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THE SUN.

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SUN CABLE DISPATCHES.
ARREST OF GARIBALDI.
He Was Ready for Revolution.
FRENCH TROOPS TO ROME.
Newmarket Races in England.
THE STATE CONVENTION ENDED.
Adjourned to November.
GREAT FIRE UP TOWN.
An Entire Block in Ruins.
GREAT FASHION DAY.
IN AND OUT DOORS LADIES' GOSSIP.
THE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.
Death of the Captain-General of Cuba
&c., &c., &c.

Arrest of Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, Sept. 24.—Garibaldi has been arrested by the Italian Government. He was taken prisoner while crossing the Roman frontier.

Another dispatch adds that Garibaldi was arrested at Asenalnaga, by order of King Victor Emmanuel. He was preparing to invade the Pope's territory.

FLORENCE, Sept. 23—Evening.—The Roman Government is taking precautionary steps against an attack from without or a sudden rising within the city. All the Pontifical troops are being withdrawn from outlying points, and concentrated in and around Rome.

Government is sending troops to the frontiers.

Many arrests have been made in Rome of parties suspected to be in correspondence with Garibaldi and his followers.

French Troops Sent to Rome.

PARIS, Sept. 24—Evening.—Troops have have left France for Rome.

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 24—Evening.—In the North German Parliament to-day, during the debate on the address to the King of Prussia, Count von Bismarck made a patriotic and significant speech. He declared in the most emphatic manner that if the German nation wished to unite, there was no power strong enough to hinder the union, nor was there any power paltry enough to make the attempt.

BERLIN, Sept. 23—Evening.—The *North German Gazette*, the reputed organ of Count von Bismarck, says the South German States are now free to join the Confederation of the North, and make Germany one nation.

The Prussian Diet was dissolved 23d. It will meet again in November, when it will include among its members deputies elected from States which have been annexed to Prussia.

Great Britain.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—The ship Ariel, one of the Chinese tea fleet, arrived to-day. She beats the Taeping, which was the first ship out, having left Shangae nine days after the departure of the latter. This is the result of the great China clipper race, which takes place every year.

Parliament will reassemble in November.

Manchester Riot.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 24.—Arrests of alleged rioters are still being made.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—It is rumored that Kelly and Deasy sailed from Liverpool for the United States on Saturday.

A Special Commission will soon assemble in Manchester to try the riot cases.

New Market Races.

LONDON, Sept. 24th.—The races commenced to-day.

The Great Eastern Railway Handicap, net value of the stakes, £665, was won by Mistletoe.

The Handicap Sweepstake, valued at £80, were won by Indian Star.

The Grand Duke Michael stake, valued at £800, was won by Friponier; Hermit and Hippia, the Derby and Oaks victors coming in respectively second and third.

The £1,000 Sweepstakes were won by St. Ronan.

Ireland.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—An unfortunate conflict occurred in the streets of Limerick yesterday between the people and the Royal troops. The latter fixed bayonets and charged upon the crowd. Eight persons are reported wounded, and one man was killed. The conduct of the troops is condemned.

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—A suspicious looking craft, supposed to be a Fenian vessel, has been seen cruising off the coast of Kerry.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—M. Percire has resigned his position as President of the *Credit Mobilier*.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—Salutary reforms are about to be introduced in the administration of the colony of Porto Rico.

Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—It is reported that the Emperor of Russia has refused a proffer of alliance made by the Sublime Porte, and that he is now seeking to bring about an alliance between Russia and France.

MARINE DISASTER.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24, Noon.—The ship W. B. Denismore, Capt. Freeman, from Shields for Bombay, has on the 22d of April last, been destroyed by fire at sea. The crew were all saved.

The English Press on the Abyssinian Expedition.

Preparations for the war in Abyssinia continue, and several vessels have been loaded with war material and munition. The expedition is regarded with much distrust by a large portion of the press and people. The *Times* thus expresses its doubts and disappointments:—

It is of the utmost consequence that the government and the country should not be deceived with regard to the true character of the new war upon which we are entering. It is easy to describe it as a "little war," and it is possible that it may derive mournful *éclat* from the representation that it is essential to the national dignity. But the use of diminutive phrases must not be permitted to blind us to the fact that we are engaged upon an extremely hazardous undertaking. We believe it may be truly affirmed that Great Britain has never found itself involved in a war so likely to lead to losses without any counterbalancing gains as this. At the first approach of a hostile force nothing would be easier than for the Abyssinians to remove their prisoners from place to place, and, unless they are strangely deficient in the craft possessed by all other savage tribes, they could baffle the united armies of Europe. Our troops are shortly to be sent on one of the most unpromising projects recorded in our history. We believe the government might have done more than it has yet attempted with the Abyssinians themselves. A tenth part of the money which is being spent in fitting out this expedition might, if judiciously disbursed in Abyssinia, have produced us the missing men.

