THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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No. 73 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT 8, 1869.

THY GEORGE ALCEM CIGARS,
18S.....Rampart Street.....18S
THE SUPREME COURT NOT INFALLIBLE.

Our republican contemporary in his Sunday issue bristles up in defense of Governor Warmoth and his pet institution the Supreme Court, the text of his article being our criticism of the decision of the latter in the City Attorney case. According to the *Republican* it is an unpardonable piece of presumption in us to differ in opinion from that *august* tribunal. It so happens, however, that few, if any, of its more important decisions, do the leading members of the profession accept as sound law, and if we are to judge by Governor Warmoth's conduct he himself accepts only those decisions of the Court which conform to his own ideas and purposes. By the bar and the community generally the court is looked upon as political rather than a judicial tribunal, the leading cases determined by it having, it is believed, been decided more by political than by judicial considerations. In saying this we believe we express the opinion of the majority of the legal profession.

There is no reason known to us why we should refrain from criticising the opinions and decisions of the court, especially those influenced, or thought to be influenced, by political motives, whenever we think proper to do so.

The *Republican* denies that the *title* of the suit lately decided was Beckwith against Leovy. Who said that was the *title* of the suit? What we said was that the contest was really between those individuals, and it can very easily be shown that we committed no error. The very law under which the suit was brought—the "Usurpation law," recognizes the party claiming the office from the alleged usurper as the real party in interest, for it requires the Attorney-General in bringing the suit to join the name of the claimant with the people as plaintiff. It reads thus:

Sec. 4. That when an action shall be brought by the Attorney-General by virtue of this law on the relation or information of a *person for his own interest in the question*, the name of such person shall be joined with the people as plaintiff.

The really interested parties in this litigation were, unquestionably, the parties seeking to enjoy the emoluments of the office and the city of New Orleans. The State of Louisiana, represented by the Attorney General was without any interest in the question because it was a matter of concern only to the claimants of the office and tax payers of New Orleans represented by their city government, and the chartered rights of the city, in our judgment, ought to have been the substantive and only defence to the Attorney General's action. We do not say the Supreme Court would not have rejected this plea and would not have sustained the plaintiff in his demand, but we say the plea should have been plainly and forcibly urged before the court, so as to compel the court to meet or at least on the Constitutional question involved in the suit—viz: the competency of the Legislature to empower the Governor to appoint the officers of the city government.

Mr. Leovy presented to the court but one objection to the law under which Gov. Warmoth acted. There is a much weightier objection to it which we have already pointed out, but which was not brought to the notice of the court. The *Republican* is therefore entirely mistaken when it says "the law was fully passed upon by the court."

We might advert to the assertion of the *Republican* as to "the choice of the people in putting their interests in the hands of Gov. Warmoth, through their duly elected law makers," but such pretty we must call it, fancy sketches or assertions are too ridiculous to require any notice at our hands, considering the history of the State during the last two years.

Governor Warmoth has no right to complain of any alleged disobedience to the decree of his Supreme Court, so long as he himself manifests a disrespect to its judgments as in the Jefferson City case. Nor has he any right to complain of Mayor Conway's action in the matter of the City Attorney. The Mayor has not used any violence as Governor Warmoth did in Jefferson City. He has resorted to the courts of the State for the protection to which he believes his constituents are entitled. If these tribunals shall decide against him after a fair trial of the points in dispute, we suppose he will promptly yield. What he has done, it was his duty to do. The *Republican* would do well, perhaps, to acquaint itself with the ingredients of the pieas of *res judicata* before it undertakes to criticise our law.

Mr. Hugh McCloskey, the famous vendor of soda water and mead, announces a reduction in price at his St. Charles street establishment, from ten to five cents, and a corresponding reduction in the size of his glasses. The change will not be made at his Canal street establishment, its customers being satisfied with present arrangements. See advertisement.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We hear Gov. Warmoth intends calling a short extra session of the Legislature in December the object we have not ascertained. As a regular session will, in all probability, be held in January, there seems to be no necessity for this special meeting of the body.

