THE PRESS.
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The Press.

VOL. 9.—NO. 49. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1865. THREE CENTS.

THE WAR PRESS.
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The steamship Moravian arrived at Father Point with European dates to the 15th—five days later than those last received. The Fenians still alarm the British Government, although it seeks to underrate them. Our five-twenties are reported "dull and heavy" by Satterthwaite's *Circular*. The Davenport Brothers are again in trouble—their secret having been discovered by a spectator at one of their *seances*. Napoleon has visited the queen of Spain, at Biarritz. Lauenburg will be seen occupied by the King of Prussia, who pays for the Duchy from his privy purse. The commercial news is of the usual importance.

In North Carolina the freedmen live comfortably and at little expense to the Government. Surgeon Hogan, who has just returned from an inspection of the establishments at Beaufort, Newbern, and Roanoke Island, reports that out of 7,000 blacks 4,800 are receiving rations: a very small proportion, considering circumstances. In Augusta, Ga., according to another surgeon, the freedmen are self-sustaining, and are providing for all the wants of their people in sickness and health.

Considerable anxiety is felt about the interest due on the five-twenty bonds not being registered. The reason assigned is that the Treasury Department is compelled to keep its books open for transfer of registered bonds until the 1st of October, and then necessary schedules for the payment of the interest will be made. It is expected to be ready about the 25th of next month, when the payment of such interest will commence.

The Federal courts will shortly open at Fredericksburg, and also at Richmond, where Jefferson Davis will doubtless be tried before Hon. J. C. Underwood. No lawyer will be allowed to practice before this or any other Federal court, unless he has first taken the oath prescribed by Congress for all members of that body.

One of the sachems of our Indian Peace Commission, accompanied by Hon. A. W. Hibbard, was on the way to Fort Sully at last accounts, but was not likely to meet many Indians. Mr. Hibbard is a member of the Congressional committee to investigate our relations with the Indians.

The rumor extensively circulated with reference to the closing up of the Freedmen's Bureau is a base fabrication. Old slaveholders are desirous of abolishing it, but not only is President Johnson opposed to it, but a mandatory law of Congress, providing for such an organization, prevents it.

On the 14th of August, the number of deaths from cholera in Constantinople, and vicinity, were 1,689, and of attacks 2,713. Not a single ambassador or consular officer left his post during the almost universal suspension of business. The American missionaries distinguished themselves by their self-sacrificing labors.

On Friday last, a woman named Isabella Gold, shot, and badly wounded a man in Richmond. She asked, and received his forgiveness. The cause of the act was that she asked him to marry her, and he refused.

In Mississippi and Louisiana, 15,500 acres of plantations have been leased to blacks, and 4,500 acres to whites. About one-half the lands leased to whites were abandoned, because of the overflow of the Mississippi.

All orders for the prosecution of confiscation suits have been suspended by President Johnson until further notice. The Richmond *Republic* says that if the elections show a loyal feeling this suspension will be indefinite.

It is denied, authoritatively, that the Alabama Convention had voted against the repudiation of the rebel debt the State contracted. The secession ordinance the convention has declared null and void.

Governor Cummings, the new Governor of Colorado, is in Washington, and perfecting his arrangements to start for his post. He will, in all probability, be in Denver by the middle of October.

The commissioners appointed by the President to treat with the Southwestern Indians, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, have concluded their negotiations and been uniformly successful.

No more of the old pattern of 50-cent currency will be issued. A new pattern has been adopted. This course has been caused by extensive counterfeiting.

A propeller was sunk in the St. Lawrence river on Saturday evening, and three passengers were lost.

A collision took place on the Alexandria and Richmond Railroad yesterday, but no lives were lost.

Efforts are being made to finish the Chestnut-street bridge—efforts that should have been made long ago.

Last week the receipts from internal revenue were $6,811,209.53. The total receipts since July 1st have been $84,661,430.32.

General Carroll has been superseded at Fredericksburg by General S. W. Harris. General Carroll is to command at Charlottsville.

A special despatch gives some interesting facts about the plan of government to be adopted in Mexico, if Maximilian succeeds.

An important internal revenue decision will be found among our special despatches.

The British Parliament has again been prorogued.

Seventeen national banks have been chartered within the last fortnight.

On the second Tuesday of October the troops of Pennsylvania will vote in Washington.

Yesterday the Concord National Bank, of Concord, Mass., was robbed of $300,000.

