Oswego Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED APRIL 14, 1870. WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1870. OSWEGO PRINTING COMPANY.

The Daily Press.

The Democrats have, in obedience to Mr. De Wolf, put up the weakest candidate they had for Recorder. Holbrook's chances have improved since yesterday.

Scarcely a day passes that we do not discover new and peculiar indications of the strength of our candidate for Assembly, Col. Littlejohn. Only a day or two ago a delegate to the Democratic Assembly Convention which sits this afternoon told us that he should vote in that convention for the nomination of Col. Litthjohn as the Democratic candidate. He said he could not see why the Colonel was not just as good a Democratic candidate this Fall as last, and he believed he could and would beat Mayor Page or any other Democrat that might be put up. It is known, before this time, whether our friend the delegate (who by the way holds the office of Supervisor and is an influential man in his party) kept his promise, and gave Col. Littlejohn the promised vote in the Convention. But whether he did or not, the fact stands that there are hosts of Democrats who consider Col. Littlejohn as good as one of themselves and are willing to go for him through thick and thin. This is a feature of the canvass that will probably upset all of Boss DeWolf's plans for defeating our candidate. The Boss has so long been telling his men that Col. Littlejohn is as good a Democrat as any of them, that a good many believe it, and will vote for Littlejohn against any candidate that Mr. DeWolf may choose to set up and label Democratic. That is the weak spot in the Democratic plan of campaign. They have so often and so thoroughly adopted Col. Littlejohn that they have endeared him to the Democratic masses, and now they cannot throw their full party strength against him. So schemers are often plagued with their own inventions.

Jacob Mock Arrested.

A MURDERER IN LIMBO.

Officer Hogan last night arrested Jacob Mock, who killed Mrs. Catherine Flannigan and her child, near Sandy Creek in this county, where he formerly resided. He was brought here this morning and put in jail. He has been indicted.

Democratic First Assembly District Convention.

WM. A. POUCHER THE CANDIDATE.

The Convention met at the Old Supreme Court room at 2 P. M., to-day, and was called to order by Chairman Wm. Askew. J. A. Barry and E. R. Weed acted as Secretaries.

The first informal ballot was as follows: W. Poucher, 9; Mr. Chas. Hennery, 4; A. S. Page, 25; N. Sands, 4. Delos De Wolf, 1; D. C. Littlejohn, 1.

P. S.—Wm. A. Poucher is nominated by acclamation.

Briefs.

Judge Whitney's naturalization mill will be set going this evening at the Court House. It is a different patent from McCunn's.

The moderation in the weather since yesterday is emphatically agreeable.

Lake Ontario Commandery Knights Templar announce a street parade at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The 48th Reg't Band will then appear in their new uniform.

Burglary.

J. A. Beckwith's sleeping room over his store was entered last night, and $40 to $50 in money stolen. It is stated that two officers saw a man coming out of the store about 4 o'clock this morning but they did not arrest him.

The German Republican Meeting—The Speaker Fails to Appear.

We regret to say that the German Republican meeting advertised for last evening was a failure, the speaker, Mr. Philip J. Boermann of New York, failing to appear. Quite a large number went to the hall, and finding the condition of things went away quite disappointed. The County Committee received notice from the State Committee that Mr. Boermann would be sent here last evening, and they went on and advertised him accordingly. His failure to appear has not yet been explained.

SPORTING ITEMS.

By Telegraph to the Oswego Press.

Binghamton Races.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 19.—The fall meeting of the Binghamton Driving Park Association commenced yesterday afternoon. The purses offered amount to $10,000 in all. For the first day's heats the purses were $500 and $1,300. The first race was won by Lady Hughes, from Newtown, in three straight heats—time, 2:35, 2:36½, 2:38¼. Mary Barber, from Hornellsville, was second, and Tom Walter, from Danville, third. The second purse was won by Thomas Jefferson, from Hartford, Conn., in three straight heats—time, 2:32, 2:34¼, 2:35½. Contraband, from New York, was second, and Kitty, from Syracuse, third.

—Olive Logan rejoices the masculine heart by the declaration that she will remove the mystery which surrounds the girls.

—One of the New York papers says that Miss Kellogg's singing "brought European critics to their feet." Probably they had been traveling on their cheek before that.

—A German, who went to hear Nilsson, says he does not like her because she is so tall and slim. He wants a singer who looks like a "feddor bed mit a string tied around her middle."

THE WAR.

A SIX HOURS BATTLE.

The Only Remaining French Army Routed.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE DRIVEN FROM ORLEANS.

By Telegraph to the Oswego Press.

Strength of the Two Armies.

