WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1867, 11:30 o'Clock P. M.

A Public Reception Tendered to General Sheridan by the City Councils of Philadelphia.

A delegation of the City Councils of Philadelphia, consisting of nine gentlemen, called this morning upon General Sheridan and tendered him the freedom and hospitalities of that city. The party was introduced by Major McMichael, of General Sheridan's staff. Mr. R. M. Evans, the spokesman, said that they came in accordance with a resolution passed by the City Council of Philadelphia to invite General Sheridan to accept the hospitalities of that city, should he see proper to pass through it. In reply General Sheridan said he was greatly obliged to them for their invitation, but he had concluded not to accept of any public demonstrations during his leave of absence. He should, however, be in Philadelphia during the week, and would be happy to meet his friends at his hotel. If any public demonstrations of approval were made by his friends it was understood, of course, that he was not responsible for them. The chairman of the delegation telegraphed the President of the City Councils the General's response, and arrangements will be made for giving him an enthusiastic reception. General Sheridan leaves here on Wednesday morning for Philadelphia, where he will remain for a day.

Gen. Sickles' Demand for a Court of Inquiry.

A telegram from here, published in a New York evening newspaper on Saturday last, charges General Sickles with talking openly about insisting on a court of inquiry into his military commandership, and of saying that if his request be not complied with he will resign and stump the country against the President. General Sickles authorizes the denial of the above statement, and says that, although he will leave nothing undone consistent with his duty as a soldier to obtain the inquiry into his course as commander of the Second Military District that army regulations prescribe, he could not so far forget the respect to his superiors in rank, as to make any such assertion. If his request for a court of inquiry be denied, the General states that he will submit with all proper deference to the decision of his superior officers, and will trust to the future for a vindication.

General Hancock.

General Hancock denies that there is any truth in the statement which is now going the round of the press, that he had made application for permission to delay obeying the order requiring him to proceed to New Orleans to relieve General Mower. General Hancock states that the privilege to delay obeying the order was extended to him by the President and General Grant unsolicited.

Visitors to the President.

Generals Sheridan, Hancock and Egan, and Hon. W. E. Robinson called at the White House to-day and had interviews with the President.

Affairs in Richmond—The Political Contest—Order from Gen. Schofield—Returning Rebels Required to Subscribe to the Parole Oath.

The intelligence comes from Richmond, Va., this evening that nominations for the Constitutional Convention are being made. The conservative wing of the republican party will run as three of their candidates Dr. C. S. Mills, of Richmond, Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Merrill, formerly of New York, Major John H. Hudson, formerly of Pennsylvania, Assessors of Internal Revenue for the Richmond district. The Hunnicutt wing of the party will issue to-morrow a call for a convention on the 14th of October to nominate candidates. Hunnicutt and Danner, a German lawyer, and formerly a secessionist, will be two of their nominations.

The action of the approaching convention of ex-officers and soldiers and sailors is looked forward to with much interest. It will to a great extent shape the course of the republican party in the State. An irreconcilable division between the two wings of the party become daily more apparent.

The following order was issued from the headquarters of the First Military District to-day:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 67.
HEADQUARTERS, FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Sept. 21, 1867.

First.—All persons in this Military district who were subject to parole upon the surrender of the Confederate armies at the close of the late war, and who avoided giving their parole by exiling themselves from the country or otherwise, are hereby required to take the prescribed parole within thirty days after the publication of this order.

Second.—The parole oath will be admitted and certified by any military commissioner. It will be required to be certified in duplicate, one copy to be given to the person taking the parole and the other sent to these headquarters. By command of

Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.
S. F. CHALFIN, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Suit Against Frazer, Trenholm & Co.

The counsel on both sides in the litigation between Frazer, Trenholm & Co. have been attending at Washington for some time past with the hope of making a final disposition of that litigation. Mr. Cushing, counsel for the United States, this evening entertained the counsel on both sides with a dinner.

The Case of Fitz John Porter.

No decision is received in the case of General Fitz John Porter, whose appeal is still under the consideration of the Attorney General, in connection with the objections from General Pope, who considers himself a party in the case. Persons well versed in military law find several precedents for granting what the Board asked for, among whom is Major Duane, of the artillery, who, after two years' exclusion from the army, was restored on the recommendation of a board of officers, ordered by President Tyler to report the facts and their opinion, and was soon promoted to the rank he would have held had he not been separated from the army.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received, through the Secretary of the Interior, the definite location of the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, from the two hundred and twentieth to the two hundred and ninetieth mile post on from Fort Harker to Fort Hayes, Kansas. This map is accepted as the definite location of that portion of the route, and will form the bases for the adjustment of the land grants.

