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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $16; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XVI. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1866. NUMBER 30.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

The Orleans Theater.

We were magnanimously led into error when we stated, in yesterday's CRESCENT, that this time-honored temple of music and the drama had been leased and repaired by the colored population of this city, who had sent on to Paris to engage a French troupe for the approaching season.

The truth of the matter is, that the proprietor of the building has expended his own means in restoring and embellishing the Orleans Theater; that it has been leased to two of our most respected and enterprising citizens; and that it was they that sent an agent to Europe, who is reported to have engaged a troupe of artists that are expected to compare favorably with any similar theatrical company in the land.

We are assured by these gentlemen that, although fitted comfortable seats and boxes will be reserved for respectable colored people, the Orleans Theater will be carried on exactly as in the olden time—that is, for the amusement and gratification, chiefly, of the resident white population of the Crescent City.

Opening of the Public Schools.

The summer vacation, which this year, in consequence of an apprehended cholera epidemic, happily not realized thus far, was continued a fortnight longer than usual, having expired, the public schools opened yesterday, for the scholastic year. It is gratifying to hear that the number of pupils reporting is fully up to the attendance at any previous commencement. The new Board of School Directors have thought proper to make several important changes in teachers. In making these changes a few have been chosen who may not be acceptable, in regard to antecedents or qualifications, but, the selections as a whole, have given general satisfaction. Not the least pleasure enjoyed in the many reunions yesterday, was that arising from the meeting of children with instructresses from whom they had been separated for years, by the exercise of an arbitrary authority, which vainly sought to subsidize an incorruptible self-respect, and overawe an immovable courage.

Trial of O. L. Dennett for Forgery.

A singular case came up yesterday for hearing before Recorder Gastinel, of the Second District Recorder's Court, of which case, at the time it occurred, we have already given some account.

Early in the spring, it appears, two men who were named Dennett and Degan, were under arrest in the parish prison, the former of whom, by an adroitly managed forgery, contrived to get possession of certain funds belonging to the latter. The manner which this was done will be best told in the language of the principal witness:

John E. Holmes sworn, says—That about the 24th of May last, Mr. Shelburne came to witness's house in the evening, and stated that there was a man in jail who requested witness to come and see him. He desired witness to defend him. The man's name, he stated, was O. L. Dennett. The next morning, on asking at the jail for O. L. Dennett, the prisoner at the bar came to the visiting room, sat down, and commenced talking. In the course of conversation he stated that he had been in jail for some time, on a very serious charge; that his parents were respectable and lived in New Hampshire; that his real name was Degan; that this latter fact was given confidentially; that he had some money in the Bank of Commerce, and $35,000 in another place. The latter sum, he said, was stolen from the government, but that it (the government) could not get the proof. Witness then bargained to take his case for $250 cash, and $750 if he succeeded in clearing him. The prisoner said, "All right," and agreed to send the money as soon as a certain friend would come. The next day the prisoner gave a check, (upon the Bank of Commerce, signed Paul Degan,) for $150, for which sum witness drew upon the bank, giving back to the prisoner $50 for his personal expenses. On the 21st of June another check was sent to witness from Dennett, who said he wanted money to pay persons to get him out of jail. Witness got the money, and on the next day Dennett acknowledged getting the money from witness's son, but wanted more. (Witness then gave an account of drawing $30 more from Mr. Barker.) Witness never acted as counsel for the real Degan. On the 20th of June witness received a note from Mr. Barker, manager of the Bank of Commerce, informing him the notes drawn were counterfeit; upon which information Dennett was arrested, and the day after witness made his affidavit before the court.

Paul Degan sworn, says—Was at the prison at the time the checks were given. Witness never told the accused directly that he had money in the bank; but it was known that he had sent our checks to the bank. Drew two checks himself upon the Bank of Commerce.

Messrs James Barker and John S. Tully were also examined, their evidence going to confirm the above statement of facts.

The evidence being concluded, Dennett was sent back to prison to await his trial before the First District Court. He is a man of fine address, with a jaundiced complexion, from having had the cholera since his confinement in jail. The defense was conducted by the prisoner himself.

