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THE SUN.

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THE OLD WORLD.

Sun Cable Dispatches.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

General Council of the Catholic Church.

THE U. S. EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Ovation to Admiral Farragut in Sweden and Denmark.

THE DONCASTER RACES.

UNEXPECTED RESULTS.

&c., &c., &c.

General Catholic Council at Rome.

ROME, Sept. 13.—His Holiness Pope Pius XI., has resolved to call together a General Council of the Roman Catholic Church. Primates, Archbishops, Bishops, Cardinals, Heads of Religious Orders, and other dignitaries of the Church, will be summoned to attend from all parts of the world. The Holy Father has named a congregation of seven Cardinals, to whom he has entrusted the duty of arranging the preliminaries for the meeting of the Council.

Austria and Hungary.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—The financial relations between Austria and Hungary have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both countries.

Admiral Farragut in Sweden and Denmark.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, September 13.—The United States steamship Franklin, Admiral Farragut, accompanied by the Ticonderoga and Canandaigua, forming the European squadron of the American Navy, arrived here recently after visiting several places in the Baltic. The arrival of the distinguished American Commander was made the occasion of a national ovation. The customary salutes were fired by the Americans and answered from the fortifications on shore. The grand feature was a *fete* in the Imperial Palace, given by His Majesty, the King of Sweden, which was attended by Admiral Farragut and the officers under his command, as well as many Swedish dignitaries. Toasts were drunk, speeches made, and the utmost good feeling and enthusiasm manifested.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, September 13.—The Franklin, the flag-ship of Admiral Farragut, of the American Navy, has arrived from Stockholm, and is now riding at anchor in this harbor. The Americans here, as everywhere, are cordially greeted by the people.

The Doncaster Races.

LONDON, Sept. 13—Evening.—The Doncaster races continue to attract general attention and crowds of visitors. The contests of to-day were extremely interesting, and some of the results rather astonishing. Vauban was beaten in the run for the Doncaster Stakes, and Achievement repeated her victory over Hermit in that for the Doncaster Cup.

The Parkhill Stakes, valued at £850, were won by Emily.

Pace was the winner of two races, viz: the Two Hundred Sovereigns, and the Sweepstakes, the latter valued at £400.

Bounceway was again a winner to-day, carrying off the Portland Plate, valued at £475.

The Doncaster Stake, valued at £770, was a success to Trauban, beating Vauban, who was second.

Achievement, the victorious St. Leger mare, again triumphed over Hermit, the winner of the Derby, in the race for the Doncaster Cup.

The Juvenile Selling Stakes, entered at £80 were won by Trepthong.

Tripolier won his second success at this meeting, in the race for the Eglinton Stakes, cash value £175.

MARINE.

Disasters, etc.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Dispatches have been received which state that the bark Ethel, Captain Wylie, which recently sailed from Hong Kong for New York, when a few days out, got aground, and was obliged to return and discharge her cargo. The extent of the damage was not ascertained.

Advices have been received here from Melbourne which state that the ship Caledonia, which lately sailed from this port, put into the latter place in distress, having sprung a leak at sea. Her cargo was seriously damaged.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 13.—The steamer Western Metropolis, Captain Weir, of the New York and Bremen line, which put in here recently with a broken shaft, is already in dock, where her damages will be speedily repaired.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 13.—The National Steam Company's steamer Erin, Captain Hall, from New York on the 31st of August, arrived at this port to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

The royal mail steamship Scotia, Captain Judkins, from New York on the 4th instant, arrived here this forenoon, on the way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Sept. 13.—The Anchor Line's steamship Hibernia, Captain Munroe, which left New York on the 21st of August, arrived at this port to-day.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 13—Evening.—Consols at 94⅞ for money. The chief American securities closed as follows: Erie shares, 40; Illinois Centrals, 77; United States Five-Twenty bonds, firmer, at 72¾ @72⅞; Atlantic and Great Western 21⅝.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13—Evening.—United States Five-Twenty bonds are steady at 76¼.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—Evening.—Cotton—Owing to the improved tone of the trade report, cotton closed firmer and more active. The transactions to-day foot up about 15,000 bales, at 9⅞c. for Middling Uplands and 9¾c. for Middling Orleans.

Breadstuffs.—Wheat 12s. 6d. for white California. Corn 37s. 6d. per quarter for mixed western. Peas, 42s. 6d. per 480 lbs. for Canadian. Oats, 3s. 5d. per 45 lbs. for American. Barley 5s. 10d. per 60 lbs. for American.