The Commissioner of Education Preparing His Report.

Commissioner Barnard, of the Department of Education, left here a day or two ago for New York, to complete the necessary data to enable him to make his report to Congress. The report of the Commissioner will comprise in detail, the present condition of the educational system throughout the country, the legislation that has been had upon it, the defects and needs of the system, and will suggest such legislation as he deems necessary for its improvement in the future.

Internal Revenue Matters—Butchers' License.

It is stated in paragraph 31, on page 11, of series 3, number 4, that butchers, where sales do not exceed $1,000 annually, and butchers who sell butcher's meat exclusively by themselves or agents travelling from place to place, are subject to a special tax of five dollars. This is erroneous. Butchers who sell butcher's meat exclusively by themselves, or agents travelling from place to place and not from any stand or shop, are required to pay $5 only. Section 79, paragraph 36, states that no special tax whatever is imposed upon a butcher whose annual sales do not exceed $1,000, whether he sells from a shop or stand, or travelling from place to place. Section 80 says:—But if his sales are made travelling from place to place they must consist of butchered meat exclusively, or he will be liable as a pedler, under section 79, paragraph 32.

Rules for the Redemption of Cents at the Mint.

The following has been issued by the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia:—

Numerous letters are daily received at the Treasury department making inquiries as to the redemption of cents—whether any premium is allowed upon them, particularly those of 1857, &c. It appears that dealers in various parts of the country have accumulated so many of this description that it is an interesting question to that class how to dispose of them. It was in view of reducing the quantity of cents in circulation and of obtaining a partial supply of nickels in convenient form that the Director of the United States Mint was authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, some time ago, to purchase the nickel cents, paying the nominal value in three and five cent nickel pieces. This was commenced on the 10th of June, and is continued under the following rules:—

1. Persons sending or bringing the nickel cents will receive a certificate of the weight thereof, and the amount payable in three or five cent nickel pieces, or both, as they may desire; and with their endorsement thereon such certificates will be paid as soon as the coins are ready.

2. They must be careful not to send any but the kind mentioned, which are readily known by the color and size, and by the dates 1857 to 1864.

3. The pieces will be taken, not by count, but by avoirdupois or grocer's weight. No lot under ten pounds, nor fraction of a pound, will be received, and no spoiled, doubtful or illegible pieces will be taken.

4. The reasonable expense of the transportation of the three cent pieces in sums of thirty dollars, and the five cent coins in sums of fifty dollars or upwards, to any point accessible by railroad or steamboat, will be paid by the mint; but the expense of transporting the nickel cents to the mint must be paid by the parties sending them.

5. This arrangement will be revoked as soon as it is found that the issue of three and five cent pieces is likely to become too large, or that the abatement of cents is sufficient.

The public may be assured that none of the cents herein mentioned have any special value. The sole object of this operation is to confer a public benefit.

HENRY R. LINDERMAN,
Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.

In all cases the address must accompany the package.

Valuable Present of Books from the Emperor of Russia.

The following correspondence between late Assistant Secretary of the Navy G. V. Fox and Secretary Seward, in relation to the disposition of a valuable assortment of books presented by the Emperor of Russia to Secretary Fox on the occasion of his visit to St. Petersburg as bearer of the congratulatory resolution of Congress, is of interest. The books referred to are of very great value, and some of them it would be almost impossible to duplicate at any price:—

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 23, 1863.

HON. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State:—

SIR—In a letter which I had the honor to write on the 25th of February last I reported to you that a large number of books had been presented to me in Russia upon the occasion of my visit to that country as bearer of the resolution of Congress. Through the kindness of Professor Henry a correct catalogue of these books has been prepared, which is herewith transmitted.

Those which were presented to me by the Emperor of Russia I have retained under authority given me by joint resolution of Congress. The remainder I present through the State Department to the library of the Smithsonian Institute, which now forms a part of the national library of our country. With great respect,

Your obedient servant, G. V. FOX.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1867.

G. V. FOX, Esq., Washington:—

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d of July last transmitting a catalogue of books presented to you by the Emperor of Russia upon the occasion of your visit to that country as the bearer of the resolution of Congress.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of a large number of those valuable books which have been donated by you to the Library of the Smithsonian Institute which now form a part of the library of Congress, namely: one hundred and seventy-nine volumes finely bound, many of them in quarto, others in octavo major; sixteen atlasses and albums, illustrating accompanying books, texts or descriptions—some eagle, others elephant size—all bound in cloth, morocco, &c.; seventy-two maps, some bound in covers or cases; four city plans in cases and in one cloth, and twelve pamphlets, making in all two hundred and eighty-two pieces, all of which have been placed in the library of the Smithsonian Institute, in accordance with your intentions.