The mystery about the case, as it stands now, is how the prisoner contrived to counterfeit Degan's name—no explanation having yet been furnished by the evidence.

Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner Delery yesterday held the following inquests:

Upon the body of colored Aimee Curlsty, of Virginia, about sixty years of age, found dead at the corner of Chartres and Jeanne streets, of dropsy.

Upon the body of Francois Simon, of Louisiana, aged twelve years, found dead at the barracks, of cholera.

Upon the body of colored Jean Baptiste, of Louisiana, aged seventeen years, found dead at the barracks, of cholera.

A Terrible Death.

Mr. Peter Lowery, a native of Ireland, aged 55 years, recently met his death in a singular manner. He was a fireman on board of the towboat Harry Wright, and had been engaged at the time of the accident in replenishing her furnaces with wood. Just as he was in the act of doing so, the leak occurred in the boiler in front of him, and the steam, which escaped in a thick jet, was inhaled into his lungs. He lived two or three hours after the accident occurred, and naturally endured the most violent pain. His face was dreadfully scalded, and the drinking of cold water incessantly was the only mitigation that could be found for about the most terrible agony and death torments the human frame is capable of.

Alleged Larceny in the Circus Street Hospital.

John McKinney, clerk in the Circus street hospital, known as Dr. Mercier's infirmary, which is now under the charge of Dr. Edward Carre, was brought to the First District station at a late hour last night, and was locked up, on the charge of stealing two thousand dollars from the funds of the institution.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Robert Burkness and William Lucas were arraigned before Recorder Ahern, yesterday, charged with a highway robbery, on Thalia street, on Saturday night, by which they possessed themselves of a pocket-book containing $3, from James Cahill. They were remanded to afford an opportunity of citing Mr. Cahill.

Jacob Johnson and Lamb Taylor, negroes, arrested at the instance of James Murphy, for a larceny, were dismissed, the evidence showing the charge to be frivolous.

Captain Samuel W. Hammond, of the steamer Lady Grace, accused of having in his possession two barrels of a lot of stolen flour, stolen from Mr. Geo. R. Beard, was discharged, without prejudice, the evidence showing that the flour was put on the boat at this city, by mistake, and that upon discharging her at Shreveport, Captain Hammond then discovered the mistake and brought the flour back to the city, to restore it to its owner.

The complaint against Patrick Brady, of an assault and battery on the person of Charles Willeford, proprietor of a cookie house at the corner of Tyron Walk and Rampart street, was dismissed by request of the prosecutor.

Martin Considine and Martin Shields, of the City Guards, arrested for drunkenness and disturbing the peace of the St. Charles theater, on Saturday night, were turned over to the military authorities.

Gustave, negro, for disturbing the peace on Erato street, on Saturday night; James Hagan, for vagrancy, and Mary Ann Murray, for being drunk on New Levee street, on Sunday night, and tearing the uniform of Officer Finch, who arrested her, were sent to the workhouse for ninety days.

Michael Kelly, as a vagrant; Adelaide Balfour, for being drunk and disturbing the peace on Franklin street, on Sunday evening, and Mary Jackson, negress, for threatening and abusing another colored woman, were sentenced to ninety days in the workhouse.

Stephen Powers, arrested for breaking cargo, on the steamer Maggie Hays, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

Catherine Gary, Ellen Roe and Mary Chapman, for drunkenness, were sentenced to thirty days in the same institution.

The following fines were imposed: Edward Fitzgibbons, for carrying concealed weapons, $25; Henry Green, colored, for driving a nuisance cart without lights, $20; Henry Cross, negro, for a breach of the peace; Samuel Washington, negro, found on Progress street on Saturday night, under suspicious circumstances; Alexander Brassan, negro, for peddling without license; Peter Current, for assaulting Samuel Hoetzel; Daniel Drea, for drunkenness and disturbing the peace; John Jackson, negro, for fighting; Michael Kelly and John Rapport, for disturbing the peace; James Robinson, negro, for leaving his dray on the street without a driver; Henry Isard, negro, and John Brady and John Rochelle, for disturbing the peace, $10 each; Dennis Sullivan, for calling a watch," without cause, and Bridget Jordan, Ann Lee and Patrick Shannon, Wm. B. Oakes and H. Elwood, for being drunk on the streets, $5 each, and Peter Fahy, for a like misdemeanor, $2 50.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—Two deserters from the United States army, Alphonse Lecoiler and Edward Morgel, were fined $10 or ten days to the parish prison for being drunk and disturbing the peace.