The *News* also seems to think the affair a sort of wild goose chase on a dangerously large scale, and says, discouragingly:

The more we hear of Abyssinia the less we shall like the prospect of having to carry a war into that savage and pestilential country. The best thing that could happen for us would be to meet the concentrated force of the enemy soon after landing and decide the campaign by a fair stand-up fight. But it is morally certain that we shall have no such advantage. It is much more likely that we shall be drawn onward over mountains and rivers, and that our men exposed to a burning sun, with bad water to drink, will drop off by hundreds of fever and dysentery, while in search of a savage who perfectly understands that the climate is his best ally, and delay his best generalship. No one can give us the assurance that this will be a little war.

A Liverpool paper of the 13th says of the preparations:

The screw steamers England and Queen went into the river yesterday. They are twin vessels belonging to the National Company. They have been painted a buff color, and in consequence present an unusual appearance. The England has received on board 70 tuns of gunpowder, which are stored in her iron fireproof magazine. She has also on board a large quantity of stores, including an extensive supply of Bass's bottled bitter beer and a heavy weight of coal. The Queen will be similarly loaded.

Another journal says:

About 700 tons of pig iron has just been despatched from South Staffordshire to be sent out to Abyssinia. It is understood that the iron is intended to be cast into shot on the way out, and that crucibles for that purpose will be taken on board with it. The vessels are in a very advanced state of preparation, and it is quite possible that the following vessels will have cleared the port by to-morrow, viz.: the England, Queen, Peruvian, Kangaroo, West Indian, Californian, and City of Dublin.

The Garibaldi Peace Conference.

The London *Times* ridicules the presence of Garibaldi at the Geneva Peace Conference, and says:

Garibaldi and a Peace Congress were already a sufficiently incongruous association of ideas to call up the sneers of the evil-minded, but worse has come of the combination than either friends or foes anticipated. Garibaldi had scarcely set his foot on the soil of the little Republic before the awkwardness of his false position was made glaringly manifest.

We do not think the worse of the great Italian patriot for this unfortunate exhibition. Garibaldi's is a unique character—single minded to a degree of which the world has seldom seen another instance. Left to his own instincts the General will seldom go wrong. Against the suggestions of false friends he is as defenceless as a newborn infant. The greatest thoughts, it has been said, spring from the heart; but the maxim is far more true with respect to the noblest actions.

Doubtless Garibaldi is a man of peace. The most disinterested and gentle-hearted of men, he would wish for nothing better than for the coming of God's kingdom upon the earth. He believes in a future brotherhood of all nations, and thinks that nothing but monarchies and standing armies are in the way of the Millennium. Garibaldi is no uncompromising republican. Garibaldi's visit to Geneva manifests the sublimity of his optimism. The Pope may have peace with him, if he will only lay aside his tiara. So may the Emperor Napoleon, if he will give back Nice to Italy, and to France her freedom. Garibaldi is a man of too much feeling to have room for discretion. Indeed, had he ever had half a grain of that common-place commodity, he would never have embarked for Marsala; and precisely because his success at Marsala persuaded him of the power that faith has to remove mountains, he is now at Geneva, believing that the fabric of the old world is not more sound than the walls of Jericho, and that a mere flourish of trumpets is sufficient to bring it to the ground. All this is delightful, and certainly harmless.

As soon as it became evident that Garibaldi in a Quaker's broadbrim was too much for the world's gravity, the very men who brought him to Geneva were only too anxious to fall away from him, and, had he stopped to his ninth day, it might be doubtful whether the clamor which greeted him on his arrival might not have been changed into a somewhat different demonstration at his departure.

The London *News* regards the presence of Garibaldi at the Conference as a misfortune, and alludes to it as follows:—

From some cause or other the Congress became a centre of attraction for the wildest and most impractical revolutionaries of Europe, who attended in numbers sufficient to overwhelm the sincere friends of peaceful progress who have been accustomed to sustain the interest of these peaceful gatherings. Men of sobriety and elevation were not wanting at the Geneva meetings, but they were unable to impress their own character on the Congress, and, notwithstanding all their efforts, speaker after speaker outraged all sense and decency by his anti-social and blasphemous declamations.