Provisions.—Cheese 51s. 6d. per cwt. for middling American. Beef—152s. 6d. per 304 lbs. for extra prime Mess. Pork 70s. per 200 lbs. for prime city mess. Lard, 60s. 6d. per cwt. for American. Bacon, 42s. 6d. per cwt. for middles.

Produce—Rosin, 7s. 9d. per cwt. for Common American, and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. per cwt. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. Petroleum, 10½ for spirits, and 1s. 5d. for standard white. Cloverseed, 41s. per cwt. for American.

LONDON, Sept. 13—Evening.—No. 12 Dutch standard sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch pig iron, 53s. Calcutta linseed, 63s. 6d. Whale oil £40 per 252 gallons. Sperm oil, £115 per ton. Linseed oil, £39 per ton. Linseed cakes, £10 10s. per ton, for feeding.

ANTWERP, Sept. 13—Evening.—Petroleum—The petroleum market is firmer and prices closed at 52½ francs.

Another Significant Speech of Napoleon.

PARIS, August 30.—The Emperor, on his passage through Amiens, was presented with an address by the Mayor of that town. His Majesty, in reply, said:

I have crossed France with the Empress from Strasburg to Dunkirk, and our hearty and sympathetic reception everywhere has filled us with the liveliest gratitude. Nothing, I perceive with pleasure, can shake the confidence which, for twenty years, the French people have placed in me. They have estimated at their real value the difficulties I have had to surmount. The ill success of our policy across the ocean has not diminished the prestige of our arms, since everywhere the valor of our soldiers overcame all opposition. The events accomplished in Germany have not caused our country to depart from a calm and dignified attitude, and it relies with justice on the maintenance of peace. The excitement of a small minority has not caused us to lose the hope of seeing more liberal institutions peaceably introduced in our public life. The temporary stagnation in commercial affairs has not prevented the industrial classes from showing me their sympathy, and from relying upon the efforts of the Government to give a fresh impetus to commerce. I have found, with pleasure, those sentiments of confidence and devotion existing at Amiens, and in the whole department of Somme, which places have always shown a sincere attachment to me, and where a residence of six years proved to me that misfortune is a good school to learn to support the burden of power and to avoid the dangers of fortune.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

It is now definitely settled by the Executive authority to suggest to the several District Military Commanders the extension of the time until the 1st of October for the correction of and admission to registry of those who may produce proofs of legal qualifications, and fix as the time for the elections the first Monday of November, in order to secure uniformity in all the Southern States. No order will be issued on the subject, as the reconstruction acts give the District Commanders discretionary powers, but they will promptly be informed of the recommendation or suggestion in official form.

The petition of Fitz John Porter and the accompanying papers for a re-opening of his case have been placed in the hands of General Grant by the President. There seems to be no doubt that General Porter's application will be granted, and a new trial ordered.

A Board of naval medical officers, to consist of Surgeon Ninian Pinckney, as President, and Surgeons David Harland and Philip S. Wales, as members, is ordered to convene at Annapolis, Md., on the 20th inst., to examine candidates for admission into the Naval Academy.

The amount of coin in the vaults of the Treasury Department to-day was $99,867,000, of which $14,673,000 was in coin certificates. The amount of currency was $45,189,000, making a total of $145,056,000.

The President's Civil Supremacy Proclamation.

We have already published the promulgation of the President's Proclamation by several heads of Departments. The following are additional:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation by the President of the United States, which was issued on the 3d of September instant, and it is made my duty to enjoin upon you an observance of the requirements of that proclamation for the earnest support of the Constitution of the United States, and a faithful execution of the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1867.

By direction of the President, the attention of the officers and employes of this Department is called to the following proclamation, and they are directed strictly to observe its requirements for an earnest support of the Constitution of the United States, and a faithful execution of the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1867.

SIR—Pursuant to the order of the President of the United States, I transmit herewith an official copy of his proclamation bearing date the 3d inst. You are directed to strictly observe its requirements for an earnest support of the Constitution of the United States and a faithful execution of the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. H. BROWNING, Secretary.

New York.

Constitutional Convention—Seventy-third Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—The Constitutional Convention this morning took up the Finance and Canal reports in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Andrews moved to substitute to the second and third sections of the Finance Report to the effect that there shall be paid into the Canal Debt Sinking Fund every year the sum of $2,518,000 to pay interest and apply as principal. Several amendments were offered to Mr. Andrew's resolution but it was finally adopted without change. Mr. Verplank moved that the Legislature be empowered to pass acts for improvement of canals when necessary, and that such acts shall be ratified by the people in a general election going into effect.

