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"IT SHINES FOR ALL."
34TH YEAR!
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CHEAPEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.
THE NEW YORK SUN possesses every facility for obtaining the news of the day from every part of the world whether by Atlantic Cable, by Telegraph or by Mail, and presents THE WHOLE in a compact form, A ONE HALF THE PRICE of other city papers.
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The editorial department of THE SUN is under the charge of JOURN P. BEACH, to whom communications should be addressed.
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Corner of Nassau and Fulton streets.
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ALL THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE SUN could not stand together under any single roof in the world. In the family circle they read THE SUN, which is sold everywhere for two cents.

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Proposals (with designs) will be received for the erection of suitable drinking troughs for horses and dogs, at convenient points throughout the cities of New York and Brooklyn, to be placed in front of stores or shops, with the consent of the owners thereof; and to have attached thereto, by chains, iron cups, enabling persons to drink therefrom.
HENRY BERGH, Pres. ad.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, sec. 447

ATTENTION—FALL IN AND MARCH TO SCHENCK'S Great Boot and Shoe Emporium, 394 Bowery, cor. of Houston st, and inspect his stock of fine hand sewed work for men, boys, misses and children's wear, which he is selling at very low prices. 519

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY—MESSRS. MUNN & CO. Publishers of the "Scientific American," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in the all civilized countries.
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Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information to inventors furnished, free, on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.
37 Park Row, New York, or cor. of F and 7th sts, Washington, D. C. 449

BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE HERBERT'S HAIR DYE.
The Model Dye of the World, is used in preference to all others, because
IT DOES NOT STAIN THE SKIN,
and as all who have tried it, acknowledge,
DOES NOT INJURE THE HAIR,
but changes Red or Gray hair to a beautiful and natural BLACK OR BROWN,
(Instantaneously)
and is sold by all Druggists at the low price of FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.
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DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS—PURE NITROUS OXIDE GAS
administered daily for the painless Extraction of Teeth, at the Old Established Dental Rooms of
WM. T. LAROCHE, 191 Bleecker st., near McDougal.
Positively no pain felt nor danger attending its administration. Rooms open Day and Evening. 198

DYSPEPSIA—THE GREAT SUCCESS which has attended Dr. SMITH'S celebrated
DYSPEPSIA ANNIHILATOR.
In the cure of DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, LOSS OF APPETITE, COSTIVENESS, FLATULENCY, &c., is without a parallel. Thousands who have suffered the torturing pangs of this DREADFUL DISEASE are now enjoying good health from the timely use of this most excellent remedy, and every one afflicted should try a bottle, as they will find upon a single trial great relief. It is very agreeable to the taste, and no poisonous or deleterious drugs are used in its preparation. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. Prepared and for sale at 46 South Second street, Williamsburgh. 503

EVERY ONE, BOTH OLD AND YOUNG, are in rapture since the introduction of that most excellent article
THE BALM OF WHITE LILIES,
which has been the means of removing from their skin all sorts of disfigurements, such as Tan, Sunburn, Sallowness, Ringworm, Blotches, Pimples, and in fact almost all kinds of eruptive diseases which appear on the face and skin, rendering it beautifully clear, soft and white, rivaling nature in her fairest efforts. It is the cheapest as well as the best, the price being but FORTY CENTS per bottle. To be had at 91 Eighth av., N. Y., and at 46 South 2d st. Williamsburgh. 509

EVERBODY'S PAPER IS THE NEW YORK SUN. Price 2 Cents.

INSTRUCTION—DAILY TUITONS GIVEN at private residences by a lady of experience in the best English and French and English. Apply at 203 West 30th st 492

