The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	17	30	50	80	125
Three	20	38	70	110	175
Four	24	47	90	140	225
Five	28	50	105	170	275
Six	34	62	120	200	325
Seven	40	66	135	230	375
Eight	45	115	150	260	420
Nine	50	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Twelve	80	145	195	350	540
Fourteen	85	155	210	380	580
Fifteen	90	165	220	410	620
Sixteen	95	175	230	440	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Twenty	175	320	450	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1867.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, two lots of ground on Palmyra street, between Dorgenois and Broad, First District, and five hundred and ten (510) shares of the stock of the New Orleans Manufacturing and Building Company. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—Mr. D. H. Feger, general Southern agent of the road, favors us with a statement of the thirteenth annual report of Col. Sam'l Tate, President of, and on behalf of the Board of Directors, addressed to the stockholders of the road, which is managed by one of the most efficient and successful directories in the country. The company, it seems, owing to good management, especially since the war, owes but a small funded and a comparatively floating debt. Their resources, too, it appears, are large, and the company can confidently anticipate the most advantageous results in extending their enterprise in any direction they may desire. We certainly wish the company great success.

The steamship Cuba, Captain Dukehart, arrived last evening from Baltimore via Havana with the following named passengers:

Mrs Mary Cole, Joaquin Ferrer, Mrs Fernandez, F. Fernandez, E. Martinez, H. L. Rivas, J. Zubiria, J. Lopez, Chas Hudson, J. Gutierrez, F. Lucomo, J. Ho, A. H. Charles, L. B. Bates, R. Fernandez, John B. Ocanas and others.

Editorial and News Miscellany.

Mr F. Vienne, of the parish of Natchitoches, who has made a tour of the parish, furnishes the Natchitoches *Times* with an estimate, that on 6[illegible] acres of cotton, cultivated in that parish since the overflow, the yield will be about 1400 bales.

The Hon. Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts has recently entered into a contract for the construction of an extension by a single individual. It is to build the mountain section of the Pacific Railroad, 500 miles in length, for $47,000,000.

Mr. Ames is said to be interested also in the proposed New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

We regret to learn that Col J. M. Dotson, of the *Pelican*, is down with the yellow fever.

The Louisiana census of 1860 showed a population of 25,000 negroes over twenty one years of age. The registrar in Chicago Sheridan shows a voting black population of over 30,000. Ex.

Hinton Rowan Helper was in Statesville, N. C. last week, where he persisted in carrying out his principles by refusing to allow a negro to drive him to Davidson College.

Among the victims of the yellow fever at Fort Morgan, near Mobile, is Lieut. Breckinridge, and cousin of J. C. Breckinridge.

Abner Marks, charged with robbing the Adams Express Company, in Tennessee, about a year ago, of $10,000, was arrested in Richmond on Saturday last.

Miss Goodwin, aged 22, daughter of Reuben Goodwin, of Corinth, Maine, got separated from a blackberrying party, and is hopelessly lost in the woods.

On the arrival of the Grand Trunk express train at Buffalo from Canada, on the 12th, the Inspector of Customs seized a splendid metallic coffin, enclosed in a wooden case, and marked "W Ray, which was attempted to be smuggled in as a dead body.

A white lady of respectable character, says the Mobile *Tribune*, was fined $10 for calling a nigger drayman, who nearly run over her child, a black rascal, and the two niggers who arrested her, by Horton's appointment, and who attempted to drag her through the streets, are allowed to go unpunished.

Says the New York *Times*: "Despite the fact that the little raft, intended to act as a life preserver, and called the "Nonpareil," has actually crossed the ocean, and has been for weeks one of the principal attractions in the great Paris Exhibition, we have not as yet heard of a solitary instance, in which a passenger carrying vessel of any sort being fitted out with a similar life-saving apparatus.

The Police of Paris have arrested a man named Gardenier, who had in his possession five hundred forged thousand dollar United States notes, which were made there. Several had notes of the United States are afloat. It is supposed that the forger has accomplices in other places in Europe and America. The police are actively engaged in tracing the matter.

The King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor and Empress of the French, inviting them to meet him and the other Sovereigns of the North German States at some city in Germany hereafter to be designated.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation, of the Boston Board of Trade, have reported favorably on the merits of the New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company. They think the plan proposed for overcoming the difficulties of navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river is entirely feasible, and recommend a division of the stock of the company among the principal cities of the seaboard and the West.

