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S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 28, 1866.

DOCTOR RANDOLPH.

The most effective speaker—the trump card in the pack—of the fire-tried loyalists and patriots from the South is Dr. RANDOLPH, a colored man, who claims to have in his veins the blood of the RANDOLPHS of Virginia. In the primary schools of New England the children are taught to believe the "white man is very onsartin," and we imagine that THE PRESIDENT, if he should take the trouble to read about the peregrinations and speeches of the "tried" patriots who are doing the nasty work of the radicals in the North, will conclude that some men, not exactly white, are slightly unreliable.

Doctor RANDOLPH, who is the bright, particular star in the Hamiltonian galaxy, professes to be the "Special Agent of the Louisiana High-Grade School," and came to Washington last July with a delegation of colored men to obtain funds in aid of the colored schools in Louisiana.

Failing to obtain any encouragement, sympathy or support from SUMNER and others of their professed friends in Congress, the delegation visited THE PRESIDENT, and their reception from him was such as to convince the entire delegation that he was a far better friend to their race than those who pretended friendship for them only to use it for political ends. For expressing this opinion publicly, the New York *Tribune* took umbrage, and accused Dr. RANDOLPH as "a man to be satisfied with a dinner or a glass of wine." To this RANDOLPH replied in a letter to the *Tribune*, in which he says, "ANDREW JOHNSON led the list of those in favor of the school, and that is all I asked of him, for I am no politician, only a devout believer in the improvability of my race, and a worker to the end;" and he adds, "If you think THE PRESIDENT's aid stops with the promise extended and the courtesies offered, I think you are mistaken. He has just given $1,000 to the colored school, and I call that practical friendship and no mistake. I speak well of the bridge that we thus cross towards educational elevations. What more can I do? I am grateful to him."

RANDOLPH went North, and there he was immediately seized upon by the radicals, who knew that it was of the utmost importance to prevent him from making such damaging utterances, and for a time RANDOLPH was mute. When their time had arrived, however, the radicals brought out their black-and-tan creature to bark against THE PRESIDENT, and he now snarls as furiously against the hand that fed him as he did a few weeks ago against Senator SUMNER.

The National Theatre.

The popularity of the brilliant drama of the "Ice Witch," at the National Theatre, has induced the managers to continue the representations during the week. On Saturday afternoon a day performance will be given, in order that children, ladies, aged persons, and others who are unable to go out after nightfall may have an opportunity to see this, the most fascinating scenic piece of modern times. Prices on Saturday afternoon will be changed, thirty cents being the admission fee to any part of the house.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARMS.—The French Emperor, always anxious to increase the power of his army, is preparing to arm 100 regiments with the Chassepot breech-loader, a weapon which is said to be as much superior to the Prussian needle-gun as the latter is to the Minie rifle. He is also having prepared a species of bullet-proof armor, the secret of the construction of which he has purchased from a needy young Italian. It is a flexible metal shirt, weighing but 4 1-2 pounds, which is put on by the soldier and protects his entire body. A plan is also being considered by the Emperor of having the front rank of his advancing columns to carry huge bucklers when in action, so that the men behind them, whilst protected from the enemy's bullets, can fire over the heads of their kneeling comrades through loopholes in the bucklers. Public attention is so generally turned to providing some secure protection for soldiers against the improved weapon of the present day, that the problem will probably soon be successfully solved.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.—At the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States, which recently met in Baltimore, some very interesting statistics were made public, which show the strength of the Order in this country. Returns were made from all the States except Texas and North Carolina, and they show the total number of members of Lodges to be 179,175, and of Encampments, 25,746. Pennsylvania has the largest membership, 51,708 in the Lodges, and 5,944 in the Encampments. Ohio is next, with 22,694 members of Lodges, and 4,527 members of Encampments. Maryland has 11,446 members of Lodges, and 1,402 members of Encampments; and Indiana 11,283 members of Lodges, and 2,324 members of Encampments. The total amount of relief granted during the last year in all the States was about $600,000, of which Pennsylvania granted $179,471; Maryland, $71,208; Ohio, $60,174; and Indiana, $41,527.

THE following appointments were made by THE PRESIDENT yesterday:

HUGH J. ANDERSON, of Maine, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

JOHN J. HUMPHREY, of Tennessee, agent for the Indians of the Cherokee Agency.

HON. JOHN BIGELOW.—We learn that the recall of Hon. JOHN BIGELOW from the Ministry to France was made at his own request

THE Bishops of Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay have issued an address, in which they say that the number of Christian converts in India, Burmah, and Ceylon is 213,183, and the number of English and American missionaries is 541. The children at the mission schools within the same bounds are 96,574. The number in all the schools is 500,000.

