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PROCLAMATION
BY THE
PRESIDENT.

The Constitution Again Held Aloft!

Warning to Military Commanders of Radical Proclivities.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The following proclamation was issued this afternoon by the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the Constitution of the United States the Executive power is vested in a President of the United States of America, who is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and is by the same instrument made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, by the same Constitution it is provided that the said Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, and

Whereas, In and by the same Constitution the Judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, and the aforesaid judicial power is declared to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the treaties which shall be made under their authority; and,

Whereas, All officers, civil and military, are bound by oath that they will support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and,

Whereas, All officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, in accepting their commissions under the laws of Congress and the rules and articles of war, incur an obligation to observe, obey and follow such directions as they shall from time to time receive from the President or the General, or other superior officers set over them, according to the rules and discipline of war; and,

Whereas, It is provided by law that whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion, against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the President of the United States to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, the Executive in that case is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land and naval forces. And,

Whereas, Impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing for a time a proper enforcement there of the laws of the United States, and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful Court thereof, in disregard of the command of the President of the United States. And,

Whereas, Reasonable and well founded apprehensions exist that such ill advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere

Now, therefore, I, **Andrew Johnson**, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or hindering in any manner whatsoever the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws, and do solemnly enjoin and command all officers of the Government civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to said laws, and to the judgments and decrees of the Courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of said laws, decrees, judgment and process, and I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of the army and navy not to assist and sustain the courts, and other civil authorities of the United States, in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judgments, decrees, mandates and processes of the Courts of the United States. And I call upon all good and well-disposed citizens of the United States to remember that upon the said constitution and laws, and upon the judgments, decrees, and process of the courts, made in accordance with the same, depend the protection of the lives, liberty, property and happiness of the people. And I exhort them everywhere to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions, by a hearty co-operation in the efforts of the government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the National Union.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and sign the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Reconstruction Statements from Various Sources.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Governor Parsons, of Alabama, reached here this morning to consult with President Johnson touching the interests of his State. He had a long interview with Mr. Johnson, during which he paid a high tribute to the honor and gentlemanly bearing of Gen. Swayne, who has been in immediate command in Alabama. Gov. Parsons urges that Gen. Pope's order, directing the election for the State Convention, to be held on the 1st of October, be so modified as to extend the time for registration. Nevertheless, he admits that the negro vote in the state will be double that of the white, and that several negro Congressmen will undoubtedly be elected. The report that Gov. Parsons was Radical in his views is without foundation. He has been a firm, consistent Union man throughout, but is entirely Conservative in sentiment. He fears the South will be Africanized and placed under negro supremacy. Gen. Swayne, who is to be the successor of Gen. Pope, is a decided negro suffrage advocate, though he favored conferring the right of franchise on the more intelligent of the freedmen. He was willing to adopt even a property qualification, so that there could be a clear admission of the principle. The President, I understand, has taken the proposition of Gov. Parsons under consideration.

The impression prevails today that General Granger, who is strongly urged for the position, will succeed General Howard as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The subordinates of this Bureau are of the most Radical stripe, and yet the rumor that Langston, the negro lawyer, was to be their chief produced a laughable consternation among them.

The letter of General Grant saying that General Sheridan had discharged all of his delicate and arduous duties with fidelity has brought to light certain secret orders, which had been issued to Registrars in Louisiana and Texas. By these secret instructions thousands were excluded who were qualified voters under the Reconstruction Act.—*Boston Post.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Hon. Jeremiah Black was with the President for a considerable time to-day, and the general supposition is that they were arranging the details of a proposed amnesty proclamation, preparatory to its consideration in the Cabinet session tomorrow. This measure is advocated here by many persons who are by no means friendly to the President, but who consider it would be wise and just, as the President could not invest the disfranchised rebels in the South with the right to vote by issuing such a proclamation; but it would have the effects of grabbing thousands of Southerners to sell or mortgage land or other property, which they cannot do now, as they cannot convey clean titles while the disabilities imposed upon them for participation in the rebellion are hanging over them—or rather capitalists are unwilling to risk money in such investments for fear that such transactions may be invalidated. In this view of the case the measure is generally regarded with favor, but whether the President will attempt to engraft upon it some new features to gain popularity in the South, is a question which excites much speculation, and its appearance is looked for with much interest.—*Cor. Phila. Inquirer.*