RECONSTRUCTION.—While reconstruction, under Radical manipulation, lags in the South, the great party of constitutional freedom is marching on to inevitable triumph in the North. Let us count up the Democratic gains in round numbers since last spring:

In Connecticut	3,000
In Kentucky	30,000
In New Hampshire	5,000
In Rhode Island	2,000
In Vermont	5,000
In California	20,000
In Maine	11,000
In Montana	1,000
Total	76,000

Here is a total Democratic gain in seven small States and one Territory of nearly eighty thousand votes—nearly one quarter of the entire popular majority for Lincoln in 1864 in the loyal States alone! In a number of these States are entitled to a credit of 80,000 white votes disfranchised in Tennessee.—*New York World*

Relief for the sufferers from Yellow Fever at the south.

The following statement in regard to the Yellow Fever at the South has been prepared by Dr Harris, at the request of the Relief Committee:

The generous movement of the merchants two years ago, in behalf of Galveston and Florida has led to the contribution, through Messrs Spofford, Tileston & Co., No 91 Broadway, amounting to $[illegible]; and through the house of Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co., $[illegible], previous to the 13th inst. This total of $[illegible] has conferred untold benefits to the stranger, the homeless and the poor on beds of sick fever and in the chambers of the dying in those cities of Texas. In addition to this sum, I am informed from Galveston that one of the Hebrew congregations of New York has sent a separate donation of about $1000 to their co-religionists there. Owing to the overcrowded condition of that part of Galveston in which the dews principally reside, the pestilence is making its most fearful ravages among that numerous class. The Masonic Lodge at the North are prepared to render some aid, but have not yet collected the money for this purpose. It is reported that the Masonic fraternity in Southern towns is not forthcoming and to its fellows. To see facts in their true light, similar efforts at the North, by its physicians and the lovers of our fellow-men, irrespective of distinctions, we must ask that the needed relief to suffering and want should be given only where, without question as to creed, the suffering persons are.

We learned that Dr. Harris, in his statement of the various sums collected in this city for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at Galveston, omitted to state the contributions through the house of Norton, Slaughter & Co., but he has overlooked those through Geo. E. Biddle & Co., which have already reached $2000, and but will increase largely.—*New York Times*, but.

A RECORD OF JOURNALS AND OTHER CURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

—Temple, Richardson & Co., 42 and 44 Nassau street, New York, announce the publication on the 1st of November, the "Advertising Cyclopedia, or Record of Journals and Current Publications throughout the United States and British Provinces." They claim that the general design of the publication to be as follows:

1. A statement of all prominent papers, published in every section of the United States and the British Provinces, the date of their current issue, and name or names of editors and publishers.

2. The circulation and rates for advertising.

3. Their distinctive character, whether political, literary or religious, showing to which political party they adhere, or the tenets of the religious denomination they advocate.

4. The social and physical character of the localities in which they are published, whether the agricultural, manufacturing or commercial interest predominates, or whether all may be found equally combined.

5. We shall endeavor to ascertain the popular market, if any, which exists in each locality, as well the nature or branch of manufacture, trade, or commerce—that is to say, the character of all articles produced, and of those consumed.

6. We will likewise append a list of country banks and banking houses, situated in the more isolated sections of the country, so that merchants may be instructed as to the extent of banking facilities, and their consequent effect upon local trade.

The Coming Political Revolution—Its Cause and its Object.

[From the New York Herald.]

These were the issues upon which the Republican party carried the elections all over the North in 1864 and 1866; first, as the advocates of a speedy removal of military rule from the South and the restoration of the Southern States to their civil rights, and next, on a proposed plan of reconstruction admitting the Southern States as soon as they adopted a constitutional amendment which left to them the right enjoyed by every other State to make their own laws regarding suffrage, but providing that every citizen of the colored population should be disfranchised they should not be enumerated as a basis of representation. If the Republicans had carried out for these two years that they were in favor of placing a permanent military government over the South, and of preventing the readmission of any unreconstructed State to its position in the Union unless it should return with a registered majority of negro voters, the popular verdict would have been as emphatic against them as it was in their favor.

