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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, OCTOBER 23, 1866. NUMBER 60.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

General Beauregard.

This eminent soldier again treads his native soil. He has reappeared on the streets, within a day or two, and our people, proud of his fame as a warrior and esteeming his virtues as a citizen, are rejoiced to see him once more in their midst, with health seemingly much invigorated by his European trip.

Negro Outrages at Greenville.

It has been stated to us that on Sunday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a citizen, whose name our informant did not learn, was stopped at the Greenville Station on the Carrollton railroad, by a number of negroes in federal uniform, and stripped of everything in his possession or on his person, except his undershirt. Several outrages are reported to have been previously committed in the same vicinity by blacks in uniform, and yesterday a cab driver from the city, having drove up to Greenville, was there taken from his carriage, by a gang of them, who after searching his person and robbing him of whatever money he had, thrust a bayonet through his neck. The wound could not have been serious, as we understood he purposed calling at General Sheridan's headquarters to submit a statement of the case.

Fratricide.

On Saturday last a negro youth named Alfred Thompson, about nineteen years of age, killed his brother Michael Thompson, who was his elder, on the plantation of Mr. Adolphe St. Amand, on the right bank, opposite Jefferson City. Both brothers were hired on the plantation, and the homicide, after a late visit to the city, boasted of having been elected captain of a colored company here, and was arrogant. He quarreled with his brother about a mere trifle, a piece of rope, and stabbed him under the right shoulder, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in a brief space. He was pursued by the other negroes on the place, but effected his escape and is yet at large.

Alarm of Fire.

The alarm of fire between six and seven o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning of a window curtain, in a house occupied by Molly Walters, No. 227 Customhouse street.

Cannibalism.

Sunday afternoon a man named Peter Kelly was arrested on Common street, by officer Ryan, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. In making the arrest, Mr. Ryan lost a finger—Kelly got one of Mr. Ryan's fingers in his mouth, and nearly chewed it off. Mr. Ryan was armed with a revolver, but abstained from using it while he was undergoing the torture of this cannibalism of his prisoner. When brought to the police station, Kelly was yet ferocious. He claimed to be a discharged soldier from the federal army. If he was such, it might be said, without hazard of contradiction, he was not a good soldier. He was put in a cell with several other prisoners. In his cell he was still pugnacious. He had that height and seeming bone and muscle—six feet two or three inches high—which deter most men from entering into conflict with such persons. In his cell he had the temerity to say he could whip any d—d rebel alive, and the challenge provoked a little Irishman, not half his weight, to give him, in the briefest space, one of the most beautiful thrashings a Goliath ever got.

An Important Invention.

We had the pleasure of examining yesterday an invention of our ingenious friend, Mr. A. Barbarin, a native of his city, and whose discovery threatens to make the business of lamplighters as much a thing of the past as that of stage coaches. The object Mr. Barbarin has had in view is to light every lamp in the city instantaneously, either by the turning of the ordinary screw which lets on the gas, or by means of certain clock work. In the latter case the reader is to suppose that the hour for lighting up is 5 P. M., and that a clock is already set in motion at the gas manufactory for this purpose. In that case the clock goes about its business in the ordinary manner until 5 o'clock every evening; at this time a considerable number of wheels are set in motion—there is an escape of a certain electro-magnetic fluid through pipes connecting with all the lamps in the city, and in a moment the lamplighter's business is done.

The only change that will be made in the present street lamps is, that a plate composed of a material as hard as adamant will be placed near the burner. In case the gas is turned on with a screw, the fluid of which we have spoken gets to the burner first, strikes against the plate, and the fluid and plate coming suddenly together, cause a flame. The ordinary gas by this time getting upon the ground, the lamps are lit for the night. At the proper time the next morning the clock work suddenly cuts down its gas bill, and the city is left to get along with sunlight for the balance of the day as it best can.

The terms we have used, perhaps differ a little from those of science, but we have aimed only to give a general idea of what will undoubtedly prove a valuable invention. The machinery for this, as exhibited in the model, works to a charm, and a patent for the discovery has already been taken out. We understand that Mr. Barbarin has already obtained the contract for lighting the Paris Exposition by this discovery.

We were shown by this gentleman several other models—one for a new tie for baling cotton, another for hermetically corking bottles without the use of wire or sealing-wax. We rejoice to hear of any efforts that may be made at scientific discovery in our midst, and wish for Mr. Barbarin a luckier return for his genius than that of most inventors.

A Local Item from Plaquemines.

