

Woman.

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various Female Complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing...

PERMANENT SICKNESS AND PREMATURE DECLINE.

It is pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics, which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

Hundreds suffer in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely torture them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be professed from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far often caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

LIFE, HEALTH AND HAPPINESS OF WOMAN

In all classes of society, and in all ages, consequently, affect more or less directly the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for procreant education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball room. Thus, with the body half clothed and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revels the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, an necessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When no excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the most constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength, the exposure to night air, the sudden change of temperature, the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, the use of amplexors, produce their legitimate effect. At last an early marriage closes the career of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so sensibly regardless of the plain dictates and restraints of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs they receive an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the uterus, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of moral emotions and associations at an early period of life, and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, BRUISES OR LECORRHEA, TOO PROFUSE MENSTRUATION, EXHAUSTION, TOO LONG CONTINUED PERIODS, TOO PROLAPSED AND BEARING DOWN, OR PROLAPSED UTERI, WE OFFER THE MOST PERFECT SPECIFIC KNOWN: Helmhold's Compound Extract of Buchu.

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THE ORESOENT'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Fearful Negro Riot in Camilla, Geo.

Fight Between a Large Negro Mob and Citizens.

LARGE LOSS OF LIFE AND MANY WOUNDED.

THE MOB DEFEATED AND DRIVEN.

Statement of an Assistant Bureau Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE SHERIFF OF MITCHELL COUNTY.

ACOSTA, GA., Sept. 21.—A fearful riot occurred at Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell county, Ga. The following particulars have been telegraphed from Bainbridge, twenty-four miles from the scene of the riot: Pierce, Radical nominee for Congress, and Murphy, ex-bureau agent, with about two hundred negroes armed with revolvers, shotguns, and boxes of new arms and equipments, the intention being to overawe the citizens and kill the leading Democrats of the town and vicinity. Before starting a friendly negro exposed the plan, and a negro courier was dispatched to Camilla to warn the citizens what was going on. A delegation of three prominent citizens met the mob at China Church, five miles from town. The governor's proclamation was read, but they paid no attention to it, and determined to march on the town and kill whom they chose.

The former being intoxicated fired and the rest commenced, the mob firing at every one they could see. The citizens, white and colored, gathered about fifty stand of arms. The mob was vigorously attacked and driven back, beating a hasty retreat, while the crowd in pursuit. The negroes were then pursued five miles, being thirty-five killed and many wounded. The total loss so far as ascertained being from seventy-five to one hundred killed and wounded.

Pierce and Murphy were reported mortally wounded. Owing to the panic among the mob only five whites were severely wounded. The colored citizens of the town are reported to have rallied to the aid of the whites in defeating the mob. The news and rumors were exaggerated, amounting to three weeks' provisions, and boxes of arms. At last accounts Camilla was quiet.

The news of a riot at Camilla has caused some excitement here. It is known that the negroes are armed throughout the State, and that they are not serious fears of disturbances if the negroes are not precipitated into riots through pernicious counsels and violent appeals to their passions.

The particulars of the riot at Camilla, as telegraphed from Bainbridge, Georgia yesterday, are incorrect and exaggerated. The following gives the account of both sides: O. H. Howard, brevet major U. S. A., sub-assistant adjutant general, and telegrapher, telegraphed Gen. Sibley, commanding the district, the following from Albany, Sept. 19th: At 10 o'clock P. M., Ismael Sumner, freedman, reported himself directly from Camilla, Mitchell county, stating that he had left there at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 21st inst. and that he had been present at the riot at Camilla, as telegraphed from Bainbridge, Georgia yesterday, are incorrect and exaggerated.

The following is the statement of the sheriff of Mitchell county, sworn to by himself and other prominent citizens. It is addressed to the members of the Legislature: On Saturday, 19th inst., it was made known to the citizens of Camilla that John Murphy, of Albany, had come to a circular and secret meeting, calculated same among colored men of this county, ordering them to bring their arms with them to the political meeting advertised for that day at this place. The information was corroborated by statements made by Robert Cochrane, Sr., Thomas Jones and others, who came from the road in the direction of Albany, stating that armed negroes were assembling in large numbers at China Grove Church, waiting for the delegation from Albany, headed by Pierce and Pearce, candidates for Congress, who were to be the speakers for the occasion. At the request of the citizens, M. J. Poore, sheriff, with a committee of six other citizens, went out to meet said negroes and to protect against armed negroes marching in procession in our town, and to state to them distinctly that if they would put down their arms, no objection would be made to their entering town and holding their political meeting. The sheriff delivered this message to Murphy and Pearce, leaders of the procession, and they replied that they had nothing to do with those armed men, the guns belonged to them, and that they were in the habit of carrying them wherever they went. The sheriff replied that as a peace officer it was his duty under the law to forbid the assembling of armed men at political meetings, and assured them that if they entered town with their arms and banners, followed by armed men, as they were, that there would be a breach of the peace, and he would not be responsible for consequences.