THE GERMAN STRENGTH LESS THAN HAS BEEN SUPPOSED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A special correspondent at Ostend sends from a diplomatic foreign source at Berlin a statement of the numbers of the German forces available for the war in France. The entire strength of the German armies now in France, including all reinforcements sent forward up to the 10th of October, amounts, on paper, to six hundred and fifty thousand men. Of these there were actually fit for duty at that date five hundred and twenty thousand men. These are divided into thirteen Prussian army corps, including the so-called Silesian corps; one Saxon army corps; two Bavarian army corps; one Wurtemburg division and one Baden division, united under one corps commander, and seven Landwehr divisions. There remain in the whole of Germany, actually under arms and available to replace the losses of the armies in France, to do coast guard duty, and to maintain order throughout the country, no more than two hundred and fifty thousand men.

THE FRENCH FORCES.

A special at Boulogne sends official statements from Lille, Rouen, Tours, and Lyons, of the actual force now in the field to resist the invasion. It consists of four hundred and seventy-five thousand men within the *enceinte* of Paris; of ninety thousand men, for the most part regular troops, with Bazaine at Metz and Thionville, and of one hundred and seventy thousand regular troops outside of Paris and Metz. Besides these, the government has distributed arms to eight hundred and fifty thousand men throughout the provinces.

THE NEW COMMANDER.

Bourbaki, who has been put in full possession of the plans of Bazaine and Trochu, has been appointed to the command of all the forces in Northeastern France not under the command of Bazaine, and has left Tours for Lille, to take charge of his troops.

Diplomacy of the War.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S VISITS TO PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The story of General Burnside's visits to Paris was as follows: General Burnside desired to visit the Prussian army and obtained letters of introduction from Minister Motley. At first he was prevented going, but soon afterwards an opportunity offered of sending despatches to Minister Washburne which had accumulated at London. Gen. Burnside undertook to convey the dispatches as far as the Prussian headquarters. When he got there he presented his letters of introduction to Bismarck and others, and states that he had no business in Paris and no thought of entering the city, and was first induced to do so at the suggestion of Bismarck.

SUNDRY NEGOTIATIONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A cable dispatch, dated London, midnight, says information just at hand from Tours states that delegates of the Provisional Government and members of the Corps Diplomatique have left that city and proceeded to the city of Bordeaux.

The French envoy, Thiers, will at once proceed to the headquarters of King William of Prussia, at Versailles.

From German sources it is learned that Bismarck has laid Marshal Bazaine's proposition before King William for his consideration.

Miscellaneous Military News.

A FALSE REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The report that the Prussian government has advanced money to English gun manufacturers is pronounced false and an invention of the French, designed to weaken the Prussian protest against the arming of new French armies by pretended neutrals.

ANOTHER TOWN TAKEN.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Prussians attacked the unfortified town of Mont Didier, and three citizens were killed and 150 Mobile Gardes made prisoners. A requisition for 50,000 francs was levied on the town, and the Mayor, and M. Durand, a banker, taken as hostages for payment.

The Very Latest.

EPINAL.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 18, via Berlin and London.—Official advices from Epinal announce that the new French corps which arrived there a few days ago has fled. Some of the troops went to Belfort, but by far the greater part went toward Dijon by rail. The population, freed from their presence, show a conciliatory spirit.

ANOTHER CAPTURE

The Prussians occupy Vesoul, the capital of the Department of Haut Saone, 27 miles from Besancon.

BALLOON SERVICE

TOURS, Oct. 19.—Credit for 100,000 francs has been opened by the government for balloon service.

MOVING TROOPS.

Railway companies have been ordered to organize special service for the movement of troops.

MELUN.

Melun was occupied by Franctireurs on the 17th, after defeating a Prussian detachment which was in posession of the town.

CONTRIBUTIONS EXACTED.

The Prussians have exacted heavy contributions from Charmes-sur-Moselle in the Department of Vosges, near Epinal, threatening the town with destruction in case of refusal.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

Large bodies of troops continue to pass through Tours from the south of France, on their way to the scene of the expected battle on the Loire.

PRUSSIAN CAMP.

The Prussians are still encamped at Bellair, between Meung and Stoye.

A RIOT.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A riot occurred yesterday at St. Malo, a seaport on the English Channel, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine. The mob attempted to prevent the shipment of a lot of copper on board an English vessel. Troops were called to repress the disorder, and they too were assailed with stones and clubs. Order was at last restored and the leaders of the riot secured. Many persons were badly injured. The soldiers suffered most, as they were reluctant to use their fire arms.

