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THE SUN.

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THE OLD WORLD.

Sun Cable Dispatches.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST ROME.

Garibaldi to Depart Forthwith for the Roman Frontier.

&c., &c., &c.

The Party of Action.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Dispatches have been received here, announcing that Gen. Garibaldi will depart forthwith for the Roman frontier.

Schools in Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—A large body of School Teachers, representing nearly all sections of the Empire, is in session in this city. A resolution in favor of petitioning the authorities for the separation of the public schools from the Church was passed yesterday, with great unanimity.

Cholera in Malta.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 11.—Dispatches received here mention that the cholera is raging fearfully in the Island of Malta.

Movements of Von Beust.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—It is reported that the Austrian Prime Minister Baron Von Beust, has gone to Biarritz.

Doncaster Races.

LONDON, Sept. 11—Evening.—This was the great day of the Doncaster Races. The principal event was the famous "St. Leger," considered next to the Derby in the English racing calendar. The attendance was immense, and the interest evinced in the races was almost unprecented.

The Municipal Stakes, valued at £500, were won by Calytro. The Corporation Plate, valued at £350, by H. L, and the Bridgate Park Stakes by Leone.

The St. Leger was the occasion of intense excitement. The great value of the stakes—£5,235—and the fact that the best horses of the year were entered for the race, no less than the traditions of the day itself, contributed to make the St. Leger of 1867 at least the equal of any of its predecessors.

The race was a splendid one, and was won by Achievement, the winner of the Great Yorkshire Stakes at the York August meeting.

Hermit, who won the blue ribbon of the Derby this year was second, and Julius third. Among the other starters were Vauban, Marksman, Challenge, VanAmburgh, D'Estournel and the Palmer, none of whom were placed.

Hermit has not run since the Derby, having been held in reserve for the St. Leger.

Markham was second in the Derby, and Vauban third. Vauban was lately the winner of the Goodwood Cup.

Death of a Siamese Prince.

LONDON, Sept. 11—Evening.—Intelligence has reached here from Siam that the son and heir to the King of Siam is dead.

The Trade of Formosa.

LONDON, Sept. 11—Evening.—A telegram from Bombay, in anticipation of the overland China mail, reports that the embargo laid upon the commerce of the Island of Formosa has been removed.

MAINE.

GLASGOW, Sept. 11—Evening.—The steamship St. Andrew, from Quebec, arrived in the Clyde to-day.

COVE, Sept. 11—Evening.—The Walsheren, bound to St. Thomas, has put into this port, damaged.

Opening Ceremonies of the Cuban Telegraph.

The telegraph line to Cuba was formally opened for business yesterday with the following dispatches:

1. Secretary Seward congratulates the Captain-General of Cuba, as of trusts that commercial intercourse will be promoted and friendship cemented between the lands whose civilization extends back to the time of the great Spanish discoverer.

2. The Vice-President of the Company at Havana appoints the hour of inauguration.

3. The President, at New York, congratulates the Vice-President at Madrid, on its completion.

4. The Captain-General of Cuba congratulates the Colonial Minister at Madrid to same effect.

5. The City Corporation of Havana accomplishes a like despatch to the Duke of Valencia, at Madrid.

6. The Captain-General of Cuba tenders his respects to the Queen of Spain upon the first union of the Island with the Mother Country.

CANADA.

Serious Riot Between Soldiers and Civilians—Several Persons Killed, &c., &c.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—A serious riot, originating in a disreputable house, occurred at Point Levi on Monday night, between the military and civilians. The soldiers attacked two houses, putting the inmates to flight, and destroying the furniture. A number of civilians were badly hurt. A Mr. Thibault, of Point Levi, is so seriously injured that he is not expected to live. Two soldiers are reported killed and another mortally wounded. The officers of the regiment on ascertaining what was going on, hastened to the place and succeeded in restoring order.

M. M. Dorion, the leader of the Quebec opposition has been elected in Hochalega for the House of Commons.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 11.—Hon. D'Arcy McGee publishes an earnest letter to-day on the moral of election riots, and calls for evidence against and prompt justice to be done upon the ringleaders. He traces the mob spirit so suddenly developed, to Fenianism, but considers that the riot would not have occurred had not the first symptoms found apologists.

It is reported that Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Windham, F. C. B., is to succeed Sir John Michel in command of the forces in British North America.

Details of the Election Riot in Montreal.