Subsequent events have proved that in both these elections the issues were defrauded out of their votes under false pretences. The revolutionary Congress has paid no heed to the constitutional amendment of Mr. Stanton and the people of the North, but, on the plea of confining the right of suffrage to the "loyal men" of the South, has enacted that the country under the rule of five military kings, ignored the Executive branch of the government, and laid the foundation for negro supremacy in all the unreconstructed States. At the same time it is well known that the blacks of the South were just as much rebels as the whites. The whites fought for four years, but they could not have done so without the aid and assistance of the three or four million negroes who took care of their families, worked in the fields and raised provisions during their absence at the war, or followed the army, digging trenches, building earthworks, acting as scouts and spies, and doing a great share of the hardest work of active service. As the war progressed and drew near its termination the whites got tired of fighting, and, according to Jeff Davis, two thirds of them deserted and returned to their homes. The blacks remained at their homes and continued to refrain from their allegiance, and were, therefore, the worst rebels of the Confederacy, yet, by a miserable and contemptible trick, the absolutions of a Congress in which the whites all the black rebels of the South and to disfranchise only the white rebels, in order that they may secure a negro voting majority in the Southern States.

As we have said, the people are just beginning to understand the real objects of the Republican leaders and are preparing to sweep them from power. The overthrow in California, and the result, nearly as disastrous, in Maine are due to the foreshadowing of what will follow in New York, Pennsylvania and other States. It is folly to talk of the popular revolution as Democratic victories. Jeff Davis' exploded Confederacy might just as well claim them as triumphs of the principle of secession. The old Democracy which stands to rule the Union by the corrupt aid of the national banks and the united votes of Puritans and negroes.

It may interest some of the *Ledger* readers to know that Mr B. Astor and Alex T. Stewart are Episcopalians; that Peter Cooper is a Unitarian; that Moses H Grinnell is a ditto; that Ex Governor Morgan is a Presbyterian; that Jas. Brown, of Brown Bros., is ditto; that the owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mr. Eno, is a member of Rev Dr. Spring's Church; that H B. Claflin is a Congregationalist, and Daniel Drew, a Methodist.

A Springfield (Ill.) physician has been obliged to give bail to the amount of $1000 for practicing his profession without a license.

The London *Athenæum* thinks, rather sensibly, that "A good novel requires some kind of plot, or, at any rate, some decided narrative."

STANTON RESPONSIBLE FOR SICKLES.

The New York *Tribune*, speaking of the removal of General Sickles, asks if the President does not share the responsibility for General Order No. 10, issued by the late District Commander of the Carolinas, (which was made the occasion of the recall of that officer,) on the ground that it had been in force for months, to the knowledge of the Executive, who had made no objections to its enforcement. This order was intended by Gen Sickles not only to restrain the jurisdiction of the courts of the States of North and South Carolina, but also of the courts of the United States, sitting in the district over which he exercised military rule, and in which courts the Chief Justice of the Supreme Federal Court presides. Now, if the President of the United States had been proved to have had cognizance of the military order in question, or to have given it his sanction, the query of the *Tribune* might have been appropriately put, as to the responsibility of the Executive. The *Tribune*, however, ought not to presume that every order issued by these military commanders is specially brought to the attention of the President upon its being issued, much less that he gives it his approval. The President could not have supposed that the Reconstruction laws were intended to restrict the powers of the Federal Judiciary nor could he have imagined that an officer of the army would dare to set his will against the action of the Federal courts. It was not until the assumptions of Gen. Sickles were specially brought to the notice of the President that he was made aware of the high-handed proceedings of the Commander of the Carolinas and the conflict pending between that officer and the Federal Courts. When he became apprised of the difficulty, his action was prompt and decisive in favor of the supremacy of the authority of those Courts. There was a party equally responsible with General Sickles for this order, who knew of its existence and who approved of its purpose and of the construction which General Sickles intended to give to it. That individual was Edwin M. Stanton, and it is not unlikely that his failure to check the operation of this order contributed to his own dismissal. While Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton undertook to keep watch over his chief but to administer the office in direct antagonism to the views of the Executive. The defense made by General Sickles that the order had been known to the War Department and had not been disapproved by it, to some extent justified his action, especially as the General in Chief also authorized him to enforce it in accordance with his own opinion; but Sickles is too good a lawyer not to have known that he had overstepped the bounds of his authority in nullifying the action of a Federal tribunal, and was guilty of a mere evasion, when he alleged that his action only went the length of restraining a subordinate officer of the court executing its process, and not to the extent of interfering with a decree from the bench. The Assistant Attorney General had no difficulty in exposing the shallow ness of this pretence, in the masterly report he made to the President of Sickles' conduct, and the latter had not deceived himself that any such flimsy subterfuge could impose upon the authorities at Washington. He had sufficient learning in his profession, and practiced enough at the bar, not to know that the process of a Court in the action of the Court, and always supposed to be issued under the authority of, and witnessed by the presiding Judge. The caption of process in the State Courts, is in the name of the State, which commands the officer to do a certain thing, and in the Federal Courts, process issues in the name of the President of the United States. So in this case of Sickles, there was an act of two fold insubordination first to the President, in his civil capacity as Chief Executive officer of the Government, and, secondly, to the President in his capacity as Commander-in Chief of the Military forces. If this theory be correct, the President is not, in any manner responsible for the action of Gen. Sickles under the order in question.