General Lamoriciere is dead.

Herring are plenty in the Delaware.

The stock market yesterday was very active, and prices were generally on the rise. Especially was this the case in the railroad list, most of the roads selling at an advance of ½ to 1½. There was much activity in city passenger railroad stocks at a further improvement in prices.

Flour was less active yesterday, but prices are well maintained. In cotton there was more doing. Wheat and corn are firmly held at full prices. Oats are unsettled. Sugar is more active. Provisions are without change. Whisky is firmly held. Beef cattle are very dull this week, owing to the large receipts, which reach about 2,400 head, selling at from 10@12½c ℔ ℔ for common to fair Pennsylvania and Western steers; 9,000 sheep arrived and sold at from 6½@7½c ℔ ℔, gross, for good fat sheep.

GENERAL LAMORICIERE, whose death is announced in our foreign news, is an historical character; but his chief prominence is due to his devotion to the Pope. He was the right-hand man of his Holiness when there were signs of a difficulty between the latter and VICTOR EMMANUEL, and received the thanks of all the Catholic world. His death is a loss to the Church party in Italy as well as to the French army.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1865.

Acting upon the promptings of self-interest and a wise philanthropy, the Southern people must become one of the most powerful communities in the world. It is manifest that they cannot re-organize and safely conduct their greatly changed domestic and political institutions and habitudes without being heartily helped by the influential and controlling majorities in the free States. These majorities are animated by a keen sense of affection and of duty in the matter of the colored race of the South, long held in bondage for the benefit of a comparatively small number of whites, and now made politically free by the treble operation of necessity, war and constitutional amendment! Should these same whites, among whom the blacks must live either as willing auxiliaries or as discontented proletaries, adopt and act upon such a policy as would seem to be commanded by personal as well as public expediency and justice, the fraternity between the North and the South will be so earnest and sincere as to endure through and defy all the shocks and accidents of fate and time. On this subject there is a very natural solicitude among the opponents of slavery, and it has extended to the whole body of the Northern people. They regard themselves as bound to watch over the freedmen. The unconscious and innocent causes of the war, the issue that has made them free must not also leave them unfriended and proscribed. Should that humane men be responded to in good spirit, it will ensure prosperity in every State of the Union, that will challenge historical, or even imaginative comparison. There have been marvellous changes within the last few years, *but that which will most surprise and benefit the South will be the munificent reward of its generous treatment to the freedmen.* Every consideration of self-interest and benevolence conspires, as I have said, to make this generosity spontaneous, genuine, and constant. The first practical result will be the sure beginning of a policy that will *place the principal seat of the cotton manufactures of the world in the cotton States that fed and led the rebellion.* What a revolution this will produce need not be anticipated. Proceeding and stimulated upon the taxation of our exports, we shall be a self-sustaining nation, fit to compete with those from whom we have heretofore bought, and opening new and capturing old markets for the consumption of our fabrics. To effect this mighty innovation is for the Southern people to make the freed races their firm friends. That will forever settle the question of labor; and then with free schools, cheap newspapers, and the bestowal upon the colored people of the same rights they enjoy in the free States, and the admixture of the Yankee element with a changed and reinvigorated system of society, the South will for the first time have an opportunity of displaying her unfettered energies and of employing her unlimited resorces.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

WORKINGS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN THE SOUTH.

THE BUREAU NOT TO BE DISBANDED, BUT RETAINED.

Our Special Account of the Condition of the Freedmen in Louisiana and Mississippi.

ALABAMA SET RIGHT BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

SHE DOES NOT WISH TO LEGALIZE HER REBEL DEBT.

She Forgets it, She Repudiates it, She Repeals the Act of Secession.

INTEREST ON THE FIVE-TWENTIES, THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, NEWLY-CHARTERED BANKS, &c.

FACTS ABOUT THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

The Plan of Government to be Adopted if Maximilian Thoroughly Succeeds, and What is Claimed for it.

[Special Despatches to the Press.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1865.

The Condition of the Freedmen in Mississippi.