In the evening session the finance and canal reports were again taken up. Mr. Opdyke opposed the amendment of Mr. Verplank, and was followed by Mr. Church in the same strain. The vote was then taken on the said amendment, and it was lost. Mr. Alvord then moved that any advance made to the canals hereafter should be paid into the Treasury of the State out of the canal revenues, as soon as the same can be done consistently with the provisions of the act. This motion was debated at length, when finally Mr. Murphy said he would move to strike out the specific sum named as due the general fund from the canal fund, if Mr. Alvord would withdraw his amendment. This proposition was agreed to, when Mr. Murphy made his motion and it was adopted. The Convention then adjourned.

The New York State Agricultural Fair.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—S. R. Eares, the Assistant Secretary of the State Agricultural Fairs, reports that the building on the Fair Grounds are in a more advanced stage of progress than at any previous year. The entries are larger and of a class superior to any fair yet held. The herd of cattle of Hon. Ezra Cornett, of Utica, New York, will be exhibited. Much fine stock from Canada has been entered, and every section of the State of New York will be represented. Implements have been entered from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The fair at present resembles a National Exhibition more than a State Fair. The building is larger and the accommodations more extensive than ever before. Mechanics Hall, on the ground, is 48 by 190 feet; Domestic Hall, the ladies' department, is 48 by 150 feet; Floral Hall is 80 by 110 feet; Dairy Hall is 60 by 90 feet; Carriage Hall is 28 by 100 feet; Vegetable Hall same dimensions. There will be a building expressly for stoves, 28 by 100 feet. Dining Hall is 30 by 100 feet. There will be stalls sufficient to accommodate all the animals that may be exhibited. The Fair will open October 1st.

California.

Another Hand Organ Wager—Five Thousand in Specie Collected for the Orphans—The Late Election—The Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—An immense crowd was attracted to-day on the principal street of this city by the fulfilment of an election wager. Heggins (a Unionist) carried a hand organ the whole length of the street, playing as he went, and collecting money for the benefit of the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums. The leading local candidates, both defeated and successful ones, attended. The street was jammed for hours. Over five thousand dollars in gold and silver were collected.

Clubs favorable to the election of Grant to the Presidency, are being formed throughout the State.

The Democrats have a majority of at least twenty on a joint ballot in the next Legislature. Eugene Cassedy and S. P. Heg, both old Free-Soil Democrats, and opponents of secession, are talked of for Senators. It is now known that the German voters organized throughout the State to oppose the Sabbath legislation, and voted the Democratic ticket by thousands for that purpose. Higby [illegible] is certainly elected to Congress from the Middle District. He was the most Radical candidate in the field. The two Democratic Congressmen elected are Mr. Axtell, of San Francisco, who favored the war and supported Lincoln, and Mr. Johnson, of Sierra Nevada, a lawyer of little reputation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—It is ascertained that the Democrats have 18 majority in the House. On joint ballot the Union men will have two majority.

A Traveller's Story.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—The Montana *Post* says that an exploring party, which had been to the head waters of the Yellow Stone River had just returned, and reports seeing one of the greatest wonders of the world. For eight days the party travelled through a volcanic country, emitting blue flame and a living stream of molten brimstone. The country was smooth and rolling, long level plains intervening between rolling mounds. On the summit of these rolling mounds were craters from four to eight feet in diameter, and everywhere on the level plains were smaller craters from four to six inches in diameter, from which streamed a blaze and a constant whistling sound. The hollow ground resounded beneath their feet as they travelled, and every moment seemed to break through. Not a living thing was seen in the vicinity. The explorers gave it the significant appellation of Hell.

The Haytiens at Fortress Monroe—Excitement Among the Colored Population.

[*Correspondence of the Sun.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, September 12.—The Haytien man-of-war, Alexander Picton, which arrived in this harbor a few days ago disabled, and in tow of the steamship Armada, has become the object of intense interest and attraction among the colored people of Norfolk and this vicinity. Yesterday Rear Admiral Ravignaux of the Haytien Navy, accompanied by several of his colored officers, visited Norfolk and Portsmouth. Later in the day the Admiral visited the Gosport Navy Yard, where he was received by Commodore Kilty and his executive officer, Captain Rogers, with all the honor and courtesy due his distinguished rank. A salute was fired from the receiving ship New Hampshire. During their stay in Norfolk the presence of the colored officers in uniform being noised about among the colored element of the city soon had the effect of attracting a large crowd of all ages, who followed them at a respectful distance, but were unable to express their curiosity and intense wonderment at the naval spectacle. To-day, Admiral Ravignaux, accompanied by his officers, visited this fort, and were received with a salute of thirteen guns. The Admiral called on General Hayes, the Commandant of the post, and was escorted around the fort and shown the various objects of interest connected with the garrison. It is now definitely settled that the man-of-war will be towed to New York for repairs. Steamers have been despatched from New York for this purpose.