On Friday, about 5 P. M., the closing of each polling place in West Montreal was witnessed by a large, noisy, and excited crowd. It was patent to all that, while Mr. Devlin had pulled up wonderfully by the most strenuous exertions of his friends, there was no hope of defeating Mr. McGee. The rowdy element, plentifully primed with bad whiskey in utter disregard of the police regulations, and assisted by an agglomeration of worthless and workless mechanics, small boys, dirty and ragged, and all the refuse of a city which only comes to the surface in times of great popular excitement—these all mustered in ominous strength, and were ripe for a riot. How the train was fired we cannot undertake to say, not being in the confidence of the ringleaders. This much is certain that the polls had barely been closed when a rush was made and this wave of the refuse of our city humanity surged tumultuously into and along Great St. James street. This street was crowded by the friends of Mr. McGee, who were anticipating an address from the Hon. gentleman or waiting for the latest and authentic returns. Numbers of business men were also going home after their day's work. Altogether a crowd of possibly six or eight hundred was assembled. The mob yelling as they came on, drove Mr. McGee's friends back, tore down the obnoxious bulletin boards on which his victory was recorded, and armed themselves with the fragments.

With a yell of "Burn the —— out!" a shower of stones was hurled, crashing into the windows of the Hall, and a rush was made to possess themselves of the doorway. The crowd resisting, they were soon driven back, blows being exchanged freely, and the shower of stones continuing, several unoffending spectators were knocked down and trodden upon. The windows of the reading room were completely wrecked in a few minutes, a large supply of the necessary missiles being furnished by the ringleaders. Thus far the rioters had labored under the idea that the reading room was occupied by Mr. McGee's committee. On being disabused of their error (which was very natural as none of them had ever been in so respectable a portion of the town before) they moved round in St. Peter street and continued the assault in that quarter. Small boys were among the most active, it being to them an unwonted luxury to smash plate glass and throw stones at shiny beavers with impunity. A hot reception was awarded to the ruffians by those inside of the building. One man showered down flowerpots, filled with clay, gallantly on the dirty and advancing foe, flooring a couple of them as if struck by lightning. This gentleman was a prominent mark for the mob, and a volley of sharp, three-cornered, macadamizing stones was hurled at him, one evidently taking serious effect, as he dropped his weapon, and clasping both hands to his head staggered back from the window amid a shout of triumph from the crowd.

A rally was here made by the lovers of order, who gallantly attacked the rowdies. For a few moments there was hot work, and men went down plentifully in every direction. We saw one struck with a wooden bar across his face, the blow being instantly followed by a spirt of blood on his assailant's hands and coat. Next moment the assailant himself was knocked down by a stone thrown by one of his own party. Mr. Perry was one of the leaders of the respectable element, and fought his way gallantly through the *melee*, although pulled down, trodden upon, and severely bruised. Many well known citizens were in this charge, and bore themselves bravely, severely punishing the now retreating enemy. One man was armed with an axe-handle, captured from a floored rowdy, and with which he did notable execution.

Several of those sharp short reports, which any one accustomed to street riots in the United States at once recognizes for revolver work, were heard, some if we mistake not, proceeding from within the hall. One man was hit in the leg, and fell, while another who was missed at point blank range, fell also, shamming dead. A group of some twenty combatants trampled ruthlessly upon him as they fought their way down the street, and, sorely bruised, the pretended corpse arose and ran away. One of the civilians, armed with a revolver, fired three or four times among the crowd, who broke and fled in disorder. He finally chased over a dozen of the cowardly fellows down the street, simply by presenting the empty barrel at them. The most exaggerated rumors circulated among the rioters as they ran hastily back. Cries of "the military is firing on us!" mingled with occasional savage yells, cheers and oaths. In utter rout and disorder they poured back into Victoria Square, only a few remaining, although hard pressed, in the vicinity of the Hall.

Just before this attack on the rioters, the mob, foiled in their attempt to precipitate the hell, but withal successful, inasmuch as the windows of the hall were completely shivered, cried "Now for the *Gazette!*" A rush by some of the rioters was made in this direction, but was prevented by their being put to utter flight in the contest just mentioned.

Reinforcements here arrived, in the shape of the City Police, formed four deep, and the Volunteer Cavalry, in two bodies. They came on the "border late than never" principle, and were greeted with loud cheers. They completed the route of the rabble, and drove them in every direction, these noble defenders of law having remarkable pedestrian powers. A few more shots were exchanged here, but rioters did not stay to be peppered, and slunk home by out-of-the-way lanes to their own fragrant slums.—*Kingston (Canada) News, 9th.*

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

There is no immediate prospect of changes in the Cabinet, although rumors to this effect continue to prevail. Some of the reports originated with persons who either personally or by letter address the President on this subject, and who are continually seeking to accomplish their purpose, with the assistance of other parties.