PRUSSIA DESIRES INTERVENTION.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says it is generally believed that Prussia would now gladly accept any intervention which would tend to relieve her from a winter campaign. Prussia has encountered immense difficulties in providing clothing, shelter, and supplies, and stress is laid on Bismarck's repudiation of the crime of prosecuting the war. *(Continued.)*

It is now said that M. Thiers never asked the neutral power for any intervention further than was necessary to sustain some form of government in France.

BOMBARDMENT POSTPONED.

Correspondents at Versailles are unanimous in the belief that a general bombardment will not be opened for at least a fortnight, until every gun is in position.

SEVERE MEASURES.

The Prussians find severe measures necessary in order to repress lawlessness among the French in their rear and around them.

M. THIERS IN ITALY.

FLORENCE, Oct. 19.—Messrs. Lanza and Silla, members of the Italian Cabinet, visited M. Thiers in this city yesterday. Later in the day M. Thiers took his departure for Tours. The *Opinione* says he has gone to Rome and that during his stay here he has received the cordial sympathy of the people and government.

A BATTLE AT ORLEANS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The expected battle at Orleans has occurred. After a six hours' defence of the city, the French fled. They evacuated the town so precipitately that they had not time to blow up the bridge over the Loire, which they had already mined for the purpose. The forces engaged were about equal. No further particulars are received.

ANOTHER FRENCH DEFEAT.

At Epinal yesterday, a force of three thousand three hundred Germans encountered about eight thousand French, mainly Mobiles, and after a short combat the French were defeated and driven off.

GERMAN PROVISIONS.

The Germans are now fed from supplies captured in Normandy, and at Orleans. The railroad communication to the Rhine is now fully restored, and provisions are coming forward from Germany.

PARIS.

The *Gaulois* admits that Prussians are passive through a humane desire to avoid useless bloodshed, and believes they count upon making short work of Paris when the guns are all placed in position, besides as Paris is known to be short of food why may not Count Bismarck prefer to await starvation as his ally?

ANOTHER TOWN BOMBARDED.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Chateaudunois, dated yesterday afternoon, announces that the Prussians had just begun to shell the town.

THE EXPELLED GERMANS.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19.—The Belgian government has sent Prussia five thousand Germans, who were expelled from France. They will be forwarded over the border to Herbesthal at the expense of the Belgian government.

SOISSONS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22,000 strong, entered the city of Soissons Sunday. 50,000 rounds of ammunition were found. The bombardment lasted only four days. As has been before reported, much surprise was expressed that no more vigorous defense was made. It is said that the people of the city insisted on the capitulation.

At Lille it is thought that the surrender was due to treachery, and was brought about by the Bonapartists, who are known to be scheming with their allies in the island of Jersey and in London. The plan of the Bonapartists is to place the Prince Imperial on the throne with the Empress Eugenie as Regent.

Personal.

—Mr. P. T. Barnum and some friends are going to Kansas, buffalo-hunting.

—Mark Twain wants to have an armistice proclaimed until his Map of Paris is translated into French and German and supplied to both armies.

—Since the death of John Allen, it is an open question whether Wm. M. Tweed or James Fisk, Jr., is "the Wickedest Man in New York."

COMMERCIAL.

Oswego Wholesale Grain Market.

PRESS OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—1 P. M.

FLOUR—In good demand market steady. Sales 40,00 bbls. at $6.35 for No. 1 spring; $6.75 for amber winter; $7.23 for white winter; $8.00 for double extra. Included in the sales are 1,600 bbls. in one lot by Jenkins, Hover & Co.

WHEAT—Dull. Sales 7,300 bush No. 2 red Wabash at $1.35, and car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1.26, add white Indiana at $1.70.

CORN—Dull. Sales 1,000 bu at 48c.

OATS—Dull. Sales car lots at 48c.

BARLEY—Dull. Sales 2,000 bu Bay Quinte on private terms.

RYE—Quiet and steady.

PEAS—Dull. Sales 4,400 bu Canada at 81c free.

SHORTS—$21@22 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—$26@31 per ton.

WATERLINE—$1.35 per bbl.

PLASTER—$1.15 per bbl.

BROOMCORN—Steady at 8½@8¾c.

R. R. FREIGHTS—Flour to Albany, 45c; to New York, 45c; to Boston, 63c per bbl.

Domestic Market Reports by Telegraph.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—1:15 P. M.

COTTON—Nominal at 15¾@15¾c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Steady, firmer for low grades. Receipts 17,000 barrels. Sales 10,000 at $5.30@5.50 for superfine state and western; $5.70@6.30 for common to choice extra state; $5.65@6.25 for common to choice extra western; $5.75@6.65 for common to choice extra round hoop Ohio.

