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—AND—

GENERAL NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING AGENT

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—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1866.

The Bayou St. John Railroad.

By the second section of the charter granted by the State, in 1853, to the Carondelet Canal and Navigation company, that company is given the right "to construct a railroad, with single or double track, on either side of the Basin, Canal and Bayou St. John, from the head of said Basin on Toulouse street, to the Lake end, with the privilege of passing through such private property and lands as may be needed, upon due compensation made to owners thereof, in conformity with existing laws, and to transport on said road freight and passengers for hire;" and we see with pleasure that there is now a company of enterprising gentlemen in negotiation with the lessee of the canal, to purchase the rights he enjoys under this charter, with a view to the speedy construction of the road, and putting in operation an enterprise which will be so beneficial to the district of the city through which it passes.

To enable them to make the work as complete and as serviceable to the public as possible, the gentlemen composing the company propose to change the route of the railroad, so as to bring its upper terminus to Canal street, at its junction with Basin street, and to run it down Bienville street to Carrollton avenue, and thence to the bayou, instead of following the course of the canal down Toulouse or St. Peter streets, as they have the right to do under the charter.

Were they to pursue the last named routes in the exercise of their undisputed right, business on these narrow streets, (Toulouse and St. Peter,) would be much impeded and the public be sufferers, instead of being benefitted, as all the available width of these streets hardly suffices now for the requirements of commerce. Besides, as the route would not take in any uninhabited section of the city between the Basin and the Bayou Bridge, there would be no enhancement in the value of real estate to balance against the clogging up of the streets by the cars.

But by the route which it is proposed to substitute for that given by the charter, all parties would be gainers and no one interest would suffer. Commencing at the intersection of Canal by Basin street, in what may be called the heart of the city, the road would be more accessible to the thousands of citizens from the First and Fourth Districts who would wish to take advantage of the cheap means it would afford of making excursions to the lake, and be a more convenient and a less expensive way for our merchants to ship freight to Mobile and other points across the gulf. Passing down Basin street to Bienville and down Bienville to Carrollton Avenue, and thence to the new bridge on the bayou, it would take in a section of the city which is not at present accessible by any other railroad line, and which, up to this time, has been mostly unproductive to either the owners of the ground in rents or to the city in taxes. The road would bring into close connection with Canal street an area of high and habitable land as large as the urban section of the Second District, quite susceptible of present improvement, and thus afford opportunities for profitable investments which would surely be taken advantage of. Bienville street, from its intersection with Claiborne street to Carrollton Avenue, is almost as wide as Canal street, and should this railroad be constructed, will, doubtless, become one of the most pleasant, as well as populous, thoroughfares in the city. Along its whole length Conti and St. Louis streets will also be benefitted, and in a like manner will be all the streets, both above and below their intersections with the railroad. Carrollton Avenue being near the City Park, would, with the facilities which this road would offer, become a most delightful place for suburban residences, where our wealthy merchants and professional men could retire after business hours and enjoy quiet and fresh air.

Such improvements, as a matter of course, would so increase the value of real estate in those sections that the city would collect thousands of dollars for taxes upon it, where it now realizes fifties. The requirements of our rapidly increasing population would be satisfied and the general health improved by the filling up and the habitation of a tract which has hitherto been an unsightly waste of mud and receptacle for garbage.

Another argument in favor of this measure is the great facility it would give to the shipment of freight to any point on the lake coast and to Mobile, and the convenience it would afford persons sojourning across the lake during the summer and to travelers. It costs at present double drayage to ship by any route to the lake, and travelers are forced to employ hacks to transport themselves and baggage from the hotels to the railroad depot, and pay fare on the cars besides, before reaching the lake. But by this railroad freight could be shipped from the stores to the lake at about the same cost as is now charged for drayage; and travelers could reach the lake without change of cars from Canal street.

In consideration of all these arguments in favor of the contemplated route, we hope that the city council will give a speedy and a favorable consideration to the memorial of the company, so that no delay may be had in completing so important a work.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.—We publish this morning the prospectus of this college for the ensuing term. It being so well known, it is hardly necessary for us to say that it is of this institution that General Robert E. Lee is the President. With such a name at its head, no Southern parent should need persuasion to send his sons there to be educated, if they can afford the moderate expense which will be necessary. Educated under the eye of such a man as our immortal Lee, our sons cannot be else than gentlemen, patriots and scholars.

THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.—By the drawing which we published a few days ago, it was again made plain that our citizens still keep ahead of this lottery, by winning more money than is spent by them, for fourteen prizes were drawn here.

It is evidence of the fairness with which the enterprise is conducted, and should have due weight with such as are fond of investing money in hope. This lottery has the advantage of being prompt in paying all prizes without discount, which in itself is a great thing, for we have heard of some parties who had drawn small prizes in another lottery being made to pay fifteen per cent. by parties who cashed the tickets. Mr. Charles T. Howard, the agent for this city, cashes all tickets of the Kentucky State lottery on demand, without discount. Besides, the number of prizes in this lottery is greater than in any other we know of, and consequently the chances to win are greater. We do not wish to persuade anybody to invest in lottery tickets, but if they do, they will find the Kentucky lottery perfectly fair and square.

THE RUINS OF ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—Ruinous and painful as is the destruction of this favorite hall, it is a consoling reflection that the petroleum stove is still in existence at 100 Camp street, giving comfort and satisfaction to the numerous families who have heretofore been troubled by bad servants and other domestic annoyances.

At the commencement of the New York University, last week, the degree of Doctor of Physical Science, a new degree, was conferred on Erastus W. Smith, who is the designer and superintending engineer of the ram Dunderberg.

Local Intelligence.

Obscene and Scandalous Newspapers.

Yesterday, Recorder Ahern examined charges of libel and violating the city ordinances against Charles Deisler, proprietor of news depots on St. Charles and Poydras streets.

The violation of the city ordinances was alleged to have been committed in selling on the 23d June last, an obscene and scandalous publication, in the form of a newspaper, entitled the "Joker's Budget and Mississippi Valley Spy," purporting to have been printed in St. Louis, and dated July 7, 1866.

The paper containing two communications, dated at New Orleans, in which several respectable citizens, residing principally on Poydras street, were referred to in obscene and scandalous terms, two of the parties presented Deisler for libel, charged to have been committed in uttering the infamous publication.

One of the complainants was Mr. Michel Hirsch, in relation to whom the following appeared under the signature of "Ratler."

Michael Hirsch that keeps a grocery store, on Poydras street, near Baronne (near the market at least) you ought to stop swindling those poor unsophisticated, deluded creatures whenever they purchase anything from you. This man is so mean and lazy he don't know when he is hungry or thirsty.

The second prosecutor was Mr. P. Macou, in regard to whom the subjoined was printed under the name of "Eaves Dropper:"

I desire to ask that crawfish Frenchman, P. Macou, that keeps a one-horse dry goods store, on the corner of Baronne and Poydras streets, a few questions: 1st. What has become of the Irish girl—[the passage omitted here is too gross for publication in a decent newspaper]—Baronne. What has become of this girl's mother that you promised to support? Oh you miserable superfine grace of a frogeating gumbo, dilapidated Frenchman! You should be sent to the Sandwich islands for the term of four months, and be fed on nothing but live frogs and drink molasses and water. The best thing you can do so as to hold up your head like an honest man, is to try and hunt up the poor Irishwoman and your boy and provide for them as best your pocket will permit you. Also try and hoist up the Irish girl and her mother—give them so much per month to live on. If you don't I shall inform your wife about all of your dirty deeds. Take my advice in time. A stitch in time saves nine.

The testimony being equally applicable to all the cases, the three were examined together, the charges of libel and the prosecution for violating the city ordinances.

Mr. Sambola appeared as counsel for the prosecution and Mr. Duvignaud for the accused.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Michel Hirsch sworn—On Saturday morning, about two weeks ago, witness did not recollect the precise date, as he left his store, he was addressed by several friends, before he had gone half a square, who told him "he was in the paper." He asked in what paper? He was told he could get it at Deisler's. Went to Deisler's shop on Poydras street, and the boy there told him they had no more of the papers there, but he could get them at Deisler's other place on St. Charles street. Witness proceeded thither and bought one from the boy. Deisler was standing by at the time. Witness then read the paper and saw his name mentioned as quoted in the affidavit. [Witness was shown a copy of the paper and identified it as being the same as the one he bought.] Paid ten cents for the paper. The publication in relation to witness was talked of a great deal and caused him great scandal. Every one in the neighborhood, for two blocks, had read it, and when he went down town people talked to him about it and laughed at him.

Cross-Examined—Did not know whether the publication injured him in his business or not. It might have injured him. He saw six or seven persons who had the paper. He was not a subscriber to it. Was not in the habit of buying it.

