THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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WASHINGTON.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement to the 1st of October.

The Total Amount Outstanding $2,744,947,726.

Decrease Since August 31 of Nearly Twenty Millions in the Debt, Interest and Notes in Circulation.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Proposals for Funding Certificates of Indebtedness, Compound Interest and Treasury Notes.

Nearly Three Million Dollars Received at the Internal Revenue Bureau Yesterday.

Interesting Diplomatic Correspondence in Relation to the Mexican Question.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1865.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt, as appears from the books of the Treasury returns and requisitions in the department on the 30th of September last:—

THE DEBT.

Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,116,658,191
Interest	65,001,570
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,260,009,120
Interest	72,527,645
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,389,320
Debt bearing no interest	366,891,093
Total amount outstanding	2,744,947,726
Total interest	137,529,216

LEGAL TENDERS.

Legal tender notes in circulation, one and two years 5 per cent notes	32,954,230
United States notes, old issues	392,070
United States notes, new issues	427,768,499
Compound int. notes, act of March 3, 1863.	15,000,000
Compound int. notes, act of June 30, 1864.	202,012,141
Total	$678,126,940

As compared with the statement for August there is a reduction of the public debt of nearly $12,742,000, and of interest over $500,000, and also a reduction of $6,012,000 of the legal tender notes in circulation.

Amount in the Treasury (coin)	$32,740,788
Amount in the Treasury (currency)	56,236,441
Total	$88,977,229

—Showing a decrease of nearly $12,700,000 of coin, as compared with the August statement, and an increase of $13,454,157 of currency. The amount of fractional currency is $21,487,754, an increase of $143,000.

There has been an increase of the June 30, 1864, five-twenty bonds of $8,211,000, and of the July 11, 1862, six per cent temporary loan of nearly $8,000,000, and of the march 1, 1862, certificates of non-indebtedness a reduction of over $22,000,000.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Secretary McCulloch has issued the following circular:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1865.

By virtue of the authority contained in the first section of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, which provides, among other things, that any Treasury notes, or other obligations bearing interest, issued under any act of Congress, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and with the consent of the holder, be converted into any description of bonds authorized by said act, notice is hereby given to the holders of certificates of indebtedness which mature before the first day of January next, of compound interest notes, and of one and two year Treasury notes, of the readiness of this Department to give in exchange for them, to the extent of fifty millions of dollars, six per cent, five-twenty year bonds at three per cent premium; that is to say, one hundred dollars of bonds for each one hundred and three dollars in certificates and notes; provided the conversion is made prior to the first day of November next.

The bonds issued in exchange for such certificates and notes will bear an interest of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, upon the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the government after five years, and payable in twenty years from the 1st day of November, 1865.

The coupon and registered bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denominations of one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars. Registered bonds of five thousand and ten thousand dollars will be issued if desired.

Holders of certificates, compound interest or Treasury notes, who desire to make such conversions, will deliver them to the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurers or the designated depositaries of the United States, or to any national depositary bank which may consent to transact the business without charge.

Interest will be allowed on certificates of indebtedness and one and two year Treasury notes matured or maturing prior to the 1st of November, 1865, up to the date of maturity, and when maturing after the 1st of November interest will be allowed to that day.

Upon the compound interest notes the interest will be computed to November 1, 1865, upon the amount of principal and interest compounded on the back of said notes, from the period next prior to that date.

The principal and interest of such Treasury notes and obligations will be considered together as an offer for conversion; but when, after deducting the principal of the bonds and three per cent premium, there remains a fractional part of one hundred dollars, this fractional part will be paid to the depositor.

The Secretary reserves to himself the right of withdrawing this proposal at any time prior to said first day of November, provided fifty millions of dollars shall, prior to that date, be offered for conversion as aforesaid.

Circulars of instructions will be transmitted to the various officers authorized to receive certificates and notes, to which attention is invited.

H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue for the quarter ending September 30, are returned at $93,720,425. This day's receipts foot up to the enormous figure of $2,986,806.

INTERESTING TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that "in deducting the amount of their taxable gross receipts for premiums and assessments under section 108 of the act of January 30, 1864, insurance companies are not allowed to deduct any amount paid by them for insurance."

SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.