In accepting, on behalf of the government and people of the United States, so important and instructive an acquisition to the National Library, I may safely assure you that they will be gratefully appreciated and carefully preserved.

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

REPORTED HEAVY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Curious Conduct of a Merchants' Union Express Messenger—Seventy-five Thousand Dollars Abstracted from a Safe on the Hudson River Train—The Money Restored—The Messenger Said to be Insane—The Charges of Robbery Denied by the Officers of the Company.

Rumors of a remarkable express robbery were current in the city yesterday, alleging that the Merchants' Union Express Company had lost by the dishonesty of one of their messengers $75,000. Sifting the many statements that were freely disseminated—some far from the truth, and many highly colored and greatly exaggerated—the following facts of the case, which, to say the least, is somewhat curious, were elicited:—At a late hour on Saturday night last the Montreal express train left Albany, as usual, with a car belonging to the Merchants' Union Express Company, its valuable contents in charge of E. C. Gillette, one of the company's special messengers. Nothing of unusual interest was observed until the arrival of the train at the depot at Thirtieth street, when one of the railroad employes, supposing Gillette to be inside, and wishing an interview with him upon some business, knocked at the car door repeatedly and endeavored in many other ways to attract his attention, but in vain. Failing in his efforts, and in a perplexed state of mind, he proceeded to the next car, in which was a special messenger in the employ of the American Express Company, and excitedly stated what he had done, adding that he feared the man in the next car must be dead. Nothing, however, was further done at that time, and nothing known in relation to the mysterious affair until Sunday morning, when the car was taken to the office of the Merchants' Union Express Company, corner of Hudson and Leonard streets, when the proper officials who have this portion of the business under their supervision, having spent some time in fruitless knocking at the door of the car endeavoring to attract the attention of its supposed occupant, the messenger, at length broke it open with a crowbar. Upon entering they discovered that Gillette was not there, and that another door at the end of the car was open. Bags in indescribable confusion lay upon the floor, evidently rifled of their valuable contents, affording conclusive, if not a pleasant proof, to the officers that he had not left empty handed. The key was found in the safe, and attached to it by a string was a note from Gillette, coolly and considerately asserting that it was all right, the company need not be shocked or alarmed on his account, and that he would punctually make his appearance on Monday evening. The amount taken by Gillette in money is estimated at $70,000. One of the bags broken into and rifled contained $19,000.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 23—11 A. M.

I have just learned that a bold robbery has been committed on the Merchants' Union Express Company. Their safe on the night train from the West, on Saturday night, was opened and robbed of packages of money variously estimated to amount in the aggregate to $20,000 to $75,000. An express messenger is suspected as being the thief. The affair is being kept very private.

SECOND DEPATCH—THE LOSS OVER $75,000.

The great robbery of the Merchants' Union Express occurred on the late train down from the West on Saturday night. The express messenger got off at Garrison's station and went back on another train. A note was tied to the handle of the safe door, addressed to Mr. Miller, Superintendent of the express company at New York, telling him he had better not say anything about the money being gone; that it was for the interest of the company that such action should be taken and the robbery kept secret. The note added, "I will see you tomorrow." The keyhole of the safe was sealed with company's seal. The packages inside were slit open on the end, and the money, amounting to over $75,000 in all, taken therefrom. A quantity of silver in the safe was left behind. There are all manners of reports relating to a supposed hold on the company in possession of the robber. Much excitement prevails over the affair.

STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY—THE MONEY RETURNED.

The officers of the Merchants' Union Express Company assert that many of the various and startling rumors afloat in relation to the alleged robbery are incorrect. They state that their messenger, who has exhibited symptoms of insanity, removed $20,000 from the safe of their car, and then repaired to his hotel with the money. Soon after he sent the agent of the company, and upon his meeting him advised him what he had done, ending the interview by returning all the missing funds.

The case in its many features is very curious, if not remarkable.

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF THE COURTS AT WHITE PLAINS.—The opening of the Circuit Court, Special Term, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Barnard presiding, took place at the County Court House, White Plains, yesterday forenoon. On the bench were also County Judge Robinson and Messrs. Condlin and Silkman, Justices of the Sessions. The greater portion of the day was occupied in empanelling the grand and petit juries, after which the criminal calendar was opened and one or two cases of an unimportant character were adjudicated upon. The calendar presents a long array of cases, but it is doubtful if more than one-third of them will be disposed of at the present term.

