J. B. Walton & Deslonde,

AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL AGENTS

—FOR THE—

Purchase, Sale and Leasing of City Property,

PLANTATIONS AND LANDS;

FOR THE SALE OF STOCKS AND SCRIP, MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE, DAMAGED COTTON, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.,

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Acknowledging the liberal patronage and confidence of the public, we beg to announce that in the REAL ESTATE Department of our business, we have acquired facilities and the most accurate information in relation to all city and suburban property, and as heretofore we are prepared to give the best satisfaction to all who employ our services.

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The attention of members of the Bar, Executors, Administrators and Syndics of Insolvents, is invited to our long experience and to the superior advantages we possess in making SALES OF PROPERTY OF SUCCESSIONS.

We respectfully and confidently solicit Underwriters' and Port Wardens' sales, sales of Cotton and Cargoes, Merchandise and Produce, Household Furniture, etc., etc.

The public may rely upon our personal and careful attention to all business intrusted to us.

J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE.

Merchants from the Interior,

WHO ARE ENABLED TO

PURCHASE DRY GOODS WITH CASH,

SHOULD EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

Every article in it, comprising all descriptions of

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Has been Bought for Prompt Cash,

And will be sold on the same terms,

AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE.

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F. VAN BENTHUYSEN & CO.,

121 Canal street.

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Henry Hamburger, Fashionable Tailor,

Has removed his Establishment from 131 Common street to No. 68 ST. CHARLES street, in the Grand Lodge Masonic Hall, where he will be pleased to see his friends and the public. A fine stock of Cloths and Cassimeres always on hand. All work done in the latest style and best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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DENTAL SURGEON,

179.....Canal Street.....179

Adjoining Christ Church.

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Agent and Representative

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VOLUME XVI. MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1866.---TRIPLE SHEET. NUMBER 53.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

The Missing Steamship.

The arrival, yesterday afternoon, of two steamships from New York, revived the interest that was felt in the fate of the Evening Star, and a report was soon in circulation that some of the bodies of the passengers had been picked up at sea. To ascertain the truth of this, we went on board the George Washington and Merrimack, but the report soon proved to be untrue. No indications whatever had been seen by the George Washington, going to show what was the fate of the missing steamship, and by neither was known the dreadful calamity that had overtaken her, until their arrival in this port. The purser of the Merimack states that in sailing over the water in which the Evening Star went down, some fragments, cases, boxes, etc., of what appear now to have been on the missing steamer, were to be seen, but no bodies; no crew; no boats. The unfortunate vessel has, undoubtedly, gone down deeper than plummet ever sounded. A bark steering westward, with main and mizzen top-masts gone, but otherwise doing well, was seen to the westward of the Tortugas, but it was not supposed to contain any of the crew of the Evening Star.

Shooting on the Gentilly Road.

A colored boy by the name of Paine Anneole, was yesterday shot by some person unknown upon the Gentilly Road. The boy, at the time of the accident, was riding on horseback on the Gentilly Road, and passed what appeared to be a hunter with a gun upon his shoulder. Some conversation ensued. The boy dared the man to shoot at him, he says, and perhaps his manner was otherwise saucy; at any rate, as he was riding away the hunter fired at him, one shot penetrating the scalp of his head, another going through his hat. The hunter then immediately jumped upon the train which was then returning to the city, remaining upon it until within a square or two of the depot. He left behind upon the train, his shoes, as a token, the engineer says, and has not been seen since.

Bigamy.

A charge of this nature has been made before Recorder Abera, by an intelligent young woman, not over eighteen, and of very prepossessing appearance, against a man, who, she avers, married her in Christ church in Mobile, on the fifth of last month, under the name of Roscoe M. Allen. On a bridal trip to this city, before the honey of the sweet moon of freshly married folks should have cloyed, she says she discovered that her spouse had deceived her, in representing himself as a free man; that he had a wife still living from whom he had not been separated either by divine or human law, and to whom he was married in St. Patrick's church in this city in 1861, the registry recording the event as the union of Frank A. Bennett to Miss Celina Biffa.

Project for the Establishment of Schools and a College for Israelites.

