THE CONVENTION.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT CALLED FOR—THE POWER OF THE STATE TO CONTRACT DEBTS—PROGRESS WITH THE FINANCE REPORT—A PROPOSITION TO REMOVE THE STATE CAPITOL TO NEW-YORK DEFEATED—THE ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

ALBANY, Sept. 19.—Mr. Gerry of New-York renewed the resolution, previously offered by him, in relation to the Board of Excise, with some modifications, and called up a resolution asking information from the Metropolitan Fire Department, which was adopted. Mr. Graves presented a preamble and resolution requesting the appointment of a committee of ten to examine the work before the Convention, and report whether, in their opinion, the Constitution can be properly submitted to the people at the coming election, and to report further in regard to the time of adjournment. In Committee of the Whole on the Finance and Canal reports, an amendment was offered by Mr. Lapham, allowing the State to contract debts "for improving or completing the canals," in contravention to the provision prohibiting the incurring of debt except for some single object or work to be distinctly specified. After a protracted debate the amendment was defeated by a vote of 41 to 57. Section 14, which provides for the manner in which debts may by law be incurred and paid; Section 15, which further provides that such law shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; Section 16, which forbids any such loan being made for more than six years, were adopted. The final section of the report of the Finance Committee, which keeps the State Capital at Albany, and puts a veto upon the building of a new capitol for ten years to come, gave rise to a lively discussion. Mr. Gerry moved to substitute the City of New-York for Albany. This brought Albany to its feet, in the person of Judge Parker, who made a strong appeal in behalf of the old capital of the State. After considerable discussion the amendment was defeated, and the capitol remains at Albany.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. GERRY (Dem., N. Y.), and by unanimous consent, the resolution heretofore offered by him, calling for information from the New-York Board of Commissioners of Excise, was taken from the table and withdrawn.

Mr. GERRY then offered a resolution calling on the Commissioners of the Board of Excise of the City and County of New-York for information as to the licenses issued by them. This was laid on the table.

Mr. GERRY moved to take from the table the resolution heretofore offered by him, calling upon the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners for information, and it was adopted.

Mr. MERRITT (Rep., St. Lawrence) moved that the Committee on Revision be instructed to amend the article on Militia and Military Affairs so as to require all officers responsible for the military property or funds of the State to give ample security. Laid on the table.

Mr. GRAVES (Rep., Herkimer) offered the following:

Whereas, The united efforts of this Convention have failed up to this time to complete the work which the people require them to perform; and, *Whereas*, some doubts have arisen whether this Convention will be able to amend and complete the Constitution in all its parts so as to submit it to the people in time for the full and careful examination which so important an instrument demands; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Ten be appointed from the members of this House to look over the amount of business now pending and yet to be done by this Convention, and ascertain whether, in their opinion, the Constitution can be properly amended by due deliberation and consideration in time to submit it to the people at the coming election, and whether, in their opinion, an adjournment is necessary; if so, when to be made and to what time to adjourn, and report to this Convention with all speed.

Laid over.

The consideration of the reports on Finance and Canals was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

The discussion on the amendment offered by Mr. McDONALD (Rep., Ontario) and Mr. LAPHAM (Rep., Ontario) last evening was renewed. After a lengthy discussion, the amendment of Mr. Lapham was lost—41 to 57. The section was then adopted, as reported by the Finance Committee, as follows:

SECTION 14. Except the debts specified in the 12th and 13th sections of this article, no debts shall be hereafter contracted by, or on behalf of, this State, unless such debt be authorized by a law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein, and such law shall impose and provide for a collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within 18 years from the time of the contraction thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against at such election. On the final passage of such bill in either House of the Legislature, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays to be duly entered on the journals thereof and shall be: "Shall this bill pass and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?" The Legislature may at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time by law forbid the contracting of any further debt under such law. But the tax imposed by such act in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted in pursuance of such law shall remain in force and be irrepealable and be annually collected until the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision hereinbefore specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability.

Section 16 was strongly indorsed by Messrs. Church (Dem., Orleans), Alvord (Rep., Onondaga), Rathbun (Rep., Cayuga), and opposed by Mr. Verplanck (Dem., Erie), and was finally adopted without amendment as follows:

SECTION 16. No deficiency loan shall be made by or on behalf of the State for a longer period than is necessary to enable the sinking fund provided for the payment to accumulate an amount sufficient to discharge it, and in no case shall such loan be made for more than six years.