SERIOUS RENCOUNTER WITH THE POLICE AT BELMONT.—On Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, while three "guardians of the peace" attached to the force at Tremont were perambulating the highways and byways in the vicinity of the village of Belmont, one of the trio discovered a number of cows grazing on the common off the road, and, with his fellow guardians, was proceeding to conduct them to the pound, when they were assailed by a large number of persons, mostly women and children. In their excitement the "boys in blue" arrested the owner of the cattle, a man named James McGerraghty, and his son Bernard. In the case of the latter, it is alleged, one of the officers discharged his revolver, which fortunately, although causing Barney to stand still, did not injure him. On arriving at the station house a young man named Theodore Pudick, who had been remonstrating with the officers, was also incarcerated in one of the cells. Yesterday morning the prisoners were brought before a magistrate and required to furnish bonds for their appearance for trial. It is said the cows were in charge of a man. A strong feeling is gaining ground among the citizens of West Farms against the course pursued by the police in relation to the Pound laws.

MORE HORSE THIEVING.—A valuable horse, belonging to a Mr. James McMahon, was stolen from the pasture ground on his property at Belmont a few days since, and although every effort has been made to trace the whereabouts of the thieves no clue has yet been discovered. The stable of a Mr. Augustus Myers, of the same place, was also relieved of the presence of a fine mare within a few weeks, the search for which has likewise been unsuccessful.

PROPOSED ALTERATION OF A ROAD.—A movement is now on foot among a number of the citizens of West Farms having in view the proposed shortening of the road from Fordham to Williamsbridge. If carried out the proposition will effect a saving of about three-quarters of a mile.

SERIOUSLY BITTEN BY A MAD DOG AT PURDY'S STATION.—James Larry, a middle aged man, residing about two miles from Purdy's Station, was recently bitten so severely in the right arm by a large Newfoundland dog that his life is not considered safe. At all events it is considered more than probable that he will lose the arm. The animal was subsequently despatched with a revolver.

PROGRESS OF THE BLACK DOMINION.

Registration Thus Far in the South.

State.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Majority. White	Majority. Colored.
Alabama*	72,737	88,248	160,995	—	15,511
Arkansas†	40,000	35,000	—	5,000	—
Florida†	4,733	9,388	14,121	—	4,655
Georgia*	95,303	93,417	188,720	1,886	3,794
Louisiana*	44,728	82,865	127,588	—	38,142
Mississippi*	51,154	70,019	122,173	—	17,865
North Carolina†	44,508	40,605	85,103	3,903	—
South Carolina†	21,176	46,019	67,195	—	24,843
Texas‡	40,000	50,000	—	—	10,000
Virginia*	115,157	101,490	216,247	13,667	—
Total	525,080	617,316	1,142,396	22,570	114,808
Colored majority					92,236

* Reported complete. † Partial returns. ‡ Estimated. In all the States, however, it is probable the registration offices will be reopened, where closed on account of the epidemic.

A Radical Estimate.

The following is a Western radical's calculation of the results of registration in the South, showing, also, the probable white republican vote:—

State.	White Regist.	Black Regist.	White Rep. Vote.	Rep. Maj.
Virginia	115,157	101,490	20,000	25,000
N. Carolina	75,000	60,000	25,000	30,000
S. Carolina	24,000	50,000	—	25,000
Florida	5,500	11,000	—	5,000
Georgia	85,000	87,000	15,000	25,000
Alabama	72,747	88,248	25,000	60,000
Mississippi	55,000	75,000	5,000	25,000
Louisiana	44,732	82,904	15,000	60,000
Arkansas	60,000	25,000	5,000	* 30,000
Texas	70,000	35,000	15,000	* 10,000
Total	607,646	615,642	125,000	215,000

* Democratic majority.

This exhibit shows that the total vote of these ten States is about twelve hundred thousand, nearly equally divided between whites and blacks, with a slight estimated majority for the blacks. The presence in these States, however, of 125,000 white republicans gives a total majority to the republican ticket of over two hundred thousand, making it moderately certain that they will carry eight of the ten States.

It is further to be observed that the registration exhibits a very small falling off in the white vote. The total in these ten States at the Presidential election in 1860 was 653,968, estimating South Carolina at 20,000. Their total estimated registration is over six hundred thousand now. After allowing for the losses by war, it will be seen that the margin left for those disfranchised by the act of Congress is quite small. There cannot be over fifty thousand persons in these ten States disfranchised by the Reconstruction act, and if they were all admitted to vote under Mr. Johnson's amnesty proclamation the result would not be changed in any of the States.

