NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

## Vol. XXIX ..... No. 8,865.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1869. The Presse to-day says Dr. Nelaton, the Emperor's physician, contradicts the alarming reports which are constantly arising in regard to the health of Napoleon. Dr. Nelaton declares that his convalescence will be rapid if he takes necessary rest. The Public reports that the Emperor is fast recovering, and that he remained yesterday evening conversing with the Empress until 11 o'clock. The Journal Officiel reports that the Ministers met in Council to-day, but makes no mention of the presence of the Emperor. Prince Napoleon to-day had an interview with the Em-

The Emperor will not go to the Camp de Chalons to-day, as before reported. PARIS, Sept. 5, 1869.

Le Public (newspaper) states that the Emperor retired at a late hour on Friday night, was somewhat fatigued in the morning, and consequently did not preside at the Council of Ministers held on Saturday. To-day the weather is unfavorable, and the Emperor still feels some weakness: but his physicians believe that the progress of convalescence cannot be interrupted any length of time. A number of receptions are to take place at St. Cloud to-day, at some of which the Emperor will assist. The Journal Officiel to-day is silent on the subject of the Emperor's health. The Presse reports that the Emperor was unable to take his walk in the private park yester-

LIBERAL REFORM-PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Paris, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1869, The Senate by a vote of 113 to 9 fejected an amendment to the Senatus Consultum proposing liberal reforms in the constitution of the Senate. The amendment was offered by Senator Borjean and supported by Prince Napoleon.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1869. The Imperialist journals of Paris express great discontent at Prince Napoleon's speech and declare that he went too far. The general opinion, however, is that the Prince displayed great ability and a liberal

## GREAT BRITAIN. THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4 1869. The Marquis of Hartington, in a speech at the Cutlers' banquet at Sheffield last night, said: The task for the ensuing session of Parliament would be the settlement of the Irish land question. He hoped the subject would be debated with as little political feeling as possible. It had never been the battleground of party. Men were comparatively unpledged, and statesmen of various opinions showed an honest disposition to grapple with the difficulties surrounding this matter.

CARDINAL CULLEN'S PASTORAL.

The London Times comments as follows on Cardinal Cullen's last pastoral and on the claims put forth by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland ; "They demand the overthrow of common education, and the exaltation of denominationalism. The language of Archbishop Cullen must provoke resentment. The pretensions of the Catholic hierarchy toward the State are intolerable. There is not one of their resolves on education which the people will not emphatically repudiate, and which, if brought before Parliament, will not be rejected. The lesson of the past two years seems lost on these prelates. They bave not understood how a proposal of great moderation and acknowledged wisdom proved abortive last session through the profound antipathy of Parliament to applying bublic money to Catholic uses. The present proposals are about as hopeless as any that could be propounded. England and Scotland will not listen to them. Even in Ireland they will not command the assent of classes interested in higher education, and in Parliament they would be mentioned only to be condemned."

THE BYRON CASE.

Mr. William Howitt writes to The London News to day on the Byron scandal. He says there is little doubt that the altered conduct of Lady Byron toward ber husband was the result of her father's representations, backed up in some odious story. He traces the conduct of the wife in buying up the husband's memoir and destroying it, and asks if the evidence of the party destroying the evidence of an opponent can be accepted. The same act of depriving Byron of the opportunity for self-justification deprived the wife of the right to advance fresh charges. The writer feels certain that this will be the ultimate verdict of the public.

Mr. Aytoun | has written al note defending Lord Byron, and discrediting the statements made by Mrs. Stowe.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS. The weather continues fair, and the crops are being

gathered in good condition. THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Liverpool, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1869. The imports of cotton from all ports have been

apprecedentedly heavy for the past few days. AUSTRIA.

> THE HUSS FESTIVAL. PRAGUE, Sept. 5, 1869.

The celebration of the five-hundredth anniversary

of the birth of John Huss commenced here yesterday. The city is crowded with strangers; many English and French visitors are here, and a large number of Russian Sclaves have arrived to take part in the festivities. The character of the celebration is rather political than religious, and seems to have an anti-German tendency.

SPAIN.

THE VACANT THRONE. MADRID, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1869.

The Imparcial of this city says the chances of the Duke of Genoa are the best for the throne of Spain. It urges the Cortes to fix his majority at sixteen

Queen Christina has gone to Vichy. It is rumored that she will endeavor to bring over Gen. Prim to the cause of Queen Isabella. The arrival of Don Carlos is daily expected.

CHINA.

THE BURLINGAME TREATY. LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1869.

The London Post says that Mr. Burlingame has received a dispatch from Kung, Prince and Minister, expressing his entire satisfaction with the treaty and announcing that the ratifications would be exchanged shortly.

Prince Kung's dispatch to Mr. Burlingame thanks him for his services, and asks him to intercede with the Peruvian Government in behalf of the Chinese laborers, who are badly treated in the mines and guano diggings of Peru.

CUBA.