LUCK slips downward to indigence. Labor strides upward and to independence.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Monthly Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, September, 1866.

In the present issue of the monthly report will be found a digest of very recent foreign official statements concerning the cereals and cotton, of especial interest to American producers. The imports of breadstuffs into Great Britain during the present year show an insignificant contribution from this country, but the acknowledged deficiency of the harvests of the season, both in France and Great Britain, promises a demand which will call forth, at remunerating prices, our surplus stores, which fortunately are sufficient to aid materially in equalizing the heavy balance of trade against us. In this connection the following communication, bearing date September 7, received through the courtesy of the Assistant Secretary of State, from the United States commercial agent, E. D. Webster, will be read with interest.

"For the information of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the grain-growers of the United States, I have the honor to state that the harvest in none of the midland counties, if, indeed, in any part of England, will come up to the expectations that were entertained a few weeks ago. It will fall very largely short, both in quantity and quality, of the grain. Unfortunately for the farmers, just as they were about ready to commence the wheat harvest, severe rains set in, which have continued, with very little interruption, down to this time, and the weather is still threatening. The consequence is, that in all parts of the country the grain has been very seriously damaged, and in some places whole fields have been rendered nearly worthless for human food. The crop of sound wheat in England, I am told by well-informed persons, will not be above one-half as much as that harvested last year. Very much of the wheat that will be harvested will be in the condition commonly described by our farmers, as 'grown.' Other kinds of grain have also suffered very severely. In France and other portions of Europe the crop of wheat is also reported small."

It will be seen that this country has already assumed its appropriate leading position in furnishing the cotton supply of European manufactories, the receipts of Great Britain in seven months of the present year being 1,017,856 bales of 400 pounds each, greatly in advance of those from India, and almost equal to the combined supply of all cotton exporting countries except the United States. A comparison of prices is suggestive of continued and assured supremacy of United States cotton in the markets of the world. The imports from the United States in the six months from January to June, inclusive, are computed at $126,349,855 for 904,704 bales, or 34 1-2 cents per pound, while all other imports averaged but 27 cents, and India cotton but 22 cents.

An interesting feature in the present report is the assumption of statistical relations with the South. The returns may not be sufficiently numerous to afford entirely accurate bases for estimates, but it is believed that fair approximations have been made. They make estimates of farm stock, as compared with the numbers of 1860, as follows: horses, 68 per cent.; mules, 70; cattle, 65; sheep, 80; hogs, 56 per cent. A table of estimated numbers of farm stock of each of these States will be found interesting. It shows an actual increase in the sheep of Texas amounting to 20 per cent.

The county estimates of the probable cotton crop (on the first of September) were less confident, for many reasons, and especially owing to the dangers to which the crop is liable in the future. A fair analysis, however, at that date of the elementary estimates, will make up a grand estimate of about 1,800,000 bales.

The estimates of the various farm crops warrant the assertion that the year has been one of remarkable fruitfulness. The promise of my last report, as to wheat, is fully sustained. Of corn there will be more than a thousand millions of bushels. Although late, fears of killing frosts have been realized only to a small extent; yet recently deluging rains have overflowed large areas of ripening corn in the West, and retarded its maturing generally, arousing some apprehensions of inferior quality in that which is not fully matured. For particulars of the several crops, reference is respectfully made to the body of the report.

ISAAC NEWTON,
Commissioner.

The New Bureau of Statistics.

Alexander Delmar, Esq., of New York, has been appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, director of the new Bureau of Statistics attached to the Treasury Department, with De W. Haines, an old and efficient statistician, as his chief clerk. The Bureau is now in full operation, with a clerical force of about thirty, which number must necessarily, from the immense amount of labor to be performed, soon be increased to at least fifty. The appointment was made in conformity with section 13, act of Congress of July 28, 1866, which provides for the establishment of a "Bureau of Statistics," with a director, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to superintend and control the business of said Bureau, who shall receive an annual salary of $3,500 per year. To give some idea of the importance of this new Bureau, and of the great amount of labor necessary to its consummation, the section of the act referred to says:

"And it shall be the duty of the director of the Bureau of Statistics to prepare the report on the statistics of commerce and navigation, exports and imports, now required by law to be submitted annually to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury; and said report, embracing the returns of the commerce and navigation, the exports and imports of the United States to the close of the fiscal year, shall be submitted to Congress in a printed form on or before the first day of December next succeeding; and the said director, as soon as practicable after the organization of this office, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, prepare and publish monthly reports of the exports and imports of the United States, including the quantities and values of goods warehoused or withdrawn from warehouse, and such other statistics relative to the trade and industry of the country as the Secretary of the Treasury may consider expedient. And the director of the Bureau of Statistics shall also prepare an annual statement of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed under the laws of the United States, together with the class, name, tonnage, and place of registry of each vessel, and such other information as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper to embody therein.