Morris Marks sworn—Is a shoe merchant on Poydras street. [Identified the paper in court as the paper he saw circulated on the 23d June. Witness was about to explain how he came to seek for the paper at Deisler's, but as it was hearsay evidence, it was objected to and ruled out.] Witness went on Saturday morning to Mr. Deisler's, on St. Charles street. He was standing behind the counter. Witness asked him for a Joker's Budget. He gave one, for which witness paid him either ten or fifteen cents. Does not know if he had many other copies of the paper. There was a great deal of excitement on Poydras street. Several young ladies were greatly troubled and cried.

Patrick Dignon sworn—Resides on Poydras street. Identified the paper in court as a copy of one purchased by witness in a book store on Poydras street, between Baronne and Carondelet. Witness does not know who the proprietor is. It is the only book store on the square. Witness has seen Mr. Deisler in the store frequently but does not know if he is the proprietor. Paid a dime for the paper. Could not tell how many other papers of the kind were there. Witness got his copy from a boy who was attending the store. There was a good deal of talk about it on Poydras street. Flew were humbugging each other about it and took it as a kind of joke.

John B. Palm sworn—Resides at No. 194 Poydras street. Heard people laughing about the paper. Asked them where they bought it. They said next door, in the book store. Went in and bought one for ten cents. It was on Saturday; don't recollect the date. Don't know who owns the store; has seen Mr. Deisler selling there.

Isaiore Hinckle, sworn—Resides at 159 Poydras street. Bought a copy of the paper from Mr. Deisler himself.

The defense would admit that the accused sold the paper; and it would, therefore, Mr. Duvignaud said, be unnecessary to inquire further into that branch of the evidence.

Mr. Sambola preferred conducting the case for the prosecution in his own way. He wanted to show that the accused sold not only one, two, or three copies of the infamous sheet, but sold many.

Morris Wolf sworn—Resides at No. 180 Poydras street. Met Mr. Deisler on Sunday, the 24th June. He spoke of being blamed for selling this paper (the Joker's Budget.) I told him I did not know, but I suspected him of being the New Orleans correspondent. He denied it, and said he hoped witness would have no hard feeling towards him. He told witness he had received fifty copies of the paper; that when they first came he thought they would be a dead loss on his hands, but on opening them he found they contained a New Orleans correspondence; that he then exposed them, and they sold rapidly—so rapidly that he intended to order a hundred copies the following week. Witness remonstrated with him against his circulating so immoral and infamous a publication. He replied that he kept a book store and he would sell everything in his line; that he had as good a right to sell "Budgets" as witness had to sell shoes. Witness answered it was very different. Shoes were necessary and beneficial to people, but the papers he was selling, filled with scandalous and obscene productions, were injurious to public morals.

Mr. P. Macou sworn—(Neither speaking nor understanding English, he gave his evidence in French.) He could not read the paper himself, containing the libel on him. It was translated to him on the day it appeared, Saturday, June 23d. The article provoked a great deal of scandal and excitement. Mr. Deisler keeps a book-store where the papers were sold. Witness does not know personally they were sold there, but was informed they were by his partner, who bought a copy.

Cross-examined—Had a conversation with the accused in French on the subject of this paper. Witness asked him if he was the agent for the paper. He said no, he only sold it. Witness does not know who wrote or who printed the article.

Direct examination resumed—Several persons had the paper, and told witness the principal article was directed against him.

Morris Wolf recalled by the prosecution—On the 24th June, in the course of the conversation already testified to by witness, Deisler told him he was the only one in the city who had those papers for sale; that the publisher had sent him fifty as a sample, and he intended to get a hundred next time.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

John P. Wilson, a mulatto, sworn—Is a newspaper dealer. Knows a paper called the Joker's Budget. Witness has sold it. He also sells Criminal Life, in Boston. Has sold them before and since the war.

Cross-examined—Keeps at 142 Rampart street. Sold the papers for the court two weeks ago. Got a supply from St. Louis, Missouri. Received it from Rufus M. Underwood, the publisher. Sold a dozen copies of it two weeks ago. Also sold it before the rebellion broke out.

Examined by the Recorder—Don't know on what street in St. Louis or in what part of the city Underwood lives. Sends the money for his papers to him through the postoffice. Never receives any letters from him. Don't know the number of his box in the postoffice. Don't know that he has a box. Don't know how he gets the money. Sends it to him in a letter.

Recorder—What were you doing before the war?

Witness—A little of everything.