Men who set up for universal reformers should have had at least the magnanimity not to compromise that peaceful and neutral city by their violent and revolutionary manifestations. It was apparently Garibaldi's visit which gave a pretext for this perversion of the Peace Congress from its original object. The invitation given to the General to become its Honorary President was a mistake. Garibaldi is a man of the sword. His speech at Geneva was in harmony with his whole life. It was not in harmony, however, with the doctrines of the Peace Societies, which teach peace not only as a desirable end, but as a practicable method and indispensable condition of progress, and hence the unsuitableness of his nomination.

The Congress adjourned, after a session of four days.

The Workingmen's Congress at Lausanne.

The London *Times* has a poor opinion of the doings of the Lausanne Congress, of which it says:

During the last few days we have reported for the information of our readers the proceedings of the "International Workingmen's Congress," assembled for its yearly session at Lausanne. The impression left on the public mind by these accounts will not, we fear, have been very distinct, or, if distinct, not very creditable to the practical wisdom of the delegates engaged; and yet there is much to be said in explanation of the result. Our own Congresses are not always productive of substantial fruit, although at those meetings the speakers can at least understand each other's language, and are limited to a known area of discussion. But at Lausanne, not only all nationalities, but all tongues were represented; while the questions proposed, instead of being purely industrial, were carried into the widest domains of social and political science. The composition of the Congress is in itself sufficient to prepare one for the results announced. A very liberal interpretation was placed, we must confess, upon the term "working man," a description which our neighbors do not allow to be monopolized by handicraftsmen or artisans. The delegates at Lausanne included, among them tailors, engineers, shoemakers, tanners, and so forth, four journalists, three doctors of medicine, three commercial agents, two professors, one architect, and a gentleman of independent means with the title of Marquis. The whole number of representatives was fifty-five, of whom twenty-nine were subjects of the country in which the Congress was assembled, and twenty-six foreigners. These foreigners comprised sixteen Frenchmen, six Englishmen, three Germans, and one Italian; and since, for the most part, each delegate understood his own language only, the course of the debate was by no means unobstructed. Yet this want of a common language was about the least difficulty attending the proceedings.

"Many men, many minds," says the old Latin proverb, and the minds are more manifold than ever when the men are of many nations. Between the English workingmen and the foreign workingmen there was hardly a practical notion in common; nor was the agreement much more effectual between the French and the Germans, though both these and the Swiss entertained ideas which our countrymen rejected. The truth is, that in all continental States every kind of agitation assumes a political color, while politics almost invariably degenerate into Socialism.

Instead of examining the various industrial questions under consideration at the present time, this Workingmen's Congress seems really to have desired that the workingman should be no workingman at all. They would not even send their complimentary sympathies to the Peace Congress, except on condition of a "modification of the social organization in such manner as would lead to more equitable relations."

At last, at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, the 7th inst., the Congress dissolved with "three cheers for the Universal Social Democratic Republic"—that is, for the advent of a new world in which there would be no need of any Congress at all.

It will be nothing less than a new world, we really believe, when Englishmen and foreigners find themselves able to work together on questions like these. Our working men and American working men know, at least, what they want, and their wants, whether reasonable or unreasonable, are, at any rate, not connected with visions of Social Revolution, in which everything is to be as everybody wishes it. The most thoroughgoing Unionist does not doubt that he must work for his bread, nor, indeed, would he grudge to give fair work for his wages if he could believe that the work would last out for him and his mates as long as they wanted. As he thinks, however, that the demand for labor is limited and the supply almost unlimited, he desires to make the demand go as far as possible in answering the supply, and so he asks for a day of eight hours, and devises other expedients for insuring good daily wages to the greatest possible number of laborers. But Continental artisans do not put their views into any such practical shape. They not only soar away to first principles, but they never come down again. Tailors in London strike for so many shillings more per week. Tailors in an International Congress aim at a Socialist Millennium, to be secured by "the solidarity of the peoples." With such a discord of sentiments and views, it is not much wonder that the results of the International meeting were somewhat scanty.

The Magnificent Russian Reception of the Quaker City Excursionists.

The Secretary of State has received the following letter:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30, 1867.