A letter received at the General Post Office Department to-day from one of the special mail agents of the department, who writes under date of September 23 from Montgomery, Ala., has the following allusion to the sentiments of the people of that section:—

I have talked freely with members of the recent State Convention and other prominent men upon State and political subjects, and have taken pains to ascertain the real sentiments of the people and their leading and influential men as regards their feelings and purposes toward the general gavernment, and I am satisfied that no factious opposition need be apprehended to the policy of the government concerning the negro, or upon any other of the issues affecting the Southern restoration to Union and peace. They simply desire to resume their old relations with the government, and to live quietly and obediently under the old flag. The radicals of the rebellion stand a poor chance of being elected to Congress. The people generally are manifesting correct views upon these subjects, and I candidly believe there is less bitterness of feeling now entertained in the South towards the people of the North than for many years preceding the war."

POSTAL SERVICE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Postmaster General Dennison, during September, re-established postal service on fifty of the most important routes, and reopened four hundred and fifty post offices in the Southern States.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The present method of conducting quartermasters' business has been undergoing considerable discussion among military officials, and a board of competent officers will probably be convened shortly to revise the regulations of that department, with a view to simplifying its forms and adapting them to the requirements of the service. The detail has not yet been made, but all agree that many changes are necessary. The only danger to be apprehended is, that in changing the present regulations too many officers of high rank will be required, and too many places created for our present swarm of brigadier generals.

THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.

On the 1st of January last there were two hundred general hospitals in the country, with thousands of patients under treatment. At the present time there are but forty, containing about seven thousand patients, and by the aid of thoroughly scientific surgical treatment, together with a liberal expenditure of money for wooden legs, arms and things of that sort, the Medical Department is rapidly reducing that number. No expense is spared by the government in starting its shattered defenders in the world again as near as possible as good as new.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

General Sherman left St. Louis lately on a tour of inspection through his military division with a view to cutting down the forces and mustering out as many men as the exigencies of the Indian service permit. It is generally believed in military circles that but a small force will be necessary to protect our Northwestern frontier, and that a large portion of the army concentrated there will be speedily dispensed with.

THE WASHINGTON DEFENCES.

Of the thirty-seven forts composing the Washington line of defence south of the Potomac but eleven have armament now. All will probably be dismantled before the 1st of January.

THE SECOND NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The Second New York, Colonel Oscar F. Hulser, the last of the volunteer artillery organizations, came over the river this morning and may be expected at Hart's Island some time during Wednesday.

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

The statement in a Washington paper that the Veteran Reserve Corps is to be mustered out of service is partly erroneous. The writer thereof probably derived his impression in the above regard from the fact that it is contemplated merging the present twenty-four regiments representing that organization into ten regiments from among the picked men that compose the corps. The strength of the Veteran Reserves is about six thousand.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Wool, Gen. Howard, Gen. Palmer and Senator Wilson had interviews with the President this morning.

Commissioner Cooley, of the Indian Bureau, and the delegates that accompanied him to the recent grand council held with the red men of the Northwest, are expected to return to this city the latter part of the week.

Brigadier General Dewitt, of the United States army, reported for duty to-day. He has been absent for several weeks recruiting his health.

Ex-rebel Prof. M. F. Maury and family arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening, probably seeking reconstruction.

Brigadier General Horace T. Sanders, of Wisconsin, is in the city, enfeebled and broken down from the effects of the service.

Assistant Postmaster General Randall is expected to return on Wednesday. His mission of healing the party distractions in Wisconsin is reported successful.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The third volume of the Diplomatic Correspondence contains the following despatches on the subject of Mexico:—

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON—MAXIMILIAN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

SIR—Your despatch of February 9, No. 149, has been received. In this communication you mention that the Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, is expected in Paris, and that circumstances may arise in which it will be necessary for you either to attend or to decline to attend ceremonies which may be observed in his honor as a sovereign of Mexico, and you ask instructions upon the question. If the Archduke Maximilian appear in Paris only in his character as an imperial prince of the house of Hapsburg you will be expected to be neither demonstrative nor reserved in your deportment towards him. If he appears there with any assumption of authority or title in Mexico, you will entirely refrain from intercourse with him. Should your proceedings become a subject of inquiry or remark, you will be at liberty, in the exercise of your own discretion, to say that this government, in view of its right and duties in the present conjuncture of its affairs, has prescribed fixed rules to be observed, not only by this department, but by its representatives in foreign countries. We acknowledge revolutions only by direction of the President, upon full and mature consideration. Until such regular authority for recognition we do not hold formal or informal communications with political agents or representatives of revolutionary movements in countries with which we maintain diplomatic intercourse. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD—FALSE STATEMENTS IN REGARD TO OUR MINISTER AT PARIS.