Section 17 came up for consideration as follows:

The capital of the State is hereby permanently located at the City of Albany, but the building of a new capitol shall not be undertaken within ten years from the adoption of this Constitution, nor shall any money be hereafter appropriated for that object until the expiration of that period.

Mr. ALVORD (Rep., Onondaga) thought this was a matter that belonged to the Legislature, who from time to time were best able to judge of what was wanted in regard to a new capitol. Again, he was opposed to naming Albany as the perpetual capital of this State. The time might arrive when it would be for the best interests of the State to sacrifice what State property was in Albany and move the seat of government. This capital was chosen in 1808, when the State had a population of only 1,500,000, and when the canals were yet unbuilt. The present building was unfit for a capitol. To-day it was only large enough for the Governor and his military staff. Several of the military bureaus were already located outside. With 30 committees in the Senate and House, they had accommodation for only 10 or 12. The building was a disgrace to the State and the people so regarded it. He trusted that, whatever was done, the Legislature should not be at all hampered in building it. He moved to strike out the entire section.

Mr. GERRY (Dem., New-York) moved to amend by substituting that "The capital of the State is permanently located at New-York."

Mr. GERRY asserted the claims of New-York to this privilege, by reason of her wealth, her population, and her central commercial position.

Mr. BICKFORD (Rep., Jefferson) offered an amendment that he trusted would be accepted, providing that the city of New-York shall erect suitable buildings, such as will be accepted by the Legislature.

Mr. FOLGER (Rep., Ontario) suggested a proviso that the buildings be completed within the lifetime of a man. [Laughter.]

Mr. BERGEN (Dem., Kings) preferred to make it five years.

Mr. CHURCH (Dem., Orleans) was sorry to differ from his Albany friends on this subject, which is a question of prudence and economy. The Commissioners of the new capitol expected that their building would cost $10,000,000; that is $1,000,000 a year for ten years. They had not, therefore, considered it wise to burden the State at present with an extra million of taxation every year for the next ten years.

The Committee rose at this point, and the Convention took a recess to 4 p. m.

The following is the list of absentees:

Ballard,	Greeley,	*Livingston*,	Russell, L. W.,
Barker,	Hiscock,	*Lowery*,	*Seymour*,
Brown, W. C.,	Huntington,	*Masten*,	Sherman,
Develin,	*Jarvis*,	Merrill,	*Tucker*,
Frank,	*Lawrence*,	Pond,	*Weed*,
Goodrich,	*Law*,	*Rulp*,	Williams—24.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock.

The consideration of the reports on Finance and Lands was resumed.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. GERRY to locate the Capitol in New-York.

Mr. CLINTON (Dem., Erie) urged that the faith of the State was committed to the erection of a new tapitol in Albany.

Mr. E. BROOKS was in favor of retaining the capitol at Albany, and of at once building a new edifice; but he was in favor of restricting the expense to $5,000,000.

Mr. A. F. ALLEN (Rep., Chautauqua) was opposed to commencing the work when the cost of building materials was so high.

Mr. LAPHAM (Rep., Ontario) was opposed to incorporating anything in the Constitution on the subject.

Mr. Gerry's amendment, to substitute New-York for Albany, was lost.

Mr. KETCHAM (Rep., Wayne) moved to strike out the word "capitol," and insert "seat of Government." Carried.

Mr. VERPLANCK (Dem., Erie) moved to strike out all the section after the word "Albany," so that it would read: The seat of Government is hereby permanently located at Albany. Lost—30 to 57.

Mr. E. BROOKS moved to limit the cost of the new capitol to $5,000,000, and that the tax for the purpose should not exceed in any one year a quarter of a mill. Lost.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Alvord to strike out the section, but it was lost—43 to 43.

Mr. ALVORD had another amendment to offer: The people of Albany, under the action of the Legislature, had, at great expense, generously come forward and deeded to the State lands necessary for the new building. This had been done in the expectation that it would be immediately erected. If their hopes were not to be realized, he would move to amend so that the property so made over to the State might be returned to the city.

After discussion, at the suggestion of Mr. A. J. PARKER, the proposition was withdrawn.

Mr. BELL (Rep., Jefferson) cited the provision of the several acts of the Legislature showing that the State had entered into a contract with the citizens of Albany for the erection of a new building. This being the case, it was folly to place any section in the Constitution on the subject.

Recess to 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7½ o'clock.