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Political affairs begin to assume a very unpleasant appearance in Maryland, especially in the western portion of the State, where the Union and rebel elements were more equally divided during the war. Whether true or not, the Unionists have become possessed with the belief that Governor Swann is seeking to restore the proslavery secession ascendancy that prevailed prior to the rebellion. As proof of this, they assert that he is filling the militia offices with returning insurgents, and that in many places entire companies of ex-Confederates are being reorganized as militiamen. The new Constitution, which seeks to undo all the progressive work performed during the past six years, is another source of irritation, alarm and turmoil. Believing that its adoption will place them at the mercy of the late secession element, the Unionists are naturally very hostile toward the new ordinance, and are casting about them for means to secure its defeat.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Some of the Maryland Radicals are circulating a story here that the newly organized militia in that State intend to prevent an assembling of Congress in November, by interrupting communication with the national capital. The story is so absurd as to hardly be mischievous, were it not for the fact that it has been laid before an organization calling itself the "Grand Army of the Republic."—*News.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—General Hancock telegraphs that he will avail himself of General Grant's order, issued some time since, to the effect that army officers ordered to Louisiana need not report for duty there before the 15th of October, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever.—*Post.*

Registration in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 3.—Returns from all parts of the State indicate that the interest in registration is flagging. The blacks have, so far, more than two-thirds of the whole number registered. Returns to come in will probably reduce their majority, but not materially.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Amnesty Proclamation Coming, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept 3.

It is understood that the subject of an amnesty proclamation was under consideration by the Cabinet to-day. There are indications that it will be issued this week.

General Grant, a few days ago, requested the President to excuse him from attending the meetings of the Cabinet excepting when military affairs were to be discussed. He was not present at the meeting to-day.

The newly appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas is Judge L. D. Evans, formerly member of Congress from that State.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amount to $1,591,226.12.

A report is in circulation here, which is generally credited, that the Committee recently appointed to examine the accounts of the different bureaus of the Treasury, had discovered evidence in the office of the Controller of the Currency of a defalcation on the part of one of the clerks, amounting to several thousand dollars, the investigation of which has not yet been concluded. With regard to the above, it is ascertained from authentic sources that such defalcations have been discovered in the office of the Controller of the Currency. They do not, however, touch the Treasury funds or the circulating notes of the National Banks, but are the appropriations of a clerk having the matter in charge of a small balance belonging to a fund collected from National Banks for the payment of examiners' fees. Neither the banks nor the examiners will lose anything, however, as the deficiency in the account will be made up by the securities of the party implicated.

The following circular has just been made public from the Department of State:

"Your attention is called to the 25th section of the Act entitled 'An Act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes,' approved July 18, 1866, which is as follows:

"'Section 25. And be it further enacted, that on and after the first day of July next, the several provisions of the act entitled 'An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' approved March 2, 1799, relating to manifests, shall apply as well to vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners, as to vessels of the United States, and that the Secretary of State send copies of this section to all consular officers of the United States, in foreign countries.'

"Your attention is also called to the fact that by section 3 of chapter 42 of the laws of the second session of the 39th Congress, the section above quoted was amended by inserting the word 'March,' in place of the word 'July' therein.

"It will be seen that the law has already gone into effect, which places vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners upon the same footing as vessls owned by citizens of the United States, so far as the production of manifests is concerned. You are therefore instructed to inform the masters of all vessels leaving your port for the United States that they are required to produce manifests in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 of the Act to Regulate the Collection of Duties on Imports and Tonnage, approved March 2d, 1799; a copy of which is hereunto annexed. Statutes at Large, Vol I., page 844.

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

OUR FLAG IN RUSSIA.

Honors to Admiral Farragut.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Admiral Farragut, in a dispaach to the Navy Department, gives the following official account of his enthusiastic reception by the Russians:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP FRANKLIN,
OFF CRONSTADT, RUSSIA,
August 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival in the Franklin at that place on the 10th inst., after a very pleasant passage of eleven days from Cherbourg, having anchored two nights whilst running through the Great Belt.