"The said director shall also prepare an annual statement of all merchandise passing in transit through the United States to foreign countries, each description of merchandise, so far as practicable, warehoused, withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, for exportation, for transportation to other districts, and remaining in the warehouse at the end of each fiscal year. It shall be the further duty of said director to collect, digest and arrange, for the use of Congress, the statistics of the manufactures of the United States, their localities, sources of raw material, markets, exchanges with the producing regions of the country, transportation of products, wages, and such other conditions as are found to affect their prosperity."

The appointment of Mr. Delmar to this onerous and highly important position is universally conceded to be a most excellent one. All letters to and from the office relating to the business of the bureau are transmitted by mail free of postage.

Navy Bulletin.

Ordered, September 20—Acting First Assistant Engineer Augustus Clapp, to the Tahoma; Chief Engineer Mortimer Kellogg, to superintend the construction of Government buildings at Bridgewater, Mass.; Acting Assistant Surgeon C. W. Knight, to the Tahoma; Second Assistant Engineer Edwin T. Phillippi and Josiah C. Chaffee, to the Resaca.

Detached, September 20—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Pilot Martin Freeman, from the Cowslip, and placed on leave of absence.

American Interests in Mexico.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the United States steamer Mahaska, from Tampico, via Rio Grande and Galveston, at Pensacola, on the 21st inst. Commander Cushman, commanding the Mahaska, reports that American interests have not suffered violence from either of the contending parties in Mexico; that no vessels of war belonging to the Imperialists had appeared off Tampico, on the Rio Grande, and all apprehensions of unpleasant occurrences had been allayed.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts yesterday amounted to $722,112 08.

Pen, Pencil, and Scissors.

NO LESS than sixteen churches have been commenced in this city during the present year. There were seventy-five here before, or one for every fifteen hundred inhabitants.

A WESTERN editor lately married one of his compositors, another compositor acting as bridesmaid, the officiating clergyman being a retired printer, and the local editor giving the bride away.

IT IS stated that Hon. John A. Kasson has been read out of the party by the Republican State organ at Des Moines, Iowa, for a speech delivered last week. He could not keep step with Thad. Stevens.

MCCOOLE, who defeated Davis, the fistic champion of America, last week, has been challenged by Michael Fitz Gibbons, of St. Louis, for $1,000 and belt, the fight to come off on the 12th of October.

MISS FANNY FORREST, a young lady of fine promise, niece of General Forrest, was so badly burned by the explosion of a can of coal oil at Hannibal, Missouri, on Monday night, that she survived but a few hours.

THE late Tom Sayers' monument is completed. The champion's dog is represented guarding the entrance to the tomb, and above is a medallion of the deceased. The whole monument, which is very massive and weighs some eight tons, is executed in Sicilian marble.

HON. CHAS. H. PEASLEE, of Portsmouth, N. H., died recently while on a visit to St. Paul, Minn. Gen. Peaslee was well known as a former member of Congress from New Hampshire, Collector of the port of Boston, and for over twenty years a director in the Concord Railroad Corporation.

THE Paris *Charivari* has a picture of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The telegrapher: What the deuce is the meaning of this? Dog? a dispatch dated, Dog? "Why, you see I did not want to say New Found Land, because that would be fifteen dollars, so I wrote Dog to save ten dollars."

THE island recently thrown up on the Florida coast by volcanic action has been explored, and consists mainly of quicksand, dangerous to travel on except in one small portion, which is of a rocky nature. Some signs of vegetation are already apparent, some rank grasses and plants having started.

TEW A DED DUK, BY H. O. W.—John W. Forney, D. D.:

Dear Sir; It is pleasant to see
The nice handle you have to your name;
It shows beyond cavil or doubt
That when at last you step out
Your friends will all say you died GAME!

[*Boston Post.*

A WOMAN in Charleston, S. C., begged for $80 to bury her husband. A benevolent lady visited her home to take her the money. In a darkened apartment lay the corpse; the widow was crying, and everything looked melancholy. She left the $80 and departed, forgetting her parasol. Returning, she found the corpse carefully counting the money.