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This paper differs materially from other publications, being an illustrated periodical, devoted to the information of information relating to the various mechanical and chemical arts, photography, manufactures, agriculture, patents, inventions, engineering, mill work, &c. &c. Every number of the Scientific American contains 16 large pages of reading matter, abundantly illustrated. All the most valuable discoveries are delineated and described in its issues; so that, as respects inventions, it may be justly regarded as an illustrated Repository, where the inventor may learn what has been done before him in the same field which he is exploring, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.
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The form of The Scientific American is adapted for binding and preservation; and the yearly numbers make a splendid volume of nearly one thousand quarto pages, equivalent to nearly four thousand ordinary book pages.
Terms, $3 a year. To be had at all the News Offices. Sent by mail to all parts of the country.
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THE YOUTH'S TEMPERANCE BANNER—The National Temperance Society and Publication House also publish a new Monthly Temperance Paper, especially adapted to Children and Youth, Sunday Schools, and Juvenile Temperance Organizations.
Each number will be beautifully illustrated, and no pains spared to make it a first-class paper for the Children of America.
The two papers will be ably edited, aided by such writers as
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Prof. A. B. Palmer, Rev. James B. Dunn,
Gen. S. F. Cary, Rev. H. W. Caldwell,
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All communications for the Papers should be addressed, "Editors of the Advocate and Banner," 172 William st. New York City.
All Remittances and Subscriptions, together with all business letters for the Papers, addressed to J. N. STEARNS, 172 William st. New York City.
Pastors, Superintendents, Teachers, and friends of the cause, are authorized to act as Agents, and earnestly request them to aid in circulating "The Banner," and forwarding subscriptions.

Single copy, for one year, in advance	$0 50
Ten copies to one address " "	2 50
Twenty " " "	5 00
Fifty " " "	10 00
One hundred " " "	15 00

J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent,
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THE PERSIAN HEALING SOAP—IT IS a fact that most of the soaps in common use exert a deleterious influence on the skin, from the alkalies and other powerful detergents they contain. The safest compound to use for the toilet, bath, nursery, and for shaving and shampooing, is A. COMPTANTINE & CO.'S Persian Healing Soap. It is not only delightful as a soap, but it exerts a direct healing influence on the skin, where the latter has become rough or chapped, or diseased in any way. Mrs. S. Hall, of 51 South 5th st, was cured of salt rheum by its use. Their office is 59 Liberty street, New York.—Brooklyn Times. 196

TRULY WONDERFUL—A YOUNG LADY whose face had been easily addressed with pimples and eruptions, and who had tried many of the articles advertised without relief, was advised by a lady friend to try the BALM of WHITE LILIES, she did so, and after using but three bottles all signs of eruptions has left her face, and rendered her skin as soft and as smooth as an infants. This excellent preparation is one of the best and most cooling articles in use, she cannot be excelled in all cases of Tan, Sunburn, Pimples, Blotches, &c. To be had only at 46 South Second st, Williamsburgh and 91 Eighth ave, N. Y. Price 40 cents per bottle. 536

THE SUN.

"IT SHINES FOR ALL."

Thirty-Fourth Year. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1866. Price Two Cents

EUROPE.

Sun Cable Dispatches.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

More Trouble Threatened.

SPAIN AND CHILE.

Arbitration Approved by England.

THE REBELLION IN JAPAN.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE TYCOON.

The British Army and Navy.

Probable Heavy Increase.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Reform Banquet in Scotland.

Justice to Ireland.

&c., &c., &c.

FOREIGN NEWS BY CABLE.

Russia and Austria.

LONDON, Saturday, October 27.—It is said that the relations between Austria and Russia are assuming a menacing character. The London TIMES says that the Russian Government is intriguing for the further disintegration of Austria.

Spain and Chile.

PARIS, Saturday, October 27.—The project submitted by France and England to the Spanish Government for the settlement of the Chilian difficulties, had been approved by the Queen and her Ministers.

Another Battle in Candia—Repulse of the Turks.

FLORENCE, Saturday, October 27.—An arrival from Candia states that another great battle took place on the 17th inst. The Greeks report that the Turkish army was repulsed.

Affairs in Japan.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 28th.—Advices from Japan are conflicting. The latest report is that the Tycoon's army has suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of the insurgents, and that the Tycoon has, in consequence, abdicated.

The British Army and Navy.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 28th.—It is said that the British Government is about to ask of Parliament an increase of a million of pounds sterling in the amount voted for the army, and a large additional amount to that appropriated in former years for the navy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 27.—COTTON—The market is steady to-day, with sales of 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 1d.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is unfavorable and the market is firmer for all descriptions. Corn has advanced, and is quoted at 34s per quarter for Mixed Western American.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 27.—Consols close at 89¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The quotations for American securities are as follows: United States Five-Twenties, 68¾; Illinois Central Shares, 77¾; Erie Railway Shares, 50¾.