PARIS, March 21, 1864.

SIR—I herewith enclose you a slip cut from *Galignani* (the original being from the London *Globe*), stating that I had intimated a readiness on the part of the United States to receive a minister from Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico, &c. These statements will doubtless be republished in our country. I need scarcely say that so far as I am concerned, there is not a word of truth in them. I have never given or thought of giving any such intimation as therein stated, either officially or unofficially, publicly or privately. Whether there is any truth in the statement as respects Mr. Slidell—his application for a conference and its refusal—I know not.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, W. L. DAYTON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON—MAXIMILIAN'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE CROWN—PROPOSED COURSE OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 30, 1864.

SIR—Your despatch of April (No. 449) has been received. I thank you for the information it brings concerning the acceptance of the tendered crown by the Archduke Maximilian and his intended departure for Mexico.

Events which have recently occurred in the eastern section of that country, if they are correctly reported, show that the Mexican national authorities are not likely to be immediately suppressed. It is, of course, not impossible that new embarrassments for this government may grow out of the Archduke's assumption of authority in Mexico. But we shall do all that prudence, justice and honor require to avert them; at the same time we shall not forego the assertion of any of our national rights.

If such precautions fail to secure us against aggression, we shall then, I trust, be able to rise, without great effort, to the new duties which in that case will have devolved upon us. I remain now firm, as heretofore, in the opinion that the destinies of the American continent are not to be permanently controlled by any political arrangements that can be made in the capitals of Europe.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO GENERAL CANBY—CORTINA'S ENTRANCE INTO TEXAS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1864.

SIR—Unofficial newspaper statements concerning the alleged entrance of the Mexican General Cortina, with an armed force, into the territory of Texas, within the United States, with an assumption of military authority, have attracted the attention of this department, as well as that of the Minister of France at this capital. The reports are contradictory, and, apparently, unreliable. The dignity of this government and its honor as a neutral Power in the conflict which is raging in Mexico, render it necessary that the President should be fully informed as early as possible of the proceedings to which I have thus referred. I have, therefore, to request that you will ascertain the facts and make a report thereon to the Secretary of War. In the mean time I have the pleasure to inform you that the proceeding is approved, by which, on the occasion referred to, you gave notice to the said Cortina that his presence in arms within the United States, in an attitude of war against a friendly Power, with which the United States are at peace, would not be tolerated. Although that proceeding indicates that you have faithfully adhered to the instructions given to your predecessors, yet I think it proper to renew the injunction that on no account, and in no way, must the neutrality of the United States in the war between France and Mexico be compromised by our military forces, or be sufficient to be compromitted within your command by either of the belligerents.

I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Major General E. R. CANBY, Commanding Department of the Gulf, Headquarters, New Orleans.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. GODFREY—EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES TO MEXICO.

Mr. Seward, in the course of his note to Mr. Godfrey (representing the French government), dated Washington, April 6, 1864, says:—

You also inform me in your last-mentioned note that French forces have been directed towards Sonora; and you bring to my knowledge rumors that a very considerable number of emigrants from California have lately disembarked at Guaymas, and have established themselves in the country in virtue of grants which were made to them by President Juarez, whom you describe as ex-President. You further state that the mission of the French forces is to prevent, in Sonora, the taking possession of estates under such grants, the lawfulness of which, you say, will never be admitted. And you suggested to me the expediency of making this information known to American citizens who might be destined to allow themselves to be drawn into such speculations.

While I appreciate the frankness and the good will which the Emperor's government manifests in thus communicating its views and purposes on the subject mentioned, it, nevertheless, remains my duty to say that this government has long recognized, and still does continue to recognize, the constitutional government of the United States of Mexico as the sovereign authority in that country, and the President, Benito Juarez, as its chief. This government at the same time equally recognizes the condition of war existing in Mexico between that country and France. We maintain absolute neutrality between the belligerents, and we do not assume to judge, much less to judge in advance, of the effect of the war upon titles or estates. We have no knowledge of such an emigration from California to Sonora as you have described in your note; but if such an emigration has taken place, those persons emigrating will of course be regarded as subjecting themselves to the authority and laws by which the rights of citizens of Mexico are governed; and while it seems unnecessary for the President to assume that such emigrants will claim the protection of this government for any estates of whatever kind they may attain or attempt to attain in Mexico, it would certainly be presumptuous to attempt now to decide upon the validity of such claim.