Babe Killed by a Negro Servant Girl.

A gentleman who returned on yesterday from a visit to Kentucky gives us the following particulars of a terrible tragedy enacted near Newcastle, Henry County, on Thursday last. The victim of the cold-blooded affair was an innocent little babe of three years, child of Mr. Wm. Graves, a well-known and highly respectable citizen of that county; and the destroyer was a negro servant girl who had been living in the family several years. On the day mentioned, while Mrs. Graves was attending to some domestic duties, the servant girl took the child from the house to a tobacco patch in the rear of the stable and about 150 yards from the house. Her, it appears, from her own confession, stripped the child lay down on the ground, and, after crossing its hands on the breast, and making it lie in a quiet and composed manner, the fiend seized a stone and crushed its head almost to a jelly. She then seized it by the ankle and dragged it over the stubble to some thick undergrowth, where it was concealed from human view.

A few moments after this the mother missed the child, and ran out to search for it, but the girl denied knowing anything about the child, saying it must be in the house. The premises were thoroughly searched by the almost frantic mother, while every thought of spot about the place was examined by Mr. Graves, and several neighbors who joined him in the search. All efforts to induce the girl to tell the whereabouts of the child proved of no avail. At last, one gentleman, while searching, discovered her slipping away, and after a sharp chase she was caught, and by the most violent threats was induced to lead them to the spot where the murder had been committed. There, in the bushes, the child was found, and although it had been thrown with the concussion of the deed, it gasped twice after being taken out. The back of the head was horribly battered, and the back was terribly lacerated, where it had been dragged over the stubble to the place of concealment.

The entire neighborhood were highly excited at the murder, and threats of lynching were freely offered. However, better counsels prevailed, and the girl was taken to New Castle, and arraigned in the Circuit Court, now in session, for murder in the first degree. She was convicted by the jury of the crime as charged; but up to yesterday the Judge had not passed sentence. It is the opinion of our informant that she will be hung.

It was developed on the trial that this was the third child she had killed—two white and one colored. The murder of the colored child occurred a short time ago, and the deed was done in such a manner that no one suspected at the time that a murder had been committed. The child had been held with its feet up, until a rush of blood to the head caused death to relieve it from its suffering. The only cause assigned by the girl for the last murder was because she felt mad at her mistress, Mrs. Graves. We were unable to learn the name of the murderess.—*New Albany Ledger, 10th.*

JOHN CASKIE, President of the Richmond (Va.) Tobacco Exchange, died in that city yesterday.

THE Revenue tax collected on tobacco in the Richmond District for the month of August amounts to over half a million dollars.

THE trot in Milwaukee, yesterday, between Butler, Silas Rich and Fearless, was won by Butler. The best time was 2:27.

LUBRINGER and Van Breek, two brewers of St. Louis were held in five thousand dollar bonds yesterday for violating the revenue law.

THE St. Louis Pomological Convention adjourned yesterday. The President stated that the exhibition exceeded anything in the Pomological line the world ever saw.

SINCE the election disturbances in Quebec on Monday night large pickets of military continue to patrol the city; notwithstanding which, disorderly soldiers have been guilty of further acts of violence.

GEN. SCOFIELD'S order for the Virginian State election, which was to have been issued yesterday, is delayed in view of the Washington telegram relative to a simultaneous election on the first Monday of November.

MIKE MCCOOL has authorized John Franklin, the backer of Aaron Jones, to make a match for him with Joe Coburn, of ten thousand dollars. McCool has sent a deposit of one thousand dollars from St. Louis to New York, and next week's *Clipper* will contain his challenge.

MEXICO.

Important Reports Via. Galveston.

GALVESTON, Sept. 12.—Matamoras advices of the 4th inst. state that a proclamation has been promulgated ordering the election of deputies to Congress and for President of the Supreme Court, on the 22d of September. The District elections were to take place on the 6th, 7th and 8th insts. Congress meets on the 20th of November, and the President takes his seat on the 1st of December, and the Chief Justice on the 1st of June.

The brigand troops of Canales have surrendered themselves to the authorities at Linares.

General Berlozabal had resigned the Generalship of Omaulipas, and Gen. Pavon was appointed in his stead.

General Escobedo reached Monterey with 2,000 troops on the 28th ult. There was great rejoicing thereat. In a speech he said, "The name of American would always be dear to him." He denied the reports that he had insulted the Americans at Queretaro, and acknowledged his indebtedness to the United States for his success.

General Castillo was pardoned on the 13th. Gen. Thomas O'Horan was executed on the 21st.