SIR:—It is deemed right and proper that I should report to you the very great kindness and courtesy with which the excursion party of American citizens by the steamship Quaker City, have been received by the Emperor and Empress of Russia, by the members of the Imperial family, by the Grand Duke Michael and the members of his family, as well as by the Governor General of Southern Russia, all other officials and all private individuals with whom we have met at the various ports visited by us in Southern Russia. Scarcely was the anchor of our ship dropped in Sebastapol harbor, when a messenger from the Commandant placed the government dock yard, men and material at our disposal for any repairs we might need. Quarantine and passport regulations were waived in our favor, and free access to the town and fortifications, as well as facilities for observation immediately given. All port dues were remitted. We received the same hospitable treatment at Odessa. At Yatta, the summer resort of the Emperor, honors and attentions, unusual and unexpected, were bestowed upon us. We had been but few hours in the bay, when a message borne by the Governor-General informed us that the Emperor and Empress would be glad to see our whole party at the Palace on the next day, considerately adding that the reception would be informal, and no embarrassment in the matter of dress would be felt. Government boats and private carriages were placed at our disposal for the journey, the Palace being three miles distant. The Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor, met us on our way, and escorted us to the Palace. The Emperor and Empress met us on the grounds, and received us with unreserved kindness. The Emperor conversed freely with all who approached him, while the Empress permitted me to present to her each one of the ladies of our party. Half an hour was spent in this way, and the Emperor and Empress conducted the party over the Palace. An hour delightful to us, and evidently gratifying to their majesties, was spent here, and we were placed in carriages, and sent a mile further on to the palace of the Grand Duke Michael. Here we were received by the Grand Duke and Duchess with the utmost kindness and cordiality. Refreshments were produced, and while discussing them, the Emperor called, bringing his children with him. After a lengthened interview, gratifying, we believe, to every one present, we left and returned to the ship. The Emperor's boats, and in some cases his carriages, serving for our conveyance. During the remainder of our brief stay at Yatta we received on board the Governor General and his family, Prince Galgodrike, of the Emperor's staff, General Todleben, besides many gentlemen and ladies of rank and position. Words and acts expressed on their behalf the kindest feelings towards us, and through us to the American Government and people, and I but speak the sentiments of every one on board, when I say that nothing could add to the pleasure of our visit to Russia, except that our government should see fit to make known to the government of the Emperor its appreciation of their kindly acts to American citizens.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CHARLES C. DUNCAN,
Manager of Excursion Party, and
Master of Steamship Quaker City.

Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 24. The interments from yellow fever for the last 24 hours were 82.

Letters received from La Grange, Texas, state that the number of citizens remaining in the town is hereby [illegible], yet the interments have reached 21 in two days. Those attacked are almost sure to die. The disease is proving fatal in nine cases out of ten. Every house is filled with sickness and death, and whole families have been swept away, and in some cases there has been no one to bury them. The disease is spreading in the country. No provisions are in the town; and country people will not venture in with produce. On the 9th inst., not even meat could be had to make gruel for the sick. Business has ceased entirely, the stores are closed, and the newspapers have ceased publication. The jail has been emptied of its inmates, who fled in terror from the scene of desolation.

The United States Infected with Cholera and Yellow Fever.

Our Consul at Malaga writes that the Spanish Government has declared the whole of the United States as foul with cholera and yellow fever, and that in consequence thereof all vessels arriving from ports of the United States must perform ten days' quarantine at a foul Lazareto.

The Indian Council.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Correspondents reaffirm their statements to the effect that Pawnee Killer left the Council, painted his face red in token of his determination of war against the whites, and rode away in disgust. The dispatches also say that it is the belief of persons well acquainted with the Indian character that the chiefs who did profess to be uninformed. In accordance with this, the Central Railroad Company has directed its conductors so at once procure their uniforms. The coat and pants will be of dark blue pilot, beaver, or broadcloth, the coat trimmed with brass buttons. The cap will be of blue cloth, with two bands of gold lace, the lower band to be an inch and a half in width. The brakesmen will probably wear a "regulation" cap only for the present. It has not yet been decided to uniform station men and other employes of the road.

New York

The Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Mr. Curtis called up his resolution providing for an adjournment until the second Tuesday in November. He said it was clear that the work of the Convention could not be finished in time to submit the Constitution at the ensuing election. He, therefore, advocated the propriety of adjourning over. We were about entering on an important election, and he did not disguise the intense interest he felt in this election. He believed it was to determine whether the fruits of the war shall be preserved, and he desired to give his energies to the struggle. He proposed to adjourn to the second Tuesday in November, for reasons which will commend themselves to every member. If we adjourned until spring it would carry the election into the Presidential canvass. He desired that the issue then presented should be clear and distinct, and that the people should not be required to consider any other questions. For these reasons he believed the Convention should now adjourn to the second Tuesday in November.

Mr. Weed moved to amend to adjourn to the second Tuesday in May. There was no reason for meeting in November, unless it was proposed to submit the Constitution at a special election. That would be expensive, and he was opposed to it.

Mr. Kernan moved to amend that this Convention will perfect an article as to the Court of Appeals, and provide that the same and the article as to the suffrage be submitted to be voted upon separately at the coming election, and then adjourn without day.

Mr. Greeley was opposed to all piecemeal submission; to all submission of bits of a Constitution. He was of the opinion that our work should not be postponed until spring. Let us meet in November and finish up the work and submit it at the time of holding the spring elections.