A few Israelite gentlemen, conceiving the necessity of institutions of learning for the Jewish population, met some three weeks ago to discuss the idea. Not over thirty were present, yet, in view of the wealth, respectability and intelligence of the Hebrew population of New Orleans, it was believed that a successful effort might be made to establish such institutions.

At this preliminary gathering, Rev. J. K. Gutheim was chosen chairman and Joseph Kohn, secretary. The conference resulted in the appointment of a committee, consisting of Rev. J. K. Gutheim, chairman, Rev. H. S. Jacobs, and Messrs. S. Kahn, William Davis, F. Hollander, Joseph Simon, S. Marx, Joseph Magner, Joseph Kohn, B. Da Silva, M. Heidenheim, A. Cohn, L. Kaiser, M. L. Navra and B. Lichtenstein, who were empowered to draft a charter and constitution for an association, whose duty it would be to establish schools, and the committee was directed to report to a general meeting, which they were authorized to call.

The general meeting was convened and assembled yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, at the hall of the Deutche company, at the corner of Bienville street and Exchange alley. Rev. Mr. Gutheim continuing to officiate as chairman, and Mr. Kohn as secretary. The attendance was not large, but deficiency of numbers was compensated by the worth, intelligence, influence and zeal of the gentlemen present.

The reverend chairman opened the proceedings with a statement of what had already been done, and impressed upon the assemblage the necessity of schools and a high seminary of learning, in which the rising generations of Jews and those who come after them may be instructed in their faith and their history, as well as in literature and science. The education given in the public schools, he observed, in substance, was sufficient for ordinary civil purposes, but, with the Jewish population, there was great need of education in religion, and in the Hebrew language and history. All would agree as to the expediency of establishing an institution that would accomplish these ends. The committee, whose report would be read, contemplated grammar schools and a college, where a liberal education would be afforded. The schools and the college would be open to all classes without distinction, the rich and the poor. Charity was a fundamental principle of the Jewish religion, and that principle was properly engrafted in the educational system projected, at the very commencement. Hence the college, as well as the schools, would afford gratuitous instruction to those unable to pay.

The president having closed his remarks, a charter and a constitution for the proposed association, prepared by the committee, were read.

The charter provides that an association shall be formed of members of the Jewish religion, to be entitled, "The Hebrew Education Society of New Orleans."

That the object of the corporation shall be the establishment of a school or schools within the limits of the city of New Orleans, in which are to be taught the elementary branches of education, together with the sciences and modern and ancient languages, always in combination, with instruction in the Hebrew language, literature and religion.

And that it shall also be lawful for the corporation to establish, whenever their funds will permit the same to be done, a superior seminary of learning, within the limits of this State, the faculty of which seminary shall have power to furnish its graduates and others the usual degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts and doctor of laws and divinity, as the same is exercised by colleges established in this State.

The constitution, containing the usual directions for the government of such societies, admits every Israelite to membership, upon his being voted for by a majority of the members present at the meeting to which he is proposed, and upon his paying an initiation fee of five dollars, and a fourth of his annual dues, which are fixed at six dollars.

The charter and constitution having been heard, the chair observed that it was scarcely to be supposed the meeting would have sufficient time at present to examine in detail those instruments, and he suggested that the instruments be printed for careful examination and acted upon at some other time. He would also suggest that a committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions and invite absent Israelites to join the organization.

Mr. Joseph Magner moved that the charter and constitution be adopted as read.

Mr. Joseph Simon moved an amendment, that after the constitution should have been signed by a sufficient number to constitute the society, the charter and constitution should then be submitted for final action.

Mr. Magner accepted the substitute, and it was adopted unanimously.

A recess was then proposed and taken, to allow those present to record their names as members of the society.

The proposition for a recess pending, Governor Hyams briefly addressed the meeting. From the days of Abraham, he said, to the present time, the Jews had been the teachers of the world, and certainly it became those who had done so much for others to do something for themselves and for their posterity. The history of the Israelites was the most interesting of all histories and it was a reproach to the race that they knew so little of it themselves. Every Israelite should be conversant with that history, and should be taught to be proud of it, for no race or people had a record of which they could justly be so proud. The physical attributes of the Jewish race, throughout the globe to-day, was of itself, if no other evidence existed, sufficient to attest the truth of the bible. The history of the Jews had been obscured and marred by persecution, ignorance and prejudice, and the speaker was rejoiced to see this effort to establish institutions where the faith and the history of his people would be taught.