The freedmen's bureau is in receipt of an important report from Col. SAMUEL THOMAS, assistant commissioner of freedmen's affairs for the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. Upon the report is founded the property returns for the month of August. This report is not entirely complete, owing to the fact that part of the records of the State of Mississippi have been destroyed, and the citizens seem adverse to telling the truth about any of the property held by the bureau. This report shows that the plantations leased in Louisiana were 111, in Mississippi 138—in Louisiana 57 and in Mississippi 113 by whites; in Louisiana 58 and in Mississippi 23 by blacks—total 502. Nine thousand acres of land were leased to blacks in Mississippi; four thousand five hundred acres of land were leased to blacks in Louisiana; thirteen thousand five hundred acres of land, in eighty-one plantations, were leased to blacks. Thirty-one thousand acres of land were leased to whites in Mississippi. Twenty-one thousand five hundred acres of land in one hundred and seventy plantations were leased to whites. Total, fifty-two thousand five hundred. Thirteen thousand five hundred acres of land were leased to blacks. Total, sixty-six thousand acres leased. About one-half the lands leased to white lessees were abandoned, owing to the overflow of the Mississippi. It should be remembered that this amount of land is that which was turned over by the leasing agent of the Treasury Department, together with the land being cultivated by the freedmen, under the charge of the bureau. Nearly all of this land belongs to citizens who will receive it back in January, 1866, under the provisions of circular fifteen. A tremendous pressure is being brought to bear by returning citizens, of all classes, to get possession of their property. They are constantly writing letters to the President, and the heads of different bureaus at Washington, filled with all kinds of misrepresentations, in order to effect their purposes. It is becoming very popular with the army, and even with loyal citizens, to hold property of any kind belonging to the citizens of this State. I heartily wish that it was all turned over, or the policy of the Government more clearly defined. No *property* has been libelled for confiscation. I have made no attempt to distribute lands in small lots to the negroes, as I know it will meet with strong opposition from all parties. It will require a hero to execute it, and a military force to protect the freedmen during the term of their lease. The planters are all opposed to it, as it will derange the laboring system for crops on the plantations. The organization for the State is becoming more complete every day, and, as a natural consequence, the business of the general office is more satisfactory. Fifty-seven officers are in various ways connected with the bureau, and all are now on duty. Those officers are well received by the State, that the freedmen may be protected and, the planters informed of their duty. The returns of rations are not complete, but are as nearly so as we can get them for this report. The number of freedmen, 4,278 is about correct; 600 of these will pay for what they receive, leaving 3,678 of the destitute and of those working for the Government. But the number of refugees reported is far below the true number fed. Although only 407 of them are receiving rations, the number is probably not far below 2,000, making a total of more than 6,000 people fed. The report shows over 102,000 rations drawn and issued, which is merely a calculation for thirty-one days of the number of people reported.

The reports of the chief commissary of the State only show about eighty thousand rations for the month of August. The organization of the militia has created a greater panic among the freedmen than any action of the Federal or late Confederate authorities. It will do more to disturb the relation of the freedmen to the whites of the State than anything which has yet been done. If the militia is organized as foreshadowed by the Governor's proclamation and endorsed by the President of the United States, in his despatch to the Governor, I have no idea that the freedmen will remain quiet laborers in the cotton-fields. They are excited and partially aroused. They have some idea of what war is. They certainly know all about slavery, and have no idea of surrendering to any such condition. That collisions will occur, that a disturbed state of society will be the result, there is no question. The hope of organizing the labor of the State in such a way that the freedmen will return to the fields and assist in recruiting the agricultural wealth of the State, as a free labor system, seems to vanish with the promulgation of this militia order. When the white people are properly armed, and the Federal troops withdrawn, the freedmen can be forced to work on the plantations, but not as free laborers. The members of the late State Convention have visited me, and are anxious to have me prepare for them some kind of system for adoption at the meeting of the Legislature, by which they can take complete charge of freedmen affairs, and do away with the necessity for United States officers. They desire to place the labor system of the State in the hands of their own constituency. I hear of but little trouble between freedmen and their employers. Nearly all the colored people of the State working on plantations have been contracted with and employed, and are anxious to make contracts for the year 1866, for fear labor will be hard to get at the beginning of the season.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

It has been repeatedly stated, in the sensation papers, that the Government is about to close up the Freedmen's Bureau, under Gen. HOWARD, which is a mistake so gross that it is marvellous how even the fruitful brains of these inventors of news could have fabricated it. It is true that incessant efforts have been made on the part of the old slaveholders to force precisely such action, but not only is the President opposed to it, but there is a mandatory law of Congress standing directly in the way, providing for such an organization as now exists. Some modifications have already taken place at the solicitation of the provisional governors; and the operation is now not only satisfactory to them, but really useful to those who, without such a system, as that of General HOWARD's, would be unable to induce the colored people to work for them at all. Regarded from this point of view, the Freedmen's Bureau is beneficial to the classes that complain of it. It is the intermediate channel by which to preserve the rights of these people and to secure to the owners of plantations industrious, reliable and well-paid labor.