THE Western papers express serious apprehension for the corn crop. For six weeks the weather has been cold, wet, and unfavorable for ripening it, so that it is "still in the milk," and as frosts must soon come there is great danger that the crop will be cut off. Such an event is one of the greatest calamities that could happen, as corn is the great crop of the West.

REV. DR. NOAH PORTER died at his residence, in Farmington, Conn., on Monday morning, in the 85th year of his age. He was a native of that town, graduated at Yale College, and studied for the ministry, accepting a call to the Congregational church in Farmington at the age of 25, where he was settled and remained ever since. He was widely known and respected, and his loss will be sincerely mourned.

THE paper collar manufacturers of New York held a meeting on Tuesday and formed an association in opposition to the Union Paper Collar Company. This company has recently been prosecuting manufacturers for alleged infringements of its patents, and the present organization is designed to enable the manufacturers to contest the validity of those patents. A fund of $50,000 was subscribed to defray the legal expenses.

THROUGHOUT the Western States an enormous amount of rain has fallen since the first of September, an accurate measurement showing that between the 1st and the 21st the fall was fully five and one half inches. This great mass of water produced the unparalleled freshets which were reported from all parts of the West, and which have destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property.

ON MONDAY, October 8, there will be a partial eclipse of the sun, which will be visible in New England and in that part of the State of New York which is northeast of a line drawn on a map from the city of Rochester to the light-house on Fire Island, Long Island. This eclipse will be the last of the sun visible in the United States until the magnificent one of August 7, 1869, when the shadow of the moon will pass over and produce a total eclipse, in part of seven States.

ON THE 7th instant, as Mr. David Berry, living near Alton, Ill., was driving his team into his yard, the bees from 100 or more hives made a sudden attack upon the horses and himself, stinging both of the animals to death, and Mr. Berry severely. It appears, from Mr. Berry's statement, that the attack was simultaneous from all the swarms, and that it was impossible to escape their fury except by flight.

MR. EDWARDS, who is head clerk of a division in the Paymaster General's office, was taken completely by surprise on Wednesday, by a number of the gentlemen connected with the office, who, having learned that he was about to enter into a matrimonial engagement, presented him with a silver salver, pitcher and a pair of goblets. This testimonial was entirely unexpected by Mr. Edwards, and was prompted by the desire of his fellow clerks to testify their appreciation of his kind deportment.

THE London *Review* snubs *Punch*. It says: "We cannot refrain from noticing with regret the badness of the illustrations, which, at one time the very perfection of comic art, are now, for the most part, neither comic nor artistic. The best thing in the current number is a little sketch of a hairdresser cutting the shaggy mane of a terrier, which is full of fancy and fun. Even Mr. Tenniel's cartoon is poor this week, and the large social illustrations are execrable. When we look back to the days of Leech and Doyle, we are conscious of a decline into something like barbarism—the result of a vicious style of drawing obstinately adhered to."

[Written for the National Republican.]

THEN LET THE STARS COME IN!

BY REES E. REED.

Our country called, we heard the cry,
And went to meet the foe—
And battled with him valiantly,
And gave him blow for blow!
Our blood on many a battle-field
And well-contested plain—
As soldiers true, was freely shed—
Not was it shed in vain!

CHORUS.

Then let the stars come in,
Now that the work is done—
The battle has been nobly fought—
The victory nobly won!

Yes, let the stars come in again,
And "Union!" be the cry—
That Union cost both life and limb—
For it we'd gladly die;
The Union cost our fathers' blood—
Preserve it sacred ever,
And curse the wretch who e'er would dare
Its blood-bought bonds to sever!

CHORUS.

Then let the stars come in,
Now that the work is done—
The battle has been nobly fought—
The victory nobly won!

WASHINGTON HOUSE, Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1866.

[Communicated.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1866.

There appears in the *Star* of this evening an article in answer to a pretended correspondent, (who evidently resides in the *Star* sanctum,) reviewing the statement which recently appeared in our defence in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*. The objects and reasons of this attack are well known to the "Managing Directors," and in this connection we would remark *that we are not the subjects of black-mail*. We have never advertised in the journal referred to, deeming any sheet that would publish *obscene* poetry as unfit to be the recipients of any decent favor, either business or otherwise.

Liberal advertising with the *Star* no doubt would have secured us favorable notices in its editorial columns; but all overtures to secure our patronage met with unqualified refusal, the management claiming it their right to withhold the advertising of the concert from any sheet which, from its character, might bring the enterprise into disrepute among any who were unfortunate enough to have an abortion forced upon them upon the presumption that it was an evening *news* paper. A friend suggests that if the Grand National Concert is a swindle, what are the second, third, and fourth evening editions of the *Star*?