NEW MOLASSES.—The steamer Welcome, Capt. Baranco, from Lobdell's Store, brought down from the plantation of Mr. J. Chapman, (81 miles above the city) 4 half barrels new molasses consigned to E. Bourgeois.

The officers of the steamer Welcome report having made several unsuccessful attempts to pull off the steamer Right Way, previously reported ashore at Bonnet Carré Point.

The steamer Gov. Allen, Capt. White, arrived yesterday from Greenville, with 750 bales of cotton.

THE STEAMER CREOLE.—This popular Gulf shore packet arrived Monday night, and after landing her passengers immediately returned, so that she will again be on hand this morning, in readiness for her usual trip. She will leave the Lake End of the Pontchartrain Railroad on the arrival of the cars, which leave the Canal street depot at 10 o'clock this morning. No freight can be received till the railroad, which was badly damaged near the wharf, is repaired.

The passengers who arrived on the Creole Monday night speak in high terms of Captain Charles Walker for his conduct, and Purser Smith and other officers of the boat, for the attentions paid them during the late temperance weather. Great precautions and assurances were necessary to get the lady passengers to venture aboard at some of the wharves where the wind was blowing pretty lively at the time they embarked and the violence of the storm was apprehended. The boat sat securely in the water and rode the waves finely. She left Pascagoula at 12 o'clock Sunday while it was blowing half a gale, and lay at anchor all night in the Back Bay of Biloxi.

From Washington.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

SETTLEMENT OF THE VIRGINIA PROBLEM

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—The settlement of the status of the Virginia question gives great satisfaction throughout the country. The Richmond, Petersburg and other papers received here to-day are filled with rejoicing, and are full of bright promises for the future. No exaction of the test oath, it is declared, is worth several millions of dollars to the State. The radical Republicans yield with great reluctance, but yet seem to be pleased that the vexed matter is at last settled. The Richmond *State Journal*, which is the organ of the opposition of Gov. Walker, says Gov. Wells will, we understand, resign as soon as the proclamation of Gen. Canby is issued, and Mr. Walker will be installed, and so ends the vexed question of the reconstruction of Virginia. Everybody seems to breathe free, as if relieved from an unpleasant state of suspense. The Republicans are calm and quite well satisfied. They had long since become weary of the discussion and tired of the uncertainties which surrounded the final solution of the problem, while the Conservatives are elated and jubilant. "Let us have peace."

Mme. Ristori has arrived in Brazil and been received with almost royal honors. Her first appearance was made in the "Medea" of M. Legouvé. Down to July 24 three representations—"Medea," "Maria Stuart" and "Pia"—had been given with the most brilliant success, the Emperor and all the court being present each time. The artists of the other theatres came to send verses written in honor of the great actress, "verses of homage," they declared, "had resuscitated the dramatic art in Brazil," and during this manifestation the Emperor and the public remained standing and uncovered.

A GOOD REPLY.—MOVEMENT.—That for ten hours a day as the law of a day's work in the New England factories. In those factories there is a great field for labor reform.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1869. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,848

From the Parishes.

POINTE COUPEE.—The *Echo* of the 4th thus notices the death of a very worthy and useful citizen of that parish:

DEATH OF P. A. ROY.—On the 2d inst. a large concourse of citizens attended to their last resting place the remains of Pierre Antoine Roy, a member of the Pointe Coupée bar, who died on the day previous. The deceased was a native of Canada, and came to this parish about the year 1846, and shortly afterwards commenced the practice of law. During the twenty odd years of his residence amongst us he has proved to be a most estimable and useful citizen, and in his profession worthy of the great confidence universally placed in him. His charity and kindness of heart, as well as the untiring interest which he took in the advancement of the welfare and improvement of his parish, endeared him to our people and renders his loss irreparable. We sincerely sympathize with his family in their sad bereavement.

ASSUMPTION.—The *Pioneer* of the 28th ult. says:

From all portions of the parish we have received very favorable accounts of the present sugar. It is generally conceded that the cane is small for the season, but a late fall will give it time to attain its full growth and mature.