RYE FLOUR—Sales 300 bbls at $4.00@5.55.

WHEAT—Is better, moderate export demand. Receipts 68,000 bu. Sales 61,000 bu at $1.15@1.20 for old No. 2 spring; $1.32@1.34 for new No. 1 spring; $1.39@1.41½ for winter red and amber western; $1.31 for new and old mixed spring.

RYE—Quiet. Receipts 6,000 bu. Sales none.

CORN—Dull. Receipts 21,000 bu. Sales 32,000 bu. at 83½c for new mixed western.

BARLEY—Quiet. Receipts 38,000 bush. Sales none.

OATS Quiet. Receipts 35,000 bu. Sales 29,000 bu. at 53c for western; 56@56½c for Ohio and State.

PORK—Quiet. Sales of 100 bbls at $16.00 for mess.

BEEF—Quiet.

CUT MEATS—Quiet.

LARD Steady and quiet. Sales of 100 tierces at 14½@16½c for steam; 16½@17c for kettle rendered.

BUTTER—20@45c.

CHEESE—5@15c.

WHISKY—95@96c.

SUGAR—Firm.

RICE—30c.

PETROLEUM—At 11½c. for crude; 29c for refined in bond.

COAL—Quiet at $4.80@4.75.

LEATHER—Quiet and unchanged. Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light to heavy weights, 28@31c; California, light to heavy, 27@30c.

WOOL—Firmly held. Domestic fleece, 46@53c; pulled, 40@44c.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND MONEY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—12 M.

GOLD—Opened at 112⅛; sold down to ⅛; now steady at 112¼.

MONEY—5@6 per cent. on call.

EXCHANGE—Long, 108½; short, 109¼.

GOVERNMENTS—Very steady this morning, with but few sales and but little change in prices.

STATE SECURITIES—Very dull indeed; Tennessee new advanced ¼.

GOLD SALES—Awards of gold to-day, one million, at 112.60 to 112.75.

STOCKS—Very steady at about the same prices as at the close last night. W. U. Tel., P. Mail, Reading, Lake Shore, N. W. Pref., and St. Paul off from ¼ to ⅝. Quotations were:

U. S. 6's of '81, reg.	113½	Reading	100⅛
do comp.	113¾	Michigan Central	120
U. S. 5-20's of '62, reg.	108	Lake Shore and	
do comp.	112¾	Mich. Southern	94½
U. S. 5-20's, of '64, reg.	111½	Illinois Central	135½
U. S. 5-20's of '65, old	112½	Cleveland and Pitts.	86¾
U. S. 5-20's of '65, new	110½	Chicago & N. W.	81½
U. S. 5-20's of '67	110½	Chic. & N. W. pref.	86¼
U. S. 5-20's of '68	110¾	Cleve. & Col. & Cin.	91
U. S. 10-40 reg.	106½	N. Jersey Central	108¾
U. S. 10-40 compons.	106¾	Rock Island	111½
Currency 6's	111½	Mil. & St. Paul	68¾
Mariposa	5¾	Mil. & St. Paul pfd.	81½
Mariposa pfd.	10¾	Tol. & Wab. & W.	54½
Canton	67½	Tol. & W. & W. pfd.	75
Cumberland	20	Ft. Wayne, ex. div.	93½
West. Union Tel.	42	Ale. & T. R.	24
Quicksilver	5	Ale. & T. R. pfd.	54
Pacific Mail	44⅝	Chic. & Alt.	113½
Bos. Water Power	15	Chic. & Alt pfd.	113
Adams' Express	67½	Ohio & Miss.	33½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	37	Bos. H. & Erie	4½
American Express	48	Col. Chi. & Ind. Cen.	18½
United States Exp.	35	Chic. & Rur. & Quin.	130
N. Y. Central and H.		Central Pacific bonds	90½
River	98⅛	Union Pacific bonds	86
Del. do. scrip	88	Penn. 6's, ex coup.	93½
Erie	23½	Del. 6's, new	60¾
Erie pfd.	45	Virginias 6's, ex coup	63
Harlem	133	Do. new	63
Harlem pfd.	135	Mo. sixes	90½

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Evening.

WHEAT—Dull and lower. Sales at $1.05¼ cash; $1.06¼ seller November. During the afternoon the market was steady at $1.05¾ cash; $1.06¾ seller November.

CORN—Dull and lower. No. 2 at 36c cash; 35½c seller October. During the afternoon the market was more active. Sales at 35⅝c cash; 34½c seller November.

OATS—Dull and lower at 34½c for No. 2.

RYE—Active and higher at 67½c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Dull at 90@90½c for No. 2.