Peaceful emigration from the United States is entirely free from restraint or influence of the government. Emigrants themselves are generally well informed concerning their rights. Under these circumstances any interference of the government concerning such emigration would be as inexpedient as it would be without precedent. The case would be different if the act of emigration was attended with preparations and purposes hostile to Mexico, or to either belligerent party, or to any other nation, and therefore incompatible with the laws of the United States or with the law of nations. It is believed that the government of the United States has already sufficiently indicated the views it must take in such a case if it should occur, which, however, there seems no immediate reason to apprehend.

THE STATEMENT THAT UNITED STATES TROOPS HAD ENTERED MEXICO CONTRADICTED.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON, BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 24, 1864.

COLONEL—The letter of Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, under date of August 29, 1864, covering translation of a communication received at Washington by the representative of the Emperor of the French, in regard to certain occurrences said to have taken place on the Rio Grande, and which has been referred to me for report, has been received. There is nothing specific in the charges or statements made upon which to make a detailed report.

With reference to the great number of federals said to have crossed to Matamoras after the evacuation of Brownsville, I would state that there were not six citizens of the United States left in Brownsville when I withdrew the troops from that place. I had sent all persons, men, women, and children, to New Orleans. Some few Mexicans, who had had been living on the east side of the Rio Grande, may probably have crossed into Mexico, but I know the number must have been small, for I had previously shipped a great majority of even the Mexicans to New Orleans; I mean such as resided on our side of the river. I have been constantly in receipt of advices from Matamoras since the evacuation of Brownsville, and had such occurrences as the above taken place I would certainly have heard something of it.

With reference to the arms and ammunition said to have gone into Mexico from American territory, I would undertake to say, in the most positive manner, that nothing of the kind took place from January 1, 1864, to August 1, 1864, the period of my administration on the Rio Grande; nor did anything occur that would warrant even a rumor of such a thing.

It seems to me that when such charges are made, involving, as they do, the reputation of officers of the United States army, some kind of proof should accompany the charges; but these statements being so general I can do nothing more than make a mere denial of the whole. There is neither truth in the report nor ground for it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, F. A. HERRON, Major General.

Lieut. Col. C. S. CHRISTENSEN, A. A. G., New Orleans.

Extensive Burglary in Philadelphia.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF SILKS STOLEN—THE PROPERTY FOUND CONCEALED IN A TOMB—ARREST OF THE BURGLAR IN THIS CITY, ETC., ETC.

The store of Messrs. John Louty & Co., Eighth street, between Chestnut and Market, Philadelphia, was entered by burglars on the night of the 18th ultimo, by means of chiseling through the brick wall from an adjoining building, and robbed of a large variety of silks, valued at fifteen thousand dollars. Immediately after the robbery became known Chief Franklin, of the Philadelphia police, was made aware of the fact, and telegraphed to nearly all the large cities, offering a reward for the arrest of the burglars and recovery of the goods; also giving a partial description of a Baltimore criminal supposed to have been concerned in the burglary. Chief John Young, of our detective force, immediately after receiving the despatch from the Philadelphia Chief of Police, took with him Detectives Elder and McCord, and started out in search of the suspected burglar, whom it was thought had hurried on to New York after committing the crime. They searched in vain till last Wednesday night, when Chief Young and his detectives observed a man in Broadway who so closely answered the description of the one they wanted that he was arrested on suspicion and taken to the central office and searched. In his possession was found the key of a room in the hotel where he was stopping, and on searching two trunks in the prisoner's room they found them closely packed with over fifty pieces of silks stolen from Messrs. Louty & Co., Philadelphia. Chief Young also discovered in his room a memorandum and a diagram, which, upon close observation, satisfied the detectives that the major part of the silks stolen were concealed in the Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia. The prisoner, who is known as Frank Peacock, alias Wagner, alias Stevens, was then locked up, after which Chief Young, with detectives Elder and McCord, hurried off to Philadelphia for the purpose of finding the stolen goods. Our officers called on Chief Franklin and detectives Taggert and Smith, of the Philadelphia police, whereupon all hands started on their mission to the cemetery. After a protracted search the officers removed the marble tablet of a tomb, in which were deposited the remains of a Mr. Josiah Gobel, and there, to the astonishment of all hands, discovered over one hundred pieces of the silk stolen from Mr. Louty's store. The stolen property was taken from its novel hiding place to Chief Franklin's office, where the owners subsequently appeared and identified it. Chief Young and detectives Elder and McCord, after successfully accomplishing their mission, returned home, arriving here late on Sunday night. Peacock, who is well known to the Baltimore and Philadelphia police, is a man of unusually fine appearance, about thirty-two years of age, is still in prison here, awaiting a requisition from Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, upon Governor Fenton, of this State, for his surrender. The silks found in the prisoner's trunks will also be taken back with him.