Shortly afterwards the column moved in town in regular order, headed by Pearce, candidate for Congress, and one Putney, white, in a buggy, armed with a double barrel shot gun, a Spencer rifle and two pistols, with a quantity of ammunition, as was afterwards ascertained; next a four horse wagon containing a band and a number of armed negroes; next followed the column of negro men on foot, between three and four hundred, attended by about twenty mounted outsiders; at least one-half, if not two-thirds, were armed with guns, and most of them with pistols, music playing, and the crowd noisy and threatening in their conduct; Murphy and one Philip Joiner, negro, in a buggy in the rear. As the head of the column approached the square one of our citizens, James H. H. H., approached and addressed a few words to the column and ordered the music to stop, which was not obeyed. The column moved on, and when about twenty steps from John's house was fired, whether intentionally or unintentionally, and the crowd, which was pointed in a different direction, and the contents struck the ground about twelve feet from him. The column

thereupon fired a volley, some of the shots at John's head, most of them in the direction of Maple's store, thirty or forty steps from the column, all unarmed, wounding six citizens immediately about twenty of our citizens sprang from the street and into a buggy on the road, two negroes were killed and a number of others wounded. The negroes immediately broke to a thick cluster of timber one hundred yards north of the court house. At this point there was an attempt to fire on the mob, but the firing was not continued, as the number of about thirty part of them mounted, immediately made a charge and completely routed the whole force; Pearce fleeing through the woods and fields, and Murphy escaping in a buggy by the road towards Albany. Several negroes were killed. From the best information we have been able to procure, between thirty and forty were wounded, all of whom have been properly cared for. It is a source of great regret that the calamitous consequences of this affair fell exclusively upon the poor deluded negroes, led on by wicked white men, Murphy, Pearce and Putney, who made good their escape in the hour of danger with but little injury to themselves. The sad result is to be attributed more to sharpness and shrewdness of these gallant leaders in effecting their escape, than to want of intention on the part of our people. We hereby disavow any purpose or intent on part of ourselves or our citizens to rally the mob, or to State in what was done. We were willing, and so expressed ourselves to these leaders, for them to hold their political meeting at the court-house in our town if the negroes were disarmed, but we did not think and still do not think that we should obey orders of the sheriff as a civil officer of this State, in breaking up this unlawful assemblage. We felt that as their numbers vastly exceeded that of our citizens present, that if this meeting had taken place, that the lives of our white and colored children would be at the mercy of an infuriated mob.

While the consequences are to be regretted, and we do not hope regret what was done by our people, we feel that they have but disgraced our painful duty imposed upon them by wicked and corrupt white men, now engaged in leading astray into acts of lawlessness colored people of our country. We appeal to the honorable members of Georgia, and the lawful authorities of the United States Government, to check the progress of these strolling criminals that are prowling about our homes and disturbing the peace and quiet of our war-stricken State. The foregoing statements from military and civil authorities give full particulars of the riot. The governor addressed a letter to the Legislature, recommending that the president be petitioned for troops. The matter is being considered to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Message from the Governor of Georgia.

He Wants the Legislature to Apply to the President for Troops.

A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The Testimony Before the Governor Declared Untrue.

Two Reports on the Governor's Message.

ITS REPRESENTATIONS NOT SUSTAINED BY FACTS.