The charge that the "prizes" are estimated four times greater than their value *is false*.

That one of the managers bought a team of horses for which he paid nine hundred dollars *is false*.

That none of the houses have been paid for and deeds made and recorded *is false*.

That all the money has been checked out of Mr. Hutchinson's bank *is false*.

That the *National Intelligencer* is *our* organ *is false*.

That any of the proceeds have been or are to be used for political purposes *is false*.

That we control our own political opinions is true, and we advocate them regardless of threatened attacks from any two-penny sheet that may be issued in Washington or any other point to which the corruption fund may be directed.

We would say that our books and business are open to the inspection of any *respectable* person who is a ticket-holder who desires information, and were it possible for any such person to consent to act for the author of the article of the *Star*, by that means he, too, may be truthfully informed upon what he now unhesitingly falsifies.

That we do not pay the full sum for the property at which it is valued in the scheme *is true*, as the enormous expenses incident to an enterprise of this kind indicate that it would be impossible to give the sums as charities proposed and pay such expenses unless there was a margin of profit upon the real estate, &c.

In conclusion, the managers regret that failure to receive our patronage could dwarf sympathy for the orphans of those who perished to make loyalty a watchword of citizenship. The managers pledge themselves to fulfil every obligation to the public which their patronage and assistance will warrant.

The *Star's* plan of forcing business to its channels might have answered before the war, but the struggle which has terminated in the death of slavery carried with it to the tomb of oblivion the oligarchist's whip and power.

"The gentlemen are too late; the ownership of man has ceased."

Renewing our assurance that we are not subjects of black-mail, we solicit the continued good favor of the friends of our enterprise.

By order of the managing directors.

WM. S. MOORE, Secretary.

Life too Short for Strife.

Charles Dickens relates the following of Douglas Jerrold:

Of his generosity I had a proof within these two or three years, which it saddens me to think of now. There had been estrangement between us—not on any personal subject, and not involving angry words—and a good many months had passed without my ever seeing him in the streets, when it fell out that we dined, each with his own separate party, in the Stranger's Room of the Club. Our chairs were almost back to back, and I took mine after he was seated and at dinner, (I am sorry to remember,) and did not look that way. Before we had sat long, he openly wheeled his chair around, stretched out both hands in an engaging manner, and said aloud, with a bright and loving face, that I can see as I write to you: "Let us be friends again. A life is not long enough for this."

Jerrold was not a Christian, but his conduct in this case was worthy of the Christian character. On a dying bed, how insignificant will appear many things about which we contend in bitterness and wrath! Life is too short, its inevitable sorrows so many, its responsibilities so vast and solemn, that there is, indeed, no time to spare in abusing and maligning one another. Let not the sun go down on your wrath. Never close your eyes to sleep with a heart angry towards your brother and fellow-sufferer. See him and be reconciled to him if you can. If you cannot see him, write to him. If he is a true man and a Christian, he will listen. If he is not, you will have done right, and your soul will be bright with the sunshine of Heaven.

ON Saturday last a fright occurred in McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, which came near resulting in a fearful tragedy. The gauze used over the flies for the purpose of producing different light effects caught fire, went up in a puff of flame, and some of the smoking portions came down on the stage. Some of the audience saw them fall, and shouted fire. Immediately they were seized with such a panic as can only be occasioned by an alarm of fire in a crowded building. The shrieking of women and the cries of the men soon told of the dreadful crush which was taking place. There was for a time the utmost alarm felt by all, not so much on account of the dreaded conflagration as of the casualties which threatened to occur in the passages. Mr. McVICKER came forward to the footlights and earnestly implored the excited audience to be still, assuring them that there was no fire in the building. After some time the panic began to subside, and eventually order was restored, no accident having occurred, a circumstance which seemed to be almost miraculous.

THE aggregate valuation of taxable property in New York State, as estimated by the Board of Equalization, is $1,531,229,636. The total proportion assigned to the Hudson river counties is $1,000,547,391.

CHARLES BEADER, of Philadelphia, who years ago compromised with his creditors, and received a legal discharge, recently invited them to a dinner at the Continental, and paid each creditor the full amount of his indebtedness.

A LADY committed suicide last week in Newark, New Jersey. She said she could no longer tolerate her third husband.

BY TELEGRAPH TO The National Republican.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

Immense Gathering of the People.

Eloquent Speeches and Great Enthusiasm.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The conservatives are holding a great mass meeting to-night in Monument Square to ratify the platform of the National Union Convention. There is an immense gathering, and great enthusiasm. The various ward associations marched to the meeting in procession, with transparencies, lanterns and music, making a very fine display.