Daniel Hallson and Zeckel Stokely, colored, were fined $2 or one day to the the parish prison.

George Burke, colored, drunk and disturbing the peace in a city car, was very deservedly fined $25 or thirty days to the parish prison.

Emelia Black, colored, for violating a city ordinance, 401, in reference to public morals, was fined $25 or thirty days.

Ernest Portlock, Andrew Read, William Strakhan and Lee, all colored, were fined $20 for disturbing the peace.

John Switzer was sent for ninety days to the workhouse for sleeping in Congo Square. George Washington, colored, for the same offense, $5 or five days to the parish prison.

Isaac Jackson, for being drunk, $5 or five days in the parish prison.

Mrs. Cipe gave bond for $1000. It will be remembered that on Saturday night she accidentally shot Mary Ballinger with a pistol. The wounded woman is considered out of danger.

TRIBUNE DISTRICT.—John Caro, for lying on the banquette and blackguarding the officer who interrupted his slumbers, was fined $5.

Jacob Seitz, for being drunk and raising a row generally, was fined $5. His wife also took some little share in it, but was discharged.

George Bier apparently drives too far from barrooms, or drinks too much liquor. He was overtaken on his road home (Frenchmen near Broad) by sleep, and had to pay $2 50 for wayside quarters.

Daniel Gleason, Co. G, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, was grabbed up on Sunday night for being without a pass, and sent back to his regiment. (Deserters are so frequent that a general order is now extant authorizing police so to do.)

Mortuary Report.

The subjoined table presents the deaths from cholera and other diseases, together with a classification, with reference to color, reported to the Board of Health, since the existence of cholera in the city became an established fact. This table does not include the interments from the Marine Hospital, which, being under military control, are not reported to the board. From the 5th to the 8th August the board has no returns from the cemeteries. The first daily report was made to the board on the 6th August. That, and all the succeeding daily reports, show the interments up to 6 o'clock of the morning of the day the report may be dated:

DATE.	Cholera. W.	Cholera. B.	Cholera. M.	Cholera. Total.	Other diseases. W.	Other diseases. B.	Other diseases. M.	Other diseases. Total.	Total each date.
Aug. 25 to Aug. 31	29	—	—	29	104	—	—	104	133
Aug. 31 to Sept. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August 2	19	12	5	36	22	13	—	35	71
August 3	22	—	—	22	10	—	—	10	32
" 4	27	16	11	54	21	16	7	44	98
" 5	27	11	15	53	32	9	6	47	100
" 6	24	16	8	48	32	10	11	53	101
" 7	26	11	10	47	34	21	11	66	113
" 8	24	12	12	48	27	15	4	46	94
" 9	21	12	5	38	27	11	5	43	81
" 10	24	12	9	45	28	20	6	54	99
" 11	21	13	3	37	29	11	3	43	80
" 12	16	9	3	28	30	12	12	54	82
" 13	24	14	13	51	24	17	8	49	100
" 14	22	16	10	48	31	11	7	49	97
" 15	21	16	11	48	23	17	6	46	94
" 16	22	7	2	31	17	12	5	34	65
" 17	18	8	1	27	12	7	2	21	48
" 18	7	4	1	12	10	12	2	24	36
" 19	11	4	7	22	9	8	1	18	40
" 20	11	4	3	18	20	10	3	33	51
" 21	11	5	3	19	20	10	6	36	55
" 22	9	4	4	17	21	10	5	36	53
September 1	22	1	1	24	18	8	5	31	55
" 2	10	12	6	28	16	13	3	32	60
" 3	13	8	8	29	17	13	3	33	62
" 4	13	8	5	26	17	15	5	37	63
" 5	16	8	4	28	19	11	5	35	63
" 6	12	9	1	22	16	14	6	36	58
" 7	10	7	10	27	18	17	5	40	67
" 8	11	6	8	25	21	15	7	43	68
" 9	12	9	5	26	18	16	7	41	67
" 10	20	7	10	37	18	11	4	33	70
" 11	12	7	5	24	27	13	6	46	70
" 12	22	11	7	40	23	8	2	33	73
" 13	16	8	10	34	19	15	7	41	75
" 14	20	7	2	29	11	6	5	22	51

One death from yellow fever reported yesterday.