ARRIVALS OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Oct. 27.—The steamship Persia, from New York on the 17th inst., has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 28.—The steamship Alleppo, from New York Oct. 17th, arrived at Queenstown to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 29.—The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool on the 18th via Londonderry on the 19th inst., arrived off this point this morning *en route* for Quebec.

Great Britain.

Mr. Bright had been entertained at breakfast at Glasgow by the promoters of the Reform demonstration. He made a speech, in which he briefly referred to his approaching visit to Ireland. He said the more fully the people were admitted to a fair share of parliamentary power, the more complete justice would be done Ireland.

All the London journals publish leaders on Mr. Bright's great speech of the 16th instant.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Satterthwaite's circular reports that American securities have been characterized by important fluctuations, United States five-twenties varying from 70@70¾, and closing finally at 68@68¼ ex-coupon. Illinois shares remain steady. The bi-monthly settlement developed a great scarcity of Erie shares, owing to the large amount of certificates shipped to New York. A dollar to a dollar and a half has been paid for the loan of them for the next fortnight. They have advanced during the week three dollars, closing with a good demand at 50¾. Atlantic and Great Western consolidated Bonds closed firm at 40⅝@41¼ ex-dividend, notwithstanding attempts were made to force down prices.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The discount demand at the Bank of England on the 17th inst. was slight. The rate of discount on the open market was only 3 7-8. There was no probability of a further reduction in the bank rate.

France.

The health of Napoleon is said to be now quite re-established. The Paris correspondent of the TIMES, writing on the 16th, says that he has seen him frequently lately at Biarritz, and that Napoleon can walk his four or five miles per day without fatigue.

There are still rumors of a change of Ministry in Paris, but not much credence is placed in them.

The journal LA FRANCE asserts that the victories of Prussia in the late war were not so much owing to the needle gun as to the skill of the riflemen, who all are good shots throughout Prussia.

Spain.

It is stated that the captain and crew of the steamer Tornado are still imprisoned separately, and that the British Minister at Madrid has done nothing to obtain their liberation, his excuse being that he had received no instructions from England.

Austria.

Advices from Miramar state that the Empress Charlotte's health was unchanged.

The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Count Belcredi, the minister of state, in which he expresses his most grateful recognition of the inestimable proofs of fidelity and noble self-sacrifice which have been afforded by the people of Austria during the late unhappy times. The Emperor instructs Count Belcredi to make known his sentiments of gratitude generally throughout the empire and especially to the representatives of the country at their next meeting. He further states that he expects from all the members of the public administration the most zealous activity in the endeavor to heal the wounds inflicted by the war. In conclusion, the Emperor requests Count Belcredi to continue to furnish official reports of all the steps taken for that purpose.

Prussia.

Count Berg, it is stated, has been relieved of his functions as Governor of Poland, and has been succeeded by General Count Werden.

It is semi-officially announced that negotiations with Saxony have reached so favorable a conclusion that a Treaty of Peace may be expected to take place immediately.

The CONSTITUTIONAL GAZETTE of Dresden says that King John having made certain military concessions, necessary for the security of Prussia's strategical position, the conclusion of peace will no longer be delayed. Dresden will probably receive a mixed garrison.

A dispatch from Stuttgard, says:

Nearly all the paragraphs of the Committee's address, which referred to the German question and were drawn up in opposition to the policy of Prussia, have been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. The draft of an address, proposed by 15 members of the Chamber, has been agreed to without alteration, by 61 against 25 votes, and it will be presented to the King immediately.

The semi-official North German GAZETTE says:

The return home of the members of the Prusso-Hungarian Legion has obliged the Austrian Government to adopt certain measures, by the instrumentality of the police, for the exercise of necessary supervision and, in case of need, for the preservation of public order. Beyond this, however, the arrangements which have been made by the Austrian Government do not extend. The Vienna Cabinet has expressly declared that the provisions of the Treaty of Prague, relative to the amnesty, shall be strictly carried out, and that in no case shall any member of the Hungarian Legion be prosecuted by the Austrian authorities.

Italy.

The Italian troops entered Verona on the 16th instant, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

Turkey and Candia.