As Gov. Hyams resumed his seat he was warmly applauded.

Dr. Crawcour was then called upon and briefly responded. He cordially approved the scheme submitted by the committee, and it appeared to him that no Israelite could fail to take a deep interest in the success of a system of schools securing instruction not alone in all branches of a liberal education, in the languages and the sciences, but also in that faith which was the oldest in the world; in that faith which it was the duty of all Israelites to seek to inculcate and disseminate. All in his power would be done to advance the project submitted to the meeting.

Upon the conclusion of Dr. Crawcour's remarks, of which, as well as those of Gov. Hyams, we have given only an imperfect outline, the assemblage signified its cordial approbation of the sentiments he expressed.

The recess having been taken, all present, about one hundred, subscribed their names as members of the society.

The meeting then came to order again, and Gov. Hyams offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to invite all Israelites not present to become members of the association.

Mr. Magner proposed an amendment, that the committee of fifteen, appointed at the preliminary meeting, be depated to perform that duty, and continue to officiate until a permanent organization be effected.

The amendment was accepted by Gov. Hyams, and was adopted as a substitute.

The committee was authorized to have one thousand copies of the charter and constitution printed, to be distributed among the Israelites of the city.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the committee.

The Base Ball Contest.

We rejoice to hear of the interest a good many of our young men take in outdoor athletic sports; and our rejoicing is only tempered by the regret that the interest is not more general. Base ball is essentially a manly sport. It has come to us hallowed by tradition. It is a game that in England almost every young man, of any parts or attainments, prides himself upon knowing; and yet we regret to say, and we almost blush in saying it, it is one to which our young men pay too little attention; not for the extraordinary merits of the game in particular, but because of the general indifference to the active, healthful exercises.

These remarks have been suggested by the match which came off yesterday evening between the Lone Star and Magnolia Base Ball Clubs, upon the Delachaise ground. The weather was magnificent, the ground was as level as if it had been made so for that purpose, and the players, dressed in their gray uniforms, bent to their work with a will. There was a large crowd of spectators present; some in carriages and many on foot. Besides the match for the championship, there were numerous side issues being made by contestants less known to fame. The match was for three games, the last of which came off yesterday. Two weeks ago the Lone Star started it so successfully as to come out the victors. The match Sunday a week ago resulted in a tie. The result yesterday was again in favor of the Lone Star Club. We always have a feeling of sympathy for the "bottom dog in the fight," and we therefore advise the Magnolia not to feel discouraged, to learn wisdom from defeat, and to still hold themselves in readiness to give the Lone Star, or anybody else, "one more round." We had the pleasure of witnessing a portion of the struggle, and we congratulate both winners and losers, the ins and the outs, upon the skill which they displayed. We give below the result of yesterday's contest:

LONE STAR.

Names.	Runs.
J. Cook—C. F.	5
Wm. Meachy—L. F.	5
D. Horine, Jr.—2d B.	3
F. Doherty—P.	2
H. McKenna—1st B.	5
M. McEnaey—R. F.	2
E. Wilson—S. S.	6
Wm. Tracy—3d B.	6
J. G. Amar—1st B.	3
Total runs	42

MAGNOLIA.

Names.	Runs.
L. Hubbell—L. F.	2
J. Horning—3d B.	3
H. Kelly—S. S.	4
G. Meaker—C. F.	3
L. Gentevers—1st B.	4
F. Smith—P.	2
P. Kelly—2d B.	3
J. Garvey—R. F.	3
C. Meaker—P.	2
Total runs	28

Umpire—Mr. M. Feery, of the Pelican Base Ball Club.
Scorers—Mr. P. H. Walsh, for the Lone Star.
" Mr. A. H. Simmons, for the Magnolia.

Drowned.

The dead body of a drowned man was yesterday found in the river, near the levee at the foot of Bienville street, and in the rear of a steamship lying at the wharf. The man was dressed in a blue shirt, and had apparently been dead several days. He was supposed to have been a sailor. His beard was said to have been burnt, and exhibited indications of having been violently struck. He was supposed, at the coroner's office, to have been 35 years old and to have died accidentally.