AN IMPORTANT LINE.—Any one who is engaged in the lighterage business, or is curious in matters of tonnage or "use of the pumps," should consult the card of the "P Line," published in another portion of our paper. This line is composed of side wheel and propeller tow boats of approved capacity. There, for instance, is the Achilles, with its large deck capacity and its adaptability for lightering outside of the bar, and there also are the Norman, Reliance and Wabash, capable at the lowest rate of speed of throwing 4500 gallons of water a minute. Messrs. Ed. A. Yorke & Co. are the able and efficient gentlemen who have control of this line, and their office is at 84 Poydras street.

THE GRAND CITY HOTEL.—We are pleased to learn that the above house at Galveston has been completely renovated and refitted, and is now, in every respect, prepared for the reception of guests. The establishment is under the management of Messrs. Price, Pierce & McLeod, with whose names the traveling public are already familiar, and these gentlemen give every assurance that the place henceforth will be equal in every respect to the requirements of their guests.

Be true to your teeth and they will be true to you. Never will you need false ones if you use the sozodont, morning and evening. It imparts indescribability to the enamel, keeps it white and spotless, and wonderfully improves the breath.

IMPROVED SQUARE OF GROUND AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a square of ground with the improvements thereon, situated in suburb Davenant. See advertisement.

The editor of the Natchitoches Times makes the *amende honorable* for divers typographical errors in a preceding issue of his paper in the following ingenuous terms:

We hope to be excused, as that day we were *totally spectified*, and couldn't consequently read our proofs correctly.

Rich people in cities are reviving the old fashion of horseback—walking to invertes.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

THE CALAMITY AT JOHNSTOWN.

DEPARTURE FROM HARRISBURG.

MR. SEWARD LEFT THERE DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Arrives in Washington Somewhat Improved.

HOSPITABLE RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT AT YORK.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS ALL ALONG THE ROUTE.

Arrival at Baltimore—Grand Reception

THE PALTRINESS OF THE RADICAL CITY AUTHORITIES REPUDIATED AND REBUKED BY THE PEOPLE.

Gov. Swann Eloquently Welcomes the President and Indorses His Policy.

Imposing Procession—Decorations, Illumination.

VAST CROWDS OF CITIZENS.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME!

Sumptuous Banquet—Speeches by Gov. Swann and the President.

Departure from Baltimore, Accompanied by a Delegation.

Arrival at Washington—Enthusiastic Welcome Home.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION.

Formal Cabinet and Municipal Reception.

ARRIVAL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

CLOSE OF THE TOUR.

HARRISBURG, September 15.—The latest particulars received here of the calamity at Johnstown, show that besides the killed, there were ninety-two persons seriously wounded, and about one hundred slightly injured.

The President addressed a very large meeting, which assembled in this place to-night. There was a very strong conservative feeling evinced, and the heartiest demonstrations. Bonfires were lighted, and the crowd indulged in a variety of manifestations of excited enthusiasm.

Mr. Seward, it will be learned with regret, is at present long dangerously ill at the station. His condition is such that he cannot be removed thence to the hotel. ELA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The President and party left Harrisburg at 8 o'clock this morning, in the midst of the liveliest and most kindly demonstrations, and favored with most delightful weather.

The train scarcely stopped on the route, until it reached York. There the President and his party took carriages and drove to the hotel, where they were tendered the hospitalities of the citizens, and partook of a bounteous collation.

From York the train started again at half-past eleven.

As it passed rapidly through the country crowds were observed to have assembled at all the way stations, and manifested their good-feelings in all the usual forms. Great desire was evinced at many places that the President should stop and address the people; but the appointments of the day would not admit of it, although the President wished to be able to express his acknowledgments of the courtesies shown him.