General Diaz retires to private life.

Juan Jose Baz, Governor of the Capital, decrees death to all robbers.

Lopez, the betrayer of Maximilian, has made an attempt to vindicate himself.

CYRUS W. FIELD is quite sick.

THE Texans ask Greeley to go bail for Santa Anna.

JOHN MORRISSEY won $20,000 at the Springfield regatta by betting on the Wards.

HAMILL, the great oarsman, cannot swim a stroke.

JONES, the defeated prize-fighter, was formerly a member of P. T. Beauregard's staff.

MR. HUDSON, for many years the managing editor of the *Herald*, is farming in Massachusetts.

A TRAIN on the Northwestern Railroad, in the western part of Iowa, was on Saturday delayed one hour and a quarter by grasshoppers, which covered the track so thick that the engine drivers slipped on the rails.

GEORGE FAYETTE WASHINGTON died last week, aged 78 years. He was born at Mount Vernon in 1790, was a son of Col. George A. Washington, and a ward of Gen. George Washington.

IN an argument in behalf of female suffrage, one of the reasons adduced is as follows: The angels in Heaven might have not rebelled had both sexes made up the population. We hear of no *more* discords there.

A NUMBER of emigrants are preparing to leave Bremen on the 1st of October for Charleston, and another vessel will follow in November or December. A proposition is on foot at Bremen to establish a line of steamers between that port and Charleston.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* has an *ex-post facto* the worthy sheriff of Mother County, Ohio, tendered the Massachusetts convict the freedom of his bailiwick, and told them they might fight in the court house square if they wanted to. All he asked was a front seat and a free ticket.

A WRETCH at Hastings, Minn., poured kerosene oil over a couple of horses, last week, and set fire to them. The cries of the animals aroused the owners, who quickly extinguished the fire, but not until one horse had been ruined and the other seriously injured.

THE Norfolk *Day Book* tells of a lady passenger between Norfolk and New York, by sea, who, while her attention was directed to a passing ship, unfortunately plied the fan too near her person, and raked from her bosom a magnificent diamond brooch, knocking it into the sea. The value of the pin was $500.

ADDITIONAL information regarding the capsizing of the little yacht John T. Ford, in the British Channel, and rescue of Andrew Armstrong, one of the crew, has been received in Baltimore. The yacht was capsized at half-past ten o'clock on the night of the 20th of August. Armstrong was picked up from off a seat belonging to the yacht, and, having been thereon over three days, by the ship Æolite, Captain Alleyne, from Liverpool for Bombay. He was next day transferred from that ship to the Mary Blake, and taken to London.

WE have before us (says the New Orleans *Picayune*) *La Concordia*, of 8th August, ult., in which we find a decree of Benito Juarez, claiming to be constitutional President of the Mexican United States, whereby he proceeds to "organize" the Supreme Court. He, of course, thereby deposes all those members of it elected by the people and Congress, including Jesus Gonzales Ortega, Chief Justice and now ex-officio the constitutional President; but as Juarez had already usurped the Presidential office, this is hardly a change. The wonder is that he had not named himself for the Presidency of the Supreme Court, instead of Sebastian Lerdo de Texada.

AT Twickenham (England) Observatory, Mr. Hind has discovered no fewer than ten little planets, on the following dates: Iris, August 18, 1847; Flora, October 18, 1847; Victoria, September 13, 1850; Irene, May 19, 1851; Melpomene, June 24, 1852; Fortuna, August 22, 1852; Calliope, November 16, 1852; Thalia, December 15, 1852; Euterpe, November 8, 1853; Eutropia, July 22, 1854. An assistant at the Observatory, Mr. A. Marsh, discovered the planet Amphitrite, March 1, 1854. There are no fewer than 75 little planets like these between Mars and Jupiter, the largest of them probably not more than 480 miles in diameter.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Connersville, Ind., is as follows: "A duel took place in the Shades, near this village, this morning, between Hon. J. W. Carmichael, formerly of the upper House of the Legislature in this State, and Jas. W. Mayo, a lawyer in Indianapolis. A pair of dueling pistols once used by Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, were the weapons used. The first round resulted in a flesh wound to Carmichael. In the second round Mayo received the discharge in the region of the heart, and was taken from the garden by his friends and a surgeon. The affair originated from the fact that Carmichael had accused Mayo with cheating at the gambling table

A PAGE County (Iowa) letter says: Just now the grasshoppers are very bad with us. You have no idea how abundant they are. The ground is perfectly alive with them—they fill the air for many hundreds of feet upward; they strike you as you walk to and from your meals, the public and private buildings are black with them; they infest everything. Corn is almost out of the reach of their destruction, but still here and there is a field that will be stripped. Cabbage will be completely eat up by them, and in consequence of their presence no fall wheat will be sown. The West is full of them, and they are journeying Eastward. Like the death-angel, nothing can stay them or their ravages.