Mr. Tilden said if this Convention should adjourn, the Convention would fail. It would expire for want of further authority to act. Nothing could be done without further legislative action.

Mr. Van Cott considered that this Convention derived its authority from a higher power than the Legislature. It was evident that the work could not be completed in time for submission to the people this Fall. This was conceded on all hands.

Mr. Chesebro said the only two questions of amendment agitated before the Convention met were the relief of the Court of Appeals and the extension of suffrage to colored persons. These two amendments could be perfected in time to submit this Fall. Now, let the Convention perform this work and adjourn to next May.

Mr. Beckwith took the ground that the Convention was in existence by virtue of the organic law, and therefore, was not subject to the action of the Legislature. The Legislature had no power to limit the session of this body; it was commissioned to perform a certain work, and it could sit until that work was completed. The powers of this body would be just as patent after the November election as before.

After further discussion Mr. Curtis moved the previous question.

Mr. E. Brooks appealed to Mr. Curtis to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Curtis said that, under the circumstances, he felt compelled to insist on his motion.

The previous question was ordered by a vote of 71 to 76. The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Kernan, as follows:

Resolved, That the Convention perfect an article as to the Court of Appeals, and then adjourn without day.

The resolution was lost by a vote of 41 to 76, all the democrats voting in the affirmative and all the Republicans in the negative.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Weed, to adjourn to the first Tuesday in May next, or to such time as the legislature may provide. Lost by 32 to 85 vote.

The question was then taken on the resolution offered by Mr. Curtis, as follows:

Resolved, That on Tuesday, the 24th of September, at 12 o'clock noon, this convention will adjourn until the second Tuesday of November, at the same hour.

When Mr. Cassidy's name was called he asked to be excused from voting. He said this body was called in accordance with law, and could not act without legislative sanction. He protested against this act of adjournment as against the law, and as a revolutionary action on the part of this body.

Mr. Alvord called the gentleman from Albany (Mr. Cassidy) to order. He was not giving reasons for being excused from voting, but was making an argument against the resolution.

Mr. Cassidy said he was giving reasons why he could not vote to sanction an unlawful proceeding.

The point of order was not sustained.

Mr. Cassidy stigmatized the attempt to adjourn over this and the next election as an evasion of the popular will. He said if permitted to vote he should vote against the resolution.

The question was then taken on excusing Mr. Cassidy from voting, and he was excused.

Mr. Curtis's resolution was then adopted—78 to 40.

Some unimportant proceedings here followed.

At five minutes to twelve o'clock Mr Schoonmaker moved to adjourn. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the clerk commenced to call the roll at the bottom instead of the top, beginning with Mr. Young. When he had proceeded at some length, amid laughter, Mr. Seaver rose to a point of order. He did not believe at this late stage of the proceedings that the Convention should go backward. The President decided the point of order not well taken. Mr. Murphy raised the point that the call of the roll in this manner would be a reflection on the Convention, as it was going backwards. [Laughter.]

Before the roll had been called through, the hour of twelve arrived, and the President declared the Convention adjourned until the second Tuesday in November next.

Republican State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—The trains arriving here this afternoon and evening from the East and West were unusually large, and brought a great of the delegates. Everything as to the doings of to-morrow is yet uncertain. The contest is sharp if not close between those classed as Fenton and anti-Fenton men, the former being understood to be in favor of an entire new State ticket, and the last mentioned anxious for the re-nomination of most of the old State officers. There is little or no diversity of opinion as to what should be the tone of the platform. Its main plank will be an unqualified endorsement of the Reconstruction, and other acts of Congress as against the President.

The last, and strongest State ticket rumored is, Gen. McKean, for Secretary of State; C. T. Hurlburd, of St. Lawrence, for Controller; Charles J. Folger, Attorney General; Joseph Gates, Treasurer, and Robinson, of Chenango, for Inspector of State Prisons.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24. The Base Ball match this afternoon between the Atlantics of Brooklyn, and the Quaker City Club of this city, was won by the former, by the following score:

ATLANTICS.	O.	R.	QUAKER CITY.	O.	R.
Crane, 2 b	3	3	Pratt, 3 b	3	3
Mills, c	4	3	Chapman, 1 f	1	5
McDonald, 1 f	3	3	Malone, c	3	3
Ferguson, 3 b	3	3	Flowers, s s	4	1
Kenny, c f	4	2	Potter, 2 b	2	2
Zettlein, p	4	2	Hemble, 1 b	4	2
Regan, 1 b	1	3	Donohue, c f	2	1
McMullin, rp	3	2	Brown, p	6	0
Woods, s s	3	3	Howard, r f	3	4
Total	27	24	Total	27	21

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Atlantics	1	3	0	3	4	0	7	0	2	24
Quaker City	4	0	3	4	2	2	0	3	2	22

Base Ball Tournament.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—A grand Base Ball Tournament began to-day, at the grounds of the Union Club, of this city. Quite a number of clubs from different parts of the State are present to take part in the contest for the various prizes.