Advices from Athens state that the Turks have evacuated Candano, and that the Greeks pursued them, killing 120 and wounding 1,800. The Greek loss was small. Mustapha Pacha was organizing an expedition against the insurgents on a large scale. Two thousand casks of powder had arrived in Candia from Syria. The Messenger de Sou states that the position of affairs is favorable to the speedy pacification of Candia. It also confirms the statement that the difficulty with Montenegro has been satisfactorily arranged. It says that the French Government congratulates itself upon the result, which is equally favorable to Turkey and her Christian population.

India.

A Bombay telegram of the 17th inst reports a decided rise in exchange on London and also on the price of cotton.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

Miss Fanny Seward, the only daughter and youngest child of the Secretary of State, died early this morning from bilious fever. Her remains will be conveyed to Auburn, New York, for interment.

Secretary Stanton has, as yet, made no written communication to the President relative to his retiring from office, and there is no probability that Gen. Sherman will take possession of the War Department, for the present at least.

The following are the disbursements of the Treasury Department for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 27:

On account of the War Dep't	$2,293,180
On account of the Navy Dep't	607,279
On account of the Interior Dep't	290,429
Total	$3,190,888

A committee consisting of the employees in the Quartermaster's Department waited upon the President this morning for the purpose of obtaining from him a reply to their petition relative to the reduction of their pay. The President dissents from the reasons of the Quartermaster-General for the reduction, and in a communication to the Secretary of War requests him at once to designate competent officers as a Board to make inquiries and report to the War Department the rates which should be allowed. This order, he adds, will apply to the two petitions accompanying the application to which these instructions refer, and will, for the present, operate against any reduction of the wages of the employees in whose interest they have been presented.

The following is the decision of the Treasury Department relative to the taxes upon canned meats, vegetables, etc.:

By the amendatory act of July 13th, 1866, a stamp duty is imposed upon every can, bottle, or other single package, containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, prepared mustards, jamo or jellies, contained therein and packed or sealed, made, prepared, and sold or offered for sale, or removed for consumption in the United States, on or after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; while it is believed that it was the purpose and intent of Congress to impose a stamp tax upon the above-named articles, if sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption in the United States, on or after October 1st, 1866, regardless of the time of their manufacture or production. That intent is so imperfectly expressed as to render it doubtful whether, under a proper construction of the language of the statutes, such a tax can be collected. Internal revenue officers are, therefore, instructed not to interfere with the possession or sale of such articles of domestic manufacture or production, when satisfactory evidence is furnished that they were prepared and passed out of the possession of the producer prior to the 1st day of October. Oysters and other shell-fish are often removed from the shell, and, without undergoing any process for their preservation, are placed, in a raw state, in tin or other vessels, for the sole purpose of transportation, in ice. When put up in this manner, and for this purpose only, they are not regarded as canned, within the meaning and intent of the law, and no stamps will be required upon them. Articles named in Schedule C, when imported or of foreign manufacture, are liable to the stamp tax in addition to the import duties thereon. When, however, such imported articles, except playing cards, lucifer matches or friction matches, cigar lights and wax tapers, are sold in the original and unbroken packages in which the bottles or other enclosures were packed by the manufacturer, the person so selling them is not subject to any penalty on account of the want of a proper stamp. But when such packages are opened the articles should not under any circumstances be offered or exposed for sale until they have been appropriately stamped.

The monthly report of the Isaac Newton Commissioners of Agriculture says the returns of local correspondents up to the 1st of October verify in all essential particulars the statements respecting the crops contained in previous monthly exhibits. The condition of corn has suffered some deterioration from early frosts and excessive rains, but the quantity of the crops is larger than the largest ever previously chronicled in the country. In the production of wheat, next to corn our most important cereal, our agriculture has been unfortunate; for the present year now nearly complete the yield will not vary much from 143,000,000 bushels; showing a small percentage of decrease, which is fully compensated by the comparatively superior quality of the grain.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Police Commissioners.

SYNOPSIS OF THE EVIDENCE.

A HARD STORY IF TRUE.

Probable Action of the Governor.

20 Witnesses Examined Yesterday.

THE DEFENCE TO BE HEARD TO-DAY.

&c., &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 27.

At the opening of Court yesterday, the opposing counsel occupied some time over technicalities, which Governor Swann overruled, allowing counsel for the Commissioners to examine and cross-examine witnesses, and to make an amended return to the charges.