HOGSWINE—Firm at 84@84½c for wood bound; 85c for iron bound.

RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls flour; 100,000 bush wheat; 42,000 bush corn; 9,000 bush oats; 32,000 bush rye.

SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls flour; 32,000 bush wheat; 80,000 bush corn; 25,000 bush oats.

FREIGHT—To Buffalo are firm.

LATER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—10 A. M.

WHEAT—Steady. No. 2 at $1.06¼ cash $1.06¾ seller November. Other grains neglected.

RECEIPTS—Wheat 146,000 bu. Corn, 51,000 bu. Oats, 34,000 bu. Barley, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 89,000 bu. Corn, 40,000 bu. Oats, 10,000 bu. Barley, 12,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18—Evening.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet at $1.00½ for No. 1 Milwaukee; No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.04.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 72,000 bush.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 60,000 bush.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo firmer at 8½c; to Oswego 18½c.

LATER.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18—10 A. M.

WHEAT Quiet. $1.07 for No. 1; $1.01½ for No. 2.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19—11 A. M.

WHEAT—Higher prices asked but no advance established. No. 1 at $1.30; No. 2 at $1.18. The last sales of No. 2 Milwaukee were at $1.17. Receipts 12,000 bush. Shipments 53,000 bush.

CORN—Depressed over the Chicago decline; transactions small and prices declining, at 71@71½c. No receipts. Shipments 8,000 bu.

OATS—Selling freely at 44c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 13c; corn, 14c; oats, 8½c to New York.

Foreign Market Reports by Cable.

LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—11:30 A. M.

CONSOLS—Opened at 92¾ for money; 92¾ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Quiet. Bonds—6's, 80½; 65's, old, 88½; 67's, 90½; 10-40's, 87. Stocks—quiet.

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—Opened firm. Uplands, 8⅝@8¾d.; Orleans, 8⅝@9d. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales.

WHEAT—Red western, 8s. 6d.@8s. 10d.

CORN 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

Port of Oswego.

OSWEGO, Oct. 19—1:30 P. M.

ARRIVED LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Schooners.

Atlantic, Edmonds, Pt Hope, 97,500 ft lumber, Smith & Post

J Stevenson, Clark, Pt Hope, 8,181 bu barley, Irwin & Sloan

Delos DeWolf, Litts, Kingston, light

Senator Blood, Lefevre, East Saginaw, 240m lumber, Bond & McCollum

Marie Annette, Alward, Pt Hope, 226,570 ft lumber, Bond, Bigelow & Co

Trinidad, Kerwin, Milwaukee, 18,000 bu wheat, Jenkins & Doolittle

CLEARED LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Schooners.

Flora Jane, Warrington, Toronto

Light Guard, Stackford, 530 tons coal

Belle, Covert, Belleville

A Stevens, Donaldson, Toronto

Catharine, Hargrave, Napanee

Wood Duck, Chisholm, Hawthorn, 140 bbls water lime, 35 tons mdse

Mary Gormly, Gormly, Belleville

Barque.

S D Woodruff, Fotheringham, Hamilton

Barges.

Resolute, St Michael, Belleville

England, Lachance, Belleville

Scotland, Dunfois, Belleville

LAKE IMPORTS.

The following shows the receipts at this port for 24 hours ending at noon to-day:

Wheat, bu	18,000
Barley, bu	8,161
Lumber, ft	266,570

LAKE FREIGHTS.

OSWEGO, Oct. 19.—Freights dull. Charter: Schr. Adirondack, coal to Chicago, at $1.40 per ton.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—Vessels were a little plentier, but all that offered found charters at full rates. The demand for grain carrying is only moderate. Schrs Favorite and Floretta take wheat to Oswego, the former at 8c and the latter on Monday's Toledo rate.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—Vessels were in good demand, and rates on wheat firm at 7¾c by sail, and 8½c steam, to Buffalo; 13½c to Kingston; 8c to Port Colborne; 8c to Collingwood, and 12½c to Oswego.

TOLEDO, Oct. 17.—The demand for vessels continues. There are a few here and they are holding off for 5½c to Buffalo and 10c to Oswego. We do not hear of any charters since Saturday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—On Saturday the demand for grain vessels was good and rates were firm and unaltered at 7c for wheat and corn by sail, and 8½c by steam to Buffalo, and 13c for wheat and 11½c for corn to Kingston.

DETROIT, Oct. 17.—Vessels continue to be delayed by adverse winds. There is a good demand, and the price for grain has tended upward, being firm at 9c. Steam-barge Wm. Cowie takes wheat to Oswego at 8c.

DETROIT.