REENFORCEMENTS FROM SPAIN.

runner Lilian sailed from here last night for Fernandina Fla., where it is supposed she will take on board the men concentrated there awaiting her arrival. Unless intercepted, 24 hours more will bring her off the coast of Cuba.

is fitting out at this port, doubtless for the same purpose THE NEUTRALITY LAWS-SEIZURE OF AN AMERI-

The Teaser, her sister steamer, though not quite so fast,

CAN VESSEL AT HALIFAX. Halifax, N. S., Sept. 4 .- The American steamer Hornet, which arrived here a few days ago, has been seized by the Customs officers, on complaint of the Spanish Consul that arms and ammunition for the Cubans were concealed under her coal and stores, and is now lying at Queen's Wharf, discharging. The complaint was based upon an affidavit made by a deserting sailor; but the captain, W. H. Esling, declares that nothing contraband can be found on board, and that the Dominion Government will have to pay roundly for its precipitate action. The officers all deny under oath that any arms or ammunition are concealed, as stated, and have given the authorities every facility for making an investigation; but the Spanish Consul would not be satisfied with less than a discharge of the coals and stores. He has given bonds to the amount of \$30,000 for her detention. Judge Jackson, the American Consul, has entered his protest against the

The Hornet was formerly the blockade runner Lady Sterling, and is owned by William Rand, of Portland, When she first came into port she was boarded by the Custom-House officers, and carefully scrutinized and pronounced free of suspicion. Her papers were examined and nothing irregular was discovered. She had cleared at Philadelphia for Queenstown via Halifax, and there was nothing to show that her voyage and destina-

MEXICO,

A CONSPIRACY FOILED-MINING NEWS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 29, via Havana, Sept. Señor Lerdo de Tejada has had some correspondence with the Prussian Minister in regard to a conspiracy which was defeated on the 20th inst. The latter con gratulates Juarez on his success in frustrating the plot. The conspirators intended to seize a valuable conducta which was to pass through the capital on the 20th for Vera Cruz. The plot was revealed to the authorities, and many arrests have been made. The prisoners have been examined in secret, and the results of the investigaand many arrests have been made. The prisoners have been examined in secret, and the results of the investigation are not known. Regiments are organizing to protect the Northern frontier from Indian incursions. The Indian revoit in Michoacan has been suppressed. The monument of the last Artec Emperor was unvalled in the capital on the 18th, with great ceremony. A shock of earthquake was felt last week at Guadalajara. A legislature has been convened at the new State capital, Cuernavaca. The Federal Government is succoring the families rendered destitute by the inundation in Jalisco. Aunual fairs are to be held at the capital for the exhibition of national products. Work has recommenced in the coal mines of San Luis Poton. The mint at Zacutecas last year coince \$5,00,000. Subscriptions have been opened in Vera Cruz to aid the construction of a railroad to Jalapa. The silver mines of Real del Monte are yielding bounteously. It is estimated that one of these mines has produced \$30,000,000 within the last 10 years.

CARACCAS, Aug. 23 .- Don Guzman Blanco, formerly a Minister of President Falcon, gave a ball lately to the fereign Ministers. While the festivities lately to the foreign Ministers. While the festivities were in progress, a mab attacked the house, crying "Death to Blanco." Their intended victim made his escape to the American Consulate, and fled thence to Curacoa. The crowd believed that he sympathized with Gen. Pelgar, now in rebelion at Maracaibo. President Monagas is at Porto Cabello, organizing the army for an attack on Maracaibo. Villegas is acting as head of the Executive during his absence. The elections are progressing quietly, and will undoubtedly result favorably to Monagas!

BOMBARDMENT OF GONAIVES.

HAYTI, Aug. 25, via Havana, Sept. 5 .- The rebel steamers Fiorida and Columbia have bombarded the town of Gonaives. The British gunboat Britomart carried to Portau-Prince 400 women from the town of Gonaives. President Salnave raised the siege of Aux Cayes, and salied with the steamers Galacta and Salnave to the port of Portau-Prince. His steamer became disabled, and he was mable to operate against the town. Salnave is now auxiously awaiting the arrival of an iron-clad from the United States. One dollar in gold is valued at \$1,000 in the paper money of the Government.

ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, Sept. 1., via Havana, Sept. 5 .-Rio Janeiro, Ang. 28. The Kansas will sail for New-York on the 2d of September. A shock of earthquake was felt here on the 20th alt. The Governor of St. Thomas gave a ball in honor of the marriage of the Prince of Deamark. The representatives of foreign Governments were pres-ent. The steamer Telegrafo remains at Tortola.

ST. DOMINGO. St. Domingo, Aug. 24.-Ex-President Cabral continues the siege of Azua. President Baez has in

spected the garrison at Azua, and returned. The whole

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS. DISPATCHES FROM THE COMMANDER OF THE