The celebrated Hickory Club of McConnellsville, Ohio, played the Buckeye Club, of this city, to-day, for a silver ball and beat them, the score standing, Hickory 41—Buckeye 25. From 3,000 to 5,000 people were on the ground. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Jeff. Davis to Live at Toronto.

TORONTO, Sept. 24.—Arrangements are being made to provide a residence here for Jeff. Davis. He is expected next week.

Death of the Captain General of Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Captain General Manzano died this morning at daybreak.

The Buckeye Club Races.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—The Buckeye Club races were well attended to-day. The first was a Handicap Hurdle, two miles, for a purse of $500, four hundred to the first horse, and one hundred to the second, and was won by Alexander Jonesbero; time, 4:47. Deserter and Whalebone fell at the second hurdle, but recovered themselves, and Deserter came in second.

The second race, mile heats, for all ages, for a purse of $400, was very exciting. Four horses entered—Watson, Mack, General McMahon and Caledonia. Watson was the favorite. The first heat was won by Mack; Watson 2d, Caledonia 3d, and McMahon 4th. Time 1:46. The second heat was won by McMahon; Mack 2d, Watson 3d, and Caledonia 4th. Time 1:44¼. The third heat was won by Mack; McMahon 2d, Watson and Caledonia distanced. Time 1:45¼.

The Campaign in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24.—Governor Cox and H. J. Jewett are addressing a Republican meeting here to-night.

The Last Great Snake Story.

The latest intelligence of the great snake discovered at South Canaan, Conn., is given in the following letter to the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, of yesterday:—

You were correct in doubting the story of its being shot, as first published in the Amenia *Times*, for it was all fiction. An ordinary shot gun would have no more effect on it than a pop-gun on an iron-clad, and a man would be called crazy who would attempt it. It has been seen every Summer for the last fifteen years in nearly the same spot. It was seen but a short time ago by a gentleman of the highest respectability, who is well known, and no one would think of doubting his statements. His name is A. Boardman, a skilful machinist recently employed by Mr. Ame in the manufacture of his celebrated wrought iron cannon at Falls Village. Mr. B. was passing along the highway where the snake has been generally seen not thinking anything about it, when suddenly his eye caught something lying under a large elm tree, which looked like the shadow of a large limb. Its shining brilliancy and the real shadow of the tree being opposite from where the object lay, the thought instantly entered his mind that it was nothing else than the big snake he had heard so much about, and so it proved to be, for it immediately started for the swamp. The animal having to cross a road, he had a fair view of his snakeship. A thrill of horror passed through his veins as the monster crushed its way through the brush with almost the speed of lightning into the swamp and was immediately lost to sight. Mr. B. thinks it would measure thirty-five inches around its body in the largest place; in fact, it appeared nearly to be of one size, except three feet from the end of the tail, which tapered considerably toward the end. Its length he should judge to be not far from twenty-eight to thirty feet. Its skin was so black and bright that it fairly dazzled.

The farmers in the vicinity complain less of the depredations of the animal than formerly. On the borders of the swamp where it lives, graze large herds of cows, and it is among these it gets its living. The owners of the cows have for some time past wondered why some of their best milkers had failed to give their usual quantity of milk, as it is only in the morning the owners miss it, they have come to the conclusion that the snake sucks them, and thus gets its living. It is well known that snakes are fond of warm, new milk, and it is this kind of food no doubt that has caused this one to grow to such immense proportions.

There is a reward of one hundred dollars offered by a private citizen for its capture alive, and fifty if killed. There is a strong pressure on the town authorities to offer a reward large enough to secure its capture or destruction, and the subject will be brought before our annual town meeting the first Monday in October. Hundreds who attended the camp-meeting lately held here came more for the purpose of seeing where this monster Snake lived than to seek for the straight and narrow way. Few could be induced to stay on the ground nights, for fear it might make them a visit. It was this one thing more than any other that made the meeting almost a failure. One man has determined to sell his farm and leave the place. His wife has already left and says she will never live on the place again until the snake is killed. There is a perfect panic among the people, and what will be the result time alone can determine.

Good Sense from Gail Hamilton.