Our reception here by the Russian authorities, naval and civil, was most gratifying, both nationally and civilly. From the time we passed the first vessel we were greeted by cheers and salutes until we anchored, the harbor becoming so dense from smoke that we could no longer distinguish where the guns were fired, whether from floats or ships. The Russians always taking the initiative, we returned in kind cheers and salutes, cheering when they cheered and firing when they fired. But it was one burst of the most cordial welcome.

The commanding admiral, Lessoffsky, called as soon as possible to inform me that quarters were prepared for me on shore, where it was expected I would take up my abode and thence visit other points as I felt disposed. He also notified me that he would bring all the senior officers under his command to call on me on Monday at any time most agreeable to me. I named one o'clock, and at that hour the Admiral came on board, accompanied by the Port Admiral and many other officers. They were entertained with all the usual courtesies on such occasions, and spent an hour or two on board, and on their departure received the proper salutes. To-day I received the Mayor and civil authorities of Cronstadt, who did me the honor to call and pay their respects. It is my purpose to-morrow to visit St. Petersburg and call upon our Minister, Cassius M. Clay. I am accompanied by the Canandaigua and Ticonderoga, and expecting the Frolic every hour from Stettin.

(Signed) D. D. FARRAGUT,
Admiral comd'g the European Squadron.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Movements of the Several Vessels—The Part they Took in the Reception of Prince Alfred at Rio Janeiro, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The United States flagship Guerriere, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 26th of July, in 29 days from Boston. Rear Admiral Godon was relieved of the command of the squadron on the 30th of July. The Nipsic sailed from Rio for Santos on the 5th of July, and returned on the 14th. On the 6th of July the Huron sailed from Rio for Montevideo. On the 14th of July the Pawnee sailed from Ilha Grande and returned on the 24th. On the 20th of July the Oneida arrived at Rio from the Cape de Verdes, on the way to China. On the 21st of July the Kansas arrived at Rio from St. Catherines. The Wasp has been at Tamandare for target exercise. The 4th of July was celebrated both at Rio and Montevideo with much enthusiasm by the squadron and Americans generally, assisted by foreign men-of-war.

The following account of the part taken by the fleet in the reception of Prince Alfred of England is given:

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
U. S. FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN, Second Rate,
HARBOR OF RIO JANEIRO, July 26, 1867.

SIR:—The arrival here of H. B. M. steam-frigate Galatea with his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, on board, has been the occasion of considerable excitement, and happily has called forth a general display of good feeling in which the representatives of the various navies largely participated. The Galatea has been expected for some time, with Prince Alfred in command, but until her arrival off the harbor, it was not known he would hoist the royal standard. So soon, however, as it was seen, Admiral Ramsay notified me of the fact. I at once followed his movements, and with him and all the foreign men-of-war present manned the yards and fired a royal salute.

On the Prince dropping his anchor, I, with the other Admirals, called in full uniform to welcome him into port, and was received by him at the gangway and presented by Admiral Ramsay. The following day the Prince was received by the Emperor, and as he passed to the shore in his barge, with the royal standard flying, he was again saluted by all the fleet, with yards manned, etc.

The second day after his arrival, the Prince, as "Captain of the Galatea," returned the visits of the Admirals, and requested that I would assist him in receiving the Emperor of Brazil, who was to visit his ship in State and to dine with him on board. Salutes were fired and the yards manned as the Emperor passed the various vessels. The dinner proved a most agreeable occasion for the expression of good feeling among the foreign representatives afloat.

The British Minister was the only diplomatist present. The dinner of the Prince was followed by a ball given in his honor by the British residents of the place and a dinner at the Emperor's palace at San Christovas, at both of which I was present, and was thereby enabled to establish more firmly those feeling of friendship now so happily existing between the two nations.

The Prince sailed on the following day, and as he steamed out of the harbor yards were manned and a royal salute was again fired by the various flagships present. A message of thanks from the British Admiral for the part taken by the Brooklyn in the naval ceremonies induces me to give the Department this notice of the matter.

(Signed) S. W. GODON, Rear Admiral.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Palmer, in the flagship Susquehannah, was at Aspinwall on the 19th of August, and was to sail on that day with the Monongahela for Carthagena, Santo Martha, Curacoa, Porto Cabello and Laguayra, expecting to reach Hampton Roads early in September. He reports that it is very sickly all along the coast. The Penobscot, which left some time since for China, and returned to St. Thomas, reaching that place July 24. She sailed on the 6th of August for Christian Santa Cruz.