The consideration of the Finance and Canal reports was resumed in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PAGE (Dem., Schenectady) moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Alvord's motion to strike out the section relating to a new capitol was lost.

After debate the motion to reconsider was lost—49 to 43.

Mr. BARTO (Dem., Tompkins) moved to amend the 16th section of the report as follows:

The principal and interest of the old canal debt of 1846, the general fund debt, the canal debt under amendment of 1854, the floating canal debt, and all indebtedness hereafter created, shall be paid in coin.

Lost—9 to 69.

Mr. A. F. ALLEN (Rep., Chautauqua) moved to add the following:

The legislature shall provide by law at the first session thereof after the adoption of this Constitution, for a uniform rate of assessment and taxation upon all the real and personal property within the State, whether owned by citizens or non-residents, including all associations and corporations, domestic or foreign bankers, bank shares, brokers, merchants or otherwise, doing business in this State, having a place of business therein for the purpose of carrying on such corporate business, trade, or manufactures; and such assessment shall be made upon the sworn return of the owner, manager, agent or person having such property in charge, and upon its actual cash value, and in such manner as shall insure equality in the distribution of the public burdens, upon all property within the State, owned, used, or invested therein for the carrying on of any trade, business, or manufactures. No deduction shall be made from the assessed valuation of the property of any person, corporation, or association, or from the assessed value of any property, real or personal, by reason of any indebtedness due, or to become due from the owner, person, corporation, or association having such property in charge, or owning, or controlling the property so assessed. The Legislature shall not hereafter exempt any property, or any class of property, from taxation, except such as is now exempt by law.

Mr. MAGEE (Dem., Schuyler) moved to amend as follows:

There shall be levied upon and collected annually from each of the incorporated or associated banks and insurance companies, organized under the laws of this State, and doing business in this State, a tax of two per cent upon the capital stock of each of said banks or insurance companies, which shall be paid into the Treasury of the State for the general purposes of the State, and said corporations and companies shall not be subject to the payment of any other taxes whatever.

These amendments brought up the questions of assessment and taxation, which were discussed at length. Without coming to a vote, progress was reported and the Convention adjourned.

EXPENSES OF NEW-YORK COURTS.

In the Convention at Albany, a resolution was adopted July 10, calling upon the Controller of this city for detailed information concerning the expenses of the courts of this city, including salaries paid to officials, cost of stationery, &c. In response Controller Connolly submits the following figures, which he says are given "as fully as possible:"

SUPREME COURT.

5 Justices, at salary of $5,500 each	$17,500 00
5 Stenographers, at salary of $2,500 each	12,500 00
7 Clerks, at salary of $1,200 each	8,400 00
1 Clerk, at salary of $1,000	1,000 00
2 Clerks, at salary of $500 each	1,000 00
1 Librarian, at salary of $1,200	1,200 00
1 Crier, at salary of $1,000	1,000 00
28 Attendants, at salary of $3,000 each	28,000 00
Justices from other districts	4,720 00
Attendants on Court Oyer and Terminer	4,930 00
Witness fees	60 00
Cleaning Supreme Court rooms	1,779 00
Expenses year 1866	$82,089 00
Fees paid into county treasury by clerk this court 1866	$11,841 37
Fees (stenographers) paid into county treasury by clerk this court 1866	5,922 00
Total fees for 1866	$17,763 37

SUPERIOR COURT.

6 Justices, at salary $7,000 each	$42,000 00
1 Chief Clerk, at salary $3,000 each	3,000 00
1 Deputy Clerk, at salary $2,500 each	2,500 00
6 Clerks, at salary $1,500 each	9,000 00
3 Clerks, at salary $1,250 each	3,750 00
2 Clerks, at salary $1,125 each	2,250 00
3 Stenographers, at salary $2,500 each	7,500 00
19 Officers, at salary $1,000 each	19,000 00
Cleaning Court-rooms	891 00
Expenses year 1866	$89,891 00
Fees paid into County Treasury by Clerk this Court, 1866	$4,695 68
Fees (stenographers) paid into County Treasury by Clerk this Court, 1866	1,167 00
Total fees for 1866	5,862 68

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

3 Justices, at salary $7,000 each	$21,000 00
1 Chief Clerk, at salary $3,000	3,000 00
1 Deputy Clerk, at salary $1,875	1,875 00
2 Stenographers, at salary $2,500 each	5,000 00
1 Clerk, at salary $1,500	1,500 00
8 Clerks, at salary $1,250 each	10,000 00
9 Officers, at salary $1,000 each	9,000 00
Cleaning Court-rooms	1,779 00
Expenses for year 1866	$53,154 00
Fees paid into County Treasury by Clerk this Court 1866	6,467 56
Fees (stenographers) paid into County Treasury by Clerk this Court 1866	981 00
Total fees for 1866	$7,448 56

MARINE COURT.