Freedmen's Affairs in Georgia.

A report has also been received from Dr. J. V. DE KAMP, chief medical officer of the bureau in Georgia. From it I understand that the freedmen in Augusta are self-sustaining. They not only support themselves, but, in addition, have erected an hospital, which is now full, and containing about forty patients; an infirmary for women, and a substantial barrack for the accommodation of those passing through in search of employment, and freedmen driven from their homes by their late masters. The freedmen also employ a physician to visit the hospital, and a colored doctress to attend to the infirmary.

The Freedmen in North Carolina.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received an official report from Dr. M. K. HOGAN, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina. He had personally visited and inspected the camps, barracks, hospitals, &c., at Beaufort, Newbern, and Roanoke Island. There are two settlements near Newbern. "Trent Settlement" contains about 5,000 freedmen; is pretty well located across the Trent river from Newbern; is built as a town, with streets, &c. There are only about 1,100 receiving Government rations here. Johnsville, the other settlement, is also located near Newbern, and contains about 2,500 inhabitants, about 1,000 receiving rations. On Roanoke Island there are about 3,500; 2,200 of whom receive rations, 1,300 of these receiving rations being under fourteen years of age. Near Beaufort there are two small settlements, named respectively New Town and Hammacks, containing from three to five hundred persons.

Surgeon HOGAN says that, as a general thing, the people live in good, comfortable log-houses, but a large portion of those residing near Newbern and on Roanoke Island, are suffering from the various forms of intermittent and remittent fevers. The only medical attendance the people in the several localities have ever received has been that casually, but entirely inadequate, supplied by medical officers stationed near by. Four medical officers to attend to these people have been telegraphed for, and will be forwarded by the bureau.

Governor Cummings.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, the new Governor of Colorado, is here and making arrangements to start for his post. He will be conveyed by the Holladay line from Atchison, and will probably reach Denver about the middle of October.

Shooting Case in Richmond.

To-day's Richmond papers state that on Friday night last, a woman named ISABELLA GOLD, shot and seriously wounded a man by the name of MEADE. After committing the deed, she took the pistol to the wounded man, forgiveness of her victim, which he granted. MEADE, it seems, had refused to marry her, and she, therefore, determined to take his life.

The Alabama Convention.

A telegram from Montgomery, Alabama, denies indignantly the statement in the Northern papers, that the convention now in session there had decided, by fifty-eight to eighteen, not to repudiate the rebel State debt. The ordinance abolishing slavery in the State, passed in the convention with but three opposing votes. The ordinance of secession she declared null and void. All looks well. This despatch is signed by JOHN C. KEPPER, of Philadelphia, now in Montgomery.

The French in Mexico.

It must not be forgotten that LOUIS NAPOLEON has explicitly stated that it was not his intention to maintain his crown in Mexico. His whole object was to secure good government for the people, under the rule of MAXIMILIAN, and then to retire decently and in good order, leaving to that Prince the care of the experiment he has commenced. It is claimed that the French have completely mastered the JUAREZ party, and that under the policy of MAXIMILIAN, the native tribes—which are seven out of the eight millions and a half of population in Mexico—will be elevated and represented—that so far as possible there will be no attempt to interfere with their rights. A plan has been adopted by which the old federated system is to be changed, and a close imitation of the French government substituted. Thus, instead of a kind of parody on the American Union, what is called the Republic will be divided into prefectures or smaller sections, each of which is to be under the control of a governor who is to be subordinate in all things to the Emperor himself. Under the old plan, which took its rise in 1823, vast districts were committed to the control of single individuals, each of whom, as soon as he became a chief, began to threaten whoever might be President for the time being, and generally got to war with his immediate border. In this way the whole country has been kept in continual and bloody confusion for nearly forty years. The French claim that if MAXIMILIAN succeeds in creating and conducting the Government in Mexico, it will insure to the substantial prosperity of the United States, but that if he should be driven out, the so-called Republic will be a constant thorn in our side. If we attempt to govern it in our time, it would undoubtedly prove to be a very large elephant.