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—The reconvened at Camilla, Ga., creates much excitement here and throughout the State. Yesterday afternoon the governor sent a message to the Legislature, recommending the disturbances in Mitchell county, recommending that the president of the United States be petitioned for military sufficient to preserve order in this county. The Camilla riot, in regard to the proclamation of the 14th inst., the rights of the people to peacefully assemble has been violated and barbarously impaired, and the civil officers are wholly unable to protect the rights of the citizens or maintain peace, and earnestly recommends the Legislature to make immediate application to the president for sufficient military force to be stationed in Mitchell county to maintain peace, protect the lives and property of citizens, and have the guilty punished after due process of law. The fact that this occurrence is the result of a determination publicly expressed by irresponsible persons of one political party, that another political party should be determined to do violence to the citizens, is too well known. It is gratifying to know that the sentiment is confined to the lawless class, and is not countenanced or supported by responsible citizens. The misfortune is that the outrages are not confined to Mitchell county, but are spreading to other parts of the State. It is added to the honest efforts of the Legislature, that we shall be thrown into a state of anarchy where neither life nor property will be regarded.

On the reading of this report, a resolution was offered in the Senate to refer the message of the governor to the committee on the state of the republic. Considerable debate ensued regarding telegraphing to the president. A resolution was offered that as the Senate had heard the statement of the negro through the governor, an account from the committee of the riot was agreed to; but a substitute was offered for the whole that a special committee be appointed to investigate the whole matter and report forthwith all the facts. The House also appointed a committee of five to investigate the riot, and lay a correct account before the Assembly.

At the request of Major Howard, agent of the bureau, Judge Vason and Capt. Johnson will investigate the matter and furnish the necessary papers for information this afternoon. The Senate committee appointed to take into consideration the message of the governor relative to the Camilla affair made report that they find the testimony submitted to the governor true, and accompanied the same with sworn testimony. The report gave rise to an exciting discussion, but was adopted—yeas 22, nays 10.

The House received a majority and minority report relative to the governor's message on the Camilla riot. After a heated discussion the majority report was adopted. It is that they find the evidence referred to by the governor is not sustained by the evidence produced before the committee, which was returned with the report. It is stated that the whole difficulty occurred and originated from the determination of the parties referred to in the governor's message, to wit: Pearce, Murphy and Putney, to enter the town of Camilla at the head of a mob of armed negroes, and to be dispersed by the sheriff of the county. The persistence of one and determination of the other caused the disturbance. They find that the civil authorities are able to execute the law, and that there is no necessity of military interference. The report is signed by one senator and four members of the House. One senator dissenting from the report, and one said: "I agree with the committee, but believe that other legislation is necessary to preserve order and protect persons and property."

TRIRD DISPATCH.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PEACE RESTORED.

The Citizens Acted as a Posse Comitatus.

NO TROOPS NEEDED.

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—The following report is from Judge Vason and Mr. Johnson, who were requested by Maj. Howard to investigate the Camilla riot. The report is signed by one senator and four members of the House. One senator dissenting from the report, and one said: "I agree with the committee, but believe that other legislation is necessary to preserve order and protect persons and property."

well cared for and have the sympathy of the whole.

The whole difficulty originated in the right claimed by Murphy, Pearce and Putney to carry negroes into a political meeting with arms. The sheriff disputed the right, and insisted that under the proclamation of the governor and the law, it was his duty as a civil officer to prevent it. No excitement exists in Albany. "D. A. VASON, T. H. JOHNSON."

Vason, Johnson and Mr. Clark, a northern man who came south since the war, certify to the good character of the parties making the sworn statements, which, with Vason's and Johnson's report, were laid before both houses, and which determined their decision relative to the governor's message, and refused to ask the president for aid to maintain order.

WASHINGTON.

THE SURREAT TRIAL STILL ON.

The Camilla Riot Under Consideration.

BUTLER AND THE KIMBERLY SUIT.

MILITARY DETAILS.

THE HITCH IN THE SUPERVISORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Commissioner Rollins has designated the store of William Marchant, 80 Front street, New York, as an export bonded warehouse for tobacco, under section 73 of the new tax law. Surratt's counsel set forth amnesty in his defense, claiming safety for Surratt under that clause pardoning all who were not then under indictment for treason or felony in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction. The counsel also claimed that at that time, was under indictment at common law for murder, and not for treason or felony, and consequently entitled to the benefit of the proclamation. The prosecution demur and the argument is progressing. A full cabinet present to-day, except Browning. Gen. Howard received a report of the Camilla riot which he communicated to the secretary of war. Subsequently he had a prolonged interview with the president on the subject; details not transpired. Butler yesterday filed papers in the House relative to the Kimberly suit, claiming that it was a breach of the privilege as a member of the House. Internal revenue receipts to-day \$11,000. The special plea in the Surratt case was argued all day and will be resumed to-morrow. Lieut. Henry Cutler, sixteenth infantry, has been detailed to heron duty in Florida. Col. E. Strong relieving Capt. Hoyt as quartermaster at New Orleans. Rollins was before the committee on retrenchment to-day, explaining the hitch in the supervisorship.