The matter from first to last has been adroitly managed, and reflects great credit, particularly upon Chief Young and detectives Elder and McCord.

The Adams Express and Belmont Robberies.

EXAMINATION OF CHAUNCEY JOHNSON—PROVING AN ALIBI.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning the examination of Charles Jones, alias Chauncey Johnson, on the charge of having stolen a package of bonds, containing $25,000, from the banking house of August Belmont & Co., Wall street, a few days since, was resumed before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and evidence introduced for the defence.

Joseph Boom, a saloon keeper at 91 Bowery, testified that on the day of the alleged robbery Johnson entered his place at about half-past eleven o'clock A. M., and remained till after three o'clock.

Mr. Bropp, partner of Mr. Boom, also testified that Johnson was in his place from half-past eleven o'clock until three o'clock P. M., engaged a greater portion of that time playing cards for drinks.

William F. Howe, Esq., counsel for Johnson, recalled Mr. Belmont's clerk, Burkhalter, who, in his original affidavit, testified to seeing Johnson in the banking house on the afternoon the bonds were stolen, and subjected him to a right cross-examination, eliciting the fact that he had given a description of the prisoner at the Twenty-sixth precinct police station wholly at variance with Johnson's height and appearance.

Mr. Howe then addressed the Judge on behalf of the prisoner in a forcible manner, demanding the discharge of his client, claiming that Johnson's past character should not influence him (the Judge). Mr. Howe also said that the Ketchums and Jenkinses were yet latent in Wall street, and for all he (the counsel) could state were, perhaps, representing this prosecution. The defendant's counsel claimed that he had proved a clear alibi, and concluded his argument by again demanding the immediate discharge of his client as an act of public justice.

In the case of Adams' Express Company *vs.* Johnson, wherein the latter stands charged with stealing $1,600 from the office of the Express Company, on the day of the Belmont robbery, Clarence A. Seward, Esq., counsel for the Express Company, entered into an elaborate argument, with the view of convincing Judge Dowling that the evidence heretofore introduced was sufficient to justify him in holding the prisoner for trial.

Mr. Howe, who also represented Johnson in this case, argued that the prisoner had not been identified beyond the possibility of a doubt as the man in the Express office just previous to the money being missed, and demanded his discharge.

Judge Dowling took the papers and reserved his decision.

Jeff. Davis Removed to His New Quarters in Carroll Hall.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 2, 1865.

Jefferson Davis was moved this morning, under a strong guard, from his casemate prison to the quarters assigned him in Carroll Hall.

Appointments by the Governor.

ALBANY, Oct. 2, 1865.

Governor Fenton has made the following appointments, to take effect from the 1st inst.:—

Brevet Brigadier General James F. Hall, late of the First New York Volunteers, to be Aid-de-Camp upon his staff.

Colonel George W. Palmer, Assistant Commissary General of the State, to be Commissary General, vice Frank Chamberlain, resigned.

Governor Fenton left for New York city this evening by the steamboat Dean Richmond.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

ITS ORGANIZATION AND SENTIMENTS.

LIST OF THE DELEGATES PRESENT.

&c. &c. &c.

Special Despatch to the Herald.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 2, 1865.

The North Carolina Reconstruction Convention met here to-day and has organized, with Edwin G. Reade as its head.

Mr. Reade was a Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress from this State. He is a native of Orange county, where he was born in 1812. He has been engaged in the practice of the law, and took no active part in the late rebellion.