An additional list of persons pardoned in Virginia, Alabama and Georgia, is in course of preparation at the Attorney General's office. These number about ten thousand, which, with the names officially published up to July last, make an aggregate of upwards of eighteen thousand pardoned to the date of the President's proclamation on the 7th inst. Questions have risen as to whether the proclamation excludes from pardon those who held brevet rank higher than the grade of brigadier-general, and also as to whether the term agents, in addition to ministers and commissioners, include those who went abroad to sell bonds and cotton. These questions will be decided in the order of presentation.

Secretary McCulloch has extended the notice of July last to holders of the stolen bonds of Missouri, so as to embrace abstracted bonds of the States of North Carolina and Tennessee. Sworn evidence is required in support of claims.

The State Department has furnished for publication a list of the items which constitute the bill of our Government against that of England for damages inflicted upon American commerce, during the rebellion, by Anglo-rebel privateers. Accompanying this bill is a letter from Secretary Seward to Minister Adams, dated the 27th of August, 1866, at which time the account was formerly made out. In the letter Mr. Seward states the position of the United States on the subject as follows:

The claims upon which we insist are of large amount. They affect the interest of many thousand citizens of the United States, in various parts of the Republic. The justice of the claims is sustained by the universal sentiment of the people of the United States. Her Majesty's Government, we think, cannot reasonably expect that the Government of the United States can consent, under such circumstances, to forego their prosecution to some reasonable and satisfactory conclusion. This aspect of the case is, however, less serious than that which I have next to present. A disregard of the obligations of treaties, and of international law, manifested by one State, so injurious to another as to awaken a general spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction among its people, sooner or later, to obtain that people, in a spirit of self-defence, if not of retaliation, in the absence of any other remedy, to conform their own principles and policy, in conducting their intercourse with the offending State, to that of the party from whom the injury proceeds.

Mr. Seward expresses the belief, however, that the claims will be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted.

The list of individual claims is very long, including hundreds of bills, ranging from a trifling sum up to $218,000. The aggregate amount must be immense, and yet Mr. Seward says in his letter that there are additions yet to be made.

The Alabama is charged with the greater part of the damage, but the Shenandoah, Sumter and Florida also have heavy accounts to answer for.

Washington Facts and Rumors.

It is said that President Johnson and Secretary Seward have another national land purchase in view.

Gen. Butler is in Washington talking up impeachment harder than ever.

It is the impression that President Johnson means to delay voting at the South until those enfranchised under his recent amnesty act can vote.

The *National Intelligencer* includes the President and Vice President of the Rebel Confederacy in this list of persons excluded from the late amnesty, eight of the heads of departments (of whom there were thirteen, but five have been pardoned), about twenty Governors of States, five Generals (Lee, Cooper, Johnson, Beauregard and Bragg), ten Lieutenant-Generals, thirty Major-Generals, three Admirals, and (perhaps) several hundred Brigadier-Generals. These belong to the first class; and, under the second and third classes, it is reasonable to suppose, so states the *Intelligencer*, not a few will be excluded. The total number of exclusions in all classes will be limited to a few hundreds—the question of Brigadier-Generals not considered.

GENERAL COOKE'S DEATH.

Dispatch from General Kilpatrick.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The following has been received at the Department of State:

LEGATION OF THE U. S., SANTIAGO, CHILI, August 10.—*Sir*:—I have the honor to communicate the painful intelligence of the death of the Secretary of the Legation, Bvt. Brigadier-General Edwin F. Cooke, of New Jersey. General Cooke entered the United States service at the outbreak of the rebellion, as a captain in the Second New York (Harris) Light Cavalry, and by distinguished gallantry rose to the command of his regiment, and afterward to the responsible post of Chief-of-Staff of my Cavalry Division. With the lamented Colonel Dahlgren he was placed in charge of the picked command of five hundred men sent to enter Richmond from the South, on the occasion of my expedition for the release of our prisoners in 1863, and had once killed under him by the same volley, which terminated Dahlgren's heroic life. He was taken prisoner and confined for several months in one of the dark underground cells of Libby Prison, where deprived of food, light and warmth completely broke down his vigorous constitution. From Libby Prison he was sent to other points in South Carolina and Georgia, and finally, after enduring for eighteen months the cruelty of rebellion, returned home a wreck of his former self. He accepted the position of Secretary of Legation by the advice of his physicians, who thought that this salubrious climate might restore his robbed health; but as time elapsed he sank into a gradual decline and after a year of constant illness and great suffering, expired on the 6th inst., a victim to treason and rebellion.