About half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the train reached Baltimore, where the station and the whole vicinity were found thronged with people. The common council of the city elected under the radical registry law had refused to pass a resolution to extend the hospitalities of the city to the President and his party; but Gov. Swann and the citizens generally took the matter in hand, and left nothing to be desired in any respect.

The reception of the President excelled that accorded to him on the occasion of his visiting the city on his way from Washington to Chicago; and it compared favorably with those met at New York and St. Louis. The citizens, in fact, seemed to enter into it with all the more spirit to show, as it were, their indignation at the paltry, offensive and disgraceful conduct of those who pretended to represent them.

Governor Swann welcomed the President in a lengthy and eloquent address, in which he warmly complimented Mr. Johnson on the policy he had pursued and proclaimed his intention still to adhere to. The governor strongly reprobated the unseemly and factious conduct of the city authorities.

The President replied with even unusual happiness, and singular grace, creating a most favorable and very strong impression.

After these formalities of the reception were concluded, the President was escorted by a grand procession to the Eutaw House. The procession was one of the most gorgeous that has been witnessed during the excursion. There was an enormous line of carriages, each of which was decorated with a large national flag. This display formed quite a prominent feature. As for the crowds filling the streets, it can only be said that it appeared as if the whole population of the city and surrounding country had turned out en masse, and squeezed themselves in the compactest manner imaginable. Everywhere, notwithstanding the crowding, the ladies were particularly conspicuous. Flags hung suspended across the streets and in front of the houses, all along the line of the march. The demonstrations, in short, were most complimentary and enthusiastic, and appeared to be shared in by the whole community.

At the Eutaw House the President and party were subsequently entertained at a sumptuous banquet, and had the pleasure of listening to another forcid and patriotic speech from Gov. Swann. The President replied to this with marked eloquence and effect.

The attractions of the entertainment detained the President and his party till half-past 5 o'clock, when they departed from Baltimore, accompanied by a large delegation of citizens who escorted them to the Maryland line.

The President and party reached Washington at seven o'clock, and were honored with a reception which formed a fitting termination to the tour. The regular infantry, cavalry and artillery turned out in full force, salutes of honor were fired, and immense crowds of citizens shouted welcome to the President on his return. At the depot the President was received by the members of his cabinet who had remained in Washington, including Secretary Stanton. Mayor Wallach was also present. The fire department, with their engines, all the clubs and societies of the city and large numbers of citizens formed a grand cortege, by which the President was escorted to the City Hall, where the ceremonies of a formal reception took place, but, at the request of the President, were made as brief as possible.

From the City Hall, the procession passed up Pennsylvania Avenue, which was lined with people and brilliantly illuminated. The cortege moved directly to the White House, and so ended this remarkable tour.

By eight o'clock the crowd was already rapidly dispersing.

Washington is full of strangers, and has rarely been so lively at this season of the year.

Mr. Seward had arrived in Washington before the President and his party. He is rather better to-day, although his medical attendants do not consider him yet out of danger. ELA.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

SCHLESWIG TO BE INCORPORATED WITH PRUSSIA.

Brazil and Her Allies Badly Defeated by the Paraguayans.

PRUSSIA, SAXONY AND THE CONFEDERATION.

DIFFICULTIES AS TO PEACE RAISED BY AUSTRIA.

Admiral Goldsborough and Squadron at Southampton.

PREPARATIONS FOR REFORM DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

SHIPPING, COTTON, CONSOLS, ETC.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—The cotton market is active and prices have advanced ⅛d.

The sales to-day were 20,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 13¼d.

Breadstuffs are flat and have a declining tendency.

LONDON, September 17.—Consols are quoted at 88½ for money, and United States 5-20's at 72¾.

LONDONDERRY, September 17.—The steamer Hibernian, from Quebec, has arrived en route for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, September 17.—The Ada, from Liverpool, for the Baltic, put into this port badly damaged.

The steamer Aleppo, from New York, has arrived.

HAMBURG, September 17.—The Schleswigers have resolved to incorporate their duchy with Prussia.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 17.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings the important intelligence that the allies have been badly defeated by the Paraguayans.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—It is announced Prussia will not allow the King of Saxony to take part in the formation of the North German Confederation.