An unknown man was also found drowned at the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad. Verdict, accidental drowning.

Accident from a Car Broke.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, a colored man by the name of Tom Washington, met with an unusual accident. The statement of Tom is that he had entered car No. 195 and had gone to the front platform, when a quarrel sprang up between a negro man and the driver; the former of whom contended that he had not received the right amount of change for a bill he had handed in. The driver now called a police officer, and commenced "winding up" the brake. Just at that moment Tom's hat fell off, and as he stooped to pick it up, the car driver let go the brake, and the handle fetched Tom a severe stroke across the head. He was cut to the bone. The car driver was arrested, but when the facts were known, he was discharged.

Various Items.

On Sunday morning, between three and four o'clock, an attempt was made to fire the building No. 543 Magazine street, occupied by Mr. Wharton. The fire was discovered by Mr. Wharton himself, who extinguished it, before any injury of consequence had been done to the building or furniture.

Last evening, between six and seven o'clock, a cab belonging to Dr. Elliott, ran into one of the Tchoupitoulas street cars, in the Fourth District, and the collision resulted in two passengers in the car, Mr. J. H. Wolf and a boy named Charles Fastner, being severely injured. Both the wounded received surgical aid promptly at Dr. Turner's apothecary shop. The collision was so violent that both cab and car were smashed.

About sixty negro women were arrested on St. Thomas street on Saturday night, by Sergeant Adams, upon the complaint of Col. Blackington, a federal officer, that they were disorderly and a nuisance to the neighborhood. Some twenty of them were released by order of Recorder Ahern yesterday, upon paying a fine of five dollars each, and the remainder were held for examination this morning.

S. B. Woolton was arrested on Saturday, charged by J. C. Downer with fraud. The nature of the alleged fraud has not yet been publicly stated.

Charles Williams and James Scott, two negroes, were arrested on Saturday, at the instance of Messrs. Shannon, Lewis & Co., who accuse them of stealing two small bales of tobacco.

Officer Maes, of the police, reported to his superiors on Saturday that he had accidentally shot a boy named James Gilliem, at the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets, about two o'clock that afternoon, and that the boy was wounded in the face and taken to the Charity Hospital.

A flat, with a cargo of coal belonging to Mr. Williamson Smith, was run into on Saturday afternoon, at the head of St. Joseph street, and sunk, by the towboat Mohawk.

Thomas Wall, negro, has been arrested in the First District, charged with attempting to violate the wife of Samuel Horton, colored.

Mortuary Reports.

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 9th August. That, and all the succeeding daily reports, show the interments prior to 6 o'clock of the morning of the day the report may be dated:

DATE	Whites	Blacks	Mulattoes	Total	Cholera	Other diseases	Whites	Blacks	Mulattoes	Total	Other diseases all	Total from cholera and others
July 29 to Aug. 5	39	—	—	39	164	—	—	154	—	154	193	
Aug. 5 to Aug. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August 7	18	12	6	36	7	22	15	7	3	25	33	
August 10	24	5	—	29	21	17	11	5	1	17	41	
" 11	27	16	11	54	31	18	5	11	2	18	48	
" 12	27	15	15	57	32	25	6	11	3	20	49	
" 13	21	10	15	46	32	26	6	11	3	20	52	
" 14	28	11	15	54	38	21	11	2	2	15	62	
" 15	25	11	15	51	36	17	15	4	4	23	45	
" 16	44	12	22	78	24	20	17	8	1	26	50	
" 17	21	21	9	51	36	20	6	5	2	13	49	
" 18	27	21	6	54	30	17	8	2	1	28	57	
" 19	24	16	3	43	29	17	8	2	1	28	57	
" 20	14	7	3	24	31	24	8	7	1	40	48	
" 21	22	13	10	45	30	17	7	7	1	32	62	
" 22	28	17	10	55	34	14	7	7	1	29	63	
" 23	27	11	1	39	23	17	6	6	1	30	50	
" 24	20	24	2	46	24	14	6	7	1	28	48	
" 25	16	11	5	32	23	14	8	1	1	30	53	
" 26	8	8	8	24	20	13	5	2	1	21	37	
" 27	5	4	4	13	16	8	2	1	1	12	28	
" 28	14	4	7	25	23	12	6	5	1	24	47	
" 29	14	4	4	22	26	12	5	1	1	19	45	
" 30	14	5	6	25	20	10	6	4	1	21	46	
" 31	9	4	3	16	21	13	5	5	1	24	40	
September 1	22	4	4	30	24	16	5	3	1	25	55	
" 2	19	12	6	37	24	12	3	3	1	19	56	
" 3	14	8	3	25	19	13	3	5	1	22	47	
" 4	16	8	3	27	9	9	3	3	1	16	43	
" 5	16	9	4	29	18	14	5	0	1	20	49	
" 6	23	8	14	45	18	12	3	2	1	18	63	
" 7	17	7	3	27	23	15	4	1	1	21	48	
" 8	14	5	8	27	21	12	7	1	1	21	48	
" 9	13	8	5	26	18	13	7	1	1	22	47	
" 10	20	7	20	47	21	13	7	1	1	22	69	
" 11	14	11	4	29	22	17	5	2	1	25	54	
" 12	14	11	4	29	22	17	7	2	1	27	56	
" 13	14	10	11	35	18	11	4	2	1	18	53	
" 14	17	7	7	31	20	12	4	2	1	19	50	
" 15	22	10	11	43	18	11	4	2	1	18	61	
" 16	17	7	4	28	20	12	4	2	1	19	47	
" 17	18	8	10	36	23	17	5	1	1	24	60	
" 18	16	7	5	28	23	15	8	1	1	25	53	
" 19	11	3	6	20	21	13	5	1	1	20	41	
" 20	11	3	2	16	18	12	5	1	1	19	35	
" 21	7	2	4	13	18	13	4	1	1	19	32	
" 22	12	4	4	20	25	16	4	1	1	22	42	
" 23	11	6	3	20	18	12	4	1	1	18	38	
" 24	7	3	3	13	7	7	1	1	1	10	23	
" 25	9	6	3	18	12	10	7	1	1	19	37	
" 26	7	2	3	12	12	10	2	1	1	14	26	
" 27	11	7	2	20	16	9	2	1	1	13	33	
" 28	7	1	1	9	24	14	5	3	1	23	32	
" 29	3	4	5	12	26	13	5	3	1	22	34	
" 30	22	7	5	34	24	15	8	3	1	27	61	
October 1	7	1	1	9	20	15	3	2	1	21	30	
" 2	5	2	1	8	22	15	3	2	1	21	29	
" 3	12	8	2	22	19	14	3	2	1	20	42	
" 4	3	1	1	5	20	15	3	2	1	21	26	
" 5	10	6	4	20	18	12	6	4	1	23	43	
" 6	2	1	1	4	16	10	4	2	1	18	22	
" 7	5	4	1	10	20	12	6	2	1	21	31	
" 8	6	7	4	17	20	12	3	2	1	18	35	
" 9	11	7	4	22	20	12	5	2	1	20	42	
" 10	6	3	2	11	21	13	7	1	1	22	33	
" 11	8	4	1	13	20	12	5	1	1	19	32	
" 12	5	4	1	10	18	12	5	1	1	19	29	
" 13	7	1	2	10	12	9	2	1	1	13	23	
" 14	7	1	2	10	24	16	7	1	1	25	35	

One death from yellow fever reported on Saturday and six reported yesterday.

KIDNAPPING IN CHINA.—A letter from Pekin, in the Paris Moniteur, contains the following:

Crimes have never been more frequent in the capital, and the assaults on private persons have assumed a most frightful character. Pekin is at this moment infested by a band of malefactors, who carry off children and young women. The Chinese relate that the bandits, to effect their object more easily, use a stupefying powder, by means of which they send their victims to sleep. They afterwards transport them beyond the walls of Pekin to haunts unknown to the police, and put them to death if they cannot obtain heavy ransoms from their families. These facts have occurred often enough to spread terror among all classes of the population; and the court, report says, is much pre-occupied with the subject. The superior magistrate, Tsong-kuo, has recently made a report to the sovereign, in which he demands that the crime of abduction shall be assimilated to that of robbery with violence, and punished in the same manner.