If Gail Hamilton did not gather much wool in her "Wool Gathering," she picked up and scattered some useful bits of sense and philosophy—this among them, after visiting the South:—

"We need, of all things, to win the good will of the South. It is no easy task. An immense crop of hatred has been springing up for years. It was sedulously cultivated during the war, and it must be very long before it will entirely disappear. Our part is to exercise the utmost forbearance. Our strength, and courage, and determination were abundantly proved by the war; there can be no suspicion of weakness, or cowardice, or lukewarmness in the love of justice, or dignity in forwearing now. Our papers sometimes quote fierce, wild, hateful and hating words from Southern journals. I cannot see the good of it. Why not take it for granted that they do hate us bitterly, and then let it alone? While I do not think there is a particle of revenge in the bosom of the North, I think there is a certain impatience and vexation at the persistent hostile and inappreciable attitude of the South, but the indulgence of such sentiments is unworthy both of our education and our religion. The Southern people misunderstand. They know not what they do. If our enlightenment be indeed greater than theirs, we ought to show it in broader and more generous souls. If we are provoked into recrimination, we lower ourselves to the level of those who give the provocation."

THE tobacco factory of Rulen Regland, at Petersburg, Va., was burnt on the 21th. Loss $250,000.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S reception in Philadelphia to-morrow night promises to be the grandest ever known there.

SCHOONER PALADIN, Captain Dunlap, from Halifax to Charleston, with a cargo of salt, went ashore on Cape Lookout Shoals on the 22d.

ROBERT BURNS, ex-Collector of Eastport, Maine, who was active in opposing the Fenians during their invasion of Campo Bello, and whose property on Indian Island suffered by fire in consequence, has received $1,000 in gold as indemnity from the British Government.

THE President has issued a pardon for Samuel R. Mallory, late Secretary of the Navy of the rebel Confederacy. It will be recollected that Mallory was the only member of Davis' Cabinet who surrendered and elected to throw himself upon the mercy of our Government. From an authentic source it is learned that the President will shortly pardon Alex. H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the Confederacy, upon the recommendations of persons of influence and distinguished position.

The Trenton Races.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The races commenced here to-day. Oakland, Repley, Jack Armstrong and Susy M. appeared on the track for a premium of $300. To-morrow, for a handicap premium of $500, Onward, Aldebaran, Luther, Local, Union Jack, Twinkle, Fettna, Black Slave, Enchantress, Clara Clarita, Zurlina and Annie Workman will contend.

A large number of people were present.

Repley, Enchantress and Susy M. were the leading horses.

The Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—General Sherman arrived home to-day.

The Indian Peace Commissioners will next meet at Fort Harker on the 8th of October, when they will arrange for a council with the Cheyennes.

A Man Attempts to Kill his Wife but Fails, and then Kills Himself.

LONDON, ONTARIO, Sept. 24.—A man named Thomas Francis attempted to kill his wife this morning, but being foiled, afterwards shot himself through the head and died instantly. Domestic difficulties were the cause.

Soldiers and Sailors Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 24.—About one hundred delegates to the Soldiers and Sailors Convention arrived here to-night. A platform is determined on as follows: Equal rights before the law; encouragement of education; more equal taxation, and a fostering of the industrial interests of the State.

Serenade to Gen. Hancock.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A serenade was given to-night at the Metropolitan Hotel to Major General Hancock. Large assembly and much enthusiasm. The General spoke.

INQUESTS, ACCIDENTS, &c.

BROUGHT TO THE MORGUE yesterday, from foot of James street, E. R., the body of an unknown man; age about 50 years; 5 feet 9 inches high; brown hair; sandy whiskers, mixed with gray. Had on plaid shirt, ribbed pants and heavy shoes. Body too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner Gover held an inquest yesterday at No. 12 Columbia street, on the body of Emile Hollander, aged 5 years, who died from injuries accidentally received on the 22d inst., by a fall from the rear scoop in the yard of his father's residence, while at play.

DROWNED.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday over the body of Edward Dyer, a boy who was drowned in the North River, near Christopher street. The same Coroner also held an inquest over the body of an unknown man found in the East River, near James' Slip.

JAMES MCGOVERN died suddenly yesterday, while sitting in a chair, at his residence, No. 419 W. 32d street.

While ex-Sheriff James Lynch and Mr. Moore, keeper of the Ludlow street jail, were proceeding through 8th avenue, yesterday afternoon, in a carriage, they were run into by a team driven by Mr. L. G. Evans, of Tremont, which resulted in the upsetting of the carriage and the severe injury of both Mr. Moore and Mr. Lynch.

A man named August Herspt died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 529 Canal street, without medical attendance.