KEARSARGE-THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT Washington, Sept. 4 .- Commander James S. Thornton, of the United States steamer Kearsarge, reports to the Navy Department his arrival at Tahiti, Society Islands, having salled from the Chilian port of Talcahuane in April last, and reaching Nukahiva, one of the Marquesas group, on the 6th of June following, where he called upon the Governor, a French naval officer in the service of the Protectorate Government. The Governor is assisted in his municipal authority by a brigadier and two general d'armes. No military force is now there. The harbor of Massachusette Bay is easy of access, well sheltered, and sufficiently commodious for practical commercial purposes. Rough fortifications were erected by Capt. David Porter, in 1813, commanding the entrance, and these still remain, with the addition of a water-battery constructed by the French, and facing the entrance. They had 10 heavy guns mounted as pivots in the battery, and 22 lighter guns in the works above. All these were, however, sent to Tahiti several years ago. Massachusetts Bay was formerly a favorite resort of the American whaling feet, but lately they seem to prefer the neighboring Island of Magdalena. The Kearsarge sailed from Nukahiva on the 7th of June, and arrived at Tahiti on the 15th. Her officers and crew are all well. Her Britannic Majesty's ship Galatea, commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, reached Tahiti from New-Zealand on the 18th of June. Commander Thornton called on him, and the visit was returned, when the Duke was received with the honors due his rank as Captain in the Royal navy. Islands, having sailed from the Chilian port of Talca-

BYCEPTION OF PRINCE ALFRED.

A correspondent of The San Francisco Bulletin, writing from Taliti, says: "The Galatea arrived here on the 9th of June, and His Royal Highness was received by the Governors and officers, and, I presume, one-fourth of the native population of the place. As soon as the ship was signaled, messengers were sent round to the native population ordering them to repair to Paputi, and in a few days boats began to arrive from all the neighboring islands, and the population of Paputi was swelled up to at least 10,600. Each district had prepared a song of welcome for the Duke, and forty or fifty of the best-looking girls, dressed in white, sang the grand Hyminic. In accordance with the native custom, each native presented the Prince with some token of regard to carry back to his country, and at one time the girls made a circle of wreaths sround him, so that he was no longer visible, each wreath being worth from \$4 to \$10. The Prince and suite associated with the half-caste population, and several photographs were taken of the Captain of the Galatea, one of which represents him standing between two half-cast girls. All the European houses were open to the officers, and the best feeling prevailed with every one. Dinners and balls were given, and the Prince was forced to remain four days longer than he intended. The manager of the Company, Soares, opened his house and invited every one. He gave a grand entertainment during the stay of the ship.

AN EIGHT YEARS' PESTILENCE. The Friend of India says: It is almost impossible to conceive anything more deplorable than the state of the fever-stricken villages of Hooghly and Burdwan. The magnitude of the calamity and the utter REENFORCEMENTS FROM SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—Four thousand troops will sail on the 9th or 10th inst. for Cuba, and 6,000 more will follow in a few days.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Advices from Puerto Principe state that the insurgents three times attacked the Bankish forces at San Serapio, but retreated finally with aloss of ten men.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Advices from Puerto Principe state that the insurgents three times attacked the Spanish forces at San Serapio, but retreated finally with aloss of ten men.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—Major La Casa has had several skirmishes with the insurgents near Arroyo Bianco, in the jurisdiction of the Cuatro Villas, and several skirmishes with the insurgents near Arroyo Bianco, in the jurisdiction of the Cuatro Villas, and several skirmishes with the insurgents near Arroyo Bianco, in the jurisdiction of the Cuatro Villas, and several skirmishes with the insurgents near Arroyo Bianco, in the jurisdiction of the Cuatro Villas, and several skirmishes with the insurgents near Arroyo Bianco, in the jurisdiction of the Cuatro Villas, and several skirmishes with the insurgents near Arroyo Bianco, in the jurisdiction of the Cuatro Villas, and several skirmishes with the insurgents near Arroyo Bianco, in the jurisdiction of the Cuatro Villas, and several skirmishes with the insurgents near Arroyo Bianco, in the jurisdiction of the Cuatro Villas, and several skirmishes with the insurgents near Arroyo Bianco, in the jurisdiction of the Cuatro Villas, and several skirmishes of them. Committees have been appointed to promote enlistments for the volunteer reserve corps in the icity. Money was subscribed at the Casino Español hat option of the Cuatro Villas, and the minute of the C helplessness of the people, while they excite our pity,

maiarla are disabled; industry is cramped; agricultural operations are impeded; misfortune and misery make their appearance; the people lose heart, and become the prey of bodily and mental distress such as would overcome the strongest."

"Defective drainage and impure drinking water are the two chief sources of the disease. At Kishnaghur the disease entirely disappeared when the municipality had opened out the drainage and had supplied the tanks with good drinking water. At Jagooly, in the same district, the fever was clearly traced to the same cause. A natural water channel, one of the drainage arteries of the country, had been embanked by the linhabitants, and since that time the place has been uninhabitable. The obstruction to the drainage caused by the Jumna Canal was undoubtedly the cause of the fatal fever which so recently devastated the villages on its banks. Another very remarkable instance of the influence of drainage upon the general health of the inhabitants was supplied by a case which recently came in appeal before the High Court. In the neighborhood of Kooshtea was one of those channels which communicate between the river and the large bheels or marshes in the interior of the country. As the rivers rise a large volume of water flows through these channels into the bheels beyond, and toward the end of the rains, as the rivers fall, the water again flows through the same channel into the rivers. This yearly flow and reflow keeps the channels clean, and supplies the inhabitants of the country-side with wholesome drinking water. On the banks of the channel of which we have been speaking a wealthy Mahommedian gentleman resided; and he determined to utilize it by constructing a tank in its bed. By the construction of the drainage, fever broke out in all the villages between tank and the bheel, while the villages which hay between the tank and the bheel, while the villages which hay between the tank and the river perserved their usual state of comparative healthiness. In other words, those villages whic