A STORY ABOUT MISS BRADDON.—A correspondent of the London Herald gives this account of a literary feat:

"Lady Audley's Secret" was originally announced for publication in three volumes. The manuscript was practically sent to the publishers; but when the work was printed, it contained only two volumes and ten pages. It had been announced the book was to appear at a certain day, and when the blunder was discovered, that day was almost at hand. What was to be done? The printers of Saint Bride were plunged into consternation. However, not an hour was to be lost, and the awful tidings were broken to Miss Braddon. She paused a little, and then asked, "How long can you give me to fill up the 20 blank pages?" "Eight days at the utmost." "You shall have the copy in good time," and the whole copy was in the hands of the publishers four days afterwards! And mark it, Miss Braddon did not interpolate a single word to the two volumes already printed, although the novel was complete in itself; she started from the full end.

A TRUE WOMAN.—For every soul-sickening home, and in the discharge of all those quiet virtues of which home is the center, Her husband will be to her what her father is now—the object of all her care, solicitude and affection. She will see nothing, and concern herself with nothing, but by or through him, if he be a man of sense and virtue, she will sympathize in his sorrows, divert his fatigues, and share his pleasures. If she become the partaker of a church or negligent husband, she will still be his helper, for she will not long survive his unkindness.

OYSTERS.—The Norfolk Old Dominion says the oyster dock is daily filled with oyster boats. The Baltimore Western brand oyster sells readily at $7 per barrel for shipment. The girls sell oysters, opened at $1 per gallon.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Cotton Advanced--Middling Uplands 15d.--British Honors to the Cable Layers--Mr. Field Complimentarily Referred to his Own Government.

Electioneering and Crop Reports—Destructive Explosion of Woolwich Arsenal—Lord Lyons Spoken of as Earl Cowley's Successor—Confederate Vessels Case in England.

The Inundations in France--The King of Hanover Protests and Asks Aid from all the Powers Against Prussia.

The Insurrection in Candia Progressing—Recognition of Prince Charles by the Porte.

LIVERPOOL, October 13.—The cotton market closed active, with sales to-day of 20,000 bales. Middling uplands 15d.

The weather is again unfavorable, and the breadstuffs market is firmer for wheat and corn.

The provision market closed dull with a declining tendency.

LONDON, October 13.—Consols closed at 89¼ for money.

American Stocks—The closing prices to-day were, U. S. 5-20's 70¾; Erie railway shares 49¼; Illinois Central 80. 78¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 13.—The steamship Java, from New York October 3d, has arrived. The ship Chancellor Jones, from New York Sept. 12, has also arrived.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Arrived steamers America from Southampton on the 3d, Malta from Liverpool on the 2d, City of Boston from Queenstown on the 4th, and Champion from Aspinwall.

Thirteen hundred passengers arrived to-day on the steamers America and City of Boston.

The schooner Mary Ann McGee was sunk on the west bank yesterday afternoon, by the steamship Queen, which vessel arrived last evening. No lives were lost.

Foreign news to the 4th instant contains the following:

The steamers Hecla, Peruvian and Perry had arrived out.

At the banquet in honor of the cable layers, a message was read from the Queen conferring knighthood upon Captain Anderson, Professor Thompson, Messrs. Glass and Canning, and a baronetcy upon Mr. Sampson and Mr. Goche. The Queen says, her reason for not conferring distinguishing marks of her favor upon Mr. Cyrus W. Field, is an apprehension that it might encroach upon the province of his own government.

Elections are rings in various parts of England are reported, looking towards the possible dissolution of Parliament next spring.

It is stated the recent wet weather in England has destroyed a tenth part of the whole wheat crop.

The Woolwich Arsenal was levelled to the ground by the explosion of gun cotton. No lives were lost.

It is reported that Lord Lyons succeeds Earl Cowley at Paris.

The case of the seven Confederate vessels seized as the property of the United States, has been again postponed.

The inundations in France were subsiding. Great damage has been done by the floods, and the emperor has headed a subscription with one hundred thousand francs.

Garibaldi has returned to Capua, and his volunteers have been disbanded.

All was quiet at Palermo.