Geo. Cowell, residing in Sackett street, Brooklyn, fell from his watch in Moore street, yesterday, while under the influence of liquor, as alleged, and was severely injured.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS.—Mary Elkins, Ellen Thompson, and an unknown confederate entered Wm. K. Peyton's store, No. 272 Bowery, on Monday evening, and while examining the goods are charged with stealing two pieces of merino valued at $52. Both Mary and Ellen were arrested and found in possession of the goods.

ALLEGED HORSE STEALING.—John Wallace, colored, of Washington City, caused the arrest of Serf Levy yesterday on a charge of stealing a valuable bay horse from his stable and shipping it to this city by the steamer John Gibson.

A MAN named Wm. Pollard, residing in New Haven, Conn., was found in the alleyway of No. 874 Bowery, yesterday afternoon, bleeding from wounds about the face, received from a party of roughs, who enticed him into the alley, and afterwards knocked him down and robbed him of a gold watch and chain, valued at $220, and also $300 in bank bills.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Wm. Swaine of 177 Broadway, caused the arrest of George W. Staples, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a check for $1,000 on the First National Bank of Norfolk, Va.

PATRICK MCDONALD, keeper of an exchange office at No. 22 Albany street, was arrested yesterday on charge of selling a bogus ticket for Europe.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

WEATHER CONJECTURES.—It will not rain, in this city, to-day, before six o'clock P. M.

A. E. THATCHER.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION—AN ENTIRE BLOCK IN RUINS—SEVERAL DWELLINGS, FACTORIES, STORES AND A VALUABLE LUMBER YARD BURNED—LOSS OVER $150,000.—One of the most disastrous conflagrations which has taken place in the city for many months, occurred yesterday afternoon, near the foot of Grand street. The fire broke out at about half-past 3 o'clock, in the engine room of Edward White & Co.'s saw and planing mill, No. 3 and 5 Thompkins street. The alarm was soon sounded, and although the firemen were soon on the spot, the flames spread with great rapidity, and soon the entire building was in flames. From this building the flames spread to the adjoining building, No. 618 Grand street, occupied by John Kirkland as a dining saloon, whose loss is estimated at about $1,000, principally by water; no insurance. The flames also communicated with Nos. 608, 610, 612, 614 and 616 Grand street, which were owned by Edward White & Co.'s saw and planing mill, whose damage is estimated at $60,000; insured for $20,000 in the Niagara Co. and others. The first and second floors of Nos. 108 and 110 were occupied by E. Johnston as a shovel manufactory, whose loss is estimated at $10,000; insurance not known. The 1st and 2d floors of Nos. 612, 614 and 616 were occupied by W. H. Allen as a chemical factory, whose loss will reach $20,000; insured. The 3d floor of Nos. 612, 614 and 616 was occupied by H. Streate as a tobacco warehouse, the entire stock in which was totally destroyed; loss $15,000; insurance not known. The 4th floor of these numbers was occupied by C. S. Close as a cabinet manufactory, the entire stock in which was also destroyed, entailing a loss upon Mr. Close of about $5,000, on which there was an insurance of but $120 in the Germania Insurance Co. White & Co.'s saw and planing mill also included Nos. 3 and 5 in Tompkins street, which was also totally destroyed, making a total loss to Mr. White of about $50,000, on which there was an insurance of $26,000. The flames also reached No. 1 Tompkins street, which was occupied by Daniel Authy, ship joiner, whose loss is estimated at $10,000, the amount of insurance on which was not ascertained. The dwelling house No. 2 Tompkins street was also destroyed. This building was occupied by Anthony O'Hara on the 1st floor, Wm. Lopers on the 2d floor, and Jno. Garring on third floor, the loss and insurance on which was not ascertained. Dwelling house No. 4, in Tompkins street, was also destroyed. This building was occupied by James Clark. It was completely destroyed. From this the flames extended to No. 606 Grand street, which was occupied by J. Johns as a lager beer saloon and dwelling, the whole of which was a total loss; damage not ascertained. No. 604 was also occupied on the first floor by Hermann Reid as a plumber's shop, and E. Bishop & Co., manufacturers of varnishes. The remainder of the building was occupied by H. Weller as a segar store; damage not ascertained; insured for 12,000. No. 606, which was also destroyed, was occupied by G. Skinner & Co., as a sample room; loss not ascertained. No. 589½ Grand street, which was also destroyed, was occupied by C. Sleicker, as a restaurant; loss not ascertained; insured for $1,000. No. 598 Grand street, also destroyed, was occupied by C. Kickseller as a boot and shoe shop. R. Deman, who occupied 596½ as a barber shop, was also burned out; loss not ascertained. These last