Postponement of Elections in the Five Southern Military Districts.

[From the National Intelligencer (the President's organ), Sept. 23.]

The President and General Grant had a consultation on this subject a few days ago. They agreed that under the reconstruction acts neither the Executive nor the General-in-Chief has any control or authority over elections or registration in the Military Districts; but it is understood they have agreed on the propriety of holding elections on the same day, and that it would be advisable to suggest the same to the generals commanding, not in the shape of an order, however, but as an advisory communication, which General Grant was expected to send. It is not known that General Grant has communicated with them upon this subject.

Information received from private sources here yesterday leads to the belief that General Mower will postpone the election in Louisiana until the first Monday of November next, on account of the yellow fever, and the consequent absence of many voters. In official circles it is not believed that General Mower will take action in that direction except upon consultation with General Hancock, who is understood to acquiesce in the suggestions that all elections be held on the same day.

Information from Louisiana indicates that the radicals, or a large portion of them, desire postponement of the election, on the ground that the colored voters have not had sufficient training.

General Pope Rules Out the Negroes.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.]

We have the authority of two respectable white men (not radicals) for reiterating the assertion that a secret circular of instructions had been sent from Atlanta to the different counties, discontinuing the candidacy of negroes, and that the great body of the negroes regard these instructions as "orders" not to run, and so designate them whenever they are alluded to.

General Ord Rules in a Negro.

General Ord has just appointed J. T. Montgomery Justice of the Peace for the Davis Bend precinct in Warren county. Montgomery was the former slave of Mr. Davis and his confidential business manager, and discharged his duties with fidelity and rectitude. Like all who were faithful as slaves, Montgomery now possesses the confidence and respect of the white people.

Beauties of Registration in South Carolina.

[Extract from a letter from South Carolina received on the 20th inst.]

Just after receiving your letter I was appointed, at the request of General Sickles, one of the Registrars of this State, and I have been busy ever since, making citizens of our new found brethren; many of them, in fact nearly all of them, had no idea what "registering" meant, and, as a natural consequence, the most ludicrous scenes transpired. Quite a number brought along bags and baskets "to put it in," and in nearly every instance there was a great rush for fear that we would not have registration "enough to go round." Some thought it was something to eat; others thought it was something to wear, and quite a number thought it was the distribution of confiscated land under a new name. They were told that they were to come before the Board of Registrars "to receive their elective franchise;" hence all the mistakes above mentioned. All were sworn, and several, on being asked what was done when they were registered, said that "De gemblin wid de big whisker make me swar to deport (support) de laws ob United Souf Calina."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—There were 231 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week. Of the deceased 30 were men, 36 women, 88 boys and 77 girls; 82 were children under 12 months, and 12 were persons whose ages range from 60 to 82 years. There were 176 natives of the United States; Ireland, 29; Germany, 15, and England, 6. There were 22 deaths in the Tenth ward, which thus attained the highest figures of any. The principal diseases were—Cholera infantum, 25; diarrhœa, 10; dysentery, 13; disease of brain, 10; marasmus, 28; convulsions, 17, consumption, 24; typhoid fever and disease of the heart, 5 each, and debility, 7.

THE RECENT ALLEGED OUTRAGE IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—At a late hour on the evening of the 13th inst., Mrs. Margaret Walton, residing at the corner of Flushing and Marcy avenues, E. D., appeared at the Forty-fifth precinct station house and complained to the Sergeant in charge, W. H. Maddox, that on the night of the 9th inst. two young men, named Michael Quinn and Patrick Kane, violated her person in the presence of her two sick children, and that she was then suffering from the effects of their brutal treatment. She also stated that when she cried for help the young men named struck her repeatedly upon the head. These statements were confirmed by two young women who accompanied Mrs. Walton, and the latter's swollen and bruised head and blackened eyes gave evidence of the truth of the whole story. The women were then advised by the sergeant to apply to Justice Dailey on the following morning and obtain a warrant for the arrest of her ravishers, and she went away promising to do so. That night orders were issued for the arrest of Quinn and Kane, and they were both secured the following evening. On the day of their arrest, Mrs. Walton sought Justice Dailey for the purpose of obtaining a warrant, but failed to find him. She then returned to her home, intending to seek him again on the following day, but she was seen in the meanwhile by Mrs. Quinn (the mother of one of the defendants), who induced her to leave her home and remain out of the way until the defendant Quinn was discharged from custody. The consequence of this arrangement was that when the prisoners were arraigned in court there was no complainant present and they demanded their discharge on that ground; but Sergeant John Brennan, of the Forty-fifth precinct, having heard of the subordination, hastened to the courtroom in time to prevent this plan being carried out by lodging a complaint against the prisoners on information and belief. On this complaint the Justice committed the prisoners to jail to await the appearance of Mrs. Walton, and the sergeant named set to work to find the hiding place of the complainant. For the past fortnight he has been on her track, following her from one hiding place to another, but failed to get his hands upon her until yesterday morning, when, in company with officer Lee, he found her at the corner of Marcy and Flushing avenues, and took her before the Justice. The prisoners were then called up for examination and Mrs. Walton was placed on the stand. She gave her testimony in a very reluctant manner, but admitted all the facts narrated as above, and acknowledged that Mrs. Quinn offered her a dress. She also volunteered the information that she was intoxicated at the time of the alleged outrage, and that she would not have known anything had happened her only a woman living in the house informed her of the facts. On being questioned as to how she was so badly injured in the head, she said she did not remember, but on making her first complaint at the station house she said that the prisoners inflicted the wounds when she called for assistance. The Justice committed all the parties to await a further hearing this morning.