From Mr. J. R. Dueros, who has just returned from Plaquemines, we learn that the prospect for a good crop of sugar in that parish is magnificent. Only about one-half of the ground that was once cultivated is now planted, but the yield from this promises to be of the most valuable character. Crossing at Algiers and proceeding down the river to the road known as the Cut-off, you come to the Stackhouse plantation, at least three miles long, and the cane from this point is excellent. According to the statement of intelligent planters, the crop of Dr. Wilkinson, about thirty miles below Algiers, is good *par excellence*.

The place this side of it, Mr. Marins, has also a very fine crop, and thirty acres of new ground which he has now under cultivation is thought to be the finest in Louisiana. It is estimated that they will produce something like 2500 pounds of sugar, against about 1000 for the ordinary yield. At the Stackhouse plantation the sugar cane is being cut and put into *matelas* for seed and the grinding season will regularly commence about the first of next week. The engineering party who have charge of the survey of the levees are actively engaged in the parish. A new levee is being erected by Mr. Reggio upon his place. No cotton crop, it need hardly be stated, is planted in this parish. The rice and orange crops are both doing well—the trees of the latter being described as in a healthy condition, and the taste of the fruit remarkably sweet for the season. There are more of these golden fruit raised in this parish than in all the rest of the State together—the only parish in fact where orange raising is made a business. The ordinary yield of a tree is about 2000 oranges, and some of the planters have between three and four hundred trees. As one man can tend to two hundred trees, the business is one of the most profitable there is—once the trees have come to maturity.

Our Present Asiatic Population.

The visit to this city of the Chinese emigrant agent, Ah Yuck, has caused the subject of an addition to our working population from Asia to be more or less discussed, both in private circles and in the public journals. In nearly all of these the fact seems to be but little known, or alluded to, that there has been for a great many years past in the city emigrants from the oriental races, both Mongolian and Malaysian. The Chinese race, it is true, have never been very numerous. About 150, all without exception males, is perhaps as high as this population has ever at any time reached among us. These Chinamen have all been sailors at one time or other, and make excellent stewards.

Our Malay population, which comes almost entirely from the Phillipine Islands, of which Manilla is the principal city, is much larger. We have heard their number estimated in the city and State as high as two thousand. They speak Spanish, are of a darker complexion than the Chinese, and are of small stature. In summer they occupy themselves in catching shrimps, in winter in gathering oysters, and one way or another are all the year round fishermen, looking to the water as a natural source of livelihood.

Like the Chinese, of whom we have spoken, they come here originally as sailors, as indeed is the case with a large class of our immigrant population. The manner in which this happens is that vessels in foreign ports are frequently deprived by sickness and death of a large proportion of their hands. We have been told of an instance where a vessel lost her crew in the port of Rio Janeiro, from the captain down, four times in one summer. Where this is the case the crew is recruited from the population of the port, the vessel sails and it is a matter of considerable uncertainty whether any of them will ever care to find their way back.

As for the Malay race, they have a natural turn for the ocean and with their hardy temperament, once obtained such a piratic power along the coast of China as to require something of a naval effort upon the part of the British government to put down. Even in this country they are noted for their quick sense of honor, and readiness at any time to give battle. An instance of this sort occurred several years ago at the Lake which is still remembered, and which sounds something like the descriptions given of "running a muck." It is the custom in the coffeehouses which this people frequent, for every one who enters and calls for a drink, to invite the surrounding occupants of the tables to do likewise. This custom had been observed by a Manillian, and as the guests stood arranged in front of the bar, the clerk of the coffeehouse remonstrated with the entertainer about some slight breach of etiquette which it appears had been omitted. A difficulty followed in which the bar keeper and five of the drinkers were killed by the dagger of this man alone. The latter then ran to a skiff and was almost upon the point of making his escape when he was killed by a well directed shot.

The attention of the Manillian is sometimes turned to the vending of cigars and tobacco and other articles of similar nature; but generally, as we have already said, fishing is his favorite occupation. Something of a feudal relationship of lord and vassal exists among almost all of the Malay population, and of this we see some traces here. The fishing business is conducted by gangs of fishermen who bring the results of their skill to a captain, who has charge of their band. The captain makes the proper entry of the amount of fish caught by each one, and sells the whole in the markets. The supplies that are required by the men under his charge are generally bought by him. Sometimes they obtain a leave of absence to visit the city, when they draw four or five dollars upon account; but the time expired and the money spent, they return to resume their ordinary duties.