Admitting, then, for the time being, the legality of the trial, counsel for the defendants put in the plea of "Not guilty," after which the Governor made a brief address, stating the case, from his stand-point, as being perfectly fair and impartial. Defendant's counsel then stated that, if necessary, the Commissioners would attend one at a time, and would bring their books also, if desired—thus virtually admitting all that was claimed by the other side as to jurisdiction.

The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with, when the testimony of several of them went to show that in the appointment of Judges of Election the Commissioners of Police were so partial as to make the support of the President and the Governor a bar to that office. Captain Cassel, of the city police, swore that he received a list of candidates from which to choose special policemen for the 13th and 14th Wards. The list was headed "City Hall," and he knew that all names entered thereon belonged to "Radicals." He did not appoint any—not on that account, however, but because all or nearly all were known to the police to be rowdies, some of them having served terms in the Penitentiary for infamous crimes. They were, notwithstanding, city employees and hangers-on. Witness had received instructions not to release persons arrested on election day until after the polls had closed. Further instructions modified this order so far as to leave it optional with himself to act. He therefore released all taken into custody on that day for trivial offences.

Another Captain Lynch gave similar testimony to that above. The Messrs. de Sou states that the position of affairs is favorable to the speedy pacification of Candia. It also confirms the statement that the difficulty with Montenegro has been satisfactorily arranged. It says that the French Government congratulates itself upon the result, which is equally favorable to Turkey and her Christian population.

Wm. Smith, a constable in the Second Ward, testified that he knew all the judges in the late election; that all of them were "Radicals," and that one of them—Wm. Divers—keeps a bawdy house on the Causeway; Wm. Lynch, another judge, was indicted for murder, and Jos. Buck, another judge, was compelled to leave the city for "stripping soldiers" during the war. Two other judges, Wm. Brady and Wm. Richardson, were arrested for murder also. This witness also testified to the bad character of several of the "special" policemen appointed on election day—one of whom was discharged from the regular force some time ago for forging the Mayor's name to a license.

Capt. W. H. Boyle, late of the U. S. army, testified that, together with a few other young men, he was prohibited from voting and his life threatened by Radicals. He saw a cigar box used in one district for rejected votes.

Hon. John M. Frazier, Speaker of the House of Delegates, swore that the Judges of Election refused his vote although he had been registered in 1865, and had helped to make the law under which they acted.

One or two other witnesses gave like testimony, after which the case was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The evidence to-day was a continuation of that above, from which it will be seen that the election judges stand in no enviable light before the country. The opinion largely prevails here that the trial, however fair and impartial, is of no account whatever, and that it is conducted merely to give a legal coloring to the action of the Governor in removing the Commissioners. The latter, of course, denying theoretically the Governor's jurisdiction in the matter will refuse to abdicate or relinquish their positions; and unless the Governor then uses force to oust them then, there will be no trouble connected with the case. It is probable, however, that Governor Swann will not resort to such radical measures, but will wait for a judicial opinion on the merits of the case. His friends and counsel are strongly urging him to use all possible haste in the matter, as the election is only a few days distant, and what is done must be done quickly. The Conservatives here are quite jubilant, if any indication of the result may be gained from that fact. The Unionists on the other hand are rather disheartened. The record of their favorites has not been very favorable, and they fear riot and bloodshed if the Commissioners resist and force should be used; whereas, if the Commissioners submit quietly, they see nothing of importance to lose and much to gain throughout the State. There is a rumor here in well informed circles that the successors to the present Commissioners are already designated, and that as soon as the decision is rendered, which the Governor has promised will not be later than Wednesday, the public will be surprised at the appearance which the case will then wear. J. B. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Twenty Witnesses Examined Yesterday—Evidence for the Defence to be Heard To-Day.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—The examination of the charges against the Police Commissioners was resumed to-day at Annapolis. Some twenty witnesses were examined, when at 1 o'clock the prosecution announced that they were through, but would have some rebutting evidence. The examination of witnesses for the defence will commence to-morrow. The evidence to-day elicited nothing important.

A heavy southeast rain storm is prevailing this evening.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—A fire broke out this evening in the large warehouse 246 Baltimore street, occupied by Fairbanks' as a scale warehouse, and by Marston Brothers as a china store. During the progress of the fire the cornice fell, badly injuring three firemen who were on a ladder. Two of them, it is thought, will die. The loss by the fire is quite heavy. The stock in the Messrs. Turnbull's store adjoining was slightly damaged.