Further Particulars of the Cholera at Constantinople.

On the 14th of August the number of deaths was 1,689, and of attacks, 2,713. This includes the cases in Constantinople and vicinity. During the general and almost universal suspension of business in Constantinople, not a single American consular officer has left his post. The consul says: "It gives me great pleasure to be able to say that, while some doctors of the country have deserted their posts of duty during this trying period, some of the American missionaries, supplying their places, have distinguished themselves by their self-sacrificing labors, and that by means of their philanthropic and Christian efforts some lives have been saved.

Currency Redeemed.

$2,680,105 in fractional currency, and $6,008,080 in certificates of indebtedness were redeemed at the Treasury last week.

National Banks.

Since our last report seventeen national banks have been chartered. The total number now doing business is 1,567, with an aggregate capital of $398,051,723.50, and circulation of $186,031,720.

Pendleton's Speech.

The *Republic* bitterly denounces PENDLETON's speech at Richmond on Saturday night last. It was violent and disgusting. JOHNSON's speech was entirely different.

Federal Courts.

The Federal courts soon commence at Alexandria, and will also soon open at Richmond, where JEFF. DAVIS will, in all probability, be tried, before Hon. J. C. UNDERWOOD. No lawyer will be allowed to practice in this case, or in other Federal courts, unless he first takes the stringent oath prescribed to all members of Congress.

Confiscation Suits.

President JOHNSON has suspended until further notice all orders for the prosecution of confiscation suits. The *Republic* states that if the elections show a loyal feeling the suspension will be indefinite.

Commandant at Fredericksburg Changed.

General S. W. HARRIS has superseded General CARROLL at Fredericksburg. The latter will have a new command at Charlottesville.

Fatal Mistake.

A man by the name of PERKINS was aroused from his sleep on Saturday night by an unusual noise. Supposing, of course, that a burglar had entered his chamber, he reached for his pistol and fired. The shot unfortunately took effect in the breast of his wife, who expired almost instantly.

The Indian Council.

The commissioners appointed to treat with the Southern Indian tribes at Fort Smith have concluded their negotiations, and have been uniformly successful.

Hon. Charles Gilpin.

Hon. CHARLES GILPIN, United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, reached Washington this morning, on public business, and will remain a day or two.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from this source last week amounted to $6,811,209.53. The proceeds each day were as follows:

Monday	$1,815,496 91
Tuesday	367,113 62
Wednesday	1,471,453 81
Thursday	1,112,604 99
Friday	1,199,533 46
Saturday	814,046 76

The total receipts since July 1, 1865, amounted to $84,661,430.32.

The Fifty-cent Currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury has finally decided to issue no more of the old fifty-cent fractional currency, and will shortly issue in substitution a new note, somewhat similar, bearing the vignette of Hon. F. E. SPINNER, United States Treasurer. The recall of the old issue is in consequence of the alarming extent of counterfeits on that denomination of fractional currency.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue received a communication on Friday last from Mr. E. J. LOVRER, President of the Distillers' Association of New York, on the subject of taxation of an article distilled from beer, on which the tax of one dollar per barrel has been paid. It is claimed that this article thus produced is exempt from taxation under the law, which provided that alcohol made from materials on which a tax has been paid shall be exempt from taxation.

The Commissioner, in reply to Mr. LOWRER, says:

"The dealers in this article have risk and trouble enough at best, and we must make the best we can of the present law, hoping that the next Congress, profiting by the experience of the past three years, will materially improve it. The Brooklyn case, to which you refer, was brought before me by Mr. Bowers, and has been finally decided. I do not propose to recognize as valid an invention whose only claim to merit is the allegation that it successfully evades the law. My decision is based upon two points: First, that the product of Mr. Bowers' still is not alcohol, but high wines, and that it can only be converted into alcohol by refining, and that such alcohol so produced is not made from spirits on which the duties have been paid; and secondly, that the plain intent of the law is to lay a tax of $2 per proof gallon upon all distilled spirits sold or consumed, or used in the manufacture of any other article. Section fifty-five must override the exception in section ninety-six, upon which he relies. To take any other view of the case than this would be, in effect, to nullify the provisions of the law taxing spirits by inviting the preparation at one place under the name of beer, of what would be in fact simply the material out of which spirits would be made in another."