PESTILENCE.

Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—General Sheridan telegraphs from New Orleans, this afternoon, that the yellow fever is raging in New Orleans in an epidemic form, and that the last army surgeon died yesterday. Gen. Griffith reports that there is not an army surgeon in or around Galveston fit for duty, and that the regular medical practitioners of that city have more than they can possibly attend to.

General Hancock telegraphs to Washington that he will avail himself of General Grant's orders, issued some time since, to the effect that army officers ordered to Louisiana need not report for duty there before the 15th of October, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 3.—The yellow fever continues unabated. Dr. Rowe, Army Surgeon, is very low. Dr. Adams, Medical Director, has been taken with the fever. Gen. Potter is thought to be improving. Gen. Griffin's only child and its nurse were taken ill last night. He has telegraphed for permission to remove the Headquarters of the Fifth District to Galveston. Lieutenant Garretson has been appointed to take charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, vice Kirkham, dead. The *Times* this morning, in a review of the ravages of the fever in this city, says, during the last half of the month of August, only four natives of the State have died. A large majority of the deaths are foreigners. There were twenty-five interments yesterday.

BY MAIL.

Speaking of the yellow fever in Galveston, the *Civilian* says:

The epidemic of 1859 began the 20th of September, and lasted about two months. That of 1844 ran its course in about six weeks, being the most violent of any which ever visited the city. That of 1853 began about the middle of August, and continued until late in November. That of 1854 lasted from the 9th of August until the beginning of November. That of 1858, from the last of August until the middle of November. That of 1859, from the middle of September to the end of November, and scattering cases still later. That of 1861, from the 1st of September until the 20th of November. The number of cases is usually greatest about the middle of the epidemic period, and grows less gradually.

Kentucky.

Inauguration of Governor Helm of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 3.—The inauguration of Governor Helm took place to-day at Elizabethtown, the state of his health not permitting him to travel to Frankfort. Governor Bramlett, in his valedictory, reviewed the financial condition of the State. The debt of the State before the war was $5,815,234. Large additions were made to it during the war, but all had been paid off except $4,646,199, which included all the present indebtedness. Deducting the school-fund, which was a separate permanent debt, and only $3,013,902 remained. There was in the treasury $1,407,947, besides six millions in bank and other stocks. A large balance was due from the General Government, and would soon be paid. Governor Bramlett criticised the Congressional system of reconstruction, and expressed the opinion that it would set the races in antagonism. Political franchises could not be safely distributed to two antagonistic races. Conflict was unavoidable, and the weaker must yield or become exterminated. No human power could make it otherwise. One must yield or or perish. More respect was due to the erring men who struck manfully for the separation of the Southern States, than to those who now sought to deprive the people of their rightful liberties. The blunders of reconstructionists were an insult to the memory of Washington; and infamous exhibitions of party malignity. Gov. Helm, in his inaugural, expressed an ardent wish that the States might soon be restored to the enjoyment of equal rights under the Constitution, and that the Union might be as lasting as time itself. Now was the time to promote harmony and concord, and wipe out the memory of our late unhappy war. Referring to the exclusion of delegates, the Governor said there was just cause for complaint in the action of Congress. The Constitution was explicit on that point. If Massachusetts or another State sees proper to send Turks or Mormons, Chinese or Arabs to Congress, and they are elected by the qualified voters, and are twenty-five years old, and citizens of the United States, they would undoubtedly be entitled to their seats. Kentucky fully accords to every State the right to choose its own Representative in conformation with the Constitution whatever may be their political opinions and she claimed the same right for herself.

NEW YORK.

The Constitutional Convention—Sixty-fifth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 3.—The Constitutional Convention re-assembled at 9 o'clock this morning.

MEMORIALS.

Of the New York Liquor Dealers' Society, to prevent restrictive legislation on distilled spirits and malt liquors, representing four thousand dealers and twelve thousand employees and fifty millions of capital. Against prize-fighting. For the abolition of the Board of Regents of the New York University.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature was resumed in the Committee of the Whole.

The following section was adopted:

"No local or private bill shall be passed by the legislature unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been given in the manner now or hereafter to be provided by law, and no action of the legislature shall be deemed or taken as a waiver of such notice, nor shall the legislature in any manner waive the same."