The king of Hanover has protested to all the cabinets of Europe against the annexation to Prussia, and appeals to all the powers to aid him against oppressions.

The insurrection in Candia was still progressing, and the insurgents were marching upon the city of Candia.

The Porte has recognized Prince Charles as hospodar.

The French minister has protested against Turkey ceding navy ports in the Gulf of Egina to the United States or to Russia.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONSTITUTIONALITY CANARD.

H. M. Flint, "Druid," the Author.

The Roman Catholic Plenary Council.

INTERESTING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MARKETS--RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It appears from the monthly report of the Board of Health, that there has been, thus far, only one death from Asiatic cholera in this city.

It appears the Philadelphia Ledger's Washington correspondent obtained his information about the alleged questions of the President concerning the status of Congress, from H. M. Flint, better known as Druid, who is one of three or four persons who aids the regular correspondent in procuring Washington news.

Flint made contradictory statements, the last one being that somebody in office told them that another person had told the person in office that he (the other person) said that he had seen the paper, and that his information about an alleged conversation in the White House, between the President and an intimate friend, said that the intimate friend told an intimate friend, who had told still another person and, the fourth person had related the conversation to Flint, who had framed the words in his way, as if they were actually those of the President.

The Ledger says if it had known that the dispatch was manufactured by Flint it would not have appeared in that paper. All the facts and circumstances of this shameful fraud have been fully explained to the President.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—The Roman Catholic plenary council held a public session to-day at the Cathedral. Archbishop Kendrick celebrated the pontifical mass and Archbishop Purcell preached. The decrees of the council were read in Latin.

Bishop Paroga, of Marguerite, Wis., is lying seriously ill from the result of a fall on Wednesday last.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 14.—Passed down, W. H. Osborn at 9 A. M., and Lady Gay and Iron City at 10 A. M. River falling.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Oct. 14.—Ships Ceres and Union, brig Sir Robert Peel and schooner Helena went up in tow at 8 A. M.

Steamship Fang Shuey, steamship Star of the Union, French man-of-war Adonis, steamship St. Mary and steamship Morgan went to sea this forenoon.

Ship El Dorado is still ashore inside the bar. Ship Polar Star is aground on the bar. Two tugs are here.

The coast packet Monsoon arrived down at 7 A. M., and left for the city at 9:30 A. M.

Steamship Victor went to sea at 5 P. M.

Steamship Rapidan, from Galveston, crossed the bar at 4 P. M.

Weather clear and pleasant. Wind northeast, light. Tide very good.

[From Yesterday's Papers.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The President has addressed the following letter to the attorney general, in regard to the trial of Jefferson Davis:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 6, 1866.

Sir—A special term of the circuit court of the United States was appointed for the first Tuesday in October, 1866, at Richmond, Virginia, for the trial of Jefferson Davis on the charge of treason. It now appears that there will be no session of that court in Richmond during the present month, and doubts are expressed whether the regular term, which, by law, should commence on the fourth Monday of November next, will be held.

In view of this obstruction, and the consequent delay in proceeding with the trial of Jeffer. Davis, under the prosecution for treason now pending in that court, and there being, so far as the President is informed, no good reason that the civil courts of the United States are not competent to exercise adequate jurisdiction within the district or circuit in which the State of Virginia is included, I deem it proper to request your opinion as to what further steps, if any, should be taken by the Executive, with a view to a speedy, public and impartial trial of the accused, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. Henry Stanbery, Attorney General.

In response to the above, the attorney general, on the 12th inst., states:

"I am clearly of the opinion that there is nothing in the present condition of Virginia to prevent the full exercise of the jurisdiction of the civil courts. The actual state of things, and your proclamations of peace, and of the restoration of civil order, guarantee to the civil authorities, federal and State, immunity against military (control or interference. It seems to me that in this particular, there is no necessity for further action on the part of the Executive in the way of proclamation, and especially as Congress at the late session, required the circuit court of the United States to be held at Richmond, on the first Monday of May and the fourth Monday of November in each year, and authorized special adjourned terms of that court, to be ordered by the chief justice at such time and on such notice as he might prescribe, with the same power and jurisdiction as at the regular terms. This is an explicit recognition by Congress that the state of things in Virginia admits the holding of the United States courts in that State."