The funeral exercises were very impressive. The Government authorized the ceremonies to take place in the day time, and furnished a large escort of cavalry, with music. The citizens sent their private carriages for the use of the friends of the Legation, and the bells of the cathedral tolled as the cortege, consisting of cavalry and fifty carriages, passed through the streets. As the laws of Chili prohibit the conveyance of the dead through the city in the day time, and Protestants are regarded with most intense disfavor by the masses, these attentions on the part of the Government and people of Chili are very significant, and merit our most grateful appreciation.

* * *

(Signed) J. KILPATRICK.

Hon. Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

New York.

Constitutional Convention—Seventy-First Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 11.—The State Constitutional Convention met at 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Archer offered the following:

"*Whereas*, It appears by authoritative testimony on the files of the Convention that a corrupt combination was entered into in December last by bidders for certain contracts for the repairs of the State canals, whereby such contracts were given to the highest bidder instead of the lowest, as the law contemplates, thereby involving the State in unwarrantable expenditure; therefore

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be instructed to immediately commence legal proceedings to vacate such contracts for fraud, and to take such proceedings in relation to such officials of the State, if they be implicated, as shall vindicate the honor of the State and protect its interests in the future.

The resolution was tabled under the rule.

Mr. Sherman offered the following:

Resolved, That the general debate in Committee of the Whole on the Finance and Canal reports cease with the evening session of to-day; and that debate on these subjects be limited hereafter to speeches of twenty minutes on the amendments, both in Committee of the Whole and in Convention.

Adopted.

The use of the Assembly chamber was granted to the opponents of a prohibitory liquor law for Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

FINANCE AND CANALS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the reports of the Committees on Finance and Canals.

Mr. Tilden took the floor and advocated at length the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. T. W. Dwight spoke in favor of the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

Mr. Prosser followed in an earnest speech in favor of the plan reported by the Canal Committee.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the Finance and Canal reports was resumed in the Committee of the Whole, and after a debate *pro* and *con* the Convention adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS

Republican State Convention—The Liquor Issue Thrown Out—The Nominations, Resolutions, &c., &c.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 11.—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention assembled here at 11 o'clock, and promptly organized by electing Henry Wilson, President.

After the organization, Senator Winson, made a short speech, in which he contrasted the state of the country in 1851, when the first Republican Convention was held, and the present time. The interval of thirteen years had been crowded with historic events, and the principles, policy and deeds of the great Republican party of the United States during that period would be mentioned with honor and cherished with gratitude. He denounced Andrew Johnson, and spoke in eloquent terms of Stanton, Sheridan, Sickles and others, who have been subjected to executive vengeance or interference, and closed by urging the Republicans of Massachusetts to make all minor issues, personal ambitions and interests subordinate to the full comprehension of the high duties now imposed upon them in order to complete the unity of the country, and the perfect equality of the rights of the people.

A motion to nominate Gov. Bullock for re-election by acclamation was withdrawn, and a ballot taken, resulting in his nomination as follows:—A. H. Bullock, 933; Alexander H. Rice, 110; J. A. Pond, 50; Mr. Dawes, of Adams, 19; George P. Loring, 11; Scattering, 5. The nomination of the other State officers for re-election was unanimous, as follows:

For Lieutenant-Governor—William Claflin.
For Secretary of State—Oliver Warner.
For Treasurer—J. H. Loud.
For Attorney-General—Charles Allen.

Considerable discussion took place on the liquor question, when a report was adopted, "that it is inexpedient to take action either way on the Temperance law question."

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series which was adopted. One declares that the prohibition never having been made a part of the policy of the Republican party, it should not be taken up and considered at this time.

The third resolution is as follows:—

Resolved, That the conduct of the President, Andrew Johnson, his fellowship with the foes of the country who are plotting in peace for the success of the conspiracy which failed in war, his usurpations and unlawful powers as well as his flagrant abuse of powers confided to him, his persistent determination to evade and defy the law and defeat the will of the people as declared in them, his removal of faithful Cabinet and military officers for no other reason than that they stood in the way of his hostile purpose, his deliberate and successful endeavors to continue and aggravate disorder and insecurity of person and property in the Southern communities, resulting at times in the massacre of innocent citizens, all made the more conspicuous and painful by his perverse character, and his disregard of the properties of his high station, all renders his continuance in office the constant cause of the gravest anxiety, and make it imperative to employ every constitutional mode of curbing and resisting him, and if necessary, to deprive him of all power to harm. We therefore, in behalf of the people of Massachusetts, while declaring our approval of the just measures of Congress to arrest the career and defeat the plans of this dangerous and desperate man, pledge also to that body in the future the fullest support in such constitutional measures as in its wisdom it may find necessary to resort to in furtherance of the same end, even to the exercise of its extraordinary power to remove from office the destroyer of the public peace, and this enemy of the Government itself.