3 Justices, at salary $6,000 each	$18,000 00
1 Chief clerk, at salary $3,000	3,000 00
1 Deputy-clerk, at salary $2,000	2,000 00
1 Clerk, at salary $1,800	1,800 00
1 Clerk, at salary $1,200	1,200 00
10 officers, at salary $1,000 each	10,000 00
Cleaning court-rooms	916 50
Expenses for year 1866	$36,916 50
Fees paid into the County Treasury by the Clerk of this Court in 1866	$3,441 00

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

1 Recorder, salary $7,000	$7,000 00
1 City Judge, salary $6,500	6,500 00
1 Clerk, salary $4,000	4,000 00
1 Deputy-clerk, salary $3,000	3,000 00
1 Stenographer, salary $2,500	2,500 00
1 Interpreter, salary $2,000	2,000 00
18 Attendants, salary $1,000	18,000 00
Witness fees	542 00
Cleaning court-rooms	891 00
Expenses for year 1866	$44,433 00
Fines paid into the County Treasury by the Clerk of this Court in 1866	$505 00

COURT SPECIAL SESSIONS.

2 Justices, at salary $1,500 each	$3,000 00
1 Clerk, at salary $3,000	3,000 00
1 Clerk, at salary $2,500	2,500 00
1 Interpreter, at salary $2,000	2,000 00
1 Stenographer, at salary $1,500	1,500 00
1 Messenger, at salary $1,000	1,000 00
Witness fees	53 00
Serving subpenas	2,003 14
Cleaning court rooms	458 25
Expenses year 1866	$15,514 39
Fines paid into the County Treasury by the Clerk of this Court in 1866	$11,006 50

FOUR POLICE COURTS.

8 Justices, at salary of $5,000 each	$40,000 00
8 Clerks, at salary of $3,000 each	24,000 00
8 Clerks, at salary of $2,500 each	20,000 00
4 Interpreters, at salary of $762 50 each	3,050 00
1 Janitor	1,000 00
Stationery	2,056 75
Gas	578 80
Cleaning court-rooms	1,768 77
Expenses year 1866	$92,454 32

Fines paid into the treasury by the clerks of these Courts in 1866 were as follows, to the credit of the sinking fund, for payment of interest on the city debt:

By clerks of 1st district	$6,969
By clerks of 2d district	4,902
By clerks of 3d district	1,016
By clerks of 4th district	2,526
Total fines for 1866	$15,413

EIGHT DISTRICT COURTS.

Eight Justices, at salary of $5,000 each	$40,000 00
Eight Clerks, at salary of $3,000 each	24,000 00
Seventeen Officers, at salary of $1,000 each	17,000 00
Eight Interpreters	5,944 25
Stationery	2,429 87
Gas	1,159 60
Cleaning court-rooms	4,723 72
Expenses year 1866	$95,255 44

Fees paid into the treasury by the clerks of these Courts in 1866, were as follows, to the credit of the sinking fund, for payment of interest on city debt:

By clerk of First District	$750 00
By clerk of Second District	616 00
By clerk of Third District	1,083 50
By clerk of Fourth District	1,046 00
By clerk of Fifth District	1,140 00
By clerk of Sixth District	1,102 50
By clerk of Seventh District	1,249 00
By clerk of Eighth District	905 00
Totals fees for 1866	$7,892 00

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

CHOLERA AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—Two fatal cases of cholera occurred at Omaha to-day. J. B. Sutton, a prominent citizen, was one of the victims.

AID FOR THE YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The labors of the Howard Association of New-Orleans for the relief of the sick by yellow fever, call for large contributions from other cities. Any subscriptions sent in aid of this charity will be received by us, and will be paid each day in New-Orleans to the Howard Association by Alfred Moulton, our agent there.