Where these Manillians chiefly live are down the coast of the river, about Fort St. John, at Proctorville, and at Terre-aux-Bœufs. They are an industrious, hardworking portion of our population, speak the Spanish language, are of a darker complexion than the Chinese, and are never seen above 5½ feet high.

Apropos of the latter, several Chinamen who keep stalls at the market, wear pigtails, but who dress otherwise in the European costume, were not a great while ago brought before Recorder Letten upon the charge of gambling, made by one of their number. Some coins with holes in the middle were found in the party, and a number of slips of paper about the size of the foreinger with hieroglyphics upon them. But there was so little English spoken in the party and the informer seemed so much influenced by revenge, that justice confessed herself dead beat, and dismissed the matter from court.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—John Morelli was yesterday examined before Recorder Ahern, on four separate charges of obtaining goods by false pretences, and was sent before the District Court to be tried in each case. He is accused of obtaining thirty-two dollars worth of vegetables from Antonio Saldmone in St. Mary's market; forty-two dollars worth from Dominick Tonti, in Dryades market; nearly seven dollars worth of fish from Lawrence Tun, on North Market street, and cash and meat to the amount of thirteen dollars from John Duraton, in St. Mary's market.

John Martin, John Landrigan and Patrick Donnohue were arraigned upon a charge preferred by Mr. J. Henry Ilehan, of the firm of Lane & Behan, of breaking the doors of their press, known as the Virginia Cotton Press, on Saturday night last, and stealing therefrom ten or eleven bales of cotton. The accused denied the charge, and the case was set for examination on the 3d of next month.

Peter Kelley, who represents himself to be a discharged soldier from the federal army, was brought to the bar to answer a charge of mayhem, alleged to have been committed, in nearly chewing off one of the fingers of officer Edward Ryan, when the officer arrested him on Sunday night, for being drunk and disorderly. The case is to be heard on the third proximo.

A certificate from the Charity Hospital that Henry Richenbroad, severely wounded in the head by a blow with a tumbler, is not dangerously injured, F. W. Boehlger, who is accused of the assault, was admitted to bail in the sum of $750.

Thomas Magin is to be examined on the 3d of next month on a charge of stealing a mule from the plantation of Mr. E. Lourence, in the parish of Plaquemines, on Friday night last.

A. Derbe was arraigned on a charge of stealing upwards of eight hundred dollars worth of dry goods from the store of Mr. D. H. Holmes, on Canal street, where he was employed. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to jail to await examination.

Mary John, a white woman, who lives at No. 264 Gravier street, was brought to the bar, to answer a complaint lodged by a colored man named Cyrus Carter, who occupies part of the same house, and who says that his children are exposed to witnessing scandalous scenes in her room, as she habitually receives negroes for licentious indulgence.

Jane Toomes and Elizabeth Robinson, colored harlots, arrested for disturbing the peace on Gravier street, were fined $10 each and upwards of thirty other fines were imposed on parties found drunk on the streets or committing some petty offense.

Richard Tolett, a negro, was fined $20 for having a revolver concealed on his person.

John T. Burgess, a suspected character, Ned Judean, a vagrant, and Emma Walker, a colored prostitute, arrested with a calico dress in her possession supposed to be stolen, were sent to the Workhouse for six months; Bridget Maloney, found lying drunk on the streets, and a negro named Albert Johnson, for taking lodgings in Lafayette Square, were sentenced to ninety days; John Nelson, for sleeping out and being a vagrant, Susan McGregor, picked up so drunk as to be unable to take care of herself, and Bridget Moran, found in a similar condition on the streets, sixty days; William Treadwell, a drunken vagrant, twenty days, and Michael Dolan, for drunkenness, five days.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Charles Steward, sergeant of the river police, was sent to the Parish Prison for twenty-four hours for contempt of court.

The case of Sarah Wright, colored, charged with committing an assault with intent to kill, on Fanny Larone, was continued.

Pedro Manjasa, Chas. Liger, Henry Smith, Joe Edmond, Pascal Gabriel and Henry Meyro were fined small sums for drunkenness.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The family of J. T. Moore presents an undeniable instance of miscegenation. In the house he occupied was a negro living out of wedlock with his sister; the brother of Wood occupied another room in the same house with the sister of the negro. One might think that this queerly mixed up family had already enough of history. But it appears that a difficulty has sprung up between Wood and his colored brother-in-law in reference to a watch, and which the colored brother swears Wood stole from him. A witness was produced in court who proved that Wood had sold the watch for one dollar, and he was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Capt. J. C. Norton came before Recorder Letten, and identified the coats, pants, soul'westers and tarpaulins which were recently stolen from his ship, the Sandusky. The thieves, it will be remembered, were pursued; the goods were recovered by Lieut. Jacobs, of the Third District; but by means of some of the hiding-places with which the levee abounds, the former made their escape.