ASCENSION.—The *Pioneer* says:

We learn that three hundred Chinese have been employed by Mr. Burnside, of Ascension parish. Several planters of this parish contemplate engaging a large number in a short time.

ST. LANDRY.—The *Journal*, of the 4th, says:

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—Since our last issue the weather has continued exceedingly showery. On Saturday last we had a very heavy shower, followed on Sunday by a perfect deluge, accompanied with a great deal of sharp lightning and heavy thunder. For a while, peal followed peal with such rapidity as to remind us of some of the artillery duels we witnessed during the war.

The crops, in consequence, have received some damage, particularly the first planting of cotton. Such continuous showers at this season of the year, invariably causes the cotton to shed its forms and young bolls. We fear that we will have to abate somewhat in our calculations hitherto given. The cotton crop, probably, will fall short of the expectations of our planters, deemed well founded up to within a very recent period. We are still, however, decidedly of opinion, that should these daily showers cease shortly, as much cotton is already made as can be picked out by the laborers in the parish.

We hear of the appearance of the caterpillar in every portion of the parish, in small numbers; but no serious damage is apprehended unless they make their appearance in force before the 15th of this month, as all blooms that form after that period, are deemed too late to mature before frost.

The Political Situation.

The New York correspondent of the Louisville *Courier Journal* thus writes:

The liberal position assumed by the *Courier Journal* in regard to the future policy of the Democratic party has created very general attention in New England. Your articles have been republished in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine. They surprise and confuse the Republicans, who have basked largely hitherto upon the folly of the Southern press. I met young John Quincy Adams in Boston, and he said, "If our Democratic friends in the South had spoken out in this manly and logical way during the last two or three years, there would be no such talking as Republicans in New England." This is the verdict of all the intelligent men I have conversed with. If the South desires relief, they say, she must be liberal and progressive. A letter from ex-President Pierce to an old friend in this city contains the following passage, which I am permitted to extract: "I look to the South with more interest, and, I may say, with more hope, than I have had since the war. Once back in the Union, the United States are safe; but they cannot be too prudent nor too forbearing during the interval. They have acted wisely in Virginia and Tennessee. I look for nothing less from Mississippi and Texas. Hopes are even entertained of Grant if he can find a loop-hole of escape from the Radical king of his party. At all events the Democracy of the North has everything to expect and little to lose during the vicissitudes of the next two or three years of transition. If its affairs are handled with skill, the party will find itself in 1872 refreshed and strengthened, united and equipped for a splendid and successful campaign. It must rid itself of two classes—Belmont and the bond holders can never work in harmony with the great North-West. Nor can the party in the Eastern or Middle States carry the fossils of by-gone failure. The old Democratic principle, drawn by a fresh relay of horses and applying new issues suitably to the wants of the people and the period, cannot be defeated."

There is no doubt that the Democratic party has had to carry a good deal of dead weight as far as the negro is concerned. The progress of public opinion at the North has not increased the estimation in which the negro is held as a member of society; but it has steadily pushed along the claims to perfect equality before the law. You need not be surprised if all opposition is withdrawn from universal suffrage by the Democrats of New England and the Middle States. But they will demand "universal amnesty" indeed as well as in theory for the concession of "universal suffrage," and this will require a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution.

The Brown Scandal.

ANSWERS FROM ENGLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

London, Sept 2.—The solicitors of Lady Byron's family have written a communication to the London journals, distinctly stating that the article of Mrs. Stowe in the *Atlantic Monthly* on reasons of the separation of Lord and Lady Byron, is not a complete or authentic statement, and does not involve any direct reflection. Mr. Stowe's exaggerated but recollections of a conversation had thirteen years since, and impressions derived from manuscripts not under her control, are relied on. Without pudging that Mrs Stowe's narrative contains a complete account of the relations between Lord and Lady Byron, they protest against it as a gross breach of trust and confidence, as inconsistent with Mrs Stowe's recommendations to Lady Byron, and a violation of the express terms of her will. Lady Byron's representatives and descendants disclaim all countenance of the article, which was published without their consent.

THE VERACITY OF HISTORY.