H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Messrs. Daniel W. Adams, C. H. Slocomb, William H. Hunt, and others, formerly residents of New-Orleans, at a meeting of which Dr. Warren Stone was Chairman, received private advices assuring them that yellow fever is prevailing on the Gulf coast to a greater extent than the published accounts would indicate, and that the people are sorely distressed, and in want of nurses and pecuniary aid. The New-Orleans gentlemen appointed committees to act with our Physicians' Committees, and recommended that all contributions collected for the City of New-Orleans be deposited with Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., at No. 29 Broadway; Messrs. Marks & Fabre, at No. 94 Wall-st.; Messrs. W. P. Converse & Co., at No. 54 Pine-st., or Mr. M. Morgans, at No. 37 William-st. The Committee to solicit subscriptions is composed of W. P. Converse, of the firm of W. P. Converse & Co., No. 54 Pine-st.; Joseph H. Marks, of the firm of Marks & Fabre, No. 94 Wall-st.; Henry P. Kernochan; Erastus Lyman, President Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; R. G. Arnold, of the firm of Sturges, Arnold & Co., No. 127 Front-st.; John Fox, of the firm of Livingston, Fox & Co.; D. H. Hildreth, Proprietor of the New-York Hotel; A. D. Grieff, No. 92 Front-st.; D. Hirsch, No. 174 Water-st.; J. L. Adams, No. 169 West-st.; Udolpho Wolff, No. 26 Beaver-st.

DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—The interments from yellow fever for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning, were 55.

THE YELLOW FEVER AMONG THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIALS — GLOOMY ACCOUNTS OF THE SPREAD OF THE EPIDEMIC.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A letter received here to-day from Special Treasury Agent Bell, dated "Four miles south-west from the Custom-House, Galveston, Sept. 11," states that since the 7th inst. there had been no death of Customs-House employés, and all then sick were doing well, and hopes were entertained of their recovery. Mr. Kirkpaugh, Acting Collector, was able to be about, and was at the Custom-House on the 10th inst. Agent Bell thinks that a sufficient number will be convalescent in a few days to justify the hope they can attend to business. There is but little to do, and but few vessels are willing to visit the port. It is pretty well established that the fearful malady is spreading through the country towns. It has scourged Indianola, Corpus Christi, Houston, and many other towns, and is spreading elsewhere. The last information received from the City of Brownsville was by way of New-Orleans and of the date of Aug. 23. There was no yellow fever there then, and with the strict quarantine regulations it was hoped that place would escape. As to Galveston, Mr. Bell writes: "Language fails to describe the consequences of its ravages. Hope has fled and desolation pervades everything, with no prospect of a speedy change.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, a Committee of Citizens from Kings County complain of a sugar refinery on Riker's Island, around which blood and bone-dust are allowed to accumulate and breed corruption. The Supreme Court having issued a mandamus directing the Board of Health to grant permits to the Soldiers' Messenger and Dispatch Company, the President, Gen. Shaler, appeared personally to ascertain what action the Board will take. Dr. Stone offered a resolution and the Board directed that the Company furnish a list of the places where they may desire to erect booths, and that the list be referred to the Board's Engineer, who will report whether such booths will impede transit, and if so, the Board will peremptorily reject Gen. Shaler's application. The Sanitary Inspectors last week discovered and reported the following places in a filthy condition: 77 tenement houses, 2 lodging and boarding-houses, 36 private dwellings, 4 manufactories, 10 work-shops and stores, 3 horse stables, 2 cow stables, 1 soap boiling establishment, 4 slaughter-houses, 14 sunken and vacant lots, 22 yards, courts, and areas, 24 cellars, 4 cisterns and cesspools, 36 waste pipes and drains, 77 full and offensive privies, 26 streets and gutters, 1 piggery and 1 street basin. A communication was received from Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Conkling of Brooklyn, inclosing a complaint from the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward of that city to Alderman Cunningham, notifying him that if their garbage barrels are set out on Saturdays, they have to take them in at night *unemptied*, or leave them in the street over Sunday, when the goats upset them on the sidewalk. They say that they have borne this all Summer in silence, and therefore pray that the nuisance may be abated. The Alderman notified the complainants that the remedy lay with the Board of Health. The Superintendent says that arrangements for the removal of garbage are made by the Aldermen themselves, either by contract or by day's labor, and that no permits for the keeping of swine are granted by the Board of Health for Brooklyn.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

MARYLAND.

GOV. SWANN VIOLATING THE REGISTRY LAW.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—Gov. Swann is charged by the press of Annapolis with having voted there on Wednesday, in violation of the registry law, he not being registered there, but in Baltimore.

VIRGINIA.