FROM EUROPE.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION—GENERAL MARTIAL LAW.

Attempts to Intercept the Queen.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Midnight.—The following has been received from Spain: The resignations of Gonzales Bravo and his cabinet have been accepted. A party had been held in Madrid, in which some rebel leaders, headed by Valledor to prevent the queen's return to Madrid. The revolutionists hold the whole of Andalusia. It is stated that the revolutionists are acting in the support of the Duke de Montpensier. The Spanish minister Bravo who recently resigned had fled. The queen is at St. Sebastian and the road leading to revolutionists to prevent her return to Madrid. Martial law has been proclaimed in Spain. LATER.—The telegraph wires in Spain are disordered in every direction; the news received is uncertain and contradictory. Generals Price and Berodes are at the head of the insurgents marching on the capital.

FROM RICHMOND.

Negro Mass Meeting—Censure of Carpet-Baggers, etc.—Killed.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—A mass meeting was held this evening in the square, about a thousand negroes present. Speeches were made and a resolution adopted declaring a want of confidence in the Republican State central committee, as not being in favor of justice and equal rights to all. Several white and colored speakers addressed the crowd denouncing the carpet-baggers as needy politicians, who had come to Virginia to make a living of the blacks, and who did not intend that the blacks should have office. The case of the negroes in the Georgia Legislature was brought up as a warning. The black speakers were particularly severe on the carpet-baggers, calling them dirty trash and scoundrels, and charging them with intending to betray the blacks. The secretary of the State central committee obtained a hearing for five minutes in denial of the charges against that body, but the resolution passed by acclamation. Capt. H. G. Morris, surface manager of the Clover Hill coal pits, was killed by being run over by the railroad cars.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 22.—The assembly did but little to-day. In the House a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to wait on the governor and learn what he desired the legislature to do. A member offered a resolution of instruction to the committee on registration, to report in the morning what progress they had made. A member of the committee seconded the resolution, saying that the registration bill was delayed because of the opposition of the committee, and was proposed to an election by the people in November.

FROM WILMINGTON, N. C.

Double Homicide.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 21.—A shooting affair occurred at Fayetteville on Friday, between Robert Winship Stedman, son of W. A. Stedman, and Dr. W. H. Morrow, United States deputy marshal, in which both were killed. The fine residence of our fellow citizen Mr. Chas. Cavaroe, 2 1/2 miles below the city, was beautifully illuminated. As the Knights passed this point they were invited by its owner to enter and were served with refreshments. Capt. Tully in a few appropriate remarks returned thanks, and at the suggestion of some gentlemen present, Gen. Steedman was called upon and made a few remarks. We would like to give a synopsis of the speeches and to relate a hundred incidents which occurred but want of space forbids. The Brown reached the city at 8 o'clock, and the Knights at 10:30 at night.

ORIGIN OF OLD HUNDRED.—The New York Sun says: The Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, says that "Luther took the grand measure we know as Old Hundred from the blind man of the peasants of the Alps." As this idea respecting that magnificent piece of music, though very common, is erroneous, it may be worth while to state the truth respecting it. It was not derived from blind music, but appears to have been compiled from the Gregorian chants. There are four of these old chants in existence, from which the whole of Old Hundred may be made up. Its compiler was not Luther, but most probably William Franco, who furnished the music to the Geneva Psalter, published in 1564. In that publication the tune in question was contained. It was originally known as the One Hundredth Psalm. Thence its present title.

UNCERTAIN FATE OF PARTY—One Dead—Receipt of McClellan in New York—South Carolina Legislature—Congressional Elections in Georgia—Fatal Explosion—G. O. F.