STATEN ISLAND NEWS.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The second annual Fair of the Richmond County Agricultural Society commenced yesterday at the New Dorp club grounds, Staten Island. The grounds are beautifully located, about one mile from the New Dorp station, and are admirably adapted for an agricultural exhibition. The track is three-quarters of a mile in circumference, and visible from any point. Several large sheds and tents are erected for the reception of horses, cattle, carriages, fruit, vegetables and farming implements. Little was done yesterday, the greater part of the day being occupied in entering goods, &c., for exhibition. The farming implements and the products of mechanical and fine arts are very creditable. The specimens of wheat, corn, potatoes, peaches and grapes are very fine. The stock is the best on the island.

THE TURF.

Trotting at the Fashion Course.

There had been much speculation and a great interest manifested in the trotting match announced to take place at the Fashion Course yesterday as the horses, Lew Pettee and Bull Run, were favorably known in the racing world, added to which their owners were of that character to draw forth an assemblage of gentlemen second to but few gatherings that honor the turf with their presence. To a degree this result was realized, and although the numbers were less than had been anticipated, still, Fashion Course yesterday, despite the manifold attractions elsewhere that have depleted New York and vicinity of their throng of gentlemen turfites, was the scene of animation.

The day was charming. Not a cloud flecked the clear blue sky, and the sun was of that delightful temperature, with only sufficient intensity to temper the breezes from the north that swept over the track. The wind alone was incompatible with good speed, as the track was in quite excellent condition.

THE RACE.

Match for $1,000, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

Dan Mace named b. g. Lew Pettee 1 1 1
John Crooks named g. g. Bull Run 2 2 2

	TIME. Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:14½	2:35
Second heat	38	1:17	2:38½
Third heat	37½	1:15½	2:38½

First Heat.—At the opening of the pools Lew Pettee was greatly the favorite, selling at $30 against $17 for Bull Run. These rates were increased just before the judges, consisting of Messrs. William Miner, Samuel Truesdell and George E. Perris, took the stand, Pettee bringing $40 and his opponent $26. Some little disappointment was caused at this period—the eve of the day's sport—by the announcement that Mr. George Brooks, the driver of Bull Run, had been ill for two days, and was then so feeble as to incapacitate him from the laborious work of driving. This feeling was immediately allayed by the substitution of Mr. Budd Doble, late driver of Dexter, as the driver of Bull Run, while Mr. Mace drew the reins over Lew Pettee. With but few preliminaries and after two unsuccessful attempts, the word was given, and both horses shot away together; but before the turn was reached the gray had badly broken, and the bay, aided by the yells of his driver, shot three lengths in advance. This position was maintained along the stretch, and approaching the quarter pole Bull Run again broke, but was quickly recovered under Doble's experienced hand, and Lew Pettee passed it but four lengths ahead in 37 seconds. Down the backstretch Lew Pettee trotted very nicely and increased this gap to ten full lengths, passing the half-mile pole in this position in 1:14½. Along the Flushing end he held the same distance, his action calling forth terms of commendation. Approaching the three-quarter pole the bay was still fully ten lengths in advance of his competitor, and thus both sped down the homestretch, but before the stand was reached each broke badly, but Lew Pettee quickly recovered and passed the line, ten lengths ahead, in 2:35.