THE COMING ELECTION.

RICHMOND, Va. Sept. 19.—There is considerable excitement here since the issuance of the order for an election. The first meeting in the State for the purpose of nominating members of the Convention takes place at Ashland on Saturday. The Radicals here have appointed delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which meets on the 25th inst.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

REGISTRATION CLOSED IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 19.—Registration closed in this city to-day. The colored majority is 1,801.

TEXAS.

SUFFRAGE AND AMNESTY MEETING AT BROWNSVILLE.

At a meeting held in Brownsville on the 26th ult., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That every effort commensurate with the financial condition of the country should be made to educate the colored people and promptly raise them to the highest possible standard of civilization.

Resolved, That Universal Suffrage and General Amnesty, and the utmost equality between the races, are the only statesmanlike, fair, equitable, and just terms upon which these States can be admitted back into the Union.

Resolved, That we deprecate any attempt at sectional or partial legislation, but that all legislation shall apply to all the States, and to all the people of the States, regardless of locality and race.

Resolved, That taxation and representation should go hand in hand; that where the one is levied the other should be allowed.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

The following order has just been published:

HDQRS. FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT (Mississippi and Arkansas), VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 6, 1867.

I. Whenever any person indicted for a criminal offence in the State Courts of this Military District shall produce to the Court the affidavits of two creditable citizens, setting forth that, during the late Rebellion, he was in the service of the United States or loyally adhered to them, withholding as far as possible aid and comfort to their enemies; or those facts shall be known or otherwise satisfactorily shown to the Court, and the accused shall himself make oath that, owing to them, he has reason to fear that he will not receive a fair and impartial trial by jury; then the Court will not proceed to the trial of the case, but the presiding judge will cause such affidavits to be forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General at these Headquarters, and will direct the District Attorney to transmit to these Headquarters a copy of the indictment, with a brief statement of the names and residences of witnesses and the testimony which can be obtained in the case, with a view to its trial by Military Commission.

II. General Orders No. 12, current series, from these Headquarters, suspending until after December 30, 1867, sales of lands, crops and farming utensils, under executions in cases in which the cause of action accrued prior to January 1, 1866, is hereby so modified as to permit the sale of so much of such property as may be necessary to satisfy the legal costs of court adjudged in such cases.

III. All officials concerned in the administration of the poor laws of the States composing this District, are admonished that, as the freed people bear their share of taxation, no denial to them of the benefit of those laws will be tolerated, but every refusal or neglect to properly provide for poor paupers will be treated as a dereliction of official duty and a violation of the spirit of the Act of Congress, known as the Civil Rights bill.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. ORD.

FIRES.

FIRE IN THE WADSWORTH HOUSE, BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—About 1½ o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the west wing of the Wadsworth House, on Exchange-st., near the New-York Central Railroad Depot. The firemen were able to confine the flames in the wing in which the fire originated, and thus prevented a serious conflagration. The building, which belonged to the Wadsworth estate, was entirely destroyed, leaving nothing but the bare walls standing. It was insured for $7,500 in the following offices: Western Insurance Company and Buffalo Insurance Company of this city, and Yonkers Insurance Company of New-York, each $2,000; People's and International of York, and Albany City Company, each $500. The loss in furniture, stock, &c., is about $5,000, fully covered by insurance.

A SUSPECTED FORGER DISCHARGED.

TORONTO, C. W., Sept. 19.—Spaulding alias Howard, the Chicago forger, was discharged by the police magistrate yesterday, the evidence being insufficient to warrant extradition. Ulrick and Herger have been remanded for a further hearing.

BREECH-LOADING ARMS.

The testing of breech-loading arms began on Tuesday, at the Armory at the intersection of Seventh-ave. and Thirtieth-st. The first piece tried was the Needham gun, an English patent, but an American invention, held by Messrs. J. G. Gray and H. Noah. The Allin gun was also tried. This breech-loader has been used in the United States Army since 1860. A test was made of Gomez's patent cartridge. This is of chemically-prepared paper. It does not soil the gun and heats it but little. No extractor is required, the cartridge being taken from the barrel by the explosion. It can be used in the rifle, shot-gun, cannon or in any other arm. The Ordnance Committee continued the trial yesterday. The testing of the Needham gun was practically completed. Three hundred rounds were fired, making 1,000 in all. This gun gave satisfaction to the inspectors. It is of simple construction and of easy management, and has stood the authorized tests. The Remington gun was fired 300 and the Allin gun 400 times. The trial ends on the 22d inst. All the guns presented are subjected to the following tests: 1st. Strength of breech-mechanism by firing rapidly a thousand rounds. 2d. Penetration. 3d. Rapidity of fire, from shoulder. 4th. Simplicity of mechanism. 5th. Liability of mechanism to derangement in ordinary service or by defects in mechanism. 6th. Security against premature discharge or loss of cartridge. 7th. Least obstruction to execution of the manual of arms. 8th. Effect of moisture upon the action of breech-piece. 9th. Effects of introduction of extraneous matter (sand, etc.,) in the open breech.