By Telegraph to the Oswego Press.

DETROIT, Oct. 19—10:30, A. M.—The following vessels have passed this port during the last 24 hours:

—Grain—To Buffalo: Props Dyelator, May Flower, Toledo, Adam Young; bark Sweetheart, Crocker, Nicholas, Unadilla; brig March; schrs Mars, S Robinson, Foster, Kate Hinchman, Young, Snowdrop, Bentley, Bissell, Preston, Sea Bird, W O Gwent, Golden Rule, Dolphin, Naiad, Louisa; schrs Clayton Belle, Cuyahoga, Rising Star, Preston, Charger.

Lumber—Brig Queen of the North; schrs City of Kenosha, J G Myer, H G Williams.

Ore—Prop Pacific; barks Sigel, Mary; schrs Wood, Athenian, Empire State.

Wind—Southwest.

Oswego Canal.

OSWEGO, Oct. 19—12 noon.

CLEARED FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

D B Austin, 7,300 bu wheat, New York, C W Pratt

B F Smith, 7,300 bu wheat, New York, C W Pratt

Jennie Sloan, 7,650 bu wheat, New York, C W Pratt

A J Jolley, 8,100 bu wheat, New York, E M Fort & Co

Emma Travor, 7,382 bu wheat, New York, G A Boswell

J L Voorhees, 1,925 bbls flour, New York, Nelson & Hosmer

D G Jackson, 115m lumber, Albany, Monen & Drury

Geo Wickham, 121m lumber, Troy, Monen & Drury

John Bliss, 130m lumber, Albany, Monen & Drury

Sheridan, 125m lumber, Troy, Page, Clark & Co

Wm Hawke, 125m lumber, Troy, Smith & Post

Geo Jennison, 8,892 bu barley, New York, W H Herrick

T W Skinner, 9,760 bu barley, Troy, W H Herrick

John Greenway, 1,316 bu peas, Syracuse, C C Morton

Anna C Weeks, mixed cargo, New York, Jenkins, Hover & Co.

CANAL EXPORTS.

The following shows the shipments by Canal for 24 hours ending at noon to-day:

Flour, bbls	1,923
Wheat, bu	37,732
Barley, bu	18,632
Peas, bu	4,346
Lumber, ft	619,000

CANAL FREIGHTS.

Wheat	9½
Barley, to New York	8

BOATS PASSING FULTONVILLE.

FULTONVILLE, 1 P. M., Oct. 18.—The following Oswego boats have passed this point during the last 24 hours:

EAST.

Oran Breed, Moses Melvin, Gen Sigel, Amos Van Sanford, Selah Jamison, Alida Conrad, W S Nelson, Geo Armstrong, E P Case, Adelbert, Della Merry, H Hamblin, Frank Harder, Sonora, B Diefendorf, Rebate, Toronto, Sam Miller, Anna Van Buren, Cora Bear.

WEST.

A M Newcomb, E A Ward, Cohawha, P L Pierce, Augustus Millinan, Vibbard, Anna Van Buren, Etta Traver.

Yesterday's Gale.

TWO VESSEL CREWS LOST ON LAKE ERIE.

Information is received that the schr. Advance, from Chicago to this port with barley, is ashore 12 miles up the lake. The Flying Scud, hence for Canada, light, and Corn, bound hither with barley, are ashore at points not definitely stated. We have also the following dispatches:

KINGSTON, Canada, Oct. 18.—There was a violent storm on Lake Ontario last night, causing much damage to the shipping, and the telegraph lines suffered considerably. At Point Frederick the schooners Kate Robinson, with lumber, from Toledo for Fall River, the Pride of America, light, and the Benedict, with lumber, from Belleville to Oswego, are ashore. The steamer Magnet and several other steamers and vessels were unable to make the harbor on account of heavy sea.

PORT HOPE, Oct. 18.—In the terrific gale last night trees were torn up and thrown across the railway tracks, pulling telegraph wires down for a considerable distance. The schooner Kate, with barley, was driven ashore at Cobourg.

PORT COLBORNE, Oct. 18.—The schooner Garibaldi of Hamilton, light, in trying to make the harbor in the gale this morning, missed the piers and drifted ashore, where she lies broadside. The propeller City of Boston had to return, owing to the heavy sea having shifted her deck-load. A number of vessels which left yesterday also returned, unable to stand the gale. The captain of the propeller Champlain reports that the schooner Ada Medora is ashore above Long Point. A quantity of lumber came ashore, supposed to be the deck-load of some vessel.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 18.—The storm last night was the most severe one of the season. The wind blew a hurricane from the northwest. Three vessels went ashore. The schooner G. W. Duncan went upon the beach west of the piers; she is little damaged and can be pulled off when the weather changes. The schooner Emma Blake went on the old Toledo railroad pier; she is a perfect wreck: all on board were lost. The schooner Mary of Detroit went on the old Pittsburg pier and went to pieces; all on board were lost. It is not known how many there were in the crew. Not less than six lives were lost by these disasters.