The *Tribune* also asks if "Gen. Grant is not in some way a party to the quarrel?" This interrogatory is put with more propriety. The only excuse to be made for Gen. Grant is, that he is not a lawyer, and his intentions were undoubtedly good, even if he thought that the military should in this case supersede the civil. We are quite willing to believe that Gen Grant had no purpose of asserting the permanent authority of the military over the civil, and did not reflect that the principle once admitted and acted upon, would inevitably destroy the usefulness of the courts, violate the fundamental law, and bring its administration into contempt. Grant undoubtedly means well, and when a man does that, there is much to be said for him.

The *Tribune* asks a last query, which can be as easily answered as the others. It asks: "as Canby continues the order in force, must he not be censured?" It will be time enough to reply to this question when Gen. Canby enforces the order complained of. In the meantime he has been commanded, through a general order issued by the President, to take the Constitution and laws as his guide in the administration of government in the Third Military District, and this command of his military superior, General Canby is too sensible an officer not to obey. It over-rides any order he may himself issue, and there is no fear that he will follow the footsteps of his predecessor. Should he venture to do so, the President would, doubtless, remove him. It may be taken for granted the President was acquainted with the temper and the opinions of Gen. Canby before he ordered him to Texas. He knows that Gen. Canby is a man of character and an officer of great tact and sound judgment, who recognizes the obligation of respecting civil authority and of using his military power in its support and not in its suppression.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reporters and the Epidemic.—The reporter of one of our evening papers had a paragraph yesterday, in which he claimed to be the only one of the craft who has not deceived the public as to the true extent and dangers of the epidemic prevailing in our city. He certainly does not notice fall of the city papers, or he would never have arrogated so much to himself. We only notice the assertion by way of protest, so far as we are concerned, against such implied misrepresentation. Our advice has been for those who are absent to stay away for the present, leaving those who are here to judge for themselves as to the propriety of leaving.

Death of Another Reporter.—We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Charles Fairfax, one of the reporters of the New Orleans *Times*, who died yesterday, of yellow fever, at the residence of his older brother, Mr. John W. Fairfax, on Bienville street, between Clio and Erato streets. This was, we believe, the first summer the deceased had lived in this city, having but recently connected himself with the *Times*, and our acquaintance with him was somewhat limited, though very agreeable. He was a faithful and talented reporter, and withal quite humorous in his writings, and genial in his manners. He is the third reporter who has fallen victim to the scourge this season. He was thirty one years of age, was a single man, and a native, we believe, of Kentucky. His funeral will take place from the residence of his brother.

Death of Railroad Employee.—Mr. J. C. Mills, master mechanist at the Jackson Railroad depot, died some days ago of yellow fever, and Mr Joseph D. Cawood, his assistant, fell a victim to the same disease yesterday morning, at his late residence, corner of Bacchus and Erato streets. Deceased had been residing in this city about two years, and his death, coupled with that of Mr Mills, is a great loss to the company, to whose interests both were devoted. He leaves a wife and one or two children residing in Marshall, Calhoun county, Michigan.

Important Military Order—The General Commanding the Military District has issued the following important order:

Upon the recommendation of the Finance Committees of the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, articles 133 and 134, of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, adopted in 1864, are suspended, and the Finance Committees, with the approval of the Common Council, are authorized to fix the pay and limit of the number of men employed on the police force, and upon the public works of the city of New Orleans.

Change in the Police—Col. Williamson, yesterday morning, made a temporary change in the disposition of the lieutenants of the police. Lieut Schoenecker was sent from the Fourth to the Third District; Lieut. Chech from the Second to the Fourth District, and Lieut. O'Donnell from the Third to the Second District.

Mortgage Trains—There is to be a meeting of Texas this evening, at 5 o'clock, in the counting-room of Messrs J. B. Hood & Co., to raise means for the "Houston Howard Association," of Houston, Texas. Ex Gov Frank Lubbock, on his way home from the North, is expected to be present.