RECEPTION OF VISITING FIREMEN AT HOBOKEN.

Hose Company No. 2 of Buffalo, now on a Fall excursion, were handsomely received in Hoboken last evening. At the ferry, they were met by Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and delegations from the other companies, and escorted through the principal streets to Odeon Hall, where they were welcomed by the Council Board. Here, Gen. E. V. R. Wright spoke to the guests on behalf of the State of New-Jersey, and was replied to by Mr. Edwin Hulburt, Chief of the Buffalo Fire Department, and the Hon. A. M. Clapp of Buffalo. The Foreman of the visiting Company, Mr. James S. Gowans, and the Assistant Foreman, Mr. W. H. Kirkholder, formally and flatteringly thanked the Hoboken firemen for the reception, and the rank and file of the Company expressed their sentiments by remaining in Hoboken all night, notwithstanding they had been invited by the Exempt Association of Firemen of New-York to visit one of the theaters. The Foster Quartette Club participated in the reception exercises, and were highly appreciated by the Buffalonians. Capt. Donovan furnished an escort to the firemen, under command of Sergeant Ring.

Baron de Stoeckl, the Prussian Minister, and Lieut. Schoonmaker, U. S. N., are at the Clarendon Hotel; A. Mazel, Minister from Holland to Washington, and Baron von Kusseraw, of the Prussian Legation, are at the Brevoort House; Gov. Fletcher, Missouri, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel; Gov. English and staff of Connecticut, and Mrs. Chas. Sumner, Massachusetts, are at the Albermarle Hotel; Bishop Wood and the Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; the Hon. Geo. Baskirk and the Hon. E. M. Benson, Indiana, and the Hon. J. F. Roy, Detroit, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR HAVANA, Sept. 19—In steamship Eagle—Jose L. Ramoris and lady, and 2 children, Benj. E. Lawton, F. K. Sower, R. Casanova, Miguel Moreno, J. Lora, Claudio de Meruenal, Boncherni Papuzzi and son, Mrs. J. O'Reilly, Federico R. Pruto, Louis Languellur and son, Colin McKenzie, J. Murphy and wife, Milton R. Rose, B. Pinerro, M. Ruiz, A. Liscasie, J. Murphy and wife, Felix and Jose Gavin, B. Tosca and no. F. de Alva, wife and 2 children, Felix and Jose Gavin, B. Tosca and lady, P. Shiels, C. L. Leonard, Robt. Wilkie, Jules Goument and wife Pedro Corp, Peare Roger, W. G. Pongand, John Brough, Adolph Grossman, Elias B. Pike, D. H. Randall, Daniel Fey, Geo. Rouneral, Benj. B. Hawkins, Wm. M. Ritchie, Josh Gledhill, Joseph A. Budlipp, Jose Ramires and son, Lorenzo Cain, Federico Lima.

POLITICAL.

KANSAS.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE IN KANSAS.

There is a vigorous agitation in Kansas at this moment for the extension of the right of suffrage, irrespective of race, color, or sex. Several of the prominent men in the State, including most of the Members of Congress, not only favor the measure but are lending their influence and voices to its support. Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony of this city and the Rev. Olympia Brown, and the Hutchinson Singers from Massachusetts are among the forces now acting directly for it, holding conventions and giving lectures in every part of the State. A crowded Convention was held last week in Lawrence, at which Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton gave addresses that all the papers comment on for ability in the very highest terms. *The Lawrence Journal* says of the evening session:

"The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by the moral, intelligent elite of the city, of both sexes. Mrs. Stanton's address was a most powerful argument in favor of Equal Rights, limited by no race or sex. As a specimen of classic eloquence, fine oratory, and elegant diction, we have no hesitation in saying that it was the finest speech ever delivered in this city by man or woman. In saying this, we are aware that Mr. Seward spoke here in his palmiest days, and that Theodore Tilton, the brilliant editor of *The Independent*, has thrilled us with his power; and yet, not less in word-painting than in richly developed thought, Mrs. Stanton last evening surpassed them all."