The *News* thinks Mrs. Stowe's narrative does not contain the whole truth, but is probably true as far as it goes. It adds: "It isn't one that she has done anything but made a fair and valuable contribution to the veracity and exactitude of history.

THE TIMES.

The London *Times* to-day, September 3, has an editorial on the article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, by Mrs. Stowe, in relation to Lord and Lady Byron. The writer after commenting on the character and position of Lord Byron, considers Mrs Stowe's story a faithful reproduction of Lady Byron's statement to her solicitants. The latter does not believe in manifesting a desire to discredit it, but does not contradict the story. It is impossible that Mrs. Stowe could deliberately and forgot afterwards the substantial part of the statement, but it is perfectly possible and probable that the wife was a victim of delusion. We can find nothing incompatible with such a hypothesis; on the contrary, the story unintentionally confirms it. We have vainly searched to find what Lord Byron said and did to confirm the suspicion of guilt, and only find vague impressions. That he knew was fatal. Of what of the fact was startling, but not the less so when we remember she thought him insane. We cannot comprehend how the wife came to entertain the suspicion, but can easily understand that when first entertaining it she first impressed on herself and then on Mrs. Stowe, it would only be what thousands of unhappy wives have done before, to have suspicions of exceptional enormity. This quite accounts for the double of her husband's sanity, and the low opinion his confessions may have led her to form of his morality.

THE PHIL. MALLY GAZETTE

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THE IMPERIAL AMNESTY DECREE.—The *Journal Officiel* of Paris, of August 15th, contains the following details of the amnesty decreed by Napoleon:

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all to whom these presents come greeting—Desiring to consecrate the centenary of the birth of the first Napoleon by an act in accordance with our sentiments, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

Article 1. A full and complete amnesty for all sentences pronounced or incurred up to this day on account of: 1. Political crimes and offences; 2. Offences and misdemeanors against the laws regulating the press, the laws relating to printing and publishing, public meetings and associations. Offences against the laws relating to the customs, direct and indirect taxes, pecuniary guarantees, forests, fishing, the chase, roads, and the police relating to carriers; 4. Violations of the laws relating to the National Guard.

Art. II. The amnesty is not applicable to a remission of costs incurred, nor damages awarded, nor restitutions of property; it in no way affects the interests of a third party.

The amnesty bears the signature of the Emperor and ten ministers. Other amnesties are also promulgated. The terms of servitude of 1629 convicts beyond the seas have, in consideration of their good conduct and industry, been commuted or reduced upon the report of the Minister of Justice and Public Worship. On the recommendation of the war Minister, 175 of the National Guard of the Department of the Seine, under punishment for breaches of discipline, have had their sentences remitted. Soldiers and Arabs, in number 1626, condemned by conrts-martial, have also shared in the Imperial amnesty.

Commodore Vanderbilt was married at London, Canada, on Saturday, to Miss Francis Crawford, daughter of Robert L. Crawford, of Mobile.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Storm at the Watering Places.—From officers of the Creole and passengers on the Laura we get some information as to the ravages of the storm at the watering places on the Gulf coast.

At Biloxi, thirty-two bath-houses and their wharves were destroyed, the two main wharves, however, escaping. The bath-houses at the end of Mr. C. T. Howard's wharf were swept away and are a total loss. Mr. Howard's boat, the Little Annie, and one belonging to another party and known as the Three Brothers were also lost.

At Mississippi City numerous bath-houses were carried away and the large wharf somewhat damaged.

At Pass Christian, Heirns and Enoyman's wharves were both destroyed, together with a number of bath-houses and wharves. The bath-houses of Messrs. Payne, Harrison, and Vincent are said to be the only ones which escaped. Toby's wharf where the mail boats land was not injured. The water rose higher here than was ever known before. A large lot of baggage was on Ennyman's wharf when it blew down, but was caught up from the water and saved in a wet condition.

Ocean Springs suffered comparatively, we learn, little damage, owing, perhaps, to its peculiar position in the Bay and protection by Deer Island. The Laura weathered the gale at this point, and the Creole in Black Bay, at Biloxi.