The following is a list of the delegates present at the organization to-day:—

Alamance—Giles Mebane, Dr. John W. McAuley.
Anson—L. L. Polk, —— Smith.
Burke—Tod R. Caldwell.
Bertie—Lewis Thompson, John Pool.
Buncombe—L. L. Stewart.
Currituck—Thos. J. Jarvis.
Camden—D. D. Ferebee.
Chowan—Dr. R. H. Winborne.
Cleaveland—R. Swan, D. Beam.
Catawba—Dr. J. R. Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—Neil McKay, Ralph P. Buxton, D. G. McRae.
Chatham—John A. McDonald, G. P. Moore, Robert Love.
Carteret—James Rumley.
Craven—C. C. Clarke, M. E. Manly.
Cabarrus—Dr. L. S. Bingham.
Columbus—A. J Jones.
Caldwell—Rufus L. Patterson.
Duplin—D. B. Nicholson, W. A. Allen.
Davidson—Henderson Adams, S. S. Jones.
Davie—D. M. Furches.
Edgecombe—John Norfleet, George Howard.
Franklin—P. H. Winston, Jr.
Forsythe—D. H. Starbuck, I. G. Lash.
Gates—Henry Willey.
Gaston—Dr. Wm. Sloan.
Greene—R. J. Williams.
Granville—R. B. Gilliam, Eugene Grissom, E. B. Lyon.
Guilford—R. P. Dick, D. F. Caldwell, Jonathan Harris.
Haywood—Alney Burgin.
Hertford—Richard G. Cowper.
Halifax—Ed. Conigland, W. W. Brickell.
Iredell—John H. McLaughlin, S. R. Bell.
Johnston—Wm. A. Smith, Simon Godwin.
Jones—F. G. Simmons.
Lincoln—W. P. Bynum.
Lenoir—R. W. King.
McDowell—W. G. B. Garrett.
Martin—Jesse R. Stubbs.
Mecklenburg—Thomas N. Alexander, Alexander McIver.
Nash—A. B. Barnes.
New Hanover—William A. Wright, Dr. Harson F. Murphy.
Northampton—John B. Odum, Wm. Barrow.
Orange—John Berry, S. F. Phillips.
Onslow—Isaac N. Sanders.
Perquimans—Thomas Wilson.
Pasquotank—Hon. G. H. Brooks.
Rockingham—Thomas Settle, Jr., Robert H. Ward.
Rowan—Nathaniel Boyden, Dr. I. W. Jones.
Randolph—S. S. Jackson, Zebedee Rush.
Rutherford and Polk—G. W. Logan, C. L. Harris.
Robeson—Neill A. McLean, Nathaniel McLean.
Sampson—A. A. McKoy, Th. J. Faison.
Stanley—James M. McCorkle.
Union—Samuel H. Walkup.
Warren—Wm. Eaton, Jr. P. H. Joyner.
Wake—W. H. Harrison, H. A. Hodges, B. F. Moore.
Wayne—W. T. Faircloth, T. L. Kennedy.
Washington—J. C. Johnston.
Wilkes—C. J. Cowles, —— Bryan.
Yadkin—Thomas Haynes.

A disposition to hasten the return of the State to the Union appears to exist in the minds of all the delegates.

THE INDIANS.

Return of General Conner's Expedition to Fort Laramie—Results of the Campaign, &c.

FORT LARAMIE, Oct. 1, 1865.

General Conner returned on Saturday from the Powder river Indian expedition. His columns will be here in six days. The results of the campaign were:—Four pitched battles with the Cheyennes, Sioux and Arapahoes, with the loss on our side of Captain Cole, of the Sixth Michigan, and twenty-four men killed and two wounded; an Indian loss of from 400 to 500 killed and a large number wounded; the entire destruction of the village of the Arapahoes, and the capture of 500 head of horses and mules. The Arapahoes acknowledge a loss of sixty-eight of their braves in one battle, and are now coming in to make peace. It is thought, however, that the Sioux and Cheyennes are not half whipped.

Not less than 1,500 men should be stationed at Fort Conner, and the campaign continued during the winter. The citizens fear that the Sioux and Cheyennes will come back on the road and interfere with the mails and telegraph.

The expedition was carried out under the most embarrassing circumstances. Not a pound of stores intended for the expedition arrived in time for use. The troops were mutinous, and claimed their discharge because the rebellion had ceased, and regiments were ordered to be mustered out almost as soon as they arrived on the plains.

News from St. Domingo.

Advices have been received from St. Domingo to the 5th of September.

The death penalty for political offences has been abolished.

The United States steamer Mercedita had arrived at St. Domingo and saluted the Dominican flag. Her commander, accompanied by the American Consul, paid a visit to the present head of the government.