A Vessel Abandoned at Sea—Auger-Holes in her Bottom.

PORTLAND, ME., Oct. 29.—A letter from Buysborough, N. S., states that the schooner J. N. M. Brewer, of Eastport, Thomas Thompson, master, from Port Hood, with a cargo of pickled fish was abandoned on the 4th instant, off Holland's Harbor, water-logged. She was afterwards picked up and towed into Isaac's Harbor, when there were discovered ten auger holes, an inch and an eighth in diameter, in her bottom near the bows. The vessel is libelled by the Admiralty, and notice issued for her claimants.

Billiard Match at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 27th.—At the billiard match here last night, William Goldthwait defeated Edward Daniels by one point. The game was 1,500 points up, Daniels receiving 500 to start with. The average of the winner was twenty, that of the loser within a fraction of fourteen. Considerable interest is manifested in the game which is to take place at Burnstead Hall on Tuesday evening next, between Goldthwait and John McDevitt, of New York, for the stake of $1,000. McDevitt is now in the city, having arrived yesterday.

Frank Henry, for many years a correspondent of the New York, Philadelphia and Western Press, died in Easton, Pa., last evening.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jeff. Davis and the Legislature of Mississippi—The President to be Asked to Release Him—Important Report about Gen. Sheridan—He is Ordered to Report to Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, in view of the precarious condition of Jeff. Davis's health, recommends the Legislature to appoint one or more Commissioners to proceed to Washington to confer with the President with a view to release Davis on parole or bail.

It is reliably stated that General Sheridan has been ordered to report to Washington. It is understood that the order originates from the present condition of our Mexican relations.

Kentucky.

A Judge Assaulted—Another Case of Cholera—Rumor About Gen. Palmer.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 26th.—Judge Craig, of the City Court, was this afternoon assaulted by policeman Slater, and seriously injured. The accounts of the ground of the assault are so conflicting that an examination must be had before the cause thereof can be ascertained.

W. C. Summerville, of Charleston, West Virginia, was found dead on Saturday morning on the steamer Prima Donna, evidently from cholera. A check drawn at Marietta, Ohio, for $10,000, was found on his person.

It is rumored, but discredited in legal circles, that the Court of Appeals has decided that General Palmer was guilty of felony in assisting in the escape of slaves while he was commander of this military district.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27.—In April, 1865, Philip Tomppert was elected Mayor, and in December was deposed by the Board of Aldermen. Subsequently J. S. Lithgow was elected mayor by the people. Tomppert brought a suit for the office and emoluments of the Mayoralty before the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Muir to-day decided in favor of Lithgow, holding that the Court could not inquire into the decision of the Board of Aldermen. Tomppert carries the case to the Court of Appeals.

In the United States Court, Thomas Snook, of Marion County, was convicted of violation of the revenue laws, by selling whiskey bearing counterfeit inspection marks, and was fined $11,018.

Volney Shaw's bail has been reduced to $100, which he procured and was released.

Ristori.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—There was a large but not over-crowded audience to night, to witness Ristori's debut in Boston, in the character of Medea. The audience was rather quiet at the commencement, but gradually got warmed up to the heartiest demonstrations of applause. She was repeatedly called out.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 27.—Orders have been issued by the military authorities at Richmond suspending quarantine regulations after the 1st of November.

Yesterday afternoon, 129 bales of cotton, shipped from Memphis six days since, arrived in Norfolk by the Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroad. The cotton was shipped in a compressed state, and is destined for Boston. Had the steamer for Boston been ready to take it on board and sail yesterday it could have been in Boston in nine days. By the ordinary water route it takes twenty days at least.

The Board of Health of Portsmouth, to correct the exaggerated reports which have gone abroad in reference to cholera and small pox in that city, state that the deaths from cholera from the 1st to the 25th inst., were only 27, and that no deaths have occurred since then.

Ship News and Disasters.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Arrived steamers Montgomery, Gen. Grant, and Morning Star from New York.

The steamer Morgan, from Mobile for Galveston, foundered fifty miles off Galveston. No lives were lost. The cargo was insured.

The steamer Hattie from Apalachicola for New Orleans sunk in Apalachicola harbor. Her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Arrived steamer Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; brigs Aquidneck, Mobile; R. M. Heslen, Baltimore; Abbott Lawrence, Rhodout.

