
1 set single harness do	40.00
1 do do do	47.00
1 do do do	26.00
1 set single do	8.75
1 set steel pole chains	5.00
1 saddle and bridle	15.50
2 whips	11.00
1 fancy woolen blanket (like a lion's skin)	10.00
1 striped silk blanket (splendid affair)	11.00
1 black Astracan lamb skin robe	22.00
1 pair foot muffs	6.00
2 Arctic robes (splendid affair)	82.00
1 fancy wolf robe	36.00
1 African lynx robe (black, a gorgeous piece)	27.00
1 fur coat (sealskin, cost $350)	56.00

The clear amount of the sale of yesterday was $3,695 05. The household furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock to-day, at No. 28 Nassau st.

MOZART HALL CONVENTION.—The followers of FERNANDO WOOD held a Convention at Mozart Hall, last evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Supervisor and Judges of the several courts of this city. The Convention met with closed doors. On a ballot for Judge of Supreme Court, JAS. J. ROOSEVELT received 97, and WM. H. LEONARD 80 votes. On motion, Mr. LEONARD was declared unanimously nominated. The following nominations for Judges were then made by acclamation:—JAMES MONCRIEF, Supreme Court; CHARLES P. DALY, Court of Common Pleas.

The Convention then adjourned to meet one week from next Thursday night, when the balance of the nominations will be made; consisting of one Judge of the Supreme Court, one Judge of the Marine Court, and one Supervisor. FERNANDO WOOD was not present, but he was represented by his brother, BENJAMIN.

A large delegation from Tammany was noticed among the outsiders. Judge ROOSEVELT was thrown overboard, for LEONARD, by way of anticipating the Tammany nominations. Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested on account of this action.

THE public trial of FAWKE'S Steam Plow, will take place at Hamilton Park, Sixty-sixth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week.

YESTERDAY the Thermometer rose above eighty-seven degrees, in the hottest portion of the day. It would be called summer if the almanacs did not insist that it is Fall.

THERE is a big tent—that of Manager NIXON, of circus note—now up and occupied on the corner of 4th avenue and 13th street. "Ye wil le horses of ye desert do abounde therein to great extent"—so report the little youngsters who come fresh from the magic enclosure.

PROF. DOREMUS delivered the third of his free course of six lectures, on Chemistry, at the New York Medical College, last evening. The amphitheatre was crowded.

Communications.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.—It will be remembered about one month since complaint was made before the Mayor, against THADDEUS C. FERRIS, policeman, by a girl named MARY DURRIN, charging him with both seduction and rape. After a full investigation before His Honor, the charges have been dismissed, and the accused fully acquitted.

Yours respectfully,

THADDEUS C. FERRIS.

Inquests, Accidents, &c.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—FREDK. GERSTENBERG, an intemperate man, hung himself on Tuesday morning, in a stable belonging to his employer, at No. 196 West 44th street. He got excessively drunk on Saturday night, and was not sober again. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "Suicide" was rendered by the jury.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—JANE FREEMAN, a child 4 years of age, was killed on Tuesday, by falling out of a third story window, at the house of her parents, No. 136 Goerck st. Coroner JAMISON held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, at the N. Y. Hospital, upon the body of FRANCIS HARRIS, a boy, 13 years of age, who was scalded to death. Deceased was one of those who were scalded on last Saturday night, on board the steamboat Active. It appears that they had laid down on the boiler to sleep, there being no fire in the furnace at the time, but still the water in the boiler was hot. By some carelessness they slackened the fastenings, by which the cover of the "man-hole" was kept in its place, and the cover fell into the boiler, causing the water to pour over them. The jury deemed the occurrence accidental, and rendered a verdict to that effect. The companions of the deceased are convalescent.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, on Tuesday, upon the body of a male infant found in the dock at the foot of Amos street. The child had a rope tied around its neck, attached to which was a brick. The body was far advanced in decomposition, and no information respecting its parentage was obtained. The usual verdict was rendered by the jury.

Police Intelligence, &c.