Families who left the island during the war are returning, business is reviving, new newspapers have been started, and the prospects of the country are in every way encouraging.

City Intelligence.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The Fair of the American Institute, now in progress on Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, was well attended yesterday, crowds of ladies and gentlemen having visited the locality and examined and admired the very extensive collection of machinery in motion, the samples of various fabrics and specimens of art there exhibited. A fair presenting such a varied list of wonderful and pleasing subjects for the eye and mind to rest upon has, perhaps, never been opened to the public of the city since the days of the Crystal Palace. At three o'clock this afternoon and at eight in the evening the billiard table now on exhibition will be practically tested by Messrs. Pierre Carme, Michael Phelan, John McDevitt and Edward Cahill, upon invitation of the management of the Institute. These celebrated Knights of the Ball and Cue will no doubt do their best, and an interesting and exciting contest may be anticipated. Preparations have been made for the accommodation of the ladies.

A OTHER VESSEL ADDED TO THE STEAMSHIP FLEET.—The sidewheel steamship Connecticut was recently sold at auction at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and was purchased by the New York and Brazil Steamship Company. The Connecticut will be commanded by Captain Le Fevre, formerly of the steamship Vanderbilt. The Connecticut will sail for Rio Janerio on the 28th proximo.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STREETS.—Now that the summer is over and New York has been visited by neither pestilence nor cholera, the public mind is comparatively at ease on the subject of the cleaning of our public thoroughfares. Still it is satisfactory to know that the streets are tolerably clean at present, and that the contract for this work is being carried out to all appearances faithfully. The force employed during the summer in the work of street cleaning is not diminished, nor will it be during the fall or winter.

Police Intelligence.

DESCENT BY THE POLICE ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Late last night Captain Caffrey, of the Fifteenth precinct, acting under authority of a warrant issued by Justice Dodge, on the complaint of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Coffin, of No. 72 East Fourteenth street, accompanied by Sergeant Dilks and a squad of officers, made a descent upon the house of prostitution of the well known Irene McCready, at 74 East Fourteenth street, and arrested Mrs. McCready, together with ten female and thirteen male inmates. They were all taken to the station house, where the females rendered the following names and ages:—Irene McCready, 40; Emma Marsh, 21; Hattie Hines, 18; Geneva Williams, 18; Eva West, 23; Fanny Carleton, 25; Mary Smith, 22; Fanny Bell, 22; Ann Lovechoulis, 19; Elizabeth Williams, 20; Ann Clark, servant, 50. The men rendered the following names and ages:—William Rose, 26; Lyon Hayman, 26; William Watson, 26; Fred. Jameson, 20; Matthew Edwards, 50; Charles Raleigh, 23; George Chadwick, 23; George Close, 22; Michael Cavy, 40; George Hewitt, 29; Samuel Blanchard, 27; William Bross, 25, and George Ransom, 29. The males were discharged, they all, with singular unanimity, declaring that they had never been in the house before. The females were committed to the cells, and this morning will be taken before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Conference Between the Military and Civil Officers in Relation to the City Council—The Suppression of the Bulletin, &c.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 1, 1865.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ACTION PENDING IN RELATION TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

As I write I learn that a most important conference is going on, at which the highest military and civil dignitaries of the Department of Virginia are present. Their action is understood to turn upon the possibility and propriety of temporarily resuscitating that branch of the city government recently elected, and subsequently shorn of the privilege of exercising its functions, known as the Richmond City Council, for the purpose of appointing commissioners of elections to duly act in reference to the October political contests now proximate in this State. The problem to be solved, in view of General Turner's previous action in the premises, is an exceedingly difficult one, and will find expression and solution in an order to be issued on the subject to-morrow. It is known that Sturdivant, the candidate recently elected to the Mayoralty of the city, still persists in holding his election to be valid, notwithstanding the proper action of the military authorities in the case. It may be added that some action will, doubtless, be had which will permit the legal appointment of the necessary commissioners.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE BULLETIN NEWSPAPER

creates a great excitement here, and the proprietors of the paper have appealed directly to the President in the premises. The following is the conclusive official order of Major General Terry upon the subject, which will be given to the public here to-morrow. The order closing the concern was given in view of this document:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 119.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 30, 1865.