The meeting was addressed by Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, L. E. Parsons, of Alabama, Hon. John Hogan, of Missouri, Col. Phelps, Hiram McCullough, C. W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, and others.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.

Important Artillery Experiments

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

INTERESTING MEXICAN NEWS.

AN IMPERIAL GENERAL KILLED.

Association of Returned Prisoners.

THE CHOLERA.

Interesting News from Mexico—An Imperial General Killed—A Colonel Blows Out His Own Brains.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The steamer Continental, from Mazatlan, with Mexican advices, has arrived.

The French troops and men-of-war left Guymas and it is now in quiet possession of the Liberals.

A letter dated Mazatlan, Sept. 19, says there were several fights at Palos Puestas between the French and Liberals, under Gen. Corona, in which the former lost three hundred in killed and wounded, and the latter two hundred and fifty. The French retired to Mazatlan.

A severe fight occurred on the 4th instant, at Guadalupe, in which the Imperial General Laurberg was killed. His body was hung to a tree, and any one who attempted to cut it down was threatened with death.

The Liberal Gen. Martinez on the same day moved on the garrison of Ures, numbering two hundred men, and surprised and cut them to pieces, showing no quarter.

Gen. Pesquera, who had occupied Hermosillo, left on the approach of the French forces, carrying off many wagons loaded with provisions. Colonel Taylor, who commanded the forces sent against Pesquera, was so mortified at the result of the expedition that he blew his brains out.

Guymas was illuminated on the evening of the 14th of September.

Gen. Martinez took possession the next day and issued a proclamation guaranteeing protection to all who remain quietly at home.

The United States steamer Saranac arrived from Guymas on the same day, to the great delight of the people.

The French were expected to evacuate Mazatlan in October.

Sonora is said to be in undisturbed possession of the Liberals.

Association of Returned Prisoners.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 27.—A meeting of the returned prisoners from a number of the States was held after the adjournment of the Soldiers' Convention, when an association of the survivors of rebel prisons was organized. Gen. A. D. Streight, of Indiana, was chosen president, and a vice president from each State was also selected.

The following appeal was adopted:

A beginning having been thus made, we appeal to our late comrades in prison to join with us in making this association co-extensive with our country.

To this end let each returned prisoner put himself in communication with the vice president appointed for the State in which he belongs and be enrolled as a member of the branch association of his State.

Those becoming members will aid in the collection of such information as will be useful in compiling a history of the rebel prisons, and especially in relation to those of their fellow prisoners whose fate is unknown to their friends at home.

The meeting then adjourned.

Cholera at Louisville and Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—One death from cholera was reported to-day.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 27.—Thirty-three new cases and nine deaths were reported during the past twenty-four hours.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 27.—Forty-five new cases of cholera and twenty-four deaths have been reported during the past twenty-four hours.

The disease is confined almost entirely to the negroes and lower class of whites.

The Cholera at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.—Twenty-four deaths from cholera have been reported during the last twenty-four hours.

The disease is decreasing, and has consequently infused an animation into business, and absentees are returning.

It is believed the present favorable weather will entirely remove the disease.

Robert Ould Elected to the Virginia Senate.

RICHMOND, Sept. 27.—Robert Ould, formerly of Washington, and during the war commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, was elected to the State Senate to-day from this city. His competitor was John Tyler, jr., son of ex-President Tyler.

A Murderer Convicted.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—John Price was convicted to-day of murder in the second degree for killing Clinton James in May last. This is the third time Price has been convicted of murder.

An Important Railroad Sale.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—The Iron Mountain railroad was sold at auction to-day by order of Gov. Fletcher for $4,706,000, the State becoming the purchaser.

Base Ball Match.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Atlantic Base Ball Club of Brooklyn yesterday defeated the Eureka Club of Newark. The score stood—Atlantic, 35; Eureka, 20.

Yellow Fever and Cholera in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Five deaths by yellow fever and eleven by cholera were reported yesterday.

Sweeney Backs Down.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—General Sweeney publishes a card declining to take part in the proceedings of the Fenian Brotherhood.

No Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—No cholera deaths were reported to-day.

From Europe by Steamer—Revival of the Cuban Rising.

HALIFAX, Sept. 28.—The steamer Cuba, from Liverpool, on the 15th, via Queenstown, on the 16th instant, arrived at this port at seven o'clock this morning.

The weather continued wet and unsettled, and the corn market continued to advance all over the country.

Highly important experiments with guns and targets had taken place at Shoeburgness. A stronger target than the broadside of anything afloat was thoroughly pierced and broken up by Palliser's projectiles.