FLORENCE, Sept. 16.—Advices from Prussia say a difficulty in the way (day 2 way 1) of signature of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been raised by Austria, in relation to the debt of Venetia. The position taken by Austria places the execution of the treaty of peace signed at Prague in great doubt. The Vienna conference has been adjourned for a few weeks.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The U. S. steam frigate Colorado, bearing the flag of Admiral Goldsborough, the U. S. steam sloop-of-war Swatara, and the U. S. gunboat Frolic, tender to Admiral Goldsborough's squadron, have arrived at Southampton.

Preparations are making to have a grand reform demonstration in London.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 16.—The steamship Alpine, from New York on September 5th, has arrived and proceeded to Liverpool.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—Baron Weather has arrived from Berlin and resumed the duties of ambassador to the court of Vienna.

MAXIMILIAN AND BAZAINE LIKELY TO LEAVE MEXICO IN OCTOBER.

AMERICANS JOINING THE LIBERALS

Heavy Orders for Artillery and Ammunition.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Herald's Mexico correspondence, dated August 20th, says that Maximilian is taking into his confidence conservatives whom he refused to recognize in the early days of his Mexican occupation. It is rumored that Marshal Bazaine will leave in October, and Maximilian will accompany him for another quarter. There are advices that Americans are arriving and entering the Liberal ranks. Every effort is being made with much success to promptly pay for shipments in corn or merchandise. Large orders had been forwarded to the agent of the republic in the United States, mostly for heavy artillery and ammunition for both the Gulf and Pacific coast. The Liberals will immediately fortify all the important seaports.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN NEWBERN.

FIFTY BUILDINGS BURNT.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 16.—A fire broke out on the corner of Broad and Middle streets this morning at 11 o'clock, and destroyed nearly two squares, located between Broad and Pollock streets, from Middle street, burning about fifty buildings. The Times estimates the total loss at $200,000. The Commercial thinks it will reach $500,000, with less than $25,000 of insurance. Much suffering is caused by the disaster, and a public meeting to devise means for the relief of the sufferers will be held to-morrow. The fire was the work of an incendiary, for whose apprehension a large reward has been offered by the city authorities.

Official Respects to the President on his Return.

MR. SEWARD'S DISEASE CHOLERA.

GOLD IN THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the heads of the bureau of the treasury department called in a body upon the President, to tender him their respects and their congratulations upon his safe return from his Western tour.

Seward is easier, but not entirely out of danger. His disease was genuine cholera, and is believed to have been contracted in St. Louis.

The secretary of the treasury anticipates there will be $75,000,000 of gold in the treasury the first of October, exclusive of certificates.

INTERESTING GENERAL NEWS.

HOME MARKETS—RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Bank statement: Increase in loans, $1,864,830; increase in circulation, $634,083; increase in legal tenders, $578,970; decrease in specie, $68,511; decrease in deposits, $273,344.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17.—George Alfred Caldwell, an ex-member of Congress and one of our most prominent lawyers, died suddenly this morning of rheumatism affecting the heart.

Sales—77 hhds. of leaf tobacco, low grades, at $3 50@$3 18. Flour, superfine, $8; extra family, $11. Prime red wheat, $2 50. Mixed corn, in bulk, 68c. Prime oats, 46c. Mess pork, $33. Bacon, shoulders, 17½c. Clear sides, 21½c. Lard, in tierces, 20c. Whisky, $2 32.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Flour in moderate demand; trade brands $11@$12 50; fancy $13 75@$14 50. Wheat, number one red $2 55. Corn and oats firm and unchanged. Whisky $2 32. Provisions unchanged. Pork $32 62½. Bulk meats 14¾@17c. Bacon 17@20½c. Lard dull at 19c. Groceries firm. Gold 144¼.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Gold closed at 144¼@145. Coupons of '62, 111¼ of '64, 108½. Cotton closed steady with sales of 2000 bales. Flour is firmer. Wheat 2@3c. better. Pork heavy at $33 30. Lard dull at 17@19½c. Sugar steady at 10½@11½c. Coffee steady. Naval stores quiet and unchanged.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 17.—Passed up, Stonewall, at 11 A. M.; White Cloud, at 1 P. M., and Continental at 3 P. M.; and down, Olive Branch, at 4 A. M., Quitman at 5 P. M., and Magenta at 10 P. M.