Second Heat.—Betting was now one hundred to twenty on Lew Pettee, one or two pools selling—Pettee, $140; Bull Run, $32. Many friends of the gray expressed astonishment at his action, but still backed him at long odds. Upon the second attempt, both obtained an excellent start, but upon the turn Lew Pettee speeded two lengths ahead, and this distance was increased by him still another at the quarter pole, he passing it in that advanced position in 38 seconds. Down the backstretch Bull Run broke, but was quickly recovered, and Lew Pettee passed the half-mile pole but three lengths in advance, in 1:17. Passing this point the driver of the bay held him up, and down the Flushing end he was but two lengths in advance, when the gray again broke and ran some seconds. Along the homestretch both horses moved very nicely, but near the stand Bull Run again broke and Lew Pettee rushed ahead five lengths in advance, passing the line in 2:38½.

Third Heat.—No betting. Mr. Doble retired, and Mr. Crooks, in spite of his sickness, essayed to save the race for Bull Run. The word was given, with the gray one length ahead, but on the turn the bay had reached him, and in spite of breaking, and that badly, twice before the quarter pole was reached, passed at five lengths in advance of Bull Run, in 37½ seconds. From this point Lew Pettee moved along very prettily, each second increasing the distance between him and his competitor, passing the half-mile pole ten lengths ahead in 1:15½. This position was maintained down the Flushing end, passed the three-quarter pole, which was made in 1:56, and home, with each horse again breaking badly, Lew Pettee making the heat in 2:38½ and winning the race.

The race was not as closely contested as had been anticipated, yet all retired from the course without any feelings of an unpleasant nature.

Matches to be Trotted on the Fashion Course.

To-day a spirited match will take place on this Course for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five. The entries are Dan Mace's br. g. Booth and Dan Pfiffer's b. g. John Stewart.

On Monday, September 30, a field of trotters but seldom seen together, embracing such eminent names as Bruno, Lucy, Lady Thorne, George Wilkes and Mountain Boy, the latter recently known as Squire Bingham, are matched for $10,000, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. As all will probably start, a day's sport unequalled in brilliancy this season may then be confidently expected.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

The Buckeye Jockey Club Races.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1867.

The Buckeye Jockey Club races commence to-morrow under the most favorable auspices. The number and quality of the horses here to contend for the prizes excel any previous meetings. For the Burnet stake the following flyers will start:—Lancaster (who has made the quickest two miles on record—3:35½); Extra, Lee Paul, Duke of Orleans and Revolver, the latter having run a mile with Northern weights up in 1:44¼. Such a field to begin with is certainly a fine send-off for a brilliant meeting.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23, 1867.

The fall races opened this afternoon at the Buckeye track. The weather was delightful and the attendance the largest on record at this track, nearly six thousand persons being present. Thirty crowded cars went from this city, and several hundred vehicles were on the ground.

The first race was for three year olds, three mile heats, to carry ninety pounds, for a purse of $2,100. Twelve entries were made, but only three horses ran, viz:—Alexander's Newry, Swigert's bay filly and Buford's bay filly by Lexington. Newry took the first heat in 1:46¾. The betting after this heat was nearly even. Buford's filly won the second heat, and Swigert's the third in 1:51.

The second race was for the Burnet House Stakes, $1,500, three mile heats, for all ages. There were five entries, as follows:—Crow's Revolver, Logan and Gill's Lee Paul, Alexander's Lancaster, Johnson and Douglas' Duke of Orleans, and John Harper's Extra. Lancaster was the favorite; but the heat was won by Extra, in 5:32, Duke of Orleans being second, Revolver third and Lancaster last. Lancaster was withdrawn, and the second heat was won by Extra, in 5:36.

Trotting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23, 1867.

In the stallion race to-day over Trotting Park Course, between Kirkwood, Pilot Temple, Patchen, St. Paul and Clifford, for $600, best three in five, Kirkwood won the second, third and fifth heats in 2:29½, 2:29 and 2:29. Pilot Temple took the first and fourth heats in 2:29½ and 2:32½.

On Wednesday Brown George and running mate will trot against General Butler and Patchen, to saddle, for a purse of $1,000.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FALL PARADE AND REVIEW OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.