A letter published in the New York *Tribune*, signed by Daniel Byrne, late warden in the Richmond Bridewell, Dublin, relative to the escape of Head Centre Stephens, created some sensation in Dublin, and had brought forth a letter from Patrick Byrne, brother of Daniel, in which he asserts that the letter must be a fabrication, as his brother, the alleged writer of it, had gone to America.

Robert Reed, who married his wife in Liverpool four years ago, and who was recently brought from New York under the extradition treaty, has been fully committed for trial.

The fire at the Railway Goods Warehouse in Minories destroyed property valued at £130,000.

The United States squadron would leave Russian waters on the 15th instant.

Rumors as to Mexico continued very conflicting. According to one account, Maximilian would at least make a determined military effort prior to abdication, if that step really had to be taken. A Mexican army, fifty thousand strong, and to be mainly officered by Frenchmen, is one of the things spoken of.

The Convention between France and Mexico, signed at Mexico on the 30th of July, transfers to the French Government half the receipts of all the maritime customs in the Empire, in order to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the loans contracted in 1864 and 1865, and all obligations resulting therefrom, and likewise for the payment of the interest at three per cent. on all sums due by Mexico to the French Treasury. The amount of the latter debt, which is approximately valued at 350,000,000 francs, will be subsequently definitely fixed.

The Eastern question again claims considerable attention. Continental journals state that it is no longer the insurrection in Candia alone that causes uneasiness to the Porte, but movements are beginning in Epirus and in the islands of Chios and Cyprus.

The London *Morning Post* says it is stated that the British Government have advised the Porte to accord to the island of Crete an autonomy similar to that of Servia, and that the Porte refused to act on the advice.

The 15th of September was the second anniversary of the Paris convention for the evacuation of Rome, and the London *Times* says that it is understood that the evacuation will be completed by December 9. Meanwhile the so-called Franco-Pontifical Legion, 1,200 men, was to embark on the 13th, at Autebes, for Cevita Vecchia, on board a French steamer. As the general in command at Rome objects to his French troops coming in contact with those of the Pope, the Legion would be sent to Viterbo, in spite of the strong remonstrances from that place.

The King of Italy had been ill, and Bismarck had been suffering from neuralgia in the leg.

Gen. Mouravief was found dead in his bed, of apoplexy.

Mails from Calcutta to August 28, from Hong Kong to July 18, and from Melbourne to July 27, are forwarded by the Cuba. The mortality from the famine in India was unabated.

The London money market was rather less easy. Bank rate remained at 5. Good demand for discount on the 14th for half monthly settlements.

Arrangements were progressing for the restoration of Agra and Masterman's bank on a firm basis.

The bank returns show a decrease in bullion of £220,000 sterling.

Purser Brown, of the Cuba, reports continuous head and heavy winds the entire passage.

Telegraphic Troubles.

ASTY BAY, Sept. 27.—The equinoctial gale of Saturday, which was very severe in Newfoundland, greatly damaged the lines East and West of Sag Harbor, at the head of Fortune Bay. The lines have already been repaired west of that point, and Mr. Mackey, the superintendent, says he expects to have them working through immediately. European news will, it is quite probable, come to hand to-day.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Hiram McCullough, the present member, was to-day renominated by the Democrats and conservatives of the First Congressional District.

The Democratic Convention of the Fifth Congressional District meets on the 5th of October, and not to-day, as erroneously reported.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.—Judge Brain, of the Circuit Court of Davidson county, decides that notes of the Bank of Tennessee issued prior to May 6, 1866, are receivable for all taxes and debts due the State.

Twenty-six deaths from cholera were reported during the last twenty-four hours.

Steamer Ashore.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 27.—The steamer ashore on Body Island proves to be the Sheridan, from New York for New Orleans. She had twenty-three passengers, who had been landed in safety, and will arrive in Norfolk to-day. Assistance has been sent by the underwriters' agents, and hopes of saving the vessel and cargo are entertained.

Preparations for the Fenians in Canada.

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—Several regiments, both volunteer and regular, have been ordered into camp at St. Johns, near the Vermont line. All Government employees in the different departments have been enrolled into the civil service regiments.

Death of Rev. Dr. Hawkes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Episcopal Church, a North Carolinian by birth, and formerly rector of Christ Church, New Orleans, and Bishop of Mississippi, died to-day.

Beauregard.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The steamers Ville de Paris and Vera Cruz, from Havre, have arrived. Gen. Beauregard is a passenger in the former.

Mr. Raymond Withdraws.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Henry J. Raymond has withdrawn his name as a candidate for Congress.

Foreign Arrival.