Recorder—Are you sure you sold this paper before the war?

Witness—Certain of it.

Recorder—Were you ever in the Shippers' Press?

Witness—Never.

Recorder—Get down, sir; that's enough. I know you are saying that which is not true. I knew you a boy picking cotton about the Press.

The witness left the stand as directed. Two or three other gentlemen in court, beside the recorder, identified him as a boy named Major, a slave of a Mr. Wilson, at the time the war broke out, and employed about the Shippers' Press, as remembered by the recorder.

William Kearns sworn—Is in the same business as Mr. Deisler. Sold the same paper before the war. It was then called the "Joker's Budget." The "Mississippi Valley Spy" has since been added to the name. Witness kept the paper concealed in his establishment. Did not expose it, because he did not wish ladies to see it. Was formerly a partner of Mr. Deisler.

This closed the testimony on both sides. Mr. Sambola waived the opening argument.

Mr. Duvignaud said that the law on this subject should be carefully administered, so as not to interfere with the liberty of the press. He saw papers every day, in which Mr. Johnson, the President and the greatest of men, was defamed scandalously, yet no one thought of prosecuting the vendors of those papers. It should be shown to maintain that the city ordinance had been violated, that the publication was infamous, was a scandal, and that had not been proved. As to the libel it should be proved that the accused printed the article, or, in the words of the law, "published" it. He was not the printer or publisher. He merely sold the paper. Malice should also be proved, or the case must fail, as there could be no libel without malice. But malice was not proved. Macou did not understand English; he only understood French, and whatever might be said of him in English, it could neither wound or injure him. Here another element of libel was wanting. That was the law Mr. Duvignaud said. Such was the gist of his defense.

Mr. Sambola would not impugn the intelligence of the court so far as to argue that the publication came under the prohibition of the city ordinance as obscene, scandalous and immoral. The maximum fine imposed in such a case was one hundred dollars, and he would ask that the highest penalty of the law be inflicted for such an outrage of public decency, and so infamous a disregard of public morals.

As to the libel cases he would ask that they be sent to the district court for trial. A man who would circulate such slanders and obscenities was insensible to shame. Mr. Macou could scarcely have been blamed for shooting at sight the infamous man who could, to make a dollar or two, circulate such disgusting slanders. Upon law points the argument for the defense had no merit whatever. Malice was manifest in the character and object of the publication. There was the proof of it. To publish, in the legal sense, was not merely printing. A man might print or write and yet not publish. To publish was to utter, to make known to the world. The accused having sold and issued the paper was a publisher of the libel.

It was the duty of the courts to enforce rigidly the law against such offenders. The papers circulated by them sought to destroy character, to produce domestic unhappiness, to create social disturbances and to corrupt public morals, and such vile enemies of public order and private peace could not be too severely dealt with.

Counsel for defense had grossly misconceived the law in stating that because Mr. Macou did not understand English he could not be libeled in English. The law was, that when a slander or calumny was published in a language not understood by the people among whom the object of attack lived, an action for damages for libel did not lie, because no injury had been done. But in this case nearly every man in the community could read the libel.

The case having been submitted, the recorder observed that the accused had failed to attempt what he should at least have attempted, to prove that he was not the publisher. However the parties might seek to cloak it, it was well known all this description of papers are published here in this city. If there was another publisher the accused could have shown his letters or receipts.

Mr. Duvignaud—We can show it.

Recorder—You did not do so at the proper time. It is now too late. I see no defense here. It does not justify Mr. Deisler that other people violated the laws as well as himself. I shall fine him twenty-five dollars for violating the city ordinances, and shall commit him before the First District Court to be tried on the two charges of libel.

More Libel Suits Against Mr. Bohn.

Mr. Julius Hoerner has preferred a charge of libel, similar to that made by Colonel Von Zinken, against Mr. W. Bohn, and based upon the same communication, which appeared, on the 4th of July, in the Taegliche Deutsche Zeitung, and in which it is alleged the Volksfest committee and the Volksfest finance committee, of which latter Mr. Hoerner was a member, received moneys for which they did not account. The communication further alleged that the committee compromised themselves, and were guilty of corruption, and complainant avers the publication was not only libelous, but was also made with the intention of injuring his character and of provoking him to a breach of the peace. The case is to be examined on the same day as the complaint made by Colonel Von Zinken, Wednesday next.

Messrs. Louis Schwartz, H. Ratjen, Charles Bendix and William Delarue have also made affidavits against Mr. Bohn, and it is understood that some thirty other gentlemen, members of the committee, intend prosecuting him.