NEW-JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN NEWARK.

Waller's Opera House was packed on Wednesday evening, and a vast multitude stood out in the street. [Senator Haze was the first speaker. He had been told that Radicalism is dead. He wanted the Copperheads to understand that the people of Newark are ready now to meet the Democrats as they always have been. The people of Newark are not satisfied with Johnson's administration [applause], but they are proud of the noble Grant [applause], of glorious little Phil. Sheridan. [Renewed cheers.] We will hurl the traitor in the White House from power. If that is revolutionary doctrine, then we are revolutionists. Major Pangborn, who followed Senator Haze, said: *The New-York World* has what little brains the Democratic party have left, and it is the main center around which Democratic moonshine revolves. We are aware that the Ethiopian has not changed his skin, nor the Copperheads their spots. When bad men found that they could not rule the people they were determined to overthrow the Government. We have the best blood of the Democratic party with us, and we intend to do our duty to all men, white or black, and leave the rest to God. The men who worked through the war with the Rebels are to-day unchanged. The speaker alluded to the abolition of the free schools in Maryland, and said the Democracy did it to keep the negroes from learning to read, because the Democratic party fears education, particularly of the negroes. With one corner of their mouths these traitors say they are loyal, and with the other they uphold treason. Andy Johnson is the servant of the devil, and not a ruler of the people. The speaker believed the people of New-Jersey to be less corrupt than those of any other State. Cortlandt Parker followed Major Pangborn, and said that thousands now rejoice in the once despised name of Republican. Providence will stand by us now as he did on the battle-field of Antietam. President Johnson is only the arm of the United States, and Congress the brain and soul. It is said we ought to leave the blacks out in the cold, after they have bound up the wounds of our disabled sons, and given their lives for the land of their birth. But the Republican party—the party of justice—will see that they are rewarded. We are responsible for the degraded condition of the blacks; now let us give them a chance—only a fair chance to obtain that knowledge for which they are as eager as a starving man is for food. Andrew Johnson reminds me of a man who sold scales for detecting spurious coin, and at the same time passed off counterfeit bank notes. Johnson is holding the lawnip before the people, and talking about our duty and at the same time is himself a traitor.

ALABAMA.

Conservative negro candidates for Convention and for Congress are announced in several Southern States. How they are invented is shown by the following card:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A few weeks ago, three prominent citizens of Mobile called upon me, and proposed to me that they would give me $2,000 and their patronage, and that my business would increase to such an extent that I would literally be overrun with customers—this was proposed to me by a party who have not given me their patronage for months—and for what? They desired me to be used as a tool for their party, (the Conservative.) The $2,000 was to be paid to me in gold as soon as I would give the said parties a written obligation that I would perform what they required of me. I only answered them, "Gentlemen, I am not for sale. If I sell myself, I have sold my people; and, if I sell my people, I have sold my children; and, if I sell my children, I have betrayed my trust; and God has said, 'So sure as you your trust betray, you shall forever die.'" In my judgment, if business is to be dealt out in politics, it will be played out. Business is business; politics is politics; and they should be kept separate; but it appears as though our city has mixed them together in such a way that it is a hard matter to separate business from politics.

Respectfully, MAJ. W. LANKFORD, Barber.

Mobile, August 11, 1867.

NEW-YORK.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The following persons have been chosen delegates from the 1st Assembly District, Westchester County, to the Republican State Convention: George B. Stayner, Silas D. Gifford, James M. Emerson. Senatorial Delegates—Henry B. Archer, Harvey Kidd, D. B. Frisbie, Dr. N. R. Freeman, Bailey Hobbs. To the Judiciary Convention—Reuben W. Van Felt, James M. Marvine.

RICHMOND COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Richmond County Republican Convention was held Wednesday at Clifton. The following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse: Lyman G. Webster, Samuel R. Brick, Jr., Robert L. Bucklin; Alternates—W. H. J. Bodine, Samuel L. Hopping, Albert Wilcox. To the Senatorial Convention: W. H. J. Bodine, Dr. Josh. Feeney, P. C. Cortelyou, J. B. Egbert, S. B. Hillyer, John C. Thompson. Judiciary—William T. Johnson, Tompkins Westervelt.