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE LONDON POST ON CANADA.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1869. The London Post to-day has an editorial on Canalian matters. The writer says the consolidation and development of Canada are at hand. Immigration is increasing, the Government is active, and the relations with the United States are in a fair way of improving. People and money are the great desiderata. Let Canada show that these can safely and profitably be sent there, and the Old Country will be found supporting and invigorating the New in a bet-ter manner than in supplying her with inadequate

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF NEW

St. John, N. B., Sept. 5 .- The Governor-General of New-Brunswick held a levee yesterday, at which four addresses, signed by many of the citizens, were presented. The levee was held at the De Jeneur Skating Rink, and about 2,500 persons were present. In response
to the toast, "The Health of the Governor-General of
the Frovince of New-Brunswick," Sir John Young said,
that as the opposition to the union of the Province with
Canada is dying away, he looked for a speedy reconciliation of all parties. The advantages gained by the union
of England and Scotland, and the free traffic consequent, of England and Scotland, and the free traffic consequent, and the advantages conferred by the Zoliverein during the last baif century, are such results as should be looked for from this Confederation. He praised the energy of the people, the pointed resources of the caunity, and urged the adoption of a good system of education, by which the people would be propared for the destiny before them, and hoped that they, appreciating all the advantages under a wise and safe Government, aided by all the arts of peace and by the good fellowship of the United States, and led on by England, would grow to a prosperous, energetic, and God fearing people. Specicles were also imade by the Lient-Governor of the province and Col. Warner, the United States Consul. The healths of the Queen and the President of the United States were enthusiastically drunk.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Sept. 5 .- Admiral Mundy sailed vesterday in the British val-of-war Revenge for England. A farewell address, . gned by a large number of the citizens of Halifax, was presented to the Admiral in the Dock Yard previous to his sailing. Rear-Admiral Mequet of the French man-of-war Semiranus, and Capt. Roland of the France sailed from this port at §o'clock

THE TEST OATH IN VIRGINIA.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 4-The following is

Attorney-General Hoar's opinion, received this morning by Gen. Camby:

Attorney-General Hoar's opinion, received this morning by Gen. Camby:

Attorney-General of the State of Virginia and State of July 27, 1869, in which you request my opinion "upons on much of the questions submitted in the letter of July 27, 1869, in which you request my opinion "upons on much of the questions submitted in the letter of the Commanding General of the First Military District, dated the 16th Inst., and necompanying papers, copies of which are inclosed, as refers to the legal qualifications of officers to be elected under the preposed Constitution of the State of Virginia; and especially upon the question whether persons elected to office in such State, ander said Constitution, are required, y the Supplemental Reconstruction act of July 19, 1867, to said the subscribe to the oath prescribed or freeling upon the question of their trapective offices." The lattice of their trapective offices. The health and the subscribe to the oath prescribed or freeling upon the question is the only one indicated with such distinctness as for enable me to be fully satisfied that its purport is apprehended; and I, therefore, confine my answer to that. By the statute of April 10, 1869, the registered voters of Virginia were suthorized to vote on the question of the adoption of a Constitution for the State, and, at the same time, to elect officers under it, and some parts of the Constitution submitted have been adopted by the people, and others rejected. The parts of the proposed Constitution thus adopted, if they shall be approved by Congress, will be the Constitution of Virginia under which all its officers will be required to act, and the qualifications, as well as the dutles, of these officers will be required to act, and the qualifications upon them of the first powers from that fustrument; and it will clearly not be in the power of Congress to impose any requirements of additional qualifications upon them different from those which, under the l by Gen. Camby:
ATTORNET-GENERAL'S OFFICE, reasonable conclusion seems to me to be that it was not intended that any such legislature should be allowed to exist and act until Reconstruction was completed, except for the limited and qualified purposes requisite to Reconstruction; but, on the other hand, I fully concur with the view of the General Commanding in Virginia, that under the Reconstruction acts of Congress no officer or legislator is competent, or should be permitted to exercise any of the functions or power of his office within that State, except so far as those acts themselves provide, without taking the oath which is referred to in the statute of 1867, above quoted. The act of April 10, 1869, requires the Legislature to meet at a time which it designates; that it is to meet implies that it is to come together for some purpose. It is required under the previous law to act upon the question of adopting the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States before the admission of the State to representation in Congress. I am of opinion, therefore, that it may come together, organize, and act upon that amendment; but that until Congress shall have approved the Constitution, and the action under it, and shall have restored the State to its proper place in the Union by recognizing its form of government as republican, and admitting it to representation, the Legislature is not entitled, and could not, without violation of law, be allowed to transact any business, pass any act or resolve, or undertake to assume any other function of a Legislature, if the test eath has not been required of its members; and that no officer elected under the new Constitution can enter upon the duties of his office without taking that oath, while the utilitary government continues. Very respectfully, E. R. Hoan, Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. RAWLINS AT THE POINT OF DEATH-PRES IDENT GRANT TELEGRAPHED FOR-DEPRE-DATIONS OF OUTLAWS IN SOUTH CAROLINA -INCREASED RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE-U. 8. BONDS EN-