OWENS SOUND, Canada, Sept. 22.—John Robinson, formerly of New Orleans, and four others, were started for Cooper's Island ten days ago. One of the party was found dead on White Cloud Island. The fate of the others is unknown. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The aldermen have voted a reception to Gen. McClellan, in the governor's room, on his arrival. A member offered a resolution to suspend for six months Senator Leslie, white, for alleged contempt. Leslie is Republican, but votes with the Democrats on questions of color. ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—The House passed a bill by 112 to 20, appointing the next Tuesday for November for the congressional election. JERSEY CITY, Sept. 22.—Richards & Verplanck's

oil refinery exploded to-day, killing two and fatally wounding two men.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows elected Edward D. Farnsworth, of Nashville, grand sire; Frederick D. Starr, of the District of Columbia, deputy G. S.; James L. Ridgely, G. secretary, and Joshua W. Sant, G. treasurer.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Noon—Bonds 72 1/2. Sugar firm. FRANKFORT, Sept. 22.—Bonds firm at 75 1/2. PARIS, Sept. 22.—Bourse dull; rentes 68.35. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Noon.—Cotton easier, but not lower; sales estimated at 8000 bales. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Afternoon.—Manchester advices less favorable, causing dullness. Breadstuffs quiet; flour 27s. 6d. @ 28s.; corn 38s. 3d. LONDON, Sept. 22.—Evening.—Bonds 72 1/2. FRANKFORT, Sept. 22.—Evening.—Bonds 75 1/2. MOBILE, Sept. 22.—Nothing doing in cotton; quotations entirely nominal; middlings 22 1/2 @ 23. Receipts 850 bales. Exports 219 bales. CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Family Flour \$5 50 @ 10. Wheat \$1 50 @ 1 50. Corn 57 @ 58. Rye \$1 37 @ 1 40. Whisky, free, held \$1.50. Pork \$15 75. Lard 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4. Bulk shoulders 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4. Bacon, clear sides, 12 1/2 @ 13. Hams 12 @ 12 1/2. Butter 37 @ 38. Eggs 25c. Potatoes 25c. higher. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Tobacco dull. Superfine Flour \$5 75 @ 5 75. Corn 57 @ 58. Cotton 23 1/2 @ 24. Pork \$15 75. Lard 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4. Bulk shoulders 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4. Bacon, clear sides, 12 1/2 @ 13. Hams 12 @ 12 1/2. Butter 37 @ 38. Eggs 25c. Potatoes 25c. higher. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Evening.—Cotton a shade lower. Sales 11000 bales; middling uplands 26 1/2 @ 27. Flour irregular; wheat heavy and 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2. Corn easier; mixed Western 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4. Stock market excited, closing strong and firm on the whole list; 30s. 15 1/2, 15 1/4, 14 1/2, 14 1/4, 13 1/2, 13 1/4, 12 1/2, 12 1/4, 11 1/2, 11 1/4, 10 1/2, 10 1/4, 10 1/8, 10 1/16. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Evening.—Cotton declined a fraction. Middling uplands 10 1/2, middling 10 1/4. Flour firmer, 25s. Turpentine 25s. 6c. Tallow 45s.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Sept. 22.—11 A. M.—Barometer 29.50. Wind south and fresh. No arrivals. Sailed: Berk Arthur. FRANKFORT, Sept. 22.—8 P. M.—Barometer 29.45. Wind southwest and light. Arrived: Steamships Crescent, Hawthorne, Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.; and Sonora, Manly, from Tampico, to V. Ferriat & Co. No departures.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE IN ST. BERNARD PARISH.