Lake Commerce.

—At Chicago, Saturday, a construction scow with 50 workmen aboard was upset. All but two were saved.

—The scow Sassacus of Oswego arrived in this harbor on yesterday in a damaged condition; her bowsprit and jibboom being carried away.—*Chicago Tribune, 15th.*

—Toledo, Oct. 14, cleared for Oswego, schr J. J. Hill, 5,008 bu wheat.

—The steamer Orion, wrecked in Grand Haven harbor, will probably prove a total loss. The passengers and crew were safely landed. The Orion cost $80,000 and was insured for $24,000.

—Detroit, Oct. 15, cleared for Oswego, schr Ella Ellinwood, 11,203 bu wheat.

—Capt. Daniel McFarland, formerly of the prop. Guiding Star, has been placed in command of the prop. Benton.

—A vessel with black hull, name not known, is reported wrecked near Port Ontario. Her crew, consisting of five men, are saved.

—For additional commercial items, see third page.

New Advertisements.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.—Notice is hereby given that according to the requirements of the City Charter, the Street Commissioner has reported to the Common Council the following list of lots in front of which the sidewalks need constructing, repairing, or relaying, and that the Common Council proposes to order said sidewalks to be constructed, repaired, or relayed, on the streets named below:

FIRST WARD.

Block 10, all divisions and subdivisions between Second and Third streets, on the north side of Seneca street, of stone flagging, six feet wide.

Block 2, all divisions and subdivisions between Van Buren and Lake streets, on the west side of Fifth street, six feet wide.

SECOND WARD.

Blocks 34 and 35, all divisions and subdivisions between Seneca and Schuyler streets, on the east side of Ninth street, six feet wide.

Blocks 34 and 35, all divisions and subdivisions between Ninth and Tenth streets, on the south side of Schuyler street, four feet wide.

And the following list of lots in front of which, in his opinion, sidewalks should be constructed or laid:

FIFTH WARD.

Block 84, all divisions and subdivisions between Erie and Niagara streets, on the west side of Sixth street, six feet wide.

He would also recommend that the owners or occupants of the lots or various subdivisions thereof, situated on the south side of Seneca street between the intersection of Bridge and Seneca streets and the west line of the city, and the owners or occupants of the lots or various subdivisions thereof, situated on the south side of West Bridge street between the intersection of Bridge and Seneca streets and Liberty street, be required to grade the sidewalk in front of their property six feet wide to correspond with a grade to be established by the City Surveyor.

ET. B. WENTWORTH,
City Clerk

Anti-Dram Shop Party.

Conscience and the Ballot.

One thing is certain—if the temperance men of this State allow their consciences to control them they will vote the Anti-Dramshop ticket. We do not expect to reach the masses just now, for they are too much debased by the lax political sentiments of the day to be under the influence of moral principle in the matter of voting. But as for all honest men, we expect that conscience will compel them to vote against the dramshop. It is precisely here that the strength of the temperance party lies. Their cause is right and therefore strong. If the moral faculties are to have any play the rum parties must go down. Morals in politics is an element not heretofore of much account, we however make it supreme. God made man so that his conscience must dominate him and any voting in disregard of this high faculty is a violence offered to the soul.

The Cry of Ruin.

Our Republican friends, now that a third party is a fixed fact, begin to see that it may work to their disadvantage. But they have come to their senses a little too late. The Anti-Dramshop party has taken its stand and maintains it. It is undoubtedly best for them and for the cause that it should be so, for although they chose to work through one or the other of the great parties, that privilege was denied them, and in utter despair they turned from their old political associates to form a new party which we have good reason to believe will in the end be far more efficient than either of the old parties could have been.

Had the cause of Prohibition been espoused by either the Republicans or Democrats the respective organizations would have had to be reconstructed, as the Temperance question was not in the original bond. The propositition to them, was in effect a proposition to reorganize. That they would not do and hence they must take the consequences. We are told, however, that the movement will be disastrous—that it will defeat this man, or that, or the other, and do a number of grievous things. To all which we say, be it so.—We are not responsible for the consequences of an act which moral principle rendered inevitable. If harm comes of voting the Anti-Dramshop ticket, it will only be because that duty has been too long delayed, or is too feebly performed.