HANCED IN VALUE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1869. Secretary Rawlins, at the present writing, is still alive, but his respiration is quick and fervid, and the sure indications of speedy death are upon him. His physicians have given the opinion that his death is likely to occur at any hour, and that with the most favorable circumstances painlessly awaiting the summons, himself convinced that it cannot be long delayed. Last night he sank fast, and in his lowest state asked that his best friend might be summoned with the utmost speed. The President was therefore urged by telegraph not to delay a moment in his coming. A return dispatch announced that he was already on his way, and he will be looked for in the morning's train. In the forenoon there was little change, except that the evidences of speedy dissolution increased. At 1 o'clock, conscious of his approaching end, he asked that religious services might be held around his bed. The Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Senator Morton of Indiana, Gen. Sherman, and others, were present at the impressive ceremonies. Gen. Sherman, since his arrival this morning, has been constantly present, and assiduous at the bedside of his friend. Other distinguished friends and companions of the dying Secretary have also been untiring and sleepless in their attentions. At 3 o'clock his mind was still clear and tranquil. He was baptized in the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Wilson. There were present upon this most solemn occasion Postmaster-Gen. Cresswell, Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs, Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, Gen. Giles A. Smith, his faithful physician, Dr. Bass, Gen. James A. Eakin, and his colored body servant, Hunry Davis. The Secretary's devoted wife, too ill to be present at his bedside, is compelled to keep her room at her residence in Connecticut, and mourns the recent loss of a bright and affectionate child.

A leading Republican from South Carolina, who arrived here to-day, brings rather gloomy accounts of the condition of affairs in the western part of that State. The Edgefield and Abbeville Districts are infested with bands of Regulators and Ku-Klux ruffians, many offwhom reside in Georgia, and escape to that State after perpetrating their outrages. It has been found necessary to send a small force of United States troops to protect the Internal Revenue officers in the discharge of their duties. At the present time the United States Deputy Assessor, Capt. Richard Realf, is guarded in his residence at Graniteville. He has been the recipient of many threatening notices. Gov. Scott is endeavoring to suppress these disorders, and has stationed there a force of the State constabulary armed with Winchester rides. Meetings were recently held, which were addressed by Judge Hoge, Col. Chamberlain, and Mr. Realf, for the purpose of inducing the leading therities, to punish these outlaws. In Lexington County, near Columbia, bands of armed and disguised men are engaged in driving away colored laborers. One man was cently whipped and shot at. Many of the laborers neelected to make written contracts, and it is believed that this system of violence is resorted to in order to defraud occurring. One old colored man was recently beaten to death at Newbery by a Ku-Klux party. Apart from these troubles, which are local and intermittent, the gencral condition of the State is excellent, crops are pron ising largely, and all the lower country is in a peaceable

the past week were unusually large. From August 27 to September 2, inclusive, the coin receipts from customs were \$4,188,972 08, and the currency receipts were \$24,180 to. The internal revenue receipts for the same period were \$3,852,470 65.

The price of United States Five Twenty Bonds of 1862, in London, according to official information at the Treasury Department during the past week, including coupons, averaged 91 298, to 90 295 the week before. In Frankfort, for the same time, the price, excluding interest, was 90% 92, against 90@96 the previous week. In New-York, including coupons, the rate for the same period was 92 293, against 92 294 the previous week.

He will remain until Monday, and then goes hence to Philadelphia, where he is to speak early in the week. The Hop. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, and the Hon. Columbus Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, have accepted an invitation extended by the State Executive Republican Committee, to canvass the State of Pennsylvania, and they speak in compliance therewith during the latter part of the campaign.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS-THE ROLL OF HONOR-AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN PERU.

[GENERAL PERSS DISPATCH]
General Terreil, the Third Assistant Postmaster Gen eral, in order to remove the dissatisfaction expressed against the present postage stamps, proposes to change hem; and, with this view, he has directed the Bank Note Company which furnishes them, to prepare the designs for new issues. The heads of Washington, Jackson, Franklin, Lincoln and Jefferson are to be restored in place of the present designs, to be represented as profile busts, each to represent the various denominations. The stamps are to be larger than those now in use, and oblong. Instead of 150 being printed on a sheef, there will be only 100. The former color—red—will also be restored. A month or two may clapse before the new stamps will be ready.

Instead of 150 being printed on a sheet, there will be only 160. The former color—red—will also be restored. A month of two may elapse before the new stamps will be ready.

The Quartermaster General's office has issued the Roll of Honor XVIII, containing the names of soldiers interred in the national cemeteries at Fort Harrison, Va.; Wilmington and Raleigh, N. C.; Port Hudson, La.; Brownsville, San Antonio and Galveston, Texas; Little Rock, Fayetteville and Fort Smith, Arkansas; Indianapolis, Ind.; Mound City, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Springfield, Mo.; Forts Scott and Leavenworth, Kansas, and in local cemeteries, and as military posts in Texas, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigau, Iowa, and Kansas. The volume embraces 22,000 Union soldiers, the names of 11,530 being unknown. The reason why so small a portion of the graves at these places could be identified must be looked for in the fact that many bodies were hurriedly interred in isolated spots with only femporary marks, or with none at all; that these burlals were mostly made at alvery early period of the enemy for a considerable period after the action, when of course it could not be expected that any permanent marks of identity would be established. This volume increases the total number of graves now recorded in printed form to about 120,000. Of the occupants about 120,000 are known and 73,000 unknown. There yet remain to be printed about 120,000 graves; of the occupants of which the names of about 120,000 unknown. There yet remain to be printed about 120,000 will never be known.