The preamble details the misconduct of President Johnson, and pictures the results. The other resolutions thank Congressmen and military commanders for their efforts in behalf of freedom and good government, express gratitude to soldiers and sailors for the suppression of the rebellion, and recommend a full support for all measures for their relief; promise support to the State ticket, and finally hold that temperance is no part of politics.

SPORTING.

The Great International Rowing Match at Springfield—Over 30,000 Persons Present—Victory of the New York Crew.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11.—The great international four-oared rowing match between the rival crews of St. Johns, New Brunswick, and Newburgh, New York, for $1,000 a side, came off here to-day in the presence of an immense assemblage of spectators, attracted from every part of the United States, and the British Provinces. In order to increase the interest attached to this important race, the Springfield Regatta Club gave four purses to be rowed for previous to the coming off of the great event.

The first race was a match for $200 a side between the six-oared boats W. H. Burrall and the H. K. Bader—the latter winning a good race by a length, in 21:28; distance, three miles.

Next came a four-oared race for two prizes of $100 and $50, three miles. It was won by the J. M. Thomson of Springfield, beating the Wind Clover of Boston; second, the New York, of New York; third, the J. W. Phelps, of Springfield, and two other crews. Time, 20:21.

A race for single wherries, open to all, two miles, for prizes of $50 and $25, was won by J. McKiel of Cold Spring, N. Y., beating Thomas Doyle and Dan. Doyle, both of Boston, with great ease. Time, 17:35.

Now came the great race, and the interest culminated. No time was lost in getting the boats into line. The St. Johns' crew having the inside, at three minutes past four P. M. the word was given to a fair and equal send off. The Wards were the quickest in getting to work, drew rapidly ahead, and as they passed the one-mile stake boat they were ten rods ahead. They turned the lower stake boat (3 miles) forty seconds ahead, increased their lead all the way home, and came in the winners of the race by one minute and forty-seven seconds. The winning time was 20 min., 23 sec.; St. Johns, 21 min., 15 sec. Upwards of 30,000 people witnessed the race, and the greatest order and peace prevailed. The betting at first was even, but closed at $100 to $70 on the New York crew.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11.—In the six-oared, three mile race to-day, between the J. W. Dickinson, J. F. Tapley and R. F. Hawkins, the Tapley won in 19:16, and the Dickinson in 20:00.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The game of base ball played this afternoon between the Eckford Club of Brooklyn with the West Philadelphia Club of this city, was witnessed by about 1,500 persons, who took great interest in the game. Only eight innings were played, owing to the lateness of the hour. The score stood at the close of the game: Eckford, 34; West Philadelphia, 45.

The following is the score:

ECKFORDS.	O.	R.	WEST PHILA.	O.	R.
Klein, r f	3	2	Weaver, 1 f	3	6
Swandell, c	5	3	Myers, s s	5	3
Snyden, c f	4	4	Fisher, p	2	5
Nelson, s s	3	6	Roehel, 3d b	4	3
Malone, p	3	2	Dorsey, c f	1	4
Coleman, 3d b	4	1	Abel, c	3	5
Paterson, 2d b	2	4	Maguire, 1st b	3	5
Insler, 1 f	1	5	Clinton, 2d b	2	6
Allison, 1st b	1	3	———, r f	2	6
Total	24	31	Total	24	45

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Eckfords	3	2	2	4	11	4	4	1	31
West Phila	1	9	3	4	8	4	16	0	45

Umpire—Mr. Griffen, of the Camden Club.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y, Sept. 11.—A well contested game of Base Ball was played this afternoon between the Resolute Club, of Brooklyn, and the Wallkill Club, of this place, on the grounds of the latter, which resulted in a defeat for the Resolutes, the score standing 35 to 29.

PESTILENCE.

The Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The number of deaths from yellow fever for the last 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning were 67.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 11.—Rev. J. P. Farham, President of the Howard Association at Corpus Christi, died Augus 20th. Samuel Adams, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., died on the 9th inst.

There were 82 deaths from yellow fever here on the 9th, and 10 cases admitted to the City Hospital to-day from the revenue cutter Delaware.

The fever has appeared in Lagrange, Brenham, and other interior towns.

KEY WEST, FLA., Sept. 11.—The steamer Matchless has just arrived from Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. Dr. Cormick has written a letter stating that Major Stone, the commandant, and Lieuts. Orr and Romer, and all the officers of the fort are down with the yellow fever, as well as many of the command and prisoners. Dr. Smith, post surgeon, died on the 8th inst. Mrs. Smith is better. Medicines, doctors and nurses are asked for. The Matchless will leave at once for Tortugas with all possible assistance. The yellow fever has somewhat abated here.