Police Board.

The Board of Police Commissioners was in session last evening. Present: Messrs. Duvignaud, Conway and Soule, Mayor Monroe presiding. The following cases were tried:

William C. O. Donnell was arranged for an assault and battery. The prosecutor, Mr. J. A. Cunningham, withdrew the charge in a very creditable manner, and the board dismissed the charge unanimously.

Martin Lawler was tried for attempting a rape upon a colored woman named Martha Ann Griff, and was acquitted, the officer proving an excellent character from citizens on his beat on St. Thomas street, and the evidence showing that the woman belonged to a class utterly depraved in morals.

C. V. Thiron, for sleeping on his beat on Conti street was suspended for thirty days.

Thomas Dryden was tried for assisting at gambling in a gambling house and was acquitted.

Inquests by the Coroner.

The coroner held the following inquests yesterday:

On the body of John Vullen, aged seven years, native of this city, found in the new basin, at the foot of Julia street. Verdict—accidental drowning.

And on the body of an old negro woman, Versine Toussaint, aged fifty years. Verdict—Died of consumption.

A Fierce Negro.

Sergeant Busby, of the Peccander Station of the First District, reported by telegraph last night, that between eight and nine o'clock, three white gentlemen, Robert McClay, John Kernan and Edward C. Kernan, were cut by a negro, at the corner of Erate and Bacchus streets. The wounds were not regarded as serious.

Steamer Burned.

The steamer Iberville, moored at the other side of the river, took fire last evening, about 8 and 9 o'clock, and in a brief space was reduced to a wreck. The fire alarm was given, as if the burning was on this side, and the engines were out with their usual alacrity congregated on the levee. They could, however, do nothing to save the burning boat, and after looking at her, with many regrets that they could not preserve her, they returned to their houses.

Attempt to Burn a School-House.

Yesterday morning, about half-past ten, some person attempted to destroy the Jackson school-house, at the corner of Richard and Peccander streets, by setting fire to a lot of paper and wood under a back stairs. The fire was fortunately extinguished without damage. The chief of police, on hearing of this attempt to fire the building, issued instructions to the force to take every measure to secure the arrest of persons concerned in the arson.

The Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—The following cases were disposed of by Recorder Ahern, yesterday:

James Hennessey was examined on a charge of stealing a bale of cotton, the property of Messrs. Keep & Caulfield, and was sent before the district court for trial. Dennis Fox, a witness for the defense, was also committed by the recorder, after hearing his evidence, in which he acknowledged that if anybody stole the cotton he did.

Frederick Vay was sent before the First District Court to be tried for stealing a pair of shoes, a pair of pants and a shirt, all valued at $21, from the store of Mr. Henry Davis, No. 6 Poydras street.

Daniel Scully found lying on the streets drunk, was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

N. McGean for assaulting and threatening Caroline Schlitz, was required to give bonds to keep the peace or go to the parish prison for thirty days.

John Gratzch and wife for insulting and abusing the wife and family of David Spiegler, No. 662 Tchoupitoulas street, were required to give bonds to keep the peace or suffer imprisonment for thirty days.

August Herring a juvenile vagrant, charged with having a quantity of stolen rope in his possession, was committed to the House of Refuge.

Several other petty cases were disposed of.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Raymond Bonani, for being too drunk to take care of himself, was fined $2 50, or in default allowed to rusticate three days in the parish prison. So was John Loyacs and Josephine Danain, negress.

F. H. Baker, for passing himself as a customhouse officer, was given the choice between paying $10 or going to the parish prison for ten days.

Bacchus, a darkey, who had worshipped too freely his namesake, was fined $5 which, as he expressed no desire to pay, was changed to ten days in the parish prison.

Jenny Hill and Sarah Colfe, two cyprians, were fined $5 and in default ordered to the workhouse for thirty days.

Alfred Johnson, negro, for stealing a bale of hay, was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

G. W. Watkins, charged by W. L. Wallace with assault and battery, was remanded to prison to await examination. He is the same person who charged Eliza Campbell, a few days since, with robbing him of $527, but she was discharged and instantly had him arrested and claims to be his wife. Having threatened her life she fears that he will carry his threats into effect.

Benj. Brown, a case of "nigger asleep," was sent to the workhouse for fifteen days.

Nicholas Stohr, charged with assault and battery, was made a member of the peace society.