River rising.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Sept. 17.—A bark, name unknown, arrived at the bar in tow at 5:30 P. M. Nothing else in sight. Weather clear and warm. Tide rising. Wind northeast—light.

List of consignees per steamship Canova, from Havre: C. Baldy, Blanchard & Co., Muller & Pagot, F. Gorchen, P. Laborde, Cusachs & Ogden, Hahn & Fredericksen; Childers, Tarleton & Co; De Gaulin, Grammanchez & Co.; E. Deschamps; Stark, Stanton & Co.; Vincent, Ballerbia, H. & F. Lanne, P. Millard, Koch & Dreyfus, A. Koenig, L. Antoine, A. Rochereaux & Co., Blanchin & Girard, J. B. Singer, J. G. J. Paul, Henderson & Gaines, and others.

AN OLD ONE.—The oldest liveryman in London is Mr. William Plank, who will, if spared, attain his one hundredth year in March next. He became a member of the Salters' Company in 1789.

ARMING.—It is announced that in less than a month the manufactories of arms of the French government will have delivered to the army two hundred thousand breech-loading muskets.

Mr. Willis Rowley, an estimable citizen, and a native of the parish of East Feliciana, died near Clinton, in that parish, on the 2d inst., in the 49th year of his age.

COTTON IN EAST FELICIANA.—We are grieved to find, from the Clinton Patriot of the 15th, that the heavy and unceasing rains of the preceding ten days had done immense damage to cotton in East Feliciana. Says the Patriot:

From all quarters we hear of cotton rotting in the bolls, and the worm fast developing and in some instances having gone to work—making a clean sweep of the field. Late cotton is looked upon as "gone up." From all we can learn, the crop prospects have decreased within the last ten days fully one-fourth; still, we think, with reasonable weather, a pretty good report will be given of East Feliciana in the cotton market yet.

The celebrated racer, Asteroid, is on the way to New York. A race between him and Kentucky is regarded as a fixed fact.

OLD WOMEN.—It is said that a Mrs. Porch, who lives in the mountains of East Tennessee, is aged one hundred and twenty-one years. She is blind, but quite hearty, and walks without assistance. Her memory is unimpaired, and she can recount many of the events of the revolution with great accuracy. The Staunton, Va., Spectator says there is a negro woman at Mountain Top, near Staunton, who is one hundred and thirty years old.

TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORNS.—A young man named Charles Buck undertook to exhibit a Bramah bull whose keeper was sick in a circus in St. Louis recently. The animal did not relish his familiarities and suddenly turning upon him made a terrible thrust at him with his horns. Buck caught hold of his horns, a policeman named Smith rushed into the arena and caught the bull by the tail. The animal, at this, turned his fury upon Smith, but the latter hung stoutly to the tail, and as the bull turned was swung violently around. Others now came to the rescue, and the bull was secured.

A Story of Wonderful Discoveries.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY BURIED CITIES—GOLD COINS FOUR POUNDS IN WEIGHT—OLD TEA BRICKS.

An English civil engineer named Johnson, lately engaged in the trigonometrical survey of Cashmere, has made a curious report of what he saw and heard in Chinese Tartary—a part of the world long inaccessible to Europeans. He says that while measuring and triangulating last year at a remote station on the borders of Cashmere, he received an invitation to visit the new ruler of Khotan, who had expelled the Chinese from his province, declared his independence and determined to enter into friendly relations with the nearest British officer within reach.

The adventurous Johnson being the handiest, the Khan forthwith requested his presence at the capital, Ilchi. The way thither lay across the Kiun-Lun chain of mountains, by a difficult pass at an elevation of nineteen thousand feet—three miles and a half. It was a hard journey, but the indefatigable Johnson pushed on, saw the Khan, stayed with him for four days, heard some very wonderful stories, and then made his way back by the Himalayan passes—yielding the Khotanese inclination to hold him as a hostage for the opening of commercial relations with England.