Yellow Fever Ravages in New Orleans, Galveston, Pensacola, Key West, Etc.

The yellow fever in the Southwest is becoming more virulent. In New Orleans the number of deaths in a single day has reached sixty-eight, and it is feared that the worst is yet to come. The *Picayune* of the 6th inst. says:

We regret to state that there has been a decided increase in the deaths from yellow fever within the last 24 hours. Yesterday's report was 27, to-day's is 41, an increase of 17 in one day. The total number of deaths reported for the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock this morning is 60.

In another article the same paper remarks:

It is believed by many people that the quarantine regulations were not enforced with sufficient rigor earlier in the season, and that the fever was brought here in the holds of vessels from tropical ports. We learn that vessels were allowed to come to the city after a ten days' detention at quarantine, which, unless the cargo was entirely discharged from the hold of the vessel, and the latter subjected to thorough purification, would produce no benefit whatever. In the opinion of the city physicians there is little danger of healthy persons bringing fever into the city, but that the seeds of the disease are contained in the holds of vessels. And nothing short of an extreme of temperature, either of freezing or intense heat, can destroy it. About the only efficient quarantine regulations that can be devised, in the opinion of medical men generally, would be a total cessation of intercourse between New Orleans and ports where epidemic prevails.

At New Iberia, a village of about three thousand inhabitants, eighty-five deaths from yellow fever had occurred up to the 6th inst.

In Galveston also the fever seems to be spreading. The *Bulletin*, of the 1st instant, says:

The calls on the Howard Association are increasing in number and importunity—families that got through with the first or second or third sickness, have their means exhausted with the continued repetition and with their long illness. They find themselves without money, blankets, beds, groceries, or firewood. The Howard Association cannot refuse us assistance after helping them so far. Liberal as have been the donations, they are well nigh exhausted. We judge from observation that the present expenses must be five hundred dollars a day. The same necessity exists at the Charity Hospital; there are urgent demands for more help at this worthy charity.

At Corpus Christi, Port Lavacca and Victoria the pestilence continues without abatement.

Dispatches have been received by the Navy Department at Washington, announcing the continuance of yellow fever at Pensacola and Key West. At the latter place it had appeared on board the United States steamer Lenapee, causing the death of Third Engineer Conover.

HAMILL has done Brown.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT is to write for the resurrected Putnam.

GREAT BRITAIN has 800 Co-operative Societies.

AUSTRALIA is going to Confederate—like Canada.

MADAME RISTORI has offered a prize for the best comedy.

THE Russian papers insist on a great European struggle not far distant.

IT is insisted that the recent Republican defeats in Maine were caused by the Prohibitory Liquor law, which is unpopular.

A RECENT compilation shows the amount of life and accident insurance in this country to be nearly $1,200,000,000.

PROFESSOR WATSON, of the University of Michigan, has discovered, as he states, a new planet.

A CORRESPONDENT states that wheat bread, toasted on both sides, will cure dysentery in a very short time.

THE Presidents of the Richmond Banks deny the reported general insolvency of the merchants of that city.

THE coming Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park promises the most interesting races and races that have yet taken place in this country.

THE Erie Railway Company has sent twenty-five tons of iron to the Syracuse Steel Works, to be made into steel rails, by the Bessemer process.

MIRRORS are placed in the windows of houses in Brussels at an angle which gives the lady of the house a glimpse of her callers. She cannot tell whether she is at home or not until she has looked.

MAN is composed of two yards and a half of broadcloth, a shirt collar, and more or less cotton goods, a pair of dry goods, an impression that she is perfection, and a faculty of spending money.

It is said that Dickens' health is not good. The novelist, it appears, has always been a pretty fast liver, and his *liver* is not slow to approach him. He is coming to this country as much for health as glory.

A YOUNG whale was harpooned in New London harbor, Friday morning, and put on exhibition at ten cents per sight. A shark was lately caught in this city, and exhibited at 5 cents.

It is proposed by the city to pave Tremont street, Boston, in front of the United States Court House, with wood, as it is impossible for the Judges to be heard, owing to the noise.

AT a U. S. Bankrupt Court in Dayton, Ohio, recently, the only creditor (an applicant) a young man had was a young lady who obtained a verdict of $5,000 against him for breach of promise of marriage. This claim she would not release.

THE lady friends of the six German societies and clubs of Jersey City are about to hold a grand fair for the benefit of the Turnvacin Hall Fund. The festival will be continued for one week, and will include concerts, gymnastics, &c.