In accordance with orders published several days ago, the various regiments of the Second brigade turned out for their annual fall parade yesterday. The weather being clear and sunny, tempered by a somewhat cool wind, a zest was given to the occasion, as the men felt like marching when once on the tramp. Broadway and the Fifth avenue were alive with spectators and friends of the brigade, who congregated along the sidewalks for the purpose of seeing what sort of an appearance they would make. The Second brigade is now the largest in the first division, and one of the finest bodies of National Guard troops in the United States. It is commanded by Brigadier General Louis Burger, formerly commandant of the Fifth infantry. He is extremely popular, possessed of considerable military knowledge, full of energy and devoted to the interests of his officers and men. As might be expected, the turnout was quite a large one, and the appearance of the troops highly creditable. Promptly to time the brigade line was formed upon Fifth avenue, right resting on Eighth street, at half-past two o'clock, in the following order:—General Burger and staff (nine in number), in full uniform; Third regiment, infantry, Colonel Bendix, with eighteen drums, ten commands and ten files front; Fifth infantry, Colonel Meyer, band twenty-one, twenty-six drums, ten commands, sixteen files front; Sixth infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Schwartz, band twenty-four, fifteen drums, ten commands, sixteen files front; Eighty-fourth infantry, Colonel Conkling, twenty drums and ten fifes, ten commands of thirteen files front; Ninety-sixth infantry, Colonel Krenbiel, eighteen drums, ten commands of nineteen files front; First artillery, Major Richard O'Grady commanding, buglers 18, nine batteries of thirty-two files front. The brigade turned out nearly three thousand men, as follows:—First artillery, 581; Third infantry, 320; Fifth infantry, 506; Sixth infantry, 425; Eighty-fourth infantry, 373; Ninety-sixth infantry, 506; brigade staff, 10, making a total of 2,809 men. After the brigade had been formed and was broken into column, the line of march was taken up through Waverley place and across Broadway, and down Eighth street to Tompkins Square, at which place they were reviewed by General Burger. At the conclusion of the review the brigade passed up Tenth street to Second avenue, to Fourteenth street, to Fourth avenue, to the Clarendon Hotel, at which place they were reviewed by Mayor Hoffman and a salute fired. The brigade was then dismissed and the several regiments marched to their quarters.

TARGET EXCURSION OF COMPANY D, ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Yesterday the members of company D, Eleventh regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., under command of Captain Ferdinand Kiene, held their annual target excursion and picnic at Earl's Park, Melrose. Among the invited guests were the commanding officer of the regiment, Colonel Maidhof; Captain Simmons, of the Fifty-fifth, and several others. Drum Major Tesch, of the Fifty-fifth, was also in attendance. With the aid of an excellent brass band and the numerous good things of Mynheer Karl, the gallant warriors enjoyed themselves in a truly delightful manner. A large number of valuable prizes was the occasion of some excellent shooting.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Atlantics Defeated by the Athletics in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1867.

The match between the Atlantics and Athletics to-day attracted an immense multitude to the latters' ground. It was estimated that there were in the enclosure eight thousand people, and fully as many more witnessed the game at convenient distances. The play of both clubs was spirited, but the Atlantics were short of the services of Smith, and Start was suffering from a bruised hand. The Athletics batted better in this game than in any they have played this season. The game was called at ten minutes past two o'clock and was won by the Athletics.

The following is the score:—

ATHLETICS.

Players.	O.	R.
Reach, 2d b	2	4
McBride, p	4	4
Radcliff, c	5	2
Wilkins, s. s	5	2
Foster, 1st b	1	4
Sensenderfer, l. f	1	4
Berry, 3d b	3	2
Cuthbert, r. f	4	2
Klinefelder, c. f	2	4
Totals	27	28

ATLANTICS.

Players.	O.	R.
Pearce, s. s	5	0
Galvin, 1st b	3	2
Mills, c	2	2
Crane, 2d b	3	2
Start, r. f	1	1
Ferguson, 3d b	4	0
McDonald, l. f	2	1
Kenney, c. f	3	0
Zettlein, p	4	0
Totals	27	8

Clubs.	INNINGS. 1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	4	6	5	4	2	2	0	3	2	—28
Atlantic	0	1	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	—8

Mutual vs. Union.

These clubs played their home and home game yesterday, on the Union grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., and from the record of the last previous game it was thought their play would be something extraordinary. The Unions came on full of indignation at the shabby treatment which they allege they had received at Philadelphia—and this charge of shabby treatment, by the way, is becoming so common from that quarter that, ere long, Athletic and shabbiness will be synonymous in meaning—and hoped to offset their defeat by beating the Mutuals. The game opened badly for such a result to be anticipated; but the Unions, after a few innings, got the hang of Martin's pitching much better than any other club has done this season, and managed to make a very good up-hill fight. Beals played nicely in the left field, and Smith at first base, Martin at second and Akin at short stop did the work in the field in good style. Of the Mutuals, Martin for his effective pitching deserves especial credit