FINANCE AND CANALS.

The consideration of the reports of the Committees on the State finances and canals was announced as the special order.

Mr. Lapham moved to substitute the sixth section of the report of the Canal Committee for the first section of the finance report, and proceeded to discuss at length the history and progress of the State canals.

Mr. Church did not believe it was necessary at this time to inaugurate a scheme of the debt and additional taxation for another work of canal enlargement. The taxation endured by the people of this State was four times greater than that of Great Britain and Ireland. It would be better for us to pay off our canal debt first, and provide means for meeting the obligations already pledged by the people. There was no necessity for enlarging the canals at this time; there was nothing to prove that the demands of trade required it. All agreed, who had examined it, that the capacity of the Erie Canal had not yet been reached within fifty per cent, and that its full capacity would not be reached, in view of the increase of trade, before 1882. It had been asserted that the business of the canal was pressed into two or three of the fall months; that if it was distributed throughout the season of navigation, then we might want, with more certainty, the advance of trade; but, he produced data to show that the business of the canal was so distributed, and this was demonstrated by the tolls-ages during each of the months. The business was as great in July and August in most years, as it was in September and October. The registered tonnage showed the same thing. This fact was contrary to the general belief, and different from the statements often made to the public. It was supposed that the transportation of produce from the West in the fall months was the cause of the crowded condition of the canals in September and October; but the men doing business on our canals were keen and sagacious, during the summer months the coal and lumber trade was represented, and by the time the produce trade commenced the canal was ready for it, the bulk of the other branches having been finished. In this way the business of the year was distributed, and the rushes in September and October were only a trifle in advance of those in July and August. If the locks were to be enlarged, then the water way must be enlarged also. He would cheapen transportation by first paying off the debt, taking the tolls off the canals and imposing only such tolls as would keep them in repair. This would make them a full commercial highway and invite the business of the West. If they should be to come now enlargement he would leave the Constitution so the people could authorize it, as had been in 1853 and 1854. He was opposed to placing in the organic law a debt policy. We were living in extravagant times, when large number of impracticable projects were talked about and urged upon the country. It was, therefore, dangerous to include new financial projects in the Constitution. He would leave the future to judge of the necessity for raising more money for canal enlargements. He would foster and protect our great system of public improvements, and place them, as far as possible, beyond the reach of plunderers, who would remain in power of the people forever. But he would not tear them to pieces at an expense of fifty millions of dollars, when there was no necessity for it. The West had not complained of a want of facilities; all they wanted was cheap transportation. His plan would furnish that by paying the debt and reducing the tolls. If this should be done, he had no fear of rival routes. No route could be constructed to compete with our route, if we will but pay off the debt and reduce the tolls to a standard necessary to keep the canals in repair.

Mr. Alvord followed in defence of the report of the Committee on Canals. He referred to the lines of railway competing for the trade of the West in opposition to the Erie Canal, and urged the importance of enlarging the channel of water communication. Before he had concluded he gave way for a motion to report progress, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE first frost of the season made its appearance at Bristol, N. H., on the 30th.

MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER has come out in favor of liquor prohibition.

WATER is getting scarce in Palmyra, Wayne county. It has not rained there for two months.

THE Hon. John Morrissey, M. C., has arrived in this city from Saratoga. His "bank" at Saratoga closed last week with a loss of $40,000 on the season.

A CAR of the English style, divided into eight compartments, is to be added to the Boston and New York steamboat train via Norwich.

A WOMAN appeared in an Illinois village the other day, dressed in the height of fashion with chignon, crinoline, frizettes, and all the etceteras, but barefoot.

FENIAN Head Centre James Stephens is still living in Paris—in distress, it is said. He is writing a history of the Fenian plot, vindicating himself from charges of dishonesty.

THE Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, in describing an execution, says, that "after the singing and praying, the hatchet of Sam Alexander, Esq., waited the soul of the unfortunate man to eternity."

ONE day last week, a son of Mr. Fielding, of Berkely, West Virginia, took a notion for watermelons, and ate a whole one, some apples and candy, and on Sunday night was a corpse.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has always a neat, tidy appearance, wears a broad-brimmed felt hat, a black suit, and carries a cane. He walks erect and with dignity. He attracts considerable attention as a curiosity in Montreal.