A COMPLETE on-set by all strong-minded females and their abettors, aided by the Hutchinson family, has been made in Kansas to secure for women the right to vote. A mass meeting of citizens has also been held there to protect against it.

THE Albany *Knickerbocker* suggests that the Central Railroad Co. should follow the example set by the Pacific Railroad in California, and roof over that section of their track most likely to be impeded during the winter by snow-drifts.

REMOVING the rock from the Rock Island Rapids, in the Mississippi, has commenced. The powerful chisels were tested a few days ago, and at one drop sank four feet into the solid rock. The chisel weighs eight thousand pounds, and drops thirty feet.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, the late Superintendent of the New Jersey Central Railroad, was formerly employed in the Northern Railroad office at Concord, N. H., and there commenced accumulating the fortune of $50,000, which he left as the result of his prudence and industry.

A BOY was in Peoria the other day, who, about two months ago was shot, speared, stabbed and scalped by the Indians and left for dead. He lost almost the whole scalp, a mere ring of hair having been left above the ears, and in front and at the neck. The wound is now healing.

HENRY SMITH, of Whitestone, Long Island, accidentally dropped a cup into a cistern last Tuesday, and while fishing for it, he hooked fast to the clothing of his little boy, who had been missing for an hour or two. This was the first intimation the father had that the boy was drowned.

LORD BROUGHAM is getting to be a very old man, and on September 19th next will attain his ninetieth year. He has recently visited his English home, and is said to be in a very feeble condition, the local newspaper stating that it required all his exertions, with that of his valet, to get out of the railway carriage.

ON Monday night Kitty Elwood, the notorious diamond ring thief, escaped from the Monroe County (N. Y.) Penitentiary. By some means she got out from her cell, pried the iron bars from a window, made a rope of bedquilts, and lowered herself halfway to the ground, when the rope broke and she fell, wounded and insensible. She was captured next morning and conveyed to her old quarters.

MR. JACOB FITTING, who was so murderously assaulted on Monday night last, in the Town Hall at Newtown, L. I., by Dr. Blauvelt, while both were engaged in a heated political discussion, may recover from his injuries, but his condition is serious. Dr. Blauvelt, his assailant, has disappeared. The affrays has produced the utmost excitement in Newton, and much feeling is exhibited by partizans in relation to it.

AN order from the British War Office has been recently issued limiting the number of soldiers who are to receive permission to marry to seven per cent. on the whole establishment of the corps, and further requiring that no man shall obtain such permission who is not in possession of a good conduct badge. At the same time the privileges of married soldiers are greatly increased.

LONDON is the wealthiest city in the world, and has more money than it knows what to do with. The London *Spectator* says the city is "choking in its own fat." The banks of England and France, which are in intimate relations with each other, have specie to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars in their vaults; brokers lend money at one and a half per cent., and "joint stock companies look at depositors as if it were a favor to take their cash."

AN Engineer on the Erie road, Garret Isherman by name, when his engine lay in ruins at the recent smash-up near Monroe Station, heard an approaching train, and knowing that both tracks were obstructed, with great presence of mind, crept to his broken and overturned locomotive, and sounded the alarm whistle, thus saving not only the lives of many passengers, but also Walker and Horsman, train-men, who were under the wreck upon the track, and directly in the way of the coming train.

DURING the first week of August there were three hundred interments in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island, the largest for any one week for many years. It is computed that there are 200,000 bodies buried in this cemetery, but the exact figure cannot be ascertained. This is the principal burial place connected with the Catholic Church in the United States. It has an area of 80 acres, and is most admirably laid out. It has also many specimens of superior monumental sculpture.

DR. LANKESTER, of England, has been experimenting to find out how much working-men drink per day. He once asked the landlord of a public house frequented by navvies how much a certain tailor had drunk in a day, and his answer was he did not know—he had only served him with fifteen quarts of ale in a day! The next day the man was dead. Workingmen could stand more than any one else, because they worked it off, and navvies could stand most of all. Tailors could not stand much.

ON Thursday last Governors Oglesby, of Illinois; Fletcher, of Missouri, and Crapo, of of Michigan, held an interview in the city of Chicago with Messrs. Yates, Logan, Judd, Bromwell, Terry and other members of Congress, who agreed in the policy of inviting the Republican Governors to hold a council similar to that which met at Altoona in 1862. The time spoken of was from the 20th of September to October 1, and the place Chicago, Washington or Philadelphia. The object of the meeting is said to be to concert measures for the impending campaign, in view of the altered condition of public affairs.