Car Roadjoun.—A young man named Fitzgerald was yesterday fined $25 by Recorder Gastonel for creating a disturbance, while drunk, in a city car, assaulting the driver and resisting the police, besides abusing ladies in the car. He paid the fine, and will, we hope, behave himself in a more genteel manner in future.

Supposed Murderer Arrested.—Acting Sergeant Pecora, of the Treme Station, yesterday succeeded in arresting Salvador Rosa, a Sicilian, and the supposed murderer of Mr. Frank Wells, late Commissary of the Poydras Market, who was stabbed during the dark hours of the morning of the 11th of July, what disclosures ten days afterwards in consequence of the wounds. Accused denied his name when first arrested.

House Found Open.—Officer Rodgers reports that about 3½ o'clock last evening he found the house of Mr. Jonas Pickler open, corner of White street and Carondelet Walk. The gentleman residing there had gone across the lake, and the house had apparently been entered by thieves, though the officer was unable to determine whether any depredations had been committed. The house adjoining, which is the station two hearth rugs, which he found on Duprez street, and suppose were stolen from the house of Mr Pickler.

CITY MORTALITY.—Are officially reported daily from the various coroners of New Orleans to Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health. These reports are for each twenty-four hours ending o'clock the morning of the respective dates, and are exclusive of returns from the naval and military hospitals. During the month of August the total number of deaths was this reported was 1039, of which 255 were of yellow fever:

Date.	Fever.	Total.	Date.	Yellow Fever.	Total.
Sept 1	17	35	Sept 2	20	34
" 2	22	34	" 3	20	34
" 3	44	68	" 4	20	44
" 4	41	66	" 5	20	56
" 5	34	78	" 6	42	60
" 6	40	80	" 7	44	69
" 10	44	64	" 14	41	81
" 11	44	80	" 15	42	81
" 12	38	72	" 16	46	71
" 13	42	72	" 17	46	71
" 14	41	81	" 18	46	81

Yellow Fever Interments.—From 6 o'clock A. M., September 19th to 6 A. M. 20th, the names, ages and nativity of deceased are reported, as far as known, as follows:

Albert Vanderhoid, 15 days, New Orleans.
Patrick Corcoran, 32 months, "
Margaret Kelly, 12 years, "
Isaac Erwin, 21 years, Louisiana.
Margaret Powers, 11 months, Illinois.
Peter S. Bowen, 35 years, Maryland.
Catherine Ellen Wiley, 20 months, Missouri.
Thomas Davies, 37 years, New York.
Alfred Shaw, 25 " "
Frank Kearney, 20 " "
Frank Hall, 24, Maine.
Theodore Bauer, 35, Austin, Texas.
Capt. John Fraser, 30, Pennsylvania.
John N. Chase, 31, Connecticut.
John R. Norton, 27, Michigan.
Uscal Pavis Rosseau, 19, France.
Charles Recatel, 25 " "
Jean Vincent, 19, " "
Hannah Cooper, 24, England.
Ann Wilson, 21, " "
Jack Sutton, 21, " "
Timothy Hannagan, 42, Ireland.
John Kelly, 23, " "
John N Neil 32, " "
Johanna Coughlin, 28, " "
George Hughes, 21, " "
James Masterson, 19, " "
Edward J. Ward, 28, " "
Mike Ellis, 35, " "
Joseph M. Elroy, 25, " "
Catherine Hurling, 17, " "
John Dempster, 21, Scotland.
George Gordon, — " "
Thomas B. Moore, 29, Canada.
Peter Engelmann, 70, Germany.
Peter Wasserand, 29, " "
Christian Bormun, 10, " "
E. R. Chaillot, 36, " "
Adolphe Schrotum, 37, " "
Mrs M Betz, 30, " "
Charles Wastge, 17, " "
Jacob Henne, 30, " "
Mary Ann Schutz, 21, " "
Peter Fehr, 23, " "
Joseph Becker, 36, " "
Mrs M Betz, 30, " "

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hanoock, Sheridan and Sickles Dine Together.

The National Council of American Mechanics at Baltimore.

Constitutional Union Mass Meeting in North Carolina.

Death of A. T. Stewart, the Dry Goods Millionaire.

Serious Difficulty with Negroes in Georgia.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fenian Kelley Still at Large.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Sept. 20—Sheridan and Sickles are here. Hancock leaves in a few days for Baltimore.