[By Associated Press.]

The Freedmen's Bureau.

Colonel SAMUEL THOMAS, assistant commissioner for freedmen's affairs, in an official communication, dated Vicksburg, September 14th, while giving his returns for August, says: "The records in that part of Mississippi are destroyed, and that persons are reluctant to supply the missing information. He states that 115 plantations are leased in Louisiana—57 of them by white, and 58 by black men; also, 138 plantations in Mississippi—113 of them by whites, and 23 by blacks. There are 13,500 acres in 81 plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi, leased to blacks, and 52,500 acres in the same State in 170 plantations, leased to whites. Almost one-half of the lands leased to whites was abandoned, owing to the overflow of the Mississippi. A tremendous pressure is being brought to bear by returned citizens of all classes to get possession of their property, and they are constantly writing to the President; and the heads of the different bureaus at Washington are filled with all kinds of misrepresentations, in order to effect their purposes. It is becoming very popular with the army, and even with loyal citizens, to hold property of any kind belonging to the citizens of this State. I heartily wish that it was all turned over, or the policy of the Government more clearly defined. No *property* has been libelled for confiscation. I have made no attempt to distribute lands in small lots to the negroes, as I know it will meet with strong opposition from all parties. It will require a hero to execute it, and a military force to protect the freedmen during the term of their lease. The planters are all opposed to it, as it will derange the laboring system for crops on the plantations. The organization for the State is becoming more complete every day, and, as a natural consequence, the business of the general office is more satisfactory. Fifty-seven officers are in various ways connected with the bureau, and all are now on duty. Those officers are well received by the State, that the freedmen may be protected and, the planters informed of their duty. The returns of rations are not complete, but are as nearly so as we can get them for this report. The number of freedmen, 4,278 is about correct; 600 of these will pay for what they receive, leaving 3,678 of the destitute and of those working for the Government. But the number of refugees reported is far below the true number fed. Although only 407 of them are receiving rations, the number is probably not far below 2,000, making a total of more than 6,000 people fed. The report shows over 102,000 rations drawn and issued, which is merely a calculation for thirty-one days of the number of people reported.

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It must not be forgotten that LOUIS NAPOLEON has explicitly stated that it was not his intention to maintain his crown in Mexico. His whole object was to secure good government for the people, under the rule of MAXIMILIAN, and then to retire decently and in good order, leaving to that Prince the care of the experiment he has commenced. It is claimed that the French have completely mastered the JUAREZ party, and that under the policy of MAXIMILIAN, the native tribes—which are seven out of the eight millions and a half of population in Mexico—will be elevated and represented—that so far as possible there will be no attempt to interfere with their rights. A plan has been adopted by which the old federated system is to be changed, and a close imitation of the French government substituted. Thus, instead of a kind of parody on the American Union, what is called the Republic will be divided into prefectures or smaller sections, each of which is to be under the control of a governor who is to be subordinate in all things to the Emperor himself. Under the old plan, which took its rise in 1823, vast districts were committed to the control of single individuals, each of whom, as soon as he became a chief, began to threaten whoever might be President for the time being, and generally got to war with his immediate border. In this way the whole country has been kept in continual and bloody confusion for nearly forty years. The French claim that if MAXIMILIAN succeeds in creating and conducting the Government in Mexico, it will insure to the substantial prosperity of the United States, but that if he should be driven out, the so-called Republic will be a constant thorn in our side. If we attempt to govern it in our time, it would undoubtedly prove to be a very large elephant.

Further Particulars of the Cholera at Constantinople.

On the 14th of August the number of deaths was 1,689, and of attacks, 2,713. This includes the cases in Constantinople and vicinity. During the general and almost universal suspension of business in Constantinople, not a single American consular officer has left his post. The consul says: "It gives me great pleasure to be able to say that, while some doctors of the country have deserted their posts of duty during this trying period, some of the American missionaries, supplying their places, have distinguished themselves by their self-sacrificing labors, and that by means of their philanthropic and Christian efforts some lives have been saved.

Currency Redeemed.

$2,680,105 in fractional currency, and $6,008,080 in certificates of indebtedness were redeemed at the Treasury last week.

National Banks.

Since our last report seventeen national banks have been chartered. The total number now doing business is 1,567, with an aggregate capital of $398,051,723.50, and circulation of $186,031,720.

Pendleton's Speech.