A WITNESS being called to give evidence in a Court in Connecticut respecting the loss of a shirt, gave the following: "Mother said that Ruth said, that Nell said that Poll told her, that she see a man that see a boy's shirt all checker, checker, checker; and our gals won't lie, for mother has whipped them a thousand times for lying."

SINCE the trial of Surratt his quarters in jail have been removed, and he now occupies a room in common with Henry Johnson, who is charged with the killing of Thomas Smoot. He is of late much improved in health. Surratt alludes but seldom to the charge against him, but speaks of general topics. He wears his Zouave uniform nearly all the time.

IT is said that the Pope wrote to the Emperor of the French, some weeks since, saying that in case of a Garibaldian invasion he should leave Rome, as he would not make concessions to the revolutionists, and go at once into exile in some neutral country, where he would wait events. This declaration, which will be strictly adhered to, produced a strong effect, and the despatch ordering all attempts to be suppressed was forwarded from Paris to Florence.

VERMONT.

Results of the Election—Probable Republican Majority of 20,000 in the State.

MONTPELIER, VT., Sept. 3.—To-day has been somewhat rainy, and in the absence of anything to fight in most of the towns, the attendance at the polls has been unusually small, both parties falling short of the vote of last year, the Republicans falling off the most.

The returns of the votes for Governor, from thirty-five towns, embracing about one-fourth of the votes of the State, give John B. Page, the Republican candidate, 7,310, and John L. Edwards, the Democratic candidate, 2,188 votes, against 8,304 for Dillingham, and 2,557 for Davenport last year. This looks like a Republican majority of about 20,000 in the State.

The returns for representatives from 51 towns give 47 Republicans and 4 Democrats elected, the latter being from strong Republican towns.

The Senate will probably be unanimously Republican. Among the more prominent members chosen to the Legislature are J. W. Stewart, of Middlebury; T. W. Park, of Bennington; Colonel Proctor, of Rutland; Major Rounds, of Chester; Jonathan Ross, of St. Johnsbury; Hon. Julius Converse, of Woodstock, and W. G. Kervin, of Montpelier.

Death of Senator McDougall.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3.—James A. McDougall, United States Senator from California, died in this city to-day.

Republican Convention in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 3.—A large number of delegates to the Republican Convention, which assembles to-morrow, are already here and crowds are still arriving by every train. The present indications foreshadow an immense gathering. The whites are largely represented, nearly all of whom are moderates of the Goodloe wing.

Fenian Congress at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 3.—A National Congress of Fenians convenes here to-day. President Roberts and many prominent Fenians are present organizing this afternoon. Business will begin to-morrow. The Congress will sit with closed doors. About one thousand delegates are in attendance.

Escape from a Lunatic Asylum.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—John D. Jackson, who attempted to kill his father, Joseph H. Jackson, in this city, a short time since, made his escape from the Utica Lunatic Asylum on Saturday night. The people here are much excited about it, as it is known that young Jackson is determined to shoot down his father at sight. He is five feet six inches in height and of slender build. At the time of his escape he was dressed in light cassimere pants, linen coat and a light wool hat.

The Ill-Fated Miniature Yacht John T. Ford.

Of this little craft (whose loss in the British Channel with all hands on board, except one was reported by Cable) a Baltimore paper says:

The John T. Ford sailed from Baltimore under command of Capt. Chas. W. Gold, with John Shaney as Mate, and Capt. Riddle and an English boy named Murphy, as the crew. Capt. Riddle left the vessel on the coast of Maine, and when she put into Halifax, a sailor named Armstrong was shipped in his place. Capt. Gold was, for nine years previous to 1860, employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as an engineer; he then went to New Orleans and filled the same position on the Jackson and Mississippi Railroad. When the war broke out, he joined the Southern forces under Gen. Beauregard, and subsequently commanded a blockade-runner, plying between Charleston and Nassau. On entering the latter port, on his fourth voyage, he was captured and his vessel was carried into Boston, where she was sold, and he was imprisoned at Fort Warren for nearly a year. As soon as Capt. Gold was released, he returned to his home and family in Baltimore, where he became engaged in mercantile pursuits, but his indomitable spirit of adventure led him to enter upon the perilous enterprise of crossing the ocean in a vessel of only two and a half tons burden. He devoted all his energies to the undertaking, and had the most unbounded confidence in the ultimate success of the adventure. John Shaney, his mate, was of this city, and had been the proprietor of a restaurant the past few years. He was the son of Mr. Joseph Shaney, a well known fisherman, and the son was raised to that occupation, and has also made several voyages to different ports. The boy Murphy was a native of England, and only shipped here as a means of getting to his home. Of the man Armstrong [the only survivor] nothing is known further than that he was a thorough sailor.