The Cabinet meeting to day lasted two hours. Grant was absent.

Revenue receipts to day $260,000.

Brevet Lieut. Col. C. A. Reynolds, Q. M., is assigned to duty at Mobile.

Cholera has gone to Ohio.

Dr Luke Blackburn has left Canada for New Orleans under the amnesty proclamation.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has received nothing confirmatory of the report of the extraordinary demands of the Indians on the North Platte.

Washington, Sept 20.—The National Council of American Mechanics assemble at Baltimore on the 24th inst.

Hancock, Sheridan and Sickles dined together to day. Their presence creates little excitation.

A. T. Stewart is dead. He leaves an estate of $20 millions.

Gov Fenton had a prolonged interview with Grant to day.

New York, Sept. 20—There are reports here of trouble in the Bank of Stonington, Conn. The cashier is said to be missing.

The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall, brought $1,341,000 in specie.

Panama dated to the 12th received.

A. A Burton, late Minister to Colombia, denies negotiating for the annexation of the Isthmus to the United States.

Two Americans were killed and one badly wounded in Carthagena.

Nothing new from South America.

Savannah, Sept 20—On Saturday last Col E. Bucks and his overseer, Mr Lancaster, of Camp Pickens, Charlton county, Georgia, had a difficulty with the negroes working on the place, which resulted in the shooting of a negro in the thigh. Next day two armed negroes went to the house and demanded satisfaction of Lancaster. Several shots were exchanged, and one negro killed and the other wounded. Mr Lancaster was badly wounded, and his three killed. Lieut. Colonel Nugent left on Monday for St. Mary's. An armed band of 50 negroes were in pursuit. Lancaster escaped by swimming a river. His wife was left in the hands of the negroes, and it is feared they killed him.

Richmond, Sept. 20.—Another negro to day entered suit against the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, for non-admittance to a first class car on a first class ticket purchased in New York. The company has determined to fight the suit as a test question for railroads South.

Cincinnati, Iron, Sept 20—The Crutch field House was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The fire originated in the breaking of a number of kerosene lamps in the oil room. The flames communicated to the oil barrels which stood over the house in two minutes. Little property was saved, except in the lower stories. The fire originated in a wooden shed, and succeeded to the upper story of the brick building. There were several narrow escapes, but no lives lost. No water was thrown on the fire, engine at the machine shop of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad served wharf through 300 yards of hose, but too late for any effect. Other houses near were damaged, but not seriously. The loss is estimated at $150,000, insured for $1,000 in the Ætna of Hartford, Home, of New Haven, and other Companies.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 20—The *Reporter*, the recognized organ of the Republican party, denounces the recent Radical Convention in bitter and scathing terms. It denounces Pool, Holden and his coadjutors. The party is certainly hopelessly divided.

The Constitutional Union men will hold a mass meeting on Friday, the 27th inst. All the most prominent and influential citizens have signed the call.

New York, Sept. 20.—Cotton dull and declining. Sales 500 bales. Middling uplands 21½c. Flour dull and declining. State $8 25 to $10. Southern steady, common to choice new $10 50 to $13 75. Wheat dull and lower. Amber State $2 50. Mixed Corn $1 21 to $1 26. Oats declining. Pork heavy. Mess Pork $21 25. Lard steady, 13½ to 14½c. Whisky quiet. Groceries generally dull. Freights quiet.

Stocks active, but lower. Money 7 per cent. Gold 143¾.

Baltimore, Sept. 20.—Coffee—very small sales; Rio 18@c gold. Flour firmer. Family and extra scarcely any offering, advanced 25c, common and medium grades steady at previous rates. Wheat firm, closed advancing; prime red $2 80@2 90, choice $2 75 to $2 80. White Corn $1 25, yellow $1 33. Oats 66 to 68c. Provisions better feeling. Bacon shoulders 12c, clear rib sided 18 to 18½c. Mess Pork steady, $25. Bulk Meats in good demand, but held above the views of buyers. Western Lard 14½c.

Savannah, Sept. 20—Cotton dull and declining. Sales 74 bales. Receipts 311 bales. Middlings 21½ to 22c.

Vicksburg, Sept. 20.—Up: Grey Eagle, 1 A. M., W R Arthur, 11 A. M., River falling.