AN auctioneer in Washington, finding his bidders dropping off, a few days ago, resorted to the novel expedient of keeping them together by putting up greenbacks for sale. The first offered was a $20 note, title warranted and character genuine, the only cause of sale assigned being that it had been found in the crowd, and for which there were two claimants. The bidding slacked off when the figure reached about $16, and many of the curious yet suspicious ones thought the greenback was going off at a great sacrifice; but all at once a very competition sprung up again, and the cry of the auctioneer was not appeased till the note was knocked off at $19 99-100. A $5 note sold for $4 95 at the same place.

THE Trades' Assembly of Dayton, Ohio, held a large meeting on Tuesday evening. The President stated their object thus: To form one brotherhood for the defence of the rights, and the promotion of the interests of the working classes; to create a fraternal feeling, so as to promote harmonious action; to examine and discuss laws and ordinances which may be deemed injurious to the interests of workingmen, and by legal means to change or repeal them; to induce members of each Union to patronize those employers who pay Union prices; to adjust difficulties between the employers and the employed, so that both may be mutually benefitted; to prevent strikes, except when they become absolutely necessary, and to assist such trades as may be forced to such a course to secure a recognition of their rights.

ONE Charles Nathan has made a contract with the Brazilian Government, by which he binds himself to transport to Rio de Janeiro one thousand families or five thousand persons in the space of eighteen months, in steamers direct from New Orleans, Mobile and other Southern ports of the United States. The Brazilian Government agrees to advance to Mr. Nathan the amount of the emigrant's passage in the following manner: One hundred and forty dollars for persons above eight years, to any direct port in the Empire, and one hundred and eight dollars if they be transported by the contractor to a second port on the coast, the contractor binding himself at his expense to house and nourish them during their delay here, and until landed at the port on the coast selected for them. The government will pay half price for children under eight years.

THE INDIANS.

The Indian Conference at Fort Laramie—The Hostile Indians will Not Come in.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—An Omaha dispatch of last night says that Gen. Sherman received this evening a telegram from the commander at Fort Laramie, stating that the hostile Indians will not come in to meet the Commissioners at that point at the time expected. They will send in runners to listen to the propositions to be made by the Commissions, as they fear some trick will be sprung upon them, and suspect bad faith. If they are satisfied that the Commissioners are acting in good faith, then the hostile chiefs will come and hold a council in the full moon of November next. Under this aspect of affairs the Commissioners will hold a meeting in the morning, to settle upon what course to pursue.

The Peace Commissioners held a meeting at Omaha on the 12th, and expect to start for the North Platte on the 14th, there to meet "Spotted Tail," who promises to bring in the principal members of his band.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. The Agent of the Kaw Indians, in Kansas, under date of Sept. 11th, reports that a great majority of the Indians have been absent most of the time hunting, visiting and trading, and have met with excellent success generally. They are busily engaged in gathering and curing their corn, and are much pleased and encouraged with the success of their efforts at farming this year. The tribe is at present in quite a prosperous condition.

An Indian Council.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times* attended the late council at Fort Sully, where the Indians and our Peace Commissioners had a talk. The council was held on the 31st of August. The correspondent says:

Into a low wood cottage, one story high, windowless and walless, we were soon ushered, finding six bands of Sioux—the Brules, Black Feet, Minneconjous, Ogallallas, Uncopapas and Two Kettles—all represented by appropriate specimens of the noble red men. General Sanborn briefly stated the object the Commission had in coming to treat with the peaceful Indians; said that he was glad to see them, and hear from them, and learn their minds upon all matters pertaining to a reservation.

Then came a lull, painful, because prolonged and uncertain, during which the Indians proceeded to smoke, and General Stanley to observe that "An Indian could no more speak without a smoke, than a Confederate could without a drink." Gen Sherman sat uneasily in his chair, chewing a cigar stump; General Harney, half frozen to death, wrapped his military cloak the more closely around him; and Major Henderson, sitting uneasily on his bent-back chair, looked out knowingly from behind his quizzing glasses. The prominent Indians were pointed out, and we waited long and patiently. It was like a Quaker meeting, but at last the spirit moved, and Loud Mandon, a man of influence, but no orator, arose, and said that Red Dance would speak first; who, arising, shook hands with all the Commission, and said: "I cannot shake hands with all in the room, but think just as much of them as if I did. Yonder sits my friend, General Harney, who came out and helped me when I had to keep one into our head; and I don't forget his good words.