Whaling Vessels.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 27.—The whaling steamers Wolf and Lion have arrived here with fifteen whales each.

The Wolf brings the captain and crew and cargo of sixty tons of oil of the American barque Antelope, wrecked on Cumberland Inlet.

Capt. Lyson, late of the Antelope, reports the whalers George and Mary, Leader, Howes, Georgianna, Oxford, Morning Star and Pioneer, all clean.

The steamer Pioneer had 350 barrels, and Concordia 100 barrels of oil.

The fishing generally was a failure.

The Scotch whaling fleet had also met with very bad success.

A Young Desperado.

The Louisville COURIER gives the following catalogue of crimes committed by a young man in Mount Sterling, only 23 or 24 years of age, whose escape from imprisonment or the gallows is a sad commentary on the enforcement of the laws in Kentucky: His last exploit was, a few days ago, the shooting of a black man, two shots taking effect, one in the shoulder and the other in the thigh. He was promptly arrested, but managed to escape at night and is now at large. This young man's record, though brief, has been peculiarly bloody. On the Saturday before the August election of 1865, he killed his first victim, Lieut. E. Sanders, of Sharpsburg, Bath county, at a picnic near Mount Sterling. Young Saunders had been a gallant officer in the Confederate service. Both young men were somewhat under the influence of liquor, and the altercation between them was not of a nature that would involve, necessarily, a resort to the use of weapons. Duke killed him with a bowie-knife. For this deed he was tried, and, we believe, acquitted. His next exploit was the cutting and stabbing Lieut. Wash. McIntyre, a gallant officer of the 24th Kentucky Federal Regiment, last Christmas. His next essay in blood shedding was with a pistol. He shot and killed a negro man who had attempted to outrage a little white girl. He next had a second altercation with Lieut. McIntyre, this time shooting and killing him. His last venture in crime we have mentioned at the beginning of this notice.

Work at the Springfield Armory.

The Springfield (Mass.) REPUBLICAN says work at the Armory at present is dull, but it gives the following outlook for the future:

"The work of preparing the tools for making the 25,000 guns lately ordered by the Ordnance Department will be long and tedious, probably occupying three months from the start. Some time since, work of alteration of muzzle to breech-loaders, by Allin's patent, was begun on a lot of 5,000 guns. This lot, the regular 'Springfield rifled musket, Allin's alteration,' is now completed, and 1,500 of the guns have been shipped to Washington arsenal. About 100,000 old guns, repaired and to be repaired, are now stored in the old and west arsenal. It is not yet decided what will be done with all these. Many improvements are going on in the east arsenal. Workmen are putting in new floor timbers, and strengthening the building throughout. About 400 boxes of old guns were lately received, the guns coming from Augusta, Georgia, Charleston, S. C., and Columbus, Ohio. Probably but few more lots will be received. So soon as active work on the 25,000 guns is commenced, the working force, now 800, will be much enlarged.

OUR NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

Weather and Fruit—Hotels and their Charges—Population of New Orleans—Small Farms—Encouragement to Farmers—Crops on Red River—Visit to Baton Rouge—Sales of Real Estate—The Fair, Etc., Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24th, 1866.

We can hardly fancy you have really had snow in the Northern States, yet so your papers tell us. Here it is still soft, delicious, balmy Autumn weather, and the fruits of Autumn are coming in. Piles of golden oranges dot the levee and market places, and give a pleasant, semi-tropical air to the landing. Yet, for fruit in general, New York is better off than New Orleans, and even such fruit as grows here can be bought cheaper there, in season, than here. Nothing is cheap here. Both luxuries and necessaries of life command a high price, and get it—notwithstanding complaints of hard times. Nor is this likely to to be otherwise, for immigration is the cry, and arrivals are daily augmenting the population of this city. I cannot say just what the population is at present, but it is larger than ever before, and is estimated variously between two and three hundred thousand. Hotels are full, and new ones coming into operation. On the 12th of next month the old and popular St. Louis Hotel will be reopened, with grand improvements, including both the European and American plans. This building was used as a hospital during the war, and is very commodious. The usual hotel charges are $4 a day, or $24 per week—but meals alone can be had for $10 a week. The disproportion between meals and lodging accommodation is attributable to the extravagant rents alluded to before.