Louisville, Sept. 20.—Sales 114 bbls Tobacco; market easier. Flour—superfine $7 50. Wheat scarce $2 40 to $2 25. Shelled Corn $1 10. Oats 60@65c. Mess Pork $25 Bacon—shoulders 11½c, clear ribs 18½c. Fancy Hams 23c, packed Lard 13½c. Whisky nominal, 36c in bond. Groceries firmer. Cotton nominal, 22c for middling.

Louisville, Sept. 20.—River stationary, 28 inches in the canal.

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—Flour firmer; family $10 75 to $11. Wheat firmer and 5c higher, closing at $2 35 for No. 1 red; white $2 45 to $2 55. Corn steady at $1 03 to $1 05. Oats firmer at 62 to 63c. Cotton dull and nominal; middling 22c. Whisky dull at 35c. Provisions firmer and unchanged. Bacon—shoulders held at 12½c, clear ribbed sides 17½c, clear sides 18½c. Bulk meats 12 to 12½c. Sugar-cured hams firmer at 23 to 24c. Lard firm at 13½c to 13½c. Butter steady at 25 to 35c. Cheese 13½c.

St. Louis, Sept. 20—Tobacco steady and firm. Cotton—nothing doing. Flour active and firm; superfine $7 to $7 50; extra $8 50; double extra $11 50. Wheat—receipts 5c. Corn firmer and higher at $1 10 to $1 13½. Oats active at 68½ @ 72½c. Provisions firm but quiet. Bacon $15 25. Butter—shoulders 12c; clear sides 18½c; sugar-cured hams 23 to 25c. Lard held at 14½ for tierces and 15c in kegs. Whisky—nothing doing.

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—In response to a telegram from the Hayward Association of New Orleans for assistance, the Chamber of Commerce donated $500 and appointed a committee of sixteen to solicit subscriptions from the citizens generally for the same object.

Mobile, Sept. 20. — Cotton — demand good; principally for better grades; sales 600 bales; middlings 21c; receipts 2,000 bales; exports 1748; stock 5697.

Augusta, Sept. 20.—Cotton move active but prices weak and lower; sales middling 21½c.

Manchester, Sept. 20.—Another policeman is dead, from injuries received during the riot. Kelly is still at large.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.—The brokers' circular reports the week's sales at 75,000 bales, of which 16,000 bales were for export and 5000 for speculation. Stock 837,000, of which 270,000 were American.

Galveston, Sept. 20.—Only three deaths from yellow fever reported to-day.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Sept. 20.—Arrived: Steamship Cuba, Dukehart, Baltimore, via Havana, to Stheropson & Halsey. Went up in tow Bark Palermo.

New York, Sept. 20.—Flour firm for low grades. Wheat steady. Corn unchanged. Oats steady. Pork lower $24 18 to $24 25. Lard quiet. Whisky steady. Cotton quiet, middling uplands 22½c. Freights quiet. Stocks excited. Money 7 per cent. Gold 143¾. Sterling 109¾ @ 110¼. 5-20s of '62 coupons 114¾.

London, Sept. 20—Noon.—Consols 94¾; bonds 73.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 20.—The *Republican* of this morning contains an order from General Pope, ordering the election to be held in Georgia, commencing Tuesday, October 29th, and continuing three days, at which registered voters may vote for or against a convention, and also for delegates to constitute said convention, in case a majority of voters so decide.

The senatorial districts established by the State laws are adopted for the purpose of representation. The convention will consist of 169 delegates. Participants are generally the same as issued for the election in Alabama.

Manchester, Sept. 19.—A strong police force taking the Fenians Kelly and Drasy to the depot was attacked by a mob and the prisoner rescued.

Liverpool, Sept. 19—Evening.—Notwithstanding the moderate activity of the market, cotton declined fully ¼d. Sales 12,000 bales. Middling uplands 9⅝d; middling Orleans 9¾d.

One policeman was killed and several injured. Many of the rioters were seriously injured.

Liverpool, Sept. 20—Noon.—Cotton opened quiet. Middling uplands 9⅝, middling Orleans 9¾. Sales 10,000.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £130,000.

North Platte, via Omaha, Sept 19.—The commission held a council with Spotted Tail, Turkey Leg and other chiefs to-day.

The Indian ultimatum is the withdrawal of all troops from the Powder River country, and the abandonment of the Sneaky Hill route of the Pacific Railroad.

They also demand guns, ammunition and presents. The commission will reply to-morrow. War now seems inevitable.

New York, Sept. 20—The Hudson river steamers Dean Richmond and Commodore Vanderbilt collided near Rondout at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Richmond sank in an hour. The Vanderbilt was but little injured. No lives lost.