The Quartermaster's Department has also just issued volume XIX. of the Roll of Honor, containing the names of soldiers who died in defense of the American Union interred in the fational cemeterles at Baltimore, Md.; Petersburg, Va.; Nowbern, N. C.; Florence, S. C. (additional) Baton Rouge, La.; Fort St. Phillip, La.; Jefferson City, Mo., and various posts in the States of Minnesota and Naw Mexico, and Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Indian, and Namia places of the national cemet

GEN. JOHN A. RAWLINS. Major-Gen. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of

War, who now lies at the point of death, in Washington, was born in Jo-Davies County, Illinois, Feb. 13, 1831, and was reared as a farmer and charcoal-burner, which occupation he followed till 1854, when he went to Galena, Ill., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He at once commenced practice, and continued to devote his at-tention to the law until the breaking out of the war. On receving the news of the Buli Run disaster he engaged in raising troops, and on the 15th of September following went into the service on the staff of Gen. Grant during one of the early months of the War for the Union. He stood by his chief from the beginning to the end. He heard the first gun fired at Belmont and the last at Appomattor. After Lee's surrender he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States, and continued in that position until he was called to the Cabinet His appointment met with the heartiest approval, but his shattered health-undermined in the service of the Union-did not prove equal to the ardious duties of his present position. In pontics he was formerly a Douglas Democrat; but ever since the firing upon Sumter he has seen an earnest Republican. Throughout the Rebellion is services to the General-in-Chief and to the cause of the Union were of the highest order. Had he been assigned to field instead of staff duty, he would doubtless have taken rank among our few great commanders-Sheridan, Sherman, and

Thomas. No other man in the country knew the army the benefit of his large experience and ripe judgment. A few days since he was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and though he rallied for a day, he bas since suffered a relapse, and at midnight he was sinking fast.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

His death will be universally regretted.

SARATOGA! SPRINGS, Sept. 5. - The President left here in the 5:50 train, this afternoon, for Washington He intended to leave to-morrow morning for Utica with his family, to visit the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, where preparations have been making for his reception. The character of the dispatches received from Washington to-day has induced the President to write the following letter:

has induced the President to write the following letter:

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1869.

To the Hon. ROSCOE CONKIING—My Dear Sir: It is with extreme regret that the continued and dangerous illness of Secretary Rawlins, whose relations with me have been so intimate from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present day, compels me to forego the contemplated pleasure of a visit to your city to-worrow. I know that you, and my other friends, will appreciate the motive which calls me from a pleasure trip to the bedside of a comrade, who has rendered such signal service to his country, and whose death will cast a gloom over the nation. The most recent dispatches scarcely leave a hope that I may see him alive. I am very sincerely yours,

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL MINERS TO

RESUME WORK TO-DAY. WILKESBARRE, Sept. 4 .- The miners and laborers employed along the line of the Delaware and Hudson Works held a meeting at Providence yesterday, and determined to resume work as soon as possible on the determined to resume work as soon as possible on the terms of the compromise. The result of the meeting has been communicated to the Superintendent of the Coal Department, and he is using all exertions in preparing for a resumption of work on Monday, Sept. 6. The men are to receive the same prices as the men at the Pennsylvania, i Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's mines. No strike has taken place at Pettsville, Pa., as reported, but a few of the collieries have suspended for want of orders. pended for want of orders.

HEALTH OF SENATOR FESSENDEN. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 5. - Senator Fessenden passed a comfortable night last night. He has improved a little to-day, so that hopes are now entertained of his

EXPLOSION OF PATENT POWDER-THREE MEN

INJURED. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 5 .- A keg of patent powder exploded at Lake Sebago on Friday afternoon, at the Portland Water Company's works, where three men were blasting, blowing the men some distance and burning and wounding them considerably. The men, at last accounts, were alive; but two of them, it is feared, are fatally injured. The accident was occasioned by knocking out the bung with a stick which had been used in nitro-glycerine. A can containing 40 pounds of glycerine was close by, but did to explode. The injured men were from New-York.

A TRUANT WIFE FOUND-HER HUSBAND KILLED BY A HOTEL PROPRIETOR.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 4.-Patrick Murray, who came from Hallfax in search of his wife, found her at Bradley's Hotel last night, and tried to force her to the door. Alex. Shay, clerk of the hetel, and James Murphy, preprietor, went to her assistance, and threw Murray down two flights of stairs, fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died this morning. Murphy and Shay have been arrested. and Shay have been arrested.