Sam. Gence, a white man, and Edward Forrest, negro, were $2 50 each for disturbing the peace.

Marie, a colored female, was sent to the workhouse for thirty days for disorderly conduct in the vegetable market.

THIRD DISTRICT—Tony Alvado was remanded, to await examination into a charge of breach of the peace made against him by J. Gonzales.

J. Schaum, a case of drunk, was fined $5 or five days in the parish prison.

Charles E. Levandais, charged by his wife with assault and battery, was held to answer.

John Henry, a negro, charged with stealing, was sent to prison to await examination. So was N. Young, another negro, charged with entering the house of another negro and committing an assault and battery. As was Oliver Jackson for attempting to kill one Anatole, a colored individual.

S. Baunis, a case of drunk, sent to parish prison for thirty days.

Mary Bloomis and Lizzie Harris were sent to the workhouse for ninety days for taking too much liquor and raising rows generally.

Hector Dick, for assaulting and battering Captain J. Heaton, was held to answer.

A. Cure, charged with assaulting and attempting to kill Mrs. Gaske, was also held to answer.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—There was nothing done in this court yesterday worth reporting.

MOBILE AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—We invite the attention of the traveling public to the advertisement of this railroad, which will be found under the appropriate head in our paper this morning. As this route is at present fifty miles shorter than any other between this and the Northern cities, and as it passes through one of the most interesting sections of the whole South, we think that it has strong claims upon the public for patronage. The variety of transportation is also a fact which should be borne in mind, for variety is a great thing to wear off the monotony of a long trip. Read the advertisement.

THE LAKE STEAMER CAMELLIA.—We invite the attention of sojourners across the lake and all who occasionally make excursions to the watering places to the advertisement published in the CRESCENT this morning, by the agent of this popular lake packet. It will be seen that some changes have been made in her schedule of trips, which the patrons of the boat will be interested in making a note of.

GOOD CLOTHING.—We advise such as want good clothing either for themselves or sons, to go to the store of Messrs. Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart, in the Tulane building, Nos. 31 and 33 Camp street. They will there find a splendid assortment of the goods they desire for sale at very low prices. See the advertisement of this house in another column.

SALE OF MULES AND COTTON WAGONS AT AUCTION TO-DAY.—Messrs. Von Zinken & Sully, auctioneers, will sell this evening at 5 o'clock, at Tillerton's stables, on St. Thomas street, between Orange and Richards streets, seven mule teams with cotton wagons and harness complete, and license paid for the year to the city. Also four wagons and one dray. Here is a good chance for investment.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—J M Boffinger, St Louis; D S Pattison, Claiborne county, Miss; H G Foller, Louisville; H Sampson, Texas; J M Hoff and wife, L L Sabers, Miss; H T Burgess, H Schwartz; T C McKee, Ia; P D Quay, M C Anderson, Tex; M M Springer, Va; H O Bowles, G Anderson, J C Wells, Miss; J R B Trader, Thibodaux.

CITY HOTEL.—L L Bailey, J D Young, Tex; H P Mabry and son, W Perry, Jefferson; Miss Austin, S Young, Miss; A W Biscoe, Tex; J F Weeks, La; E Villiez; A W Wright; J Stezmer; H W Walcott and two sons, W E Erhart; C H Fox; C H Bradshaw; J M McKinney, Miss; Jose Viriaza; F Mendiendo.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—J T Wheeless, Nashville; G Huat, A C Hobson, Mobile; J C Porter, D H Creath, T M Meloy, Ocean Springs; S T Davey, J W Ross, H L Hopper, Mobile; D L Campbell, do; Miss T Campbell, Miss McFinn, do; Jane Ford, Selma; Mrs W M Ford and son, Miss Bettie Ford, James Burns, Mobile; Mrs M Russell and son, Mobile; N Webb and wife, El Paso, Mexico; O M Bryan, Santa Fe, New Mexico; A J Harris, Soledo, Tex; W A H Low, U S A; J Roberts, Tex; J A Seller.

The mayor of Toronto, Canada, has written the following letter to the New York Times:

Your fulsome laudation and that of your ass of a correspondent of everything British and Canadian, which appears lately in your journal, can easily be seen into. Aye, your mock sympathy. Why did you not show you colors before? The danger being now over, I beg leave to give you to understand that we, as true Britons, fear not; that even I can raise Orangemen enough to hurl back any number of Yankees or Fenian marauders which may attempt to invade the soil of Upper Canada.