Our great grandfather treats us rough, he or his agents; but that makes no trouble between Indians and whites. Our grandfather can use us as soldiers. I have stood guard. You Commissioners ask us what land we want. All the land belongs to us. We don't want to dispose of our land; we never did. General Sully said the land we have is not fit for white man to live upon; but we have been raised upon it, we love it.

General Stanley said: "These Indians claim all this land absolutely; they say it is theirs."

General Sherman said: "Ask him to define his possessions East and West definitely."

Two Lance—"We claim the black hills at the head of the Cheyenne river. Some one has made wagon tracks there, and we want to be paid for them. That is our country, and white men's wagon tracks have no business there. I claim on both sides of the river. I was born at Fort Thompson; but all the men of my age claim both sides of the river.

"When I was off hunting buffalo, the white men came and built a fort here (Fort Sully). They had one night frost, and killed my land. I pray God to help the poor Indian; to take pity on him, that he can raise something. If my grandfather would only give me what he promised me. He said he would send us goods. Where are they? We want good clothes—not good clothes for white man, but good clothes for Indian. We look at our rugged elbows. So are my wife and children rugged."

General Stanley said: "They all have the same talk."

Yellow Hawk next spoke. He was attired in an old overcoat, with a straw hat with part of the brim gone and part of the crown out—nearly as bad as O'Connell's friend who was so great an enemy to royalty that he refused to wear a crown in his hat. He sat while he spoke, and said: "There is the man (pointing to General Harney) who whipped sense into my head. He gave me printed on a paper with a red ribbon attached to it. My friends, that shows what I think of the white man. I've had that paper for twelve years, and there is not a spot of dirt on it yet. That paper made me a friend of the whites. When I heard that Gen. Harney was coming up, I lifted up my hands and thanked God for bringing up good white man to shake hands with. Last night we held a council, and I will tell you what they did. I was born on this side of the river; but my children were born on the other side, so I declare on both sides. Our grandfather promised to send us implements to work the land with—a wagon, a plough, a cultivator, and a small plough to cover the corn with. Our grandfather don't want to kill us; then let him send us something to live with. You work for your wives and children, and get money for them. So do we. Tell our father to break our land, so that we may have it ready in the Spring. I work hard every year; but I want something to eat. I want 100 sacks of flour, 100 pounds of sugar, 400 pounds of coffee, 4,0 barrels of pork. Four nations of us have made up our minds to go to work. The soldiers do not treat us right. I don't walk straight along when I go to a fort; I don't go and shake hands with them at once. I am afraid, and they give me nothing to eat. I want you to arrange that. (To Gen. Harney:) You came up here with a good word for us. When you gave me the paper I hold in my hand, I thought I was a chief, and I have thought so ever since."

General Sherman said: "When we send up provisions, we send them to soldiers, not to the Indians. I don't believe a soldier would treat an Indian unkindly; but, in times of war, soldiers are naturally suspicious of Indians."

Burnt Face, who wore a blue shirt, and had black paint daubed on his chin and black spots over his face, his head being bound up in a black silk handkerchief, spoke as follows:

"The first year you came up here [to General Harney], you gave me these papers, and I've thought I was a chief ever since. All the other chiefs threw their papers away, but I picked them up. I go around the forts, and am not ashamed to talk to white men, because I do nothing wrong. I feel as good as any one, as good as the white man, who is my brother. Last winter illness prevented me from going to Washington."

Just-Like-a-Bear spoke as follows: "I ain't much of a man. I go behind the chiefs. What they do I do; what they say I say. I planted a good crop of corn this Spring. I want to put Gen. Harney at the head of the Commission. Gen. Harney, twelve years ago, said he was our friend. He whipped us, and gave us good advice, and I remembered it as long as any one of them. I have one heart, that is all good. You are big men, and I know it. You bring good advice, and I study it as much as any of them. I think more of the white man than I do of the Indian. I will be the white man's friend so long as he gives me anything. That's why I love the white man, because he gives me presents. We often send you words to Washington; but I think they get dropped on the way; and that the only way to get them to our great father is to carry them there.

Every Winter we starve to death. I help my father; I went to war for him; but I have got nothing for it. The hostile Indians say it does not pay to be friendly and peaceful; that we don't get anything. Two years ago two white men (Edmonds and Curtice), came up here and promised us from the great father $7,000 a year for 20 years (referring to the treaty of 1866). "Why don't it come? I've only signed one receipt."

Harrison, the agent, said it had not arrived yet, and when it did come it would be only $5,000, as the Department returned $2,000—why he knew not."