At Bay St. Louis Martin's wharf was badly injured, and many of the smaller bath-houses and wharves were considerably damaged.

The Crescent City Yacht Club squadron was sadly interfered with by the gale, and the regatta which was to have taken place at Mississippi City on Saturday did not occur, owing to the high wind and heavy sea prevailing. In the evening of that day the entire squadron ran round Henderson Point for protection, where they lay safely moored all day Sunday, returning to Pass Christian Monday morning. The Harlequin, of Mobile, was badly damaged during the storm, and had been taken back to Mobile.

The squadron has rendezvoused at Biloxi, and there will be no other races until the regattas to come off at the Lake End on the 13th, 14th and 15th instants.

The Hebrew New Year.—The observance of the Hebrew New Year shows how large a portion of our immediate quesnie are conducted by our Hebrew friends, while the places of business are generally closed in celebration of the day.

New Orleans.—The steamer Welcome, Capt. Baranco, from Lobdell's Store, brought down from the plantation of Mr. J. Chapman, about 80 miles above the city, four half barrels of new molasses, consigned to E. Bourgeois.

Heroism.—Our young friend Wm E. Fitzgerald, the courteous and intelligent agent in this city for the Ætna Life Insurance Company, has returned after a short trip North. He speaks favorable of the increase in the North of the order of S. W. M., of which he is a prominent officer.

The Storm.—We have very little to add to the particulars of the storm, as reported by us yesterday. The lines to the Balize are still down, so that we have no news yet from that quarter. They will be in working order probably by 10 o'clock to-day. Nor have we anything from Manchac, Ponchatoula and other watering places across the Lake.

The water in the rear of the city has receded very slowly. In two or three squares from Claiborne street it still has sufficient to prevent the appearance of an expanded lake, studded with houses, and requiring the people to move about generally in boats.

The police have been engaged as much as possible in stopping breaks in the Canal and the Old Basin. The excitement generally has subsided.

The Casino Restaurant and Beer Saloon.—This establishment which is conducted by Mr. Frank Wittum, on Customhouse street, between Royal street and Bourbon street, was relieved with gay company of both sexes, who were treated to a fine collation Monday night, in celebration of the wedding anniversary of our popular young host. There was a goodly number present, and of course many congratulations were exchanged. The writer confesses to having been agreeably entertained by the host and hostess, the company, and to have relished the good things spread before him. May Wittum prosper.

Challenge Accepted.—Irad Ferry Fire Co. No. 12 have accepted the challenge of Mechanics Fire Co. No 6 to run a half mile for a wager of $500, proposing instead, however, to make the wager $1000, and appointing Thursday evening, the 9th inst., and the Fair Grounds as the time and place for the contest.

Capital Stock.—We had the pleasure of meeting on the street the venerable Captain Reed, the gallant commander of one of the cruisers in the late Confederate service. He is stopping for a short while in the city.

City Mortality.—There were 22 deaths in New Orleans the past week, ending Sunday morning, all from ordinary diseases. No epidemic.

Attempted Suicide.—James Magner, who keeps a grocery at the corner of Deford and Dryades street, appears to have attempted to leave himself about 4 o'clock yesterday morning considerable excitement in the evening. The explanation of the family, however, is that he is a little pretending while in liquor, having no intention that yet of shuffling off his mortal coil.

Fire.—About half past 12 o'clock Monday night a fire broke out in the House of the Good Shepherd, caused by some lime stored in a shed adjoining the main building. The flames were, however, soon extinguished by the inmates of the institution, without the intervention of firemen, with but little damage to the premises.

Accident.—A man named Sam Moran, residing at 203 Carondelet street, was run over by falling from his cart at the corner of Julia and Rampart streets, Monday evening, and dangerously injured. The wounded man was at once conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where he received medical treatment.

Robbery.—At an early hour Tuesday morning Officer Fuentes arrested a man named Michael Jordon, charged with the robbery of a comrade, including that Mrs Stowe's narrative contains a complete account of the relations between Lord and Ladyby, in their presumption is a gross breach of trust and confidence, as inconsistent with Mrs Stowe's recommendations to Lady Byron, and a violation of the express terms of her will. Lady Byron's representatives and descendants disclaim all countenance of the article, which was published without their consent.