Foreign Intelligence.

MEXICO.—Our advices from Mexico are to the 24th of August. Considerable canvassing and excitement followed the call made by President Juarez for a general election. Factions were active, and the opposition were neglecting no opportunity to diminish the chances of President Juarez. The latter is in favor of so amending the Mexican constitution as to make it like that of the United States. He is in favor of allowing the clergy to vote and be voted for, of having two houses of Congress, and of making the Ministers report to the Executive, as is done in the United States. Our special correspondence gives full details of the trial and execution of General Tomas O'Horan, and of the efforts made by Americans and others to save his life. Santa Anna's trial is daily expected to take place. His counsel will be the same gentleman who defended Maximilian. The general impression is that he will not be condemned, but that his estates will be confiscated. The roads are being successfully cleared of robbers, and large *conducts* of specie had gone down to Vera Cruz. Lozado had surrendered to Corona, and Escobedo, Canales and Lopez, the traitor, are doing their best, each in his own way, to leave their mark in history.—*N. Y. Herald, 10th.*

JAMAICA.—Our special correspondent in Kingston, Jamaica, writing on the 27th of August, states that the judges recently appointed by the Crown were rather unpopular. The Jews have been roused by an offensive allusion, said to have been uttered by Mr Justice Blair while on the bench in Spanish Town. A plaintiff suing for an account, had charged about two hundred and fifty per cent interest per annum for the money lent. Mr Justice Blair thinking this such a frightful interest, is said to have remarked that it was "unchristian, and positively suggested, "had you not better leave charges of this kind to the Jews?" The Hon C. C. Rodsworth, our Financial Minister, was dangerously ill. Messrs Nunez Brothers, of Cuba, have been appointed the agents of the New York and West India Steamship Company, about to be established.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Foreign papers say that the Pope wrote to the Emperor of the French, a week since, saying that in case of a Garibaldian invasion he should at once leave Rome, as he would not make concessions to the revolution, and go at a place of safety, to be selected by the Emperor, he would await events. This declaration produced a stong effect, and the dispatch ordering a sufficient force to be already sent from Paris to Florence.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says the season has not been favorable either to invalids or lovers. The frequent rains and the chilly weather has spoiled many an excursion of pleasure seekers, and discouraged not a few in confidence by a foggy seat or under the dripping branches of Saratoga groves? How can a lover, sighs a cold in his head, be fancy making, or a young lady in a waterproof and rubbers charm the most susceptible of mortals?

It is said that Jennie Jones is the regular Fashion correspondent of the National Intelligencer, Missouri Democrat, Boston Post, Saturday Evening Leader, Chicago Tribune, Buffalo Express, Newark Advertiser, New Orleans Picayune, Dalrymple Gazette, Little Rock Ark Gazette, Indianapolis Journal, Hartford Times, Portland Argus, Charleston Courier, Mobile Times, Pittsburg Commercial, Detroit Free Press, Cincinnati Commercial, Cincinnati Journal, Jackson Miss Clarion, Colorado Times, and New York Weekly. That will do for one lady writer.

According to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, in England there is one lawyer for every 1240 of population, in Prussia, one for every 1670, in Belgium, one for every 2700; and in France one for every 12,000 only. Another curious fact is that in England the number of persons belonging to each of the different professions is nearly the same. Thus, there are 34,970 lawyers, 35,485 clergymen and 35,990 physicians in Prussia, on the other hand, there are 4800 physicians to only 1962 lawyers.

The lumber production of the Saginaw district, in Michigan, this year, foot up 300,000,000 feet, against 305,000,000 last year. The Flint River falls off nearly 20,000,000 feet, which nearly neutralizes the increase of other rivers.

Fifty letters of Voltaire, heretofore unpublished, are said to have been found in Belgium.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 18-7.

The commercial week closes this evening with a quiet market in nearly all departments of trade, and with a moderate share in the general demand at steady prices. Provisions exhibited barely moderate animation, with any quotable change in Pork, which ruled firmer in request at advancing prices in Hay, and an improvement of 5c per bushel in Corn; Tobacco was dull, but prices for the leading quotations; while operations in Cotton were on a restricted scale, the day's transactions at the close amounting up barely 150 bales, taken by three or four parties at unsettled prices, for easier prices. The sales for the week embrace 1425 bales, against 1065 last week, and 1225 for the month.

Gold fluctuated in agreement with the New York market. It