Lost on the Prairie—Two Anxious, Busy Days—A Rescue.

From the De Kalb (Ill.) *News* of the 28th we clip the following:

Quite an excitement was created in our neighboring town of Malta by the announcement, at an early hour on Friday morning last, that a little girl aged about three years, a daughter of Mr. Jacob Wilreth, a farmer residing about four miles north of Malta, had wandered from home during the morning of Thursday, and had not been found, though diligent search had been made by Mr. W. and his neighbors all through Thursday evening and night. As soon as the distressing fact was made known, prompted by that humanity which is so characteristic of the great-hearted Western man, nearly one hundred earnest hearts volunteered to prosecute the search. At an early hour in the day they had gathered at a point where the little one was last seen. Through the suggestion of Captain Corbett, we believe, the plan of search was arranged by forming a line with a space between the men of about five yards, and thus sweep the prairie from side to side.

Hour after hour passed in this labor of mercy, and though the day was fearfully hot, and the deep prairie grass sometimes impassable, these noble men labored on, determined to save the little wanderer if yet alive, and relieve the awful anxiety of the distracted parents. Occasional traces of the little creature were found. Once the marks of its little bare feet (it was bareheaded and shoeless) were perceptible in the edge of a cornfield, but it penetrated only a short distance. It is supposed that night was coming on when it reached the cornfield, and the heavy shadows in the thick corn had terrors for the little one, which drove it back to the prairie again. Now and then heavy marks on the heavy prairie grass were discernable, where, possibly exhausted and wholly overcome, it would fall and lie until rest and the cool grass would again revive it, and then off it would move to repeat time after time these efforts which probably, before the rising of another sun, would have released its spirit from the suffering clay, and its wanderings ended in a heavenly sleep.

These traces of the little one of course gave renewed energy to the sweltering and wearied searchers. There was no resting, no faltering; a minute lost might be the death-knell of the little one. At last, about five o'clock, a shout was started from one end of the line that the lost was found. As soon as it was known to be a fact that the little wanderer was alive, then a shout went up from a hundred lungs, which could only be given by men whose hearts throbbed with the consciousness of having done that to which they deemed a duty, from divine injunction and the promptings of their own manly bosoms. The poor little creature was found in the deep, tangled prairie grass, with its face resting on its little hands, conscious, but overcome by hunger, exhaustion and exposure. It probably could not have risen again.

The exposure, to one of its tender years, was enough to cause the parents to fear that if found on Friday it would hardly be alive. We will not attempt to describe the demonstrative joy of the mother and the tearful happiness of the father at the recovery alive of their lost one. Nor will we attempt to imagine what the agony of the little one must have been during the lonely, terrible hours; its unanswered wailings; the terror of the night, with no one near to give a soothing word.

On Monday the child was gradually gaining strength, and its recovery was certain.

THE OLD WORLD.

Sun Cable Dispatches.

Important News From Denmark, Hungary, Prussia, Great Britain and Candia.

&c., &c., &c.

Denmark.

VIENNA, Sept. 3—Evening.—The Vienna *Presse*, a journal of a semi-official character, says it has received intelligence that the Government of the United States is on the point of concluding a negotiation with the Cabinet of Copenhagen for the acquisition by purchase of all the Danish possessions in the West Indies, consisting of the Islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John; and that the sum of money which the United States is to pay to Denmark for the Islands is eight millions of dollars in gold.

Hungary.

PESTH, Sept. 3.—In the election for member of the Hungarian Diet, which took place yesterday in this city, the candidate put forward by the friends and supporters of Louis Kossuth was successful.

Prussia.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The Second Parliament of the North German Confederation will commence its sessions in this city on the 10th of October.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Evening.—The races at Warwick to-day were well attended. The principal events of the day were the contests for the Heathcote and Leamington Stakes. The former were won by Peri, and the latter by Beeswing.

Candia.