The *Republic* bitterly denounces PENDLETON's speech at Richmond on Saturday night last. It was violent and disgusting. JOHNSON's speech was entirely different.

Federal Courts.

The Federal courts soon commence at Alexandria, and will also soon open at Richmond, where JEFF. DAVIS will, in all probability, be tried, before Hon. J. C. UNDERWOOD. No lawyer will be allowed to practice in this case, or in other Federal courts, unless he first takes the stringent oath prescribed to all members of Congress.

Confiscation Suits.

President JOHNSON has suspended until further notice all orders for the prosecution of confiscation suits. The *Republic* states that if the elections show a loyal feeling the suspension will be indefinite.

Commandant at Fredericksburg Changed.

General S. W. HARRIS has superseded General CARROLL at Fredericksburg. The latter will have a new command at Charlottesville.

Fatal Mistake.

A man by the name of PERKINS was aroused from his sleep on Saturday night by an unusual noise. Supposing, of course, that a burglar had entered his chamber, he reached for his pistol and fired. The shot unfortunately took effect in the breast of his wife, who expired almost instantly.

The Indian Council.

The commissioners appointed to treat with the Southern Indian tribes at Fort Smith have concluded their negotiations, and have been uniformly successful.

Hon. Charles Gilpin.

Hon. CHARLES GILPIN, United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, reached Washington this morning, on public business, and will remain a day or two.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from this source last week amounted to $6,811,209.53. The proceeds each day were as follows:

Monday	$1,815,496 91
Tuesday	367,113 62
Wednesday	1,471,453 81
Thursday	1,112,604 99
Friday	1,199,533 46
Saturday	814,046 76

The total receipts since July 1, 1865, amounted to $84,661,430.32.

The Fifty-cent Currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury has finally decided to issue no more of the old fifty-cent fractional currency, and will shortly issue in substitution a new note, somewhat similar, bearing the vignette of Hon. F. E. SPINNER, United States Treasurer. The recall of the old issue is in consequence of the alarming extent of counterfeits on that denomination of fractional currency.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue received a communication on Friday last from Mr. E. J. LOWRER, President of the Distillers' Association of New York, on the subject of taxation of an article distilled from beer, on which the tax of one dollar per barrel has been paid. It is claimed that this article thus produced is exempt from taxation under the law, which provided that alcohol made from materials on which a tax has been paid shall be exempt from taxation.

The Commissioner, in reply to Mr. LOWRER, says:

"The dealers in this article have risk and trouble enough at best, and we must make the best we can of the present law, hoping that the next Congress, profiting by the experience of the past three years, will materially improve it. The Brooklyn case, to which you refer, was brought before me by Mr. Bowers, and has been finally decided. I do not propose to recognize as valid an invention whose only claim to merit is the allegation that it successfully evades the law. My decision is based upon two points: First, that the product of Mr. Bowers' still is not alcohol, but high wines, and that it can only be converted into alcohol by refining, and that such alcohol so produced is not made from spirits on which the duties have been paid; and secondly, that the plain intent of the law is to lay a tax of $2 per proof gallon upon all distilled spirits sold or consumed, or used in the manufacture of any other article. Section fifty-five must override the exception in section ninety-six, upon which he relies. To take any other view of the case than this would be, in effect, to nullify the provisions of the law

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

The "Liberal" Cause Dead—Juarez' Force of "No Account."

The Mexican correspondent of the New York *World* thus corroborates what we have before presented our readers:

"The people of the United States should know, once for all, that the so-called Mexican Liberal cause is dead—dead beyond the hope of resurrection; as thoroughly defunct as the Southern Confederacy. Juarez is in this State, at El Paso, with about fifteen hundred, ill-equipped, half-starved, and wholly demoralized soldiers—if such one may be permitted to call the spectacles of unmitigated rag-tag and bob-tail that have followed his yellow banner and waning fortunes into this region. The peripatetic "Republic" of Mexico, as Juarez grandiloquently styles it, has come to its last pass. Unpleasant as the fact may be to Americans who have fondly, too fondly, to tell the truth, hoped that "the people" would be able to weary out Maximilian, it were folly to deny it. If Juarez were able to gather into one *corps* all the troops that acknowledge his authority, he would not have more than ten thousand men, and he could not select from all the number two thoroughly-armed and well-organized regiments. The truth is, all the wealth and intelligence of Mexico is enlisted upon the side of Maximilian."