Whereas the *Commercial Bulletin*, a newspaper of this city, in its issue of to-day, has published an article which contains an indecent insult to the memory of the late President of the United States, and to those who surrounded him during his administration of his office, and an almost equally offensive reflection upon his Excellency President Johnson, therefore it is ordered that the license heretofore given by the Provost Marshal General of this department for the publication of said paper be and it hereby is revoked, and that the office of the paper be closed. The Provost Marshal of the department will commit to prison Charles C. P. Dimitry, the writer of said article.

By command of Major General A. H. TERRY.

ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Coming Election in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2, 1865.

General Terry has by a general order designated nine members of the City Council and nine Aldermen, being a majority of each body elected in July, who shall be permitted to qualify and organize for the sole purpose of appointing officers to conduct the Congressional election, which is to take place on the 12th inst. Messrs. Christian and Douglas in the First district, and Epes in the Fourth district, have withdrawn from the contest for Congress.

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

Affairs in Louisiana and Florida—Arrest of an ex-Rebel Congressman—The Gwin-Sonora Scheme—The New Orleans Market, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29, 1865.

General Canby suspended Assistant Superintendent Calahan, of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Shreveport, from his duties, pending an investigation into serious charges against him. Calahan is the individual who placed a whole court under arrest a few days since.

Governor Marvin, of Florida, has issued a proclamation ordering an election for a State Convention on the 2d of October.

Ex-Governor Horton, of Texas, died at Matagorda on the 1st of September.

The authorized delegates of the democratic party leave this city to-morrow for Washington on an important mission.

General John B. Clarke, ex-rebel Congressman from Missouri, has been arrested at San Antonio and sent here. He confirms the report of the murder of the rebel General Parsons, and three of his friends, while travelling to Matamoros. He says the condition of Mexico is most unsatisfactory—the imperial government exercising its powers with the greatest severity.

The rebel generals who had accepted service under Maximilian were ordered to report at a certain town, but many of them had previously gone to the Pacific coast, *en route* to Brazil or some other country.

Dr. Gwin had an understanding with the Emperor Napoleon in relation to the colonization of Sonora; but Maximilian failed to countenance the scheme, which was, consequently, abandoned by Gwin.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 4,500 bales, at 45c. for middling. Sales of the week, 9,000 bales. Receipts for the same time, 16,000 bales; stock, 100,000 bales. Freights and exchange unchanged.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Constitutional Amendment Defeated by a Large Majority.

HARTFORD, Oct. 2, 1865.

Hartford gives 654 majority against the amendment.

Thirty-three towns give 2,800 against the amendment, and sufficient returns have been received to show that it is probably defeated by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

STAMFORD, Oct. 2, 1865.

Greenwich gives a democratic majority for the town ticket and 285 majority against the constitutional amendment.

NORWALK, Oct. 2, 1865.

The majority against the amendment here is 125.

Political Meeting at Syracuse.

ADDRESSES BY GENERAL SLOCUM AND GOVERNOR SEYMOUR—PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY STRONGLY ENDORSED BY BOTH SPEAKERS.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 2, 1865.

Major General Slocum and ex-Governor Seymour addressed a large public meeting here this evening. General Slocum paid a high tribute to General Sherman and his other associates in the field, and explained his position fully in the present political campaign. He also explained his course with reference to Governor Sharkey and the Mississippi militia.

Both he and Governor Seymour strongly endorsed the policy of President Johnson.

Governor Seymour took strong ground in favor of the representatives from the Southern States being promptly admitted to seats in the next Congress, insisting that all who opposed their admission were not in favor of a reconstruction of the Union.

The Overland Route.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Oct. 2, 1865.

Holladay's Overland mail route is now entirely free of Indians, and the stages are arriving on fast time—viz: six days from Colorado, eleven days from Utah, thirteen days from Nevada, fifteen days from Idaho and Montana and eighteen days from California.

The Episcopal Clergy.

SCENE IN ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1865.

Quite a sensation was produced in St. Mark's Episcopal church of this city yesterday (Sunday) by the appearance of the Rev. Dr. Wilmer in the church.

Dr. Wilmer was the pastor of the church before the war broke out, and his "secesh" proclivities induced him to leave and go South, with a large amount of baggage, which was detained at Fortress Monroe by the government.

The reverend Doctor appeared in the chancel to assist in celebrating the holy communion service, and this was the signal for a large portion of the congregation to leave the church in disgust.

News from Chicago.

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS—MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SHERMAN, ETC.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2, 1865.

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the American Board of