ARREST OF A FEMALE BURGLAR.—EMMA MEYER, *alias* MARY MILLER, a German woman, about 35 years of age, was arrested yesterday, in the rear of No. 28 Madison street, by officer KING of the Lower Police Court. The accused is alleged to be a notorious burglar, and has often been caught in houses which she had entered with false keys, and robbed of various articles, but as often has given straw bail, and thus escaped punishment. Her last exploit was robbing a house in 8th avenue, for which she was arrested, and, as usual, gave straw bail. A warrant for her was issued by the Court of General Sessions, and she was taken yesterday, as above stated. She has already served three years at the Sing Sing State Prison, and her husband is now in the State Prison in Philadelphia. She confessed, it is said, to the 8th avenue burglary, and told the officer that it was now all up with her, and she would have to "go up," for at least 5 years. She says that a man, named CHARLEY ROTHSCHILDS, has always procured straw bail for her, and each time she paid him $100.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—A young Spaniard, named JOSE MORRILLE, was arrested on Tuesday, charged with beating a girl named LIZZIE MILLER, and throwing vitriol upon her clothing, while with her at a disreputable house in Houston street. Justice QUACKENBUSH locked him up, in default of $300 bail, to answer.

JOHN THIN, and his wife SOPHIA, were arrested on Tuesday, charged with beating MARY RADECKER, of No. 242 West 45th street. Jealousy was the cause of the quarrel and fight. Justice QUACKENBUSH held the accused to bail to answer.

JOHN BOYLAN and ARTHUR DUFFY were arrested, charged with having attempted to pass counterfeit bills on the Bank of Chemung, at Elmira, on the persons of the accused. Counterfeits on the Bank of New Jersey were found. They were locked up for examination.

RICHARD MORRISSY, a young man, was arrested, charged with stealing $14 worth of boots from in front of the store of GEO. BARR, No. 172 Fourth street. The property was found in his possession, and he was committed to answer.

A man named HENRY MCQUADE, was arrested, charged with brutally assaulting an Italian peddler, named BARTHOLOMEW FASSIE, as he was quietly passing through Tenth avenue, and striking him upon the head with some sharp instrument, inflicting a very dangerous wound. The bystanders state that FASSIE gave him not the least provocation. MCQUADE was locked up for trial.

CARL JURGENSEN was arrested on suspicion of having robbed his employer, Mr. LEWIS G. DISCOMBE, of No. 144 Tenth street, of $109 in coin. He was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and committed to await examination.

A sailor named THOS. HAWLEY, on Monday night entered the den of LEWIS KEENE, at No. 13 Ouster street, and was there beaten, as alleged, by KEENE, and robbed by him and his girls of $10 in money. The Fourth Ward Police subsequently arrested KEENE and five of the girls, and they were taken before Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Two men named FRANCIS DUNN and JOHN SMITH, were arrested, charged with having, on Monday night, assaulted ANDREW O. LAYTON, of Queens county, L. I., while he was sitting upon a hydrant in Washington street, and robbed him of $6 in money and a promissory note drawn by J. B. PARKS for $31. The accused were taken before Justice CONNOLLY and locked up for examination.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 P. M. yesterday. Considerable interest had been excited in regard to yesterday's session, from the fact that Supervisor VOORHIES was expected to make his excuses for his late absence, and a lively time generally was therefore expected.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. All the members of the Board were present, with the exception of Mr. WEISMANN. The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, in favor of paying H. H. ROBERTSON $552 13 for repairs of Harlem Bridge, was adopted. The report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, in favor of paying bills amounting to $1,532 54, for repairs of the District Attorney's office, was referred back to the Committee.