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THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE—*By the Cable*—The London *Times* of the 30th August has a leader on the late Anglo-American boat race, in the course of which it says:

The issue of this match is no inapt illustration of the difference between the two nations. The Englishmen were heavier than the Harvards, but it remains doubtful to which side the balance of strength is inclined. As for pluckery, energy and pluck, the Harvards showed an example we may humbly hope to equal, but can not attend. The victory was a victory of education. Here the advantage was all on our side. We have a close life; the competition is sharper; the lessons passed are searching and exact. The margin of our lives is so narrow that every possible economy of strength is utilized. Rowing with us is a science, developed by men who made it their business and knew that in a contest the slightest wrinkle told. Thus the Oxfords knew precisely where to abstain, as well as where to abound. The advantage is not without its drawbacks, for nations, like men, should have a reserve of national energy, and so far be better able to meet the days when the progress of others is equalized by the benefits of training.

The following political Conventions are to be held during September:

Date of Convention.	State.	Political Party.	Location.
Sept. 1	Wisconsin.	Republican.	Madison.
Sept. 1	National.	Temperance.	Chicago.
Sept. 1	Vineland.	Conservative.	Jackson.
Sept. 8	Wisconsin.	Democratic.	Milwaukee.
Sept. 8	Minnesota.	Republican.	St. Paul.
Sept. 21	Mississippi.	Democratic.	Jackson.
Sept. 22	Massachusetts.	Republican.	Worcester.
Sept. 23	Minnesota.	Democratic.	St. Paul.
Sept. 29	New York.	Republican.	By acclam.

If you will notice the woodmen when they go to fell a tree, it is not the man who strikes the fatal and hardest blows, but it is the man who makes every blow fall right in the very footsteps of the predecessors, who brings down the monarch of the forest first.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Order of the Treasury Department.

$50.000 to be Subscribed for Gen. Rawlins' Widow.

Heavy Damages Claimed for Libel in Mobile.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Rescue the Men in Avondale Mine.

Express Coach Robbed in Utah.

FROM EUROPE.

The Emperor's Condition Still Unsatisfactory.

Last Carlist Band Defeated.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Internal Revenue receipts today $351,000.

Private correspondence between revenue officials and members of Congress are said to foreshadow an increase of the whisky tax.

The following order has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Sept. 7, 1869.

As a mark of respect to the Hon. John A. Rawlins, deceased, late Secretary of War, the Customhouses will be closed, the public works under control of this Department suspended, and flags kept at half-mast during Thursday the 9th inst., the day on which the obsequies of the deceased will be solemnized.

W. A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary.

Peabody's health not much improved.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Fractional currency will hereafter be issued at the rate of $250,000 daily until the pressing wants are supplied.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Mobile, Sept. 7.—A suit for libel damages, laid at $100,000, was commenced today and summons served on Col. Mann, proprietor of the *Register*, for alleged defamation of the character of Mr. Hutton, chief carpet bagger, and Superintendent of Public Schools in Mobile. The offence committed was the publication of a communication from a distinguished citizen, charging Hutton with having been indicted for embezzlement. A like suit has been instituted against Col Forsyth, of the *Register*, and the publisher of the communication.

Galveston, Sept. 7.—The up freight train on the Galveston and Houston Railroad fell through Clear Creek bridge last night at 11 o'clock. Fireman Cunningham was scalded to death and flats were completely smashed. No lives lost.

A fire occurred at Novasota this morning destroying three dry goods stores and one grocery store. Loss $15,000; insurance $8500.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Highwaymen robbed White, Perpo & Co.'s coach at Malade station, Utah Territory, of $40,000. The passengers were not molested.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 7.—The only hope for the safety of the men in Avondale mines, lies in the probability that the men have secured themselves up in a remote part of the mine from the shaft. The death of those who descended to the rescue was caused by foul air arising from the mines.

Richmond, Sept. 7.—Sam. Collier, of Baltimore, has accepted the challenge of Charles Doherty, of the city, for a prize fight, to take place in Virginia.