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23.—Five men were arrested last night in the act of stripping the sails, rigging, etc., from the schooner John Ammick, which was sunk by the Creole on the night of the 21st inst.

The quarantine at the entrance of Hampton Roads will be discontinued on October 1st.

Mr. J. *Jones* was brought here from the eastern shore under arrest. It is said he was the private secretary to Secretary Mallory of the Confederacy.

Lieutenant Hawkes, of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, is appointed assistant superintendent in the freedmen's bureau.

A derrick, used for lowering guns on the Rip Raps, fell yesterday, injuring one of the laborers very severely.

There are a large number of sailing vessels in this harbor wind-bound, and eight whose crews have deserted them.

Arrived, schooner Armenia, from Philadelphia.

The report is not correct that the announcement was made by the Associated Press correspondent at Fortress Monroe that Jeff Davis had moved from his casemate to Carroll Hall.

Captain James M. Moore and assistant surgeon Hall, are here to-day. They are inspecting the graveyards where our soldiers are buried, to arrange them properly and fence them in. Many of these graveyards have been arranged and kept in an appropriate manner, but most of those used at the commencement of the war are in a neglected state, without fences, etc.

CALIFORNIA.

Invitations for Trade from the East—That is from us.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The supplies of Eastern goods are running low. Many kinds are entirely in firsthands, and the prices continue to have an upward tendency.

The cargo of the Orpheus, which arrived this week, is nearly sold. Five or six Eastern vessels, with goods, are due. Butter, coffee, lard, meats, provisions, coal oil, candles, soap, sugar, and domestic liquors are among the articles which have advanced.

Money is very abundant, and easy at ¼ per cent. per month.

The receipts of treasure from the interior, so far this month, foot up three and a quarter millions. Gold bars are scarce.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

Movements of Commissioners to Treat for Peace.

OMAHA, Sept. 25.—General Curtis, Colonel Ryler, and Mr. Guernsey, of the commission to make a treaty of peace with the northwestern tribes, reached Sioux City, where they were joined by General Sibley and Surgeon Wood. They expect to reach Fort Sully, where the great council will be held, in about two weeks. Governor Edmunds will join them on Yankton, Dakota, where Col. Neal is at Iowa creek. From the latest intelligence it appears doubtful whether many Indians will be at Fort Sully to meet them. This may cause a delay of several weeks to the Indians. General Sully should be at Fort Sully. The Hon. A. W. Hubbard, of the Congressional Committee to investigate Indian affairs, accompanies the commissioners.

Non-arrival of the Cuba.

HALIFAX, Sept. 25, 8.30 P. M.—There are no signs of the Cuba, now due from Liverpool. The weather is thick.

Nemesis in East Tennessee.

The avenging angel is walking among the mountains of East Tennessee. The Union men, who were persecuted by the rebels in '62 and '63, are beginning to pay back those who now come back to their homes. Old rebels and young ones, who took a leading part in hunting down the loyalists, imprisoning, starving, or murdering them, have been spotted, and, in defiance of "amnesty," are being held personally responsible for their crimes. Some of the most prominent are being killed every week. Cox, a malignant rebel spy and traitor, was shot in Knoxville the other day by a young man whose father had been one of his victims, and Brownlow's *Whig* says:

While we regret the necessity of such occurrences, society will suffer but little by dispatching such characters as Cox.

The *Whig* then introduced into some reminiscences when graybacks were the hunters:

Old men were tied up in their own yards, to posts or trees, and whipped upon their bare backs until they fainted, and in many instances thereafter hanged through with bullets! Young men were hunted down like wild beasts, and shot down wherever met; women and young girls were tied up at home and whipped, to force them to tell the conscript officer where their sons and brothers were! Union families were robbed of all they had to live on! Union mothers and children were driven out of their houses, and they and their contents burned to the ground for acting their husbands and sons had crossed Cumberland Mountains into Kentucky, and gone into the Lincoln army! All this and much more prevented by Governor Harris and the leading rebels of East Tennessee, but they were not then satisfied there was any law in the matter, or they were not in love with law and order.

Meanwhile, written notices were served on Union men, giving them so long a time to get out of the Confederacy, and informing them that but *one party* could ever hereafter live in this country! Failing to leave upon the warning, they were stood in pits dug to their waists, a dozen at a time, in this very Knoxville, and whipped on their bare backs with leather