The popular idea here now is that nothing can save the State but immigration, and efforts are being made to detain as many as possible of the foreigners daily coming in, and one of the dailies of the city is quite indignant because a lot of Germans who landed a few days ago took a river steamboat and made their way to the upper country. There is no doubt that proper inducements would cause many to remain here, who, without something of the kind, push on further West or North.

A good thing has been done in this way by the Hon. H. Phillips, who owned a plantation of 4,000 acres in De Soto Parish, in this State. He has divided this into farms of 80 acres each, and offers them for sale on most reasonable terms, asking no money down, but $30 per acre, to be paid after the purchaser has had time to get his farm running profitably. He even offers to lend, purchase plows, and to furnish corn and meat enough for the first season, until they can make a crop. Mr. Phillips is sanguine of a good return annually, and will probably not be disappointed. Small farms obtainable on some such terms as these will arrest thousands of valuable settlers, and bring in an industrious and valuable population. Large plantations cannot be satisfactorily worked while labor is so uncertain as it is now. All accounts of crops are full of the same oft-repeated complaints, that at the critical time the negro was not on hand, and the crops suffered accordingly.

On Red River, for 200 miles above Shreveport, the crops are reported better than lower down, and in Northern Texas, generally, they are said to be fair.

In the Parish of Rapides there will be about 5,000 bales of cotton made, where there was formerly a yield of 20,000. In the vicinity of Baton Rouge many planters who counted on a hundred bales will come out with from 10 to 20.

The hours of labor for the negro on plantations have vastly changed. He gets to work now about 8 o'clock, rests often from 11½ till 2, and quits work before sunset. In old times every hand had got his or her breakfast and was in the field while it was yet dark; they took an hour to dinner, and worked as long as daylight permitted. Now, if any are sick half a dozen of their relatives stay at the cabins to take care of them. Formerly, they were sent to a hospital building and attended by those who were too old for labor. Now, each family cooks its own cooking, and take much time for that purpose that used to be spent in the field. Formerly they had cook houses and detailed cooks, and the discipline was not unlike that of an army. The consequence was a vast deal more was accomplished than the best of the freedmen do now, and upon the indolent or ill-disposed it is easy to see the result of making labor voluntary with them.

I took a run up to Baton Rouge a few days ago, and found that beautiful little place showing some signs of improvement, though not increasing much in population. The country around is troubled with bands of horse-thieves, who manage to keep out of reach of law. The work of razing the fortifications around the city has begun, and another year will do much towards effacing the traces of war. The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution is open again for scholars. It is one of the handsomest buildings in the State.

Speaking of laborers, I see that Col. Edwards, contractor for the work of draining the Cypress forest, near Montgomery, Ala., has been obliged to suspend operations for want of hands. There are hundreds of idle negroes in the neighborhood, but though he offers a dollar a day and rations, they will not work.

Sales of real estate by auction are common here and in the country, and it is generally remarked that creditors are looking more sharply after their dues and pressing more heavily on their debtors than ever before. Many old half-forgotten mortgages are raked up and brought to settlement, and many a family is obliged to bid farewell forever to the old homestead.

The Bank of New Orleans—one of the original and most popular banks in the State—opens for business on the 1st of November.

The approaching Fair is the topic of most interest just now, and the Board of Aldermen have appropriated $5,000 to aid in carrying out the objects for which the fair is to be held.

The Legislature of Mississippi will adjourn on Saturday next, and take a recess until the third Monday in January.

We have had an unusual run of fires lately, and some very valuable buildings have been destroyed; but the new buildings that are springing up in so many directions will more than compensate for an occasional loss.

WANDERER.

Prospects of Richmond.

The Richmond EXAMINER has the following on the above subject:

The streets of Richmond, at this time, present a most enlivening aspect, and one which encourages anticipations of a prosperous and brilliant future; at no distant day. Business is evidently improving, if we shall attach any significance to these outward evidences of activity. The architectural beauty of Richmond will constitute one of its most attractive features, and as the rebuilding of the city upon the most approved models of modern taste, progresses, in the same proportion the activity and enterprise of our people seems to develope. Everything indicates an appreciation of the necessity for supreme effort in the new phase of existence which has been impelled upon us. The brisk step of the merchant, evidently in earnest as he never was before, indicates his knowledge of the vital interests at which he aims, and for which events