Mr. VOORHIES rose, and, in substance, spoke as follows: "I rise to a question of privilege, and to make the apology which I feel is due to the Board for my being absent Tuesday last. It is not usual for me to miss meetings, and I can readily explain how I came to do so in this case. It was necessary for me to go to the country, and for this I have been censured in every way, by the newspapers and individuals, behind my back. On the stormy Saturday before the meeting, I was not here, because my business prevented me, but on Monday, when the law required us to meet, and I expected to finish the business, I was on hand, ready to go on with the balloting. I was then told by Mr. Supervisor BURST, that an arrangement had been made at an informal meeting on Saturday, to which all the Democratic members, Mr. PUDDY and others, had agreed, by which the Democrats and Republicans were to divide. I believed it; I took that agreement in good faith. On the Tuesday I was absent, it is true, but I sent down by the clerk of the Board, the list of my ward, properly numbered and checked. It was not till two days after, for though I was but 25 miles out in the country, I was clear beyond daily newspapers, it was not until the second day when I saw in a paper which carried the balloting as far the Ninth Ward, what was going on. I immediately started for the nearest Railroad depot, and took the first train for the city, and I got here about half-past ten o'clock. The paper had gone to press at the time I mentioned, and I supposed you would not work more than an hour longer, and then I could get here at the next meeting, before you came to my Ward; but, when I got here, I found that you had ground away all night and got done, seeming in a hurry to get done, before I could get back. I found that I had been very severely censured for my absence, especially by Mr. KENNEDY, which I take very unkind of him. He says that he had been informed that I had bargained, three months ago, not to be present at the meeting for the election of Registrars. I deny that ever I made any such bargain three months ago, or any other time. No man on the surface of God's earth dare stand before me and say I ever made such a bargain; no man dare offer it to me. Any man who says I so bargained is a most notorious liar. All the allusion I ever saw or heard of such a thing, was a scurrilous attack on me in the *Tribune*, made because I voted as I believed to be right, unfortunately with the democrats, in the TAX Collector's affair. When this bargain was made, (on Saturday) I had nothing to suspect, my associates told me it had been made, and I believed them. I staid in the country one night longer than I expected, anyway, and the reason was, I met my father, who is now over 80 years old, and I staid one night with him. I have heard that stories were in circulation that I had been bribed with some varying from five to five thousand dollars. I had rather see the money than hear tell of it. It has been said that it was worth $20,000 to the Democratic party, if so, I think they might afford to give me $5,000. But laying all jokes aside, it is reported in my ward and counted a very suspicious circumstance, that a few days before this appointment of Registrars, the sum of $5,000 and over was put to my credit at the Greenwich Bank. It was deemed very suspicious that I should have received so much all at once. It is true that on the Thursday or Friday previous to that Tuesday, the sum of $5,850 was placed to my credit in the Greenwich Bank. I held two mortgages from Mr. THOMAS E. DAVIS, a noted builder, one for $2,450 and the other $1,500 on two lots in 45th street. By applying at the Registry Office you will find that these mortgages were paid to me the very day that amount is credited to me in the Greenwich Bank, and with interest on them make it up wholly. I would like to hear from the gentleman now, who it was that gave him his false information in regard to me."

Mr. KENNEDY rose to reply, which he did substantially as follows:—"In regard to the long story of the mortgages, I never supposed that he was away for any such reason as he mentioned in the close of his miserable defence. I am misrepresented too. I did not say that I had heard that the gentleman had made a bargain, and I have not even seen it so stated in the newspapers, which habitually misstate me. But I was informed three months ago, that the gentleman would not be present when the time came for the selection of inspectors. I said I had been so informed by a prominent Democrat. I said the other night that I had not mentioned it to any one. I find I was mistaken. Soon after I learned it, I mentioned it to Mr. BLUNT, and also to Mr. R. MURRAY, of the Eleventh Ward, and expressed to them both my fears that it might prove true. As to giving the name of the gentleman who gave me the information, I shall not do it; if he wants anything further than myself he can't get it. I never betray confidence. I only present these as facts to show that the gentleman's course has sustained suspicion. There was not a man in this Board but thought just as I spoke."

VOORHIES.—"You should not think aloud always."

KENNEDY.—"I think aloud always—that's my gait. I travel on that. Candor and frankness always. When I think a man is doing what I think he should not do, I always give utterance to my thoughts. When I proposed to go out of the city, I made an arrangement with the Democratic members, with their individual honor, that my absence should not affect the political balance of the Board. Did the gentleman do so? I did not tell my family I was going one direction and then go another. I did not tell the Clerk of the Board when I brought in papers that I was going to one place and then go to another. He must not compare his actions with mine. I have acted honorably by my party; as to the manner in which he has acted, let it speak for itself."

Mr. VOORHIES rose, and denied most emphatically that he ever gave false information as to where he was going. When he left the city, he expected to go to Beavertown, Morris county, New Jersey, by way of the Blooming Isle stage from Newark; but on going to the Jersey Railroad Depot, he found he was too late, and so went by way of the Erie Railroad. He gave a repetition of his impressions in regard to the arrangement which he supposed was made.

Mr. BLUNT corroborated.

President PUDDY left the chair, and wished it distin