LIBERAL.—Brigham Young says that if any of his wives wish to leave him, they are free to go. That sort of liberality is not confined to Mormons.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

LATE EUROPEAN ITEMS.

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

INDIAN THREATENINGS ON THE PLAINS.

"Loyalists" Convention Called for September, in Philadelphia.

REPORTED CABINET RESIGNATIONS.

RADICAL MALIGNITY EXPOSED BY THE HERALD.

Horrible Conspiracy Repudiated by the President.

MISCELLANEOUS—MARKETS—RIVER NEWS

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches]

FARTHER POINT, July 11.—The steamer St. David, from Liverpool the 28th and Londonderry the 29th, passed this point to-day.

The war news is conflicting.

Derby is endeavoring to form a coalition in the ministry.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Cotton—Sales for the week 78,000 bales. Prices advanced ¼d.@1d. on the week. Middling Orleans 14d. The sales Friday were 8000 bales, the market closing steady.

LONDON, June 29.—Consols 86¾. U. S. 5-20's 64¾.

Capt. Grant, charged with burning the ship Young Mechanic was admitted to bail in $30,000.

A letter from Juarez, dated the 1st, confirms the statement that the Liberal government will be re established at Chihuahua.

No French forces are nearer than Durango. Tampico is still closely besieged by the Liberals. Ramirez, the late imperial commander of Chihuahua, was captured and shot. The Imperial government on July 1st sent $600,000 to England to pay dividends on the English debt.

New York, July 11.—The Herald's Washington correspondent gives publicity to an extraordinary story respecting the radicals attempting to sacrifice Jefferson Davis and others alleged to have been implicated in the assassination of Lincoln. It says immediately after the execution of Mrs. Surratt, the judge advocate set to work to procure evidence for the conviction of Jefferson Davis, Clay and others as conspirators. Several detectives were employed to hunt up and hunt down every person who appeared to have had any correspondence or connection with the suspected parties, or any knowledge tending directly or indirectly to connect them with the conspiracy, but after weeks of industrious labor and search, the detectives failed to discover anything of the slightest consequence bearing upon the subject. This result was communicated to the radicals in the cabinet, and by them confided to the leading radicals then about to assemble in Congress, and probably to many—certainly to a few celebrities of their faction not in office. Disappointed at the result, the blood-thirsty partisans who demanded vengeance and more blood, engaged another experienced agent to work up the case and find necessary witnesses at all hazards. He did work it up and procured nearly a dozen scoundrels, who deposed under oath in the bureau of military justice, to matters or facts sufficient to hang both Davis and Clay. Among these men were Conover, Montgomery, Meredith and others. Some of them actually told the story to the President and cabinet, and it was urged upon the President to trace the facts by a military commission, but notwithstanding the opinion of Attorney General Speed that it would be legal and proper to try Davis and Clay by military commission, the President, who penetrated the designs of the scoundrels, refused. It has since transpired, and the judiciary committee know, that these men acknowledge there was no truth in their statements, which they admit were made for money.

Judge Holt, in his official report last December, argued informally of Davis's participation.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Advices per steamer Columbia, from Havana the 7th, state that the report of an insurrection is entirely destitute of truth. One hundred and fifty Spaniards, expelled from Chili, had arrived in Cuba.

Arrived: San Salvador and Tyler, from Savannah; Quaker City, from Charleston; and Starlight, from Wilmington.

UTICA, N. Y., July 11.—A great conflagration occurred to-day. A tobacco manufactory, clothing establishments, cabinet warerooms and other buildings were burned. Loss $200,000.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Rumors are current of the dissolution of the cabinet. It is positively stated that Postmaster General Dennison tendered his resignation to-day, and that this will be followed by similar action on the part of Secretaries Stanton and Harlan, and Attorney General Speed. There is nothing official.

The Republican members of Congress held a caucus to-night and appointed a committee to report hereafter as to the necessities of public business and the proposed time for adjournment. Their own party interests were also under consideration, but as they passed an injunction of secrecy on the members, the proceedings are not fully divulged.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Senate passed a bill to extend for three years the time and manner of holding elections for United States Senators. Among other provisions it requires that the vote shall be viva voce.

The Senate, by four majority, rejected the bill for the annexation of Alexandria City and county to the District of Columbia.

The House passed a joint resolution providing for a reorganization of the militia of the States and Territories in a uniform manner, and for the distribution among them of two-thirds of the ordnance and ordnance stores, excepting the States lately in insurrection.

The Senate passed the bill granting the right of way to any telegraph company over the public domain.