Gen. Stanley then said: This was an illustration that the whole was a d——d system of rascality—a d——d system of fraud; that the Indians did not get ten per cent. of what Congress appropriated.

PESTILENCE.

The Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Two of the officers and twenty of the crew of the United States ironclad Mahaska, have died of yellow fever. There were forty-three deaths in this city for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this morning.

There is no sign of abatement in the yellow fever at New Orleans. The *Picayune* says "Its increase, during the past week, is the principal theme of conversation in all circles, and it is not at all astonishing that many have become considerably alarmed and predict a fearful epidemic."

The Howard Association are laboring nobly in ministering to the wants of the afflicted, and are calling upon those who are able for assistance.

Affecting incidents connected with the epidemic are published in the New Orleans papers. The *Picayune* says: "A few days ago, Newman Adler, an humble and industrious tailor, with a happy and cheerful wife and seven daughters, the oldest barely ten years of age, resided and pursued his avocation on Lafayette street, near the City Hall. Within a month both husband and wife were stricken down with the yellow scourge; the shop was closed, and the little ones seemed to run about uncared for by any one, and ignorant of the great affliction of their parents, who, side by side, rested in the dark room in the rear of the tailor shop. Several days passed, and yesterday the wife was relieved from her suffering by the cold embrace of death. The body was quietly removed by a few friends, and the husband, in mental and physical agony, lingered until 2 o'clock this morning, when he also died. This morning, the seven little ones thus suddenly thrown upon the cold charity of the world, were taken charge of by the Hebrew Benevolent Society, the small stock of goods belonging to the deceased packed up, and the store closed. A woman named Sarah Nagle and her two children, Michael and Catherine, were brought to Precinct Station last night, in a sick and destitute condition. Convalescence was said for and all three taken to the Charity Hospital. A colored man named Jim Pryor was found in the same helpless condition in Cocdduroy alley, and conveyed to the Marine Hospital. Charles W. Pannemacher was taken to the hospital in the same condition, from Lafayette Square. Yesterday morning a man named Michael McDermott was found sick and destitute on Camp street and sent to the hospital."

The Fever in Texas.

GALVESTON, Sept. 13.—The number of interments in this city on Wednesday was 20. Mrs. Gen. Potter, wife of the chief Quartermaster, died yesterday. Elias Smith, agent of the Associated Press, has been down with the fever. General Griffin was taken with the fever last evening, but is doing well to-day. There were to-day only eight deaths in the city.

Details of the Robbery of a Bank at Milton, Mass.—The Cashier Knocked Down, Gagged and Handcuffed.

The Blue Hill Bank of Milton Lower Mills, Mass., was entered yesterday, about noon, by three men, who assaulted and gagged the cashier and then rifled the bank of all the cash on hand and a large quantity of bonds. The circumstances of the affair are that three men in a light buggy with top turned down, driving a bay horse, were observed by the citizens of Milton, yesterday morning, driving twice around the village, and were seen to pass and repass the Blue Hill Bank three or four times. These actions, however, did not excite any suspicion, and at last the vehicle stopped in front of the bank building (a rather old two-story building situated at the summit of the Hill and in the very heart of the village,) and the trio alighted and proceeded together up a flight of stairs to the bank room.

Mr. Robert F. Tolman, the Assistant Cashier, had just left the building to go into his house, the next door, when the party entered. Mr. E. J. Bispham, the Cashier, was left alone in the bank, and, as he relates the story, was standing behind the counter, when the first to enter came up to him and presented a ten dollar bill through the aperture in the screen, and requested Mr. Bispham to give him small bills in exchange. While Mr. Bispham was in the act of making change, another of the party suddenly opened the door at the end of the counter and, stepping in, presented a pistol at his head. At the instant Mr. Bispham stamped on the floor and made an outcry to raise an alarm. The moment he stamped, the fellow who presented the pistol struck Mr. Bispham a heavy blow in the left temple, felling him to the floor and rendering him for a moment unconscious. The blow was struck with the butt of the pistol. When down, a second man then sprung upon Mr. Bispham, and they prevented the further outcries of their victim by placing a large gag in his mouth, placing handcuffs on his wrists, which they secured behind his back, and securely fastened with pieces of rope which they had brought with them. While two of the ruffians were busied with this the third rifled the cash drawer and the vaults. The amount of cash taken in both places was about $10,000. A small tin trunk containing special deposits consisting of U. S. Bonds and securities belonging to different parties who had placed them there for safe keeping, the correct value of which it will be impossible for the present to estimate, was also taken. This trunk they placed in a small black travelling bag or valise they had with them and left the banking