FASTNET POINT, Sept. 27.—The steamer Damascus has arrived.

Some Literary Abuse from the South.

The Mobile *Tribune*, which is a somewhat venomous sheet, has the following smart but impudent article:

"The South should be allowed to go tax free for the next century, for one inestimable benefit she has conferred on the people of the North. She has given them a 'rebellion' to make books with. The builders of books by the square foot method were getting pretty well exhausted, until the first gun fired at Sumter came to their relief. Bancroft was struggling slowly through the insignificant events of colonial times, as a muddy stream winds its way through weeds and bulrushes. Longfellow, having partially regained his health after giving birth to that wretched jingle known as Hiawatha, was looking eagerly around for something that would bring in a dollar or two; Mitchell had used up his Bachelor, and everything under the sun that bore any resemblance to him; Holmes had eaten everything on his Breakfast Table; T. S. Arthur had concluded his ten thousandth weak domestic tale; Harper and Leslie had begun importing snake and lion stories from Africa. In a word, the whole literary machine of the North was out of grease. The South lubricated the thing anew, and see now how beautifully it works! How many song-books it has turned out: National, Union, Radical, Loyal, Soldiers' Own, Sailors' Own, Soldiers' and Sailors' Own, Nigger's, John Brown, and what not? We should not like to venture in saying how many.

"Then we have given them the opportunity of hatching a 'History of the Great March,' 'Life of Greeley,' 'Death of Butler,' 'Conversion of Thad. Stevens,' 'Marriage of Anna Dickinson,' 'Apotheosis of John Brown,' 'The Manner in which Wendell Phillips Sucks Eggs,' 'Interior View of Faneuil Hall,' (frontispiece portrait of old Faneuil,) all published by Harper Brothers—besides innumerable wood-cuts of battles, rebellions, pestilences, and famines. Is there no Adam Smith living that can sum up the boundless wealth of a nation possessing such resources?"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Singing Class connected with Hamline Chapel Choir, under the direction of Prof. B. S. Messer, will meet every WEDNESDAY EVENING hereafter, at 7½ o'clock, at Williams' School House, on M street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

☞ A Card.—Washington, Sept. 7, 1866.—The undersigned having terminated his connection with the American Telegraph Company, has removed the Agency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its connections to the office of the Insulated Lines Telegraph Building, 476 Fifteenth street, opposite south wing of the Treasury Department.

se7. ROBERT C. FOX.

☞ Collector's Office, City Hall, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1866.—NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. Notice is hereby given that, by "an act approved July 28, 1866," the rate of tax on all real and personal property, stocks, &c., for the year 1866, is fixed at one dollar and ten cents on every one hundred dollars of the assessed value of said property. Upon all taxes upon all property not in arrears for taxes for general purposes an abatement of five per cent. is allowed from August 1, 1866, until the last day of October, 1866, after which no abatement will be allowed. WM. DIXON,
an3-thstu30t Collector.

☞ At a Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Public Schools, held on Tuesday evening, the 14th instant, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the following places be designated as offices for the transaction of all Public School business by the respective Sub-Boards of Trustees:

For the Sub-Board, First district, (First and Second wards)—School-room, corner Fourteenth and G streets.

For the Sub-Board, Second district, (Third and Fourth Wards)—School-room on H, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For the Sub-Board, Third district, (Fifth and Sixth ward)—Wallach School Building.

For the Sub-Board, Fourth district, (Seventh ward)—Male Grammar School room, Jno. E. Thompson, teacher, on Sixth street.

The Trustees will be in attendance at these offices from 8 to 8½ o'clock on each morning of the week, from Monday to Friday inclusive, during the month of September, and all persons entitled to tickets of admission to the Public Schools, can procure them at the places and times designated.

By order of the Board.

an24-eo12t R. F. BOSHKAU, Secretary.

☞ Notice.

NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 490 TWELFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, August 31, 1866.

All official circulars sent from these rooms are signed by the chairman of the National Union Resident Executive Committee and its secretary, and all moneys intended for its use should be addressed to CHARLES KNAP, Esq., chairman of the National Finance Committee, or deposited to his credit with Samuel Fowler, Esq., of Sittenhouse, Fowler & Co. All applications for contributions to the funds of the Committee will be made by the Finance Committee, or their authorized agent, who will be duly accredited. None others are authorized to solicit contributions for the use of this Committee. CHARLES KNAP, Chairman.

JOHN F. COYLE, Secretary.

☞ Marriage and Celibacy, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, diseases and abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. au13-3m

☞ Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the Face, called moth patches or freckles, should use Perry's Celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is