A DISCHARGED WORKMAN SHOOTS HIS FORE

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 4.-Richard Carter, foreman of the stone masons employed at Fairmount Park, was shot and killed by Joseph Snyder, a discharged workman. The weapon used was a sevenshooter. Snyder was arrested by Capt. Lyon of the Park Guard, despite his resistance and endeavors to use the weapon, two barrels of which were still loaded. Carter was a married man.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5 .- By the completion of the Western Pacific Railroad, cars now travel continu ously from the harbors of New-York or Boston to the harbor of San Francisco. Arrangements have been made for carrying the through passengers and mails between Sacramento and San Francisco without translipment inside of four hours. The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for August were \$572,000, showing a steady in-crease in passengers and freight since the opening of the through line.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY IN PITTSBURGH. PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 4 .- Yesterday afteroen, in a saloon in South Pittsburgh, Thomas Sullivan stabbed Henry Duffy in the abdomen. Duffy ran into the street, followed by Suilivan, who knocked him down and beat him with a stone. Duffy has since died. Sallivan was arrested last night, but escaped from the officers, and he is still at large.

THE CASE OF THE SCHOONER L. S. KNIGHTS. Boston, Sept. 5 .- Capt. E. G. Smith and crew, of the schooner L. S. Knight, which was picked up at sea, abandoned and leaking, on the 29th of August were yesterday arrested on a charge of attempting to scuttle the vessel, and lodged in jarl. The vessel was picked up thirteen hours after being abandoned.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL CONVENTION.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 5 .- Gov. McClurg has appointed some of the most prominent men of the State as delegates to the National Capital Convention to be held Oct. 20. Gov. Clayton of Arkansas has signified his intention to appoint a delegation to represent that State at the National Capital Convention.

CONFISCATED WHISKY.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 5 .- A dispatch from Omaha states that the jury in the United States Court, in the case of McCoy & Co., distillers, for defrauding the Government, brought in a verdiet confiscating all the property owned by the firm, amounting to nearly \$30.000.

DEATH OF AN OLD NEWSPAPER WRITER. BUFFALO, Sept. 5 .- Guy H. Salisbury, one of the oldest newspaper writers in the State, was found drowned in Buffalo Creek this morning. The decreased has been partially deranged for a year or two past, and has been missing since Wednesday.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 5.-This morning, two negroes picked the locks of their cells in the City Prison, and escaped into the corridor. They then bound the keeper, secured the keys, and opened the cell of a white man named Curtis, who also escaped.

THE HON. W. H. SEWARD ON ALASKA AFFAIRS. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5 .- Ex-Secretary Seward's speech at Sitka has been published. He gives a complete review of the resources and productions of the new territory, expresses sanguine hopes of the future prosperity of Alaska, and says the people need a Territo-rial government.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. ..Gen. Walbridge addressed the San Fran-Board of Trade on Friday. ....Kate Richards committed suicide at Low-ell, Mass., on Friday by drowning.

....Samuel Foss, aged 50, drowned himself near Stark Mills, N. H., on Friday. .... The National Horse Fair at Williamsport, Penn., has been postponed until Oct. 19. ...The Northern Liberty Hose Company of Philadelphia are now on a visit to Buffalo.

... The ship laborers' strike at Quebec, is ended, the difficulty having been amicably arranged. ....The Congressional Retrenchment Commit-

.... Harry Rose, head carver at the Mansion House, Long Branch, died suddenly yesterday. His remains will be sent to New-York. ... Two little boys were run over by an ice cart at East Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday; one of them named James Elwell, was killed, and the other badly in-

Ned Buatline for the statements made before the Chicago Temperance Convention that seven-eighths of the adult population of California die or drunkenness.

THE CALIFORNIA PIONEER EXCURSION.

The California Pioneers' Excursion Party to The California Pioneers' Excursion Party to New-York will leave Sacramento on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1829. Members of any California Ploneer Association, vouched for by the Secratary of their Association as in good standing, can procure tickets. Through tickets for the round trip at half the usual fare will be issued; they will be good for the return any time within sixty days. Steeping cars, solely for the excursionists, have been arranged for. Wives of Pioneers will come on the same terms as husbands. The party will start together; but returning, each will take his own time within the limit. The party may stop a day or more at Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, or such other place as a majority may determine.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMING IN EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

EARLY NEW-ENGLAND SETTLERS—FARMS AS
HEIRLOOMS—IMPORTANCE OF DRAINAGE
AND SHEEP-RAISING—KERRY CATTLE—AN
ATTRACTIVE FARM-HOUSE—INTERESTING

COLONIAL CUSTOMS AND RELICS—A UNIQUE LIBRARY—MARSHALL P. WILDER, THE HOR-

TICULTURIST-A YOUTHFUL EPISODE.

New-York, Aug. 31.-In no State has farming been considered more honorable than in Massachusetts. Farms have often remained in the same family from the first settlement of the country, the titles being traceable back to the aborigines. Old John Adams once stated that, in his searches for titles, the origin was found in deeds given from the Indians "for sufficient consideration;" but what this consideration was is not well known. Along the coast the Indians were more advanced than the tribes living westward, for they cleared land and raised corn, pumpkins, and beans, and manured the land with fish, with which the waters abounded then as now. The first white settlers of Essex and adjacent counties came from Wiltshire and contiguous parts of England, where they were owners of real estate. They are said to have been gentlemen, but it is more likely they were yeomen, a class new extinct. Many old habits have been retained by them, and they gave to the counties and townships names derived from their native land. During the long period of 200 years many changes interesting to note have of course taken place. It has always been a point, derived from a natural feeling, that some one member of the family should be the heir or possessor of the homestead, and it has been found that generally the oldest or the youngest son succeeds, while the others become professional