It is said that although German travelers have previously crossed the high mountains which bem in Khotan, no European has ever before entered Ilchi, the capital. The Khan is described as a natural king of men of the Darbyites pattern, eighty years old, six feet high, stout, of a fair complexion, and altogether a goodly specimen of the old Turkish gentleman, such as he was in the days before the Crescent was lord of. He rules a province of twelve hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, whereof his capital contains forty thousand—fine strong men, and short but pretty women, fair and cleanly in apparel, and dressing well, all Turks and Mohammedans, great eaters of meat and drinkers of water, oil carrying on a considerable trade in the face of great difficulties, and most anxious to trade with the English in particular. The country, well watered by moderate showers, and irrigated from the rivers which flow northwards from the Kiun-Lun, is fertile and productive enough to stand a favorable comparison with Cashmere itself, but its climate is described as being much superior: both dry and equable.

The reports brought back by Mr. Johnson are somewhat Munchausenish. For instance: 1. The fertility of the country is increased by a fine impalpable dust or mould which is wafted in from the adjacent deserts, "without wind, in perfect calm, and dims the air so as to darken it." This phenomenon occurred during Mr. Johnson's visit, and he was then unable to read print at noon without a candle. It is not explained how the dust is blown without a wind, but Mr. Johnson says it is "wafted in a calm," and he cannot be contradicted.

2. The storms in the desert raise waves of sand which settle into hills three hundred to four hundred feet high. Why not one thousand feet?

3. The tradition of the country is that three hundred and sixty cities are covered and buried in one day by sand storms. The sites of these cities are partially known; so there is a vast array of Pompeiis and Nineveh awaiting somebody's pickaxe, shovel and archæological skill.

4. The people of these buried towns used gold coins weighing four pounds each—but "this is kept a profound secret by those who know the position." There is no mole of the Rothschild purses in which this money was carried about for every-day use.

5. "The store of tea used for the actual consumption of the people is now dug out of one of those ruined cities," and Mr. Johnson brought a brick of this tea away with him. "The Chinese supply is now cut off," so the Ilchians cut off their supply from these bricks.

We are further informed that the country in which these wonderful things happened is highly auriferous—a remark which is perhaps unnecessary when we remember the four-pound gold coins which seem to have been the circulating medium.

Mr. Johnson's report is about to be published in London. An appropriate vignette would be a drawing of a long bow.

ABANDONMENT OF AN ENFANT TRAIN IN PARIS.—The Gazette des Tribunaux relates the following strange story: "The attention of the police was attracted two nights since in the Rue d'Amsterdam to the frightened looks and agitated movements of a little girl about ten years of age, who seemed to be seeking some one. All at once she sprang forward to overtake a man who was going rapidly away, after having abandoned her. The police started in pursuit, and soon arrested him. The man, when interrogated, said he had been employed to bring the little girl from London to Paris; that he had taken her, as ordered, to a hotel keeper in the Rue d'Amsterdam, who was to have received her in his house, but that on the refusal of that person he had resolved to abandon her. This individual, who is an Englishman, remains in the hands of the police."

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—*A Man Almost Torn to Pieces by Dogs.*—About 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, a man named John Oxenhart, residing at No. 160 Pennsylvania avenue, discovered four large dogs, owned by Conrad Schad, a butcher, worrying a kitten on the side-walk, near his residence. In attempting to rescue the kitten, the dogs simultaneously turned upon him. He attempted a retreat, but before he could do so they dragged him to the pavement, and actually began to devour him. Several boys attacked the dogs with stones, but are they could drive them away Oxenhart sustained frightful injuries, which may result in his death.

He was carried to his home where Dr. Emmerling visited him a few hours after, and dressed his wounds. His left leg had been terribly mutilated, the tendons and veins having been torn and lacerated, causing the blood to flow in copious streams, thoroughly saturating his clothes. His right shoulder had been terribly bitten, presenting the appearance of a great mass of raw flesh, while his left arm, right thigh and side were cut in several places by the teeth of the dogs. The muscle of the left arm was so badly eaten that the tendons and bones protruded in several places.

Mrs. Schaller, who saw the whole transaction, and ran to the aid of Oxenhart, was also slightly bitten on the hand. Her entire dress was saturated with the blood that flowed from Oxenhart's wounds. We understand that Mr. Schad called to