Several distinguished citizens of this city will go to Washington to attend Secretary Rawlins' funeral.

Insurance on the fire last night foot up $90,000, and is about evenly divided between companies.

Telegrams to the *Dispatch* from Farmville announce the burning of the Presbyterian Female Academy, together with the furniture, library, etc.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.—The pumps of the fire and wrecking steamer, John Fuller, brought from New York to Fairmount, are discharging eight thousand gallons of water per minute into the reservoir.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 7.—Evening—Another party attempted the rescue of the imprisoned men, but were compelled to retreat after going 25 feet. Another party reached the inundated workings and found a space of about two hundred feet where they found the door closed. Third party succeeded but returned, two of them nearly dead. Fresh air was restored with difficulty. Gas is coming from the workings, and any further attempts will be made to penetrate it until the gas is cleared.

There is really no ground for hope that a single life remains of those in the mine.

New York, Sept 7.—At a meeting at the Sixth Ward Assembly a resolution passed unanimously to raise $5,000 for the family of Rawlins. This was subscribed on the spot. Gen. Grant subscribed 1000 by telegraph.

Sheridan Scott, tax collector, and another officer named Abrahams were arrested today, both charged with revenue fraud. Stocks declined in sympathy.

Macon, Sept. 7.—Examination of the Cuban recruiting agents, recently arrested here, commenced to-day before United States Commissioner Merrill. Great interest is felt in the result, particularly by the parents of the young recruits. The court has adjourned until to-morrow out of respect to the late Secretary of War.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sept. 7.—The official journal to day contradicts the alarming rumors of the Emperor's health, saying that the Emperor attends to his official duties. He has suffered some from rheumatism, but at no time has his condition been such as to cause the least anxiety.

Sessions of the Senate closed.

London, Sept. 7.—Cable cotton dispatches report the cotton crop in the interior of Egypt as excellent, both it quality and quantity.

Madrid, Sept. 7.—The troops defeated thirty Carlists under Eulerna near Gerona. The Carlists escaped. This is the last Carlist band known to be on Spanish soil.

Paris, Sept. 7.—evening.—The Emperor comes to Paris to morrow. The *Press* says the condition of the Emperor has improved a little since yesterday. His strength has increased, and his pains decreased, but it is not believed that he would be able to go on to-day.

The Emperor yesterday signed most of the decrees in bed and received Rouher and the ministers bearing the *Senatus Canaulum*, which had just passed the Senate.

The *Moniteur* continues the difficulty of obtaining authentic advices as to the Emperor's condition. To-day Dr. Ricord has again been called to attend the Emperor.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, Sept. 7.—Bonrse closed flat. Rentes 70.35.

Later.—Rentes 70.25.

Havre, Sept. 7.—Cotton flat on the spot; tres-ordinaire 1.51½; low middling adopt quiet at 1.62.

Frankfort, Sept. 7.—Bonds closed active—86¾.

London, Sept. 7—Evening — Consols 93. American securities firmer. Bonds 83. Sugar buoyant.

Liverpool, Sept. 7—Evening.—Cotton market dull; Uplands 13¼d; Orleans 13⅝ to 13¾d. Sales to-day 5000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Flour 25s. Corn 29s. Red Western Wheat 9s 10d to 10s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 7—Evening.—Cotton a shade lower; sales to day 500 bales; middling Uplands 31¾c. Flour—superfine to fancy State $5.90 to $7.10. Superfine to choice white Western Wheat $5.75 to $6.50; Southern dull and declining; common to choice extra $6 60 to $11. Wheat steady at noon's decline. Corn scarcely steady at 1c. Pork dull at $31 12½. Beef steady. Pork dull and lower—$31 50 to $31.75 for quiet and steady—kettle 19½ to 20c. Whisky firmer—$1 10 to $1 12—nominally at $1 10. Groceries and Naval Stores quiet. Freights unchanged.

New York, Sept. 7.—Governments dull—5-20s of 1862, 122¼; Southern securities irregular. Money active at 7. Sterling weaker—8¾. Gold quiet—136¼. Stocks feverish.