LEAVENWORTH, July 11.—Senator Jim Lane died to-day of his self-inflicted wound.

BOSTON, July 11.—James Stevens was arrested this morning at the suit of a party who claims $4000 for lecturing and his expenses, about the time of the first Fenian fracas. Stevens gave bail in $7000 to answer.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The state department has received no official information whatever concerning the reported insurrection in the Island of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An address has been issued to the loyalists of the South to meet in convention at Philadelphia in September next. It says the time has come when the reconstruction of the Southern State governments must be laid on the principle of protection to every citizen, on the basis of perfect equality before the law; and further, that no State government should be recognized as legislated under the Constitution that does not incorporate this principle by organic law; that if Southern men control the legislatures there will be no safety for the loyal element of the South. The reliance of the signers they declare is in Congress alone. The signers are: J. S. Fowler, Senator elect, and Wm. B. Stokes, of Tennessee, Governor Hamilton, of Texas, G. Washburne and H. G. Cole, of Ga., Judge Underwood and B. Mordewill, of Va., Byron Leffin and Dr. Goodloe, of N. C., Geo. Reese, D. H. Bingham and M. J. Saffron, of Ala., and others.

BOSTON, July 11.—The office of Geo. H. Folding, broker, was entered by burglars last night and robbed of $17,000—mostly gold.

NEBRASKA, July 11.—The legislature, in joint session to-day, elected Major Gen. Thayer and J. W. Tipton, Republicans, as United States Senators.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Considerable excitement was created to-day by the report that cholera had broken out on the frigate Chattanooga in the navy yard. Five men died within a few days, but the disease since seems to be cholera morbus. This information is unofficial.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Late advices from the plains report great excitement in the Blue country in consequence of a large body of Indians who manifest hostile intentions. The whites beyond Blue river are abandoning their homes and crops. A raid of two thousand Indians from Blue river to Smoky Hill valley is seriously apprehended. There are but few troops in the threatened locality. Gen. Pope will be at Santa Fe on the 15th of this month.

QUARANTINE, July 11.—Arrived at 4 this P. M., the steamer Southern Star, Captain Locke, from Havana, 72 hours, with a cargo of assorted merchandize consigned to C. W. Lewis. Met, in longitude 87 degrees 20 minutes, latitude 28 degrees 23 minutes, a three masted schooner dismasted. She could not get her name, a heavy sea prevailing.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 11.—A steamer is in sight to the westward. Nothing else new. Weather fine.

VICKSBURG, July 11.—Passed down, Hope at 10 last night, and Mississippi at 12 M. Passed up, Indiana at 5 P. M. River falling.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Arrived, steamer Fung Shuey, from New Orleans.

ANNAPOLIS, July 11.—Father Goodman Clarasse and two students were drowned by the capsizing of a boat. Two other priests clung to the boat, which finally drifted ashore.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Flour—superfine $7 50, extra family $10 50. Corn 72c. Oats 43c. Mess Pork $33. Bacon—shoulders 16½c., clear sides 21½c. Lard, in tierces, 21c. Whisky $2 25.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Flour dull. Trade brands $9 25 to $11. Wheat dull and nominal. Oats dull at 42@45c. Corn steady at 63c. Whisky and Pork unchanged. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 15c., sides 17½c. Bacon firm at 17@21½c. Lard dull at 20@21c. Gold 141.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Coupon sixes of '81, 109¾; 5-20's, of '62, 106¾; do. of '64, 106; do. of '65, 105¼; treasury notes, 103½; North Carolina new bonds, 63½. Gold closed at 140¾.

Cotton closed dull, with sales of 1270 bales, at 36c. for middling.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Flour dull and unchanged; Southern lower; sales, 390 bbls. at $10@$16 50. Wheat dull; No. 1 Chicago spring, $2 05; new Milwaukee, $2 29. Pork heavy; mess, $31 75. Lard heavy, at 19¾@20c. Whisky dull; State, $2 20. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Naval stores declined. Turpentine, 75@76c. Resin, $2 62½@$8 50.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers]

AUGUSTA, July 11.—A riot occurred in the Charleston S. C. market Saturday night. Negro soldiers, swearing and blocking up the passage, were requested to desist by the police, when the party left shortly returned reinforced. The negroes forced in the police, dangerously wounding one and two colored bystanders.

Forty policemen charged and routed the mob, driving the rioters to the Military Hall, headquarters of the freedmen's bureau, where it