At nine o'clock Sunday morning we embarked on the A. G. Brown, and in a few minutes were on our way down the river to the grand barbecue at St. Bernard. About 1100 of the untried were on board, consisting of delegations from the following named clubs: Innocents, under command of their grand marshal, Oscar Bianco; Pen-dleton Guards, Spirits of '63, Tigers; Sixth Ward Rough and Ready, Constitution Club, Ninth Ward Washington Club, Walker Guards, Ninth Ward Hendricks Guards, Brown Rangers and Seymour Knights. Also very full ones from the following named clubs: Colored Club, Liberty Guards, colored, second ward; Colored Constitution, Hancock and Steamboatmen's Colored Club. At 11 o'clock the Brown landed at Coffield's Landing 1 1/2 miles below the city; here we obtained access in a case cart, and in a few minutes found ourselves in front of the court house. Facing the road was erected a large platform decorated with the Stars and Stripes, national colors, and the banner of the A. G. Brown. At 1:30 P. M. the Seymour Knights, over one hundred strong, led by their president, Capt. Jno. S. Tully, and marshaled by Belle Legere, were followed by the Constitution Club of St. Bernard, and other gentlemen, headed by the following named gentlemen: Antonio Marrero, President; Ereville Villere, vice-president; Aug. S. Armstrong, vice-president; A. J. Duroc, secretary; Francisco Arletta, treasurer; Philip Villere, marshal; S. H. Marrero, assistant marshal. About noon the meeting was called to order, Mr. Marcel Ducros was called to the chair, and the following named gentlemen appointed vice-presidents: Antonio Marrero, P. Ducros, Jr., Jean B. Nunez, Francis Arletta, Philip Toca, A. W. Walker, Jules Delery, Joseph Proctor, Raoul Rodriguez, Pierre de Gorman, Francis Estepou, Antonio Chaire, Edward Villere, Adolph Borsos, Philogene Jorda, Roda Acosta, Philip Gutierrez, Joseph Estopinal, F. E. H. Knapp, Vicente Ruiz, Edgar Ruiz, Henry Turner, J. C. Coffield, Jos. Almondo, Lorenz Morales, Jean Boury, Jean Roberto, Joseph Soler, Antonio Marrero, Jean Nunez, Secretaries, Armand Ducros, Asee Le Biane, Esteve Nunez, Felix Polk. The president then introduced Col. Phil. B. Fiske, who spoke for about forty-five minutes. He stated that the revolutionists are acting in the support of the Duke de Montpensier. The Spanish minister Bravo who recently resigned had fled. The queen is at St. Sebastian and the road leading to revolutionists to prevent her return to Madrid. Martial law has been proclaimed in Spain. LATER.—The telegraph wires in Spain are disordered in every direction; the news received is uncertain and contradictory. Generals Price and Berodes are at the head of the insurgents marching on the capital.

FROM RICHMOND.

Negro Mass Meeting—Censure of Carpet-Baggers, etc.—Killed.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—A mass meeting was held this evening in the square, about a thousand negroes present. Speeches were made and a resolution adopted declaring a want of confidence in the Republican State central committee, as not being in favor of justice and equal rights to all. Several white and colored speakers addressed the crowd denouncing the carpet-baggers as needy politicians, who had come to Virginia to make a living of the blacks, and who did not intend that the blacks should have office. The case of the negroes in the Georgia Legislature was brought up as a warning. The black speakers were particularly severe on the carpet-baggers, calling them dirty trash and scoundrels, and charging them with intending to betray the blacks. The secretary of the State central committee obtained a hearing for five minutes in denial of the charges against that body, but the resolution passed by acclamation. Capt. H. G. Morris, surface manager of the Clover Hill coal pits, was killed by being run over by the railroad cars.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 22.—The assembly did but little to-day. In the House a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to wait on the governor and learn what he desired the legislature to do. A member offered a resolution of instruction to the committee on registration, to report in the morning what progress they had made. A member of the committee seconded the resolution, saying that the registration bill was delayed because of the opposition of the committee, and was proposed to an election by the people in November.

FROM WILMINGTON, N. C.

Double Homicide.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 21.—A shooting affair occurred at Fayetteville on Friday, between Robert Winship Stedman, son of W. A. Stedman, and Dr. W. H. Morrow, United States deputy marshal, in which both were killed. The fine residence of our fellow citizen Mr. Chas. Cavaroe, 2 1/2 miles below the city, was beautifully illuminated. As the Knights passed this point they were invited by its owner to enter and were served with refreshments. Capt. Tully in a few appropriate remarks returned thanks, and at the suggestion of some gentlemen present, Gen. Steedman was called upon and made a few remarks. We would like to give a synopsis of the speeches and to relate a hundred incidents which occurred but want of space forbids. The Brown reached the city at 8 o'clock, and the Knights at 10:30 at night.

ORIGIN OF OLD HUNDRED.—The New York Sun says: The Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, says that "Luther took the grand measure we know as Old Hundred from the blind man of the peasants of the Alps." As this idea respecting that magnificent piece of music, though very common, is erroneous, it may be worth while to state the truth respecting it. It was not derived from blind music, but appears to have been compiled from the Gregorian chants. There are four of these old chants in existence, from which the whole of Old Hundred may be made up. Its compiler was not Luther, but most probably William Franco, who furnished the music to the Geneva Psalter, published in 1564. In that publication the tune in question was contained. It was originally known as the One Hundredth Psalm. Thence its present title.

A RIOT IMMINENT.

One Hundred Shots Fired by Negroes.

Whites Totally Unarmed and Expecting AT THE LATTER'S REINFORCEMENT THE NEGROES DISPERSE.