THE puff-ball is remarkable for the extraordinary rapidity of its growth. In an instance lately observed, it attained a circumference of forty inches in fourteen days. Puff-balls when trodden on give forth a cloud of what looks like very light dust, but which is the seeds of the plant, each one capable of producing its species. These seeds, in the case referred to, were estimated at fourteen hundred billions in number developed at the rate of 1,200,000 per second. When burned this dust has a narcotic influence similar to that of chloroform, and is often used to stupefy bees, and even for surgical operations.

THE Louisville *Courier* gives the following strange account of an insane convict named Mahor confined in the Jeffersonville jail who starved himself to death. He commenced starving himself on or about the first of June. Food was set before him but he would not partake of it for over four days, and at the end of that time only ate a mouthful. He has went on in this way ever since, reducing himself to a mere skeleton—swearing that he was determined to kill himself, and as this was the only way he could accomplish it, he was going to do it. On Monday he became paralyzed, and nothing could make him eat the food brought to him, and on last night he died, actually starving himself to death. Mahor has been in prison about three years, having been sentenced for rape. He has acted more like a crazy man since his confinement than a sane person.

THE New Orleans *Republican*, Sept. 6th, in the course of a long article on Gen. Sheridan's administration, says: "To sum up, General Sheridan, after two years of authority and five months of absolute control in this district, leaves the city of New Orleans, the chief point of interest in it, in a deplorable condition, financial, political and sanitary; its treasury, robbed by rebel officials under his very nose, the cause of Republicanism no more advanced among its white citizens than it was two years ago, and an epidemic raging which the experience of the last five years seems to teach us might have been avoided by care and cleanliness. It is as a soldier, and not as a statesman, that General Sheridan's name will illustrate the page of American history; and we trust that his career in the civil administration of this district will furnish another lesson to the American people not to regard services, purely military, as indicating ability for high civil or military positions."

THE INDIAN WAR.

More Indian Outrages.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 11.—The Indians fired into a passenger train, six miles west of Fort Harker, to-day. They had placed ties on the track, which were removed by the pilot of the locomotive, when about thirty-five Indians rose up from a ravine and poured a volley into the cars, without injuring any one, however.

A band of Cheyennes murdered and scalped three men and one woman at Pilunle Buttes, on Little Arkansas, a few days since, and a boy named Malone was served the same way last Saturday, at Cow Creek, nineteen miles west of Fort Harker.

Details of the Battles Near the South West Pass, etc., etc.

The Omaha correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* furnishes some interesting particulars of the raid and bloody repulse of the Sioux, near the South Pass, subsequently to the skirmish on the 24th of August.

A party of miners had made some valuable discoveries, but had been driven back to the pass. On the Sunday following the return of the miners, a party of Indians gave evidence that they were in the neighborhood. The cattle of the miners had been turned out to graze, and seven men, well armed, were detailed as herders. The Indians, with their customary yell, charged upon the cattle, and by wild cries endeavored to stampede them; but the herders, as they perceived the approach of the dusky warriors, hastened to drive the stock they tended into corral, which they succeeded in doing without the loss of an animal. They then got ready their arms and gave the alarm to their comrades, who quickly hurried to the rescue. As the Indians, about forty in number, approached, they were met by a most galling fire from every point, from behind every rock and tree. Nine of the Indians were shot dead, and a few of these were riddled, so well aimed was the fire. The enemy reined up completely bewildered by the sudden rain of bullets, but before they could recover their senses seventeen of the youngest hunters and miners leaped upon their horses and, armed with the deadly Henry rifles and Colt's revolvers, dashed down among the enemy, shooting right and left. With piercing cries of anguish the red men hastily turned and galloped away, hotly pursued by the frontiers men, who, now that their blood was up, determined to show no mercy to these "hawks of the desert." Away they hurried over a broad plateau, down a deep canon, up over the Wind river divide, encouraging each other by wild hurrahs, and when never an Indian was seen half a dozen rifles of long range were aimed at him, and soon the echoing yell of the savage announced that the shots had taken effect. They followed the retreating Indians till nightfall, and then only did they cease the pursuit. The hunters counted the slain as they returned to camp, and found that sixteen Sioux Indians had been killed. Since that time, the bold pioneer settler has had undisputed possession of the richest gold field in Utah. The Indians, it is supposed, have left the country, as scouts have traveled miles around and not one has been seen or heard of. That portion of Utah, since the commencement of the Indian war of 1867, has been the scene of many a massacre, and the country at large may be very thankful that so signal a battle took place.

The correspondent further says that Judge Kinney, a Peace Commissioner, recently passed through Omaha, on his way to Washington