Farm management has been various: in some cases indicious, in others the opposite. A large portion of the land has been devoted to grass, and the chief, and perhaps the only revenue has been from hay. All through this region low land extends from the ocean back into the country, and produces what is called salt hav. Of this land every farmer owns a portion by original allotment, and this whether he lives adjacent or not. Through the Summer and Fall this hay is drawn home, sometimes a distance of 10 miles. It is occasionally cut on ground so wet that a wagon cannot be taken on it; then the hay is carried by hand, or transported in boats up the creeks, which resemble the bayous of the Mississippi country. The hay varies in quality, but it is all used, and I found many armers feeding it altogether to their stock, while that grown on the home farm and called English hay, is sold. Many have pursued this practice for a long time; sometimes selling it to great scoundrels, who put rocks in it and cheat every way they can in weight, while others haul it directly to Boston, consuming from two to three days in the journey. I aw many wagons built and rigged for this especial

or business men, or, taking their share in money, re-

So exclusively are the farms devoted to grass that wheat is seldom sown, and perhaps two acres in corn would be an average. Often one sees less than half an acre, sometimes, not more [than a few hundred hills, and a small patch of potatoes and a few beans and cabbages, all in the center of a meadow. Only one result can follow when, from year to year, hay is sold off the farm; and I saw large meadews so exhausted of fertility that, although ungrazed, there was not hay enough to pay for cutting, and other fields were covered with short, light colored moss. Where such farms exist, and where rocks are plentiful, and the stone walls are tumbling down, the prospect is about as dreary as a cotton field given up to the growth of the long-leafed pine. So far as I could learn such farms are owned by old men, who hve on a few better fields and on what can be gleaned, and whose sons and daughters, grown up and educated, are gone off into the world. Still, there are plenty of apparently fresh farms where the grass vard is tender and green, and everything has a thrifty look. The price of common farms is from \$4,000 to \$5,000, and this whether there are 100, 150, or 200 acres; and the presumption is that the smaller the farm the better is its condition.

The soil is of gravel or clay, often of both, while granite ledges and bowlders are common enough. Much of the granite is in a state of decomposition, and can be shoveled out like gravel. This is owing to an admixture of iron. Even a small quantity of this metal unfits it for building purposes. I took partienlar pains to learn what effect this decomposed granite has on soil, and what affinity it has with manures. but could not hear that the least attention had been paid to the subject. One geologist told me that the white granite indicates a superior soil, but another, told me just the reverse. One feature of the farms is the swampy or low-

ground of peat formation, not at all connected with the salt meadows, which seemed to me common to the whole of New-England. This peat or muck is saturated with water, like a sponge, and when but partially drained produces only water grasses. The borders are often fringed with trees, and in the midst are clumps of trees called islands. On many farms open ditches have been cut, but they prove insufficient, for, beside caving in and requiring often to be cleaned out they carry off only a part of the water. It seemed to me that the best land, certainly the most fertile, lies in these marshes; that the aggregate surface must amount to millions of acres, and that if it were properly drained an immense addition would be made to the wealth of the county, particularly of soil suited to producing breadstuffs. At present farmers are doing little in this direction, for labor is scarce and dear, wages for common bands being \$2 a day; and rather than invest \$100 in bringing an acre of low land into a condition to preduce 50 bushels of corn to the acre, and wheat and oats in like abundance, they prefer to invest their money in manufacturing establishments, or to loan it at current rates of interest.

Still, here and there are farmers who fully realize what is required, and, having the means, are adopting the best methods for draining the marshes, giving to the uplands a rich and fertile sod. Most noticeable in this respect is the farm of D. F. Appleton, near Ipswich, and about 25 miles from Boston. This farm includes about 200 acres, and it has been in cultivation more than that number of years, the grant dating 1635. During all this time it has been in the same family. Until within a few years, however, the system of farming was without improvement or change; but since the present owner took hold of it the annual yield of hay has arisen from 6 tuns to 70 tuns, none of which is ever sold. This result has been obtained mainly by keeping sheep and other stock, and draining the marshes. The variety of sheep is the Cottswold, and their Summer range is a large, hilly pasture, which has now, after a few. years, become comparatively rich, and it is producing the fine native grasses. As a part of their Winterfeed, beets, carrots, and rutabaga turnips are grown. Of the last I saw two acres, estimated to yield from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels. I was told that the expense of their cultivation does not much exceed that of corn. Rape, which has a leaf like the rutabaga. but no edible root, and which goes to seed the second year, is grown here, being valuable for oil and food; and vetches also are cultivated. These latter, which are like peas, were introduced long ago, and were grown by Gen. Washington at Mt. Vernon, but seems not to have come into favor, perhaps from some natural obstacle. About 15 acres of swamp have been reclaimed, and some 30 or 40 are about to be. One marsh of 13 acres near the house was thoroughly underdrained this last Spring, and while I was there two yoke of heavy cattle and a horse were plowing is. What is understood by thorough underdraining is a ditch dug through the centre of a marsh three feet deep, in which large tile, perhaps six-inch, is laid, with lateral ditches 33 feet arest, running to the main drain and taking