LONDON, September 3.—A dispatch from Athens says advices have been received from the Island of Candia to the effect that fighting there has been suspended for the present, an armistice having been agreed upon between the Turks and Cretans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—A mixed Board of Inquiry, composed of both Ottoman and Christian members, has been appointed by the Sublime Porte, and will soon leave for Candia to investigate the causes of discontent in that Island, and obtain from the inhabitants statements of their grievances. They will make a report to the Government here, and upon the result of their labors the future reform in the government of that Island will be based.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 3—Noon.—The steamship City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, from New York on the 24th of August, has had arrived here, on her way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 3—2 P. M.—The steamship Hammonia, Captain Ehlers, from New York on the 24th ultimo, arrived here at noon to-day, on the way to Hamburg.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 3—Evening.—Consols closed at 94⅞ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates: Five-twenty bonds, 72⅞. Five-twenty bonds, 72⅞. Illinois Central Railway shares, 77⅞. Erie Railway shares, 45¼. Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 22.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 3—Evening.—United States bonds closed at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—Evening.—Cotton—The market for cotton has been strong throughout the day, and closed firm at the following authorized quotations; Middling Uplands, 10½d. Middling Orleans, 10¾d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

Trade Report—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for goods and yarns is firm.

Breadstuffs—The market closed irregular, but rates are 6d. to 1s 6d; Wheat—1d lower on California white, which closed at 13s 2d per cental. Oats 3s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 4s 6d.

Provisions—Cheese 49s; beef 147s 6d; lard 51s 6d; pork 77s 6d; bacon 48s.

Produce—Rosin, common, 7s 6d and medium 12s; tallow 44s 6d; ashes 31s for pots. Spirits turpentine 29s 6d. Petroleum—Spirits 9½d, and refined is 5d. Clover seed 41s.

LONDON, Sept. 3, Evening—Sugar 24s 6d for No. 12 D. S.; iron 53s per ton for Scotch pigs. Whale oil £40. Sperm oil £115. Linseed cakes £10 5s. Calcutta linseed 68s 6d. Linseed oil £39.

Poor Health of the Princess of Wales.

The poor Princess of Wales, after months of torturing confinement without the possibility of exercise, has been ordered to the baths of Germany as the last resort. It is to be feared that this most delicate and beautiful Princess has been crippled for life. She was too young, too fragile for the duties of her exalted station, and the burdens of maternity. Three children in less than three years exhausted her vitality, and brought on a rheumatic fever, which, scientifically treated by the best surgical skill in England, has resulted in a lameness from which she may never recover. It is a sad case. Never was beautiful Princess received more triumphantly than this one on her marriage with the Prince of Wales. Never was the opening career of a future monarch and his bride entered upon more joyously. Now the prospect is clouded. The Prince of Wales has not the qualities which would enable him to take his place at the head of the youthful aristocracy of England. The Queen may live for forty years, and there is no seeming likelihood, either of her assuming the social position a Sovereign is expected to fill, or of abdicating the crown. The prospect of holding the awkward position of heir apparent during the long period of the probable life of her Majesty, is not an enviable one. To go through life in a series of hurras, and National Anthems a thousand times repeated, replying to toasts of Lord Mayors, laying corner stones, presiding at charity dinners, and having the duties and annoyances of royalty without its emoluments or possible glories—all this is not a career of a very heroic or even enjoyable character. A clerkship in a government office at £500 a year seems a more desirable situation.—*London Cor. Times.*

THE Waukesha [Wis.] *Plaindealer* of Tuesday has the following: "A widow woman, whose name we did not learn, living in Ixonia, Jefferson County, hung herself last week on account of her wheat crop. She had been telling that her wheat would yield twenty-five bushels to the acre, and upon threshing it only turned out twenty bushels per acre, and she went off and hung herself. We glean this from the U. S. Assessor of this county, who vouches for the truth of the statement."

THREE small children, a son and two daughters, of Mr. James Hart, a farmer residing near Lexington, in McLean county, Illinois, died very suddenly, on Friday morning last, from the effects of poison, says the St. Louis *Dispatch*, Aug. 20. The supposition is that the poison was put into coffee prepared by a married daughter of Mr. Hart, of which the children partook freely at breakfast. The family of Mr. Hart consisted of the married daughter and her husband, a Mr. Cole