New York, Sept. 8.—Evening—5-20's of 1862, 122¼; '64s, 121¼; '65s, 121¾; new, 120¼; '67s, 122⅜; '68s, 120¼. 10-40s, 111. Louisianas 70. Levee 6s 65 to 66.

Mobile, Sept. 7.—Cotton firm; sales 71 bales; low middlings 30c; receipts 240 bales.

Charleston, Sept. 7.—Cotton in fair demand but no lower rates; Middlings 31c; sales 300 bales; receipts 488; exports coastwise 250.

Cincinnati, Sept. 7.—Family flour $6 to $6 25. Corn $1 to $1 03. Oats 54 to 56c. Whisky $1 08. Pork $32 50. Bulk meats—shoulders 15¾c; clear rib sides 18¾c; clear sides 19c; choice bacon 24¾ to 25c.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Flour—spring extras $5 75 to $6. Wheat $1 25½ to $1 26½, closing 95¼ to 97c. Oats 44c. Rye 93c. Barley $1 40. Highwines $1 09. Pork $32 50 to $33. Hogs 17 to 17½c. Lard 18½ to 19¼c.

Louisville, Sept. 7.—Superfine Flour $5 to $5 25. Wheat $1 15 to $1 25. Corn 85 to 92½c. Oats 45 to 50c. Rye 90c. Bulk meats—shoulders 15c; clear sides 18½c. Bacon—shoulders 18½c; clear sides 19½c. Lard 19½c. Raw sugar 18½ to 19c.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—Flour—superfine $4 75 to $5 20. Wheat, No 2 spring, $1 10. Corn 88 to 89c. Oats 44¼ to 45c. Rye 85c. Whisky $1 08. Pork $34. Bulk meats—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18c. Bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear rib sides 18½c; clear sides 19c; choice hams 24½ to 25c.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Flour—spring extras $5 75 to $6. Wheat $1 25½ to $1 26½, closing 95¼ to 97c. Oats 44c. Rye 93c. Barley $1 40. Highwines $1 09. Pork $32 50 to $33. Hogs 17 to 17½c. Lard 18½ to 19¼c.

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Savannah, Sept. 7.—Cotton market easier, the stringency of money limiting operations to small lots. Middlings 31¾ to 32. Sales 125 bales. Receipts 806; exports 804.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—River falling.

Vicksburg, Sept 7.—Passed up—Comet and barges at 12 M. Down—Olive Branch at 11 A. M. River falling slowly.

Louisville, Sept. 7.—River stationary, 3 feet 3 inches in the canal by the mark.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Sept. 7.—Noon.—Fenian arms and ammunition are being used by the Cubans. The funeral of Rawlins will take place on Thursday. All departments, except for necessary business, closed until Friday.

Gov. Walker, of Virginia, with other prominent Virginians, will attend the funeral, and troops will be called from adjacent posts to assist.

Havana, Sept. 7.—Foreign residents, principally Germans, are enlisting in the reserve battalions.

Eight hundred insurgents surprised and repulsed 500 volunteers near Puerto Principe. Reinforcements were sent, but the Cubans declined battle.

On the 16th of August the insurgents, several thousand strong, commanded by Quesada, President Céspedes being present, attacked Las Tunas. Two hundred and fifty Cubans were killed. The garrison consisted of 450—100 killed. The fight lasted nine hours.

London, Sept. 7.—Noon.—Consols 92¾. American securities flat. 5-20's of '62, 82¾. Sugar firm on the spot and afloat. Common Rosin 5s 3d.

Paris, Sept. 7.—Noon.—Bourse excited but firm. Rentes 70 25.

Havre, Sept. 7.—Cotton opens quiet and steady.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.—Noon —Cotton dull; uplands 13¼d; Orleans 13⅝ to 13¾d. Estimated sales 5000 bales; yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy. Pork buoyant, 102s. Bread stuffs dull.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.—Afternoon.—Cotton unchanged.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 7.—Evening—Another party attempted the rescue of the imprisoned men, but were compelled to retreat after going 25 feet. Another party