Yet it seems to us verily like the old proslavery cry which politicians raised for thirty years before the rebellion. They told us on every occasion that to touch the slavery question would destroy the Union, make the condition of the slaves worse, and ruin things generally. How little truth there was in this dolorous strain may now be seen from the fact that persistent agitation of the slavery question has brought about the extinction of that national curse and raised us as a nation to a far higher degree of respectability and prosperity than we had ever enjoyed, or ever could have enjoyed under the old proslavery regime.

Even so will it be if this Temperance party holds on its way—the ruin which politicians predict will be the salvation of the country. We cannot reverse the Gospel rule—"He that will save his life must lose it." In politics as in religion it holds without exception. The party which will hazard nothing for principle saves its present popularity by sacrificing its future existence. The party which ignores right is doomed. It cannot have either the respect of men or the blessing of God.

Sacrifice, peril, loss, and ruin—all these are but the external conditions of progress. No good cause ever was or ever will be maintained without having these for its constant attendant. He that made the world laid down his life for it, and in this became our example, and an example to all who would achieve anything great or noble. Why then talk to us about sacrifice—about the evils that must follow independent party action? Have we not counted the cost? Did we not know all this before? It has long been a settled conviction with us that whoever attempts any reform on the principle of incurring no risk, and doing no harm, conceives his project in defiance of the established relations of cause and effect. In all such undertakings there must be risk, if not loss—exposure, if not sacrifice—danger, if not death. Still this is the path of safety. If the Republican party, which now finds itself under the necessity of pleading for a temporary suspension of effort until it can wheel into line, had promptly come forward in obedience to the invitation which it contemptuously refused, it might have admired the zeal and the daring that did not hesitate to risk popularity for the sake of RIGHT. But that golden opportunity has passed, and it now only remains for that party—if it is still to live—to submit gracefully to such injuries as are unavoidable and hasten to recover its lost prestige by "doing its first works"—that is, putting every thing at hazard for truth and duty, God and the right. Such a party will always command respect, and will never whine over its perils and losses, whether real or imaginary, present or future. The wail that comes up at this late hour is nothing more than we expected. Few either in politics or religion know the things that belong to their peace in the day of their visitation.

Anti-Dram Shop Party.

Anti-Dram Shop Ticket.

Governor—MYRON H. CLARK of Ontario County.
Lieutenant Governor—
CHARLES C. LEIGH of New York.
Comptroller—
JAMES H. BRONSON of Montgomery.
Inspector of State Prisons—
B. WILCOX of Tompkins.
Canal Commissioner—
JOHN B. EDWARDS of Oswego.
Canal Commissioner, (vacancy)—
W. W. DOWD of Washington.
Representative in Congress from Oswego and Madison—CALEB CALKINS of Madison
County Clerk—E. G. NEUMAN of Hannibal.
Justice of Sessions—
ANDRUS GILBERT of Schroppel.
Coroners—
GEO. GOODIER of Oswego, 4th ward:
JAMES PARKER of Granby:
RENSSELAER MATTISON of Hannibal.
Overseer of Poor—
JONATHAN SEYMOUR of Palermo.
Member of Assembly—
1st dist.—ABRAM BUCKOUT, Oswego City;
2d dist.—JOHN C. HARRINGTON of Granby.
3d dist.—AARON FULLER of Albion.

Address of the "Anti-Dramshop Party" to the Independent Electors of Oswego County.

Fellow Citizens: In the interest of Humanity, and especially of the American people, and for the promotion of our Common Welfare, by a discriminating and effective use of the Freeman's ballot, the following Propositions are respectfully submitted for your candid consideration:

PROP. I. The Dramshop business affects every political interest of American citizens: (1) diminishes Production, (2) increases Expenditure and Taxation, (3) multiplies the number of Dependents, Paupers, and Vagrants, (4) disturbs the Peace of the Streets, (5) is the inducing cause of nearly all crimes, (6) endangers Person and Property, (7) corrupts the Ballot, (8) vitiates Legislation, (9) defeats Justice, and (10) threatens the perpetuity of Free Institutions.

PROP. II. Such an enemy to "domestic tranquility;" such a violator of "human rights;" such a Destroyer of individual and general Prosperity and such a foe to the "Common Welfare" and national existence should be the subject of radical political action.

PROP. III. Reason and experience teach that Political Parties composed of both friends and enemies of the Dramshop business cannot be expected to pronounce for or against that business; adopt any policy or execute any laws hostile to it or allow any issue to be made upon it which would endanger party success. Moreover, such parties will naturally and continually, as heretofore, engage in competition for the Dramshop vote, thus courting the favor of the thriftless and criminal classes of Society, bartering the public