Mary Powers and her mother, Mrs. Powers, were yesterday brought before Recorder Letten, upon the compound charges of getting drunk, lying upon the banquette, and beating the father and husband, while all three were under the influence of liquor. The mother and daughter were made to pay a fine of $10 each. As it is to be presumed it comes out of the father's pocket, it must be only a moderate satisfaction to see the punishment enforced, although it is the third or fourth time that the family have been brought before the recorder.

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 had no returns from the cemeteries. The first daily report was made to the board on the 8th 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.	Yellow F.	Typhoid F.	Ma. Chorbus	Other diseases.	Whites.	Blacks.	Ma. Chorbus	Total.
July 29 to Aug. 5	26	—	—	29	164	—	—	164	193
Aug. 5 to Aug. 8									
August 8	18	12	5	—	53	22	13	—	35
August 10	24	—	—	24	17	—	—	17	41
.. 12	27	15	11	1	21	16	5	—	37
.. 13	32	17	15	—	32	20	12	—	52
.. 14	31	16	15	—	32	20	11	1	53
.. 15	26	11	15	2	34	21	11	2	52
.. 15	32	14	18	—	32	17	15	—	45
.. 16	44	19	22	3	24	19	5	—	58
.. 17	24	12	9	3	26	20	6	—	60
.. 18	27	21	6	—	27	19	8	—	54
.. 19	28	16	8	3	29	17	12	—	57
.. 20	21	12	9	—	21	14	7	—	46
.. 21	23	13	15	—	20	16	4	—	43
.. 22	32	17	10	1	14	7	7	—	42
.. 23	27	16	11	—	23	17	6	—	40
.. 24	26	21	2	—	23	15	7	1	49
.. 25	16	11	5	—	23	14	8	1	38
.. 26	17	8	8	1	20	11	9	1	37
.. 27	8	4	4	—	16	8	7	1	24
.. 28	14	7	7	—	18	12	6	—	32
.. 29	10	5	4	1	26	20	6	—	36
.. 30	14	5	6	3	20	20	6	4	34
.. 31	9	4	4	1	24	15	9	0	33
September 1	22	7	7	3	19	11	5	3	41
.. 2	19	12	6	1	22	13	8	3	41
.. 3	16	8	6	2	22	13	8	3	38
.. 4	18	8	8	2	14	9	5	0	32
.. 5	6	2	4	0	19	15	3	1	25
.. 6	22	8	14	1	26	15	10	1	49
.. 7	17	7	9	1	23	15	12	1	40
.. 8	14	3	8	3	21	13	7	1	35
.. 9	10	0	6	3	18	10	7	1	27
.. 10	22	7	13	3	23	17	5	1	45
.. 11	32	11	18	3	22	12	9	1	54
.. 12	14	7	5	4	22	11	5	5	36
.. 13	23	10	11	2	18	11	4	3	41
.. 14	16	7	4	5	27	19	6	2	43
.. 15	22	11	7	4	20	16	4	0	42
.. 16	18	6	10	2	30	18	8	7	48
.. 17	13	7	2	1	11	6	5	0	24
.. 18	19	8	10	1	23	12	5	1	42
.. 19	16	7	6	3	24	15	8	1	40
.. 20	11	3	6	2	20	15	5	0	31
.. 21	7	2	4	1	18	13	4	1	25
.. 22	12	7	4	1	22	13	4	5	34
.. 23	7	3	1	3	18	12	2	1	22
.. 24	11	10	—	1	13	7	5	1	24
.. 25	9	6	3	—	32	19	7	6	41
.. 26	1	2	3	2	26	21	5	3	36
.. 27	11	7	2	2	22	14	8	—	33
.. 28	5	3	5	—	30	15	5	11	35
.. 29	9	4	5	—	16	13	3	—	25
.. 30	22	17	—	6	24	16	3	5	46
October 1	5	7	1	—	25	16	6	3	31
.. 2	13	8	1	2	23	20	2	—	34
.. 3	13	8	4	1	26	18	8	—	34
.. 4	9	7	2	—	35	23	10	3	45
.. 5	3	1	—	1	20	10	4	2	18
.. 6	6	3	1	—	20	13	8	—	26
.. 7	10	6	4	—	34	28	6	—	44
.. 8	5	2	3	—	20	17	3	—	25
.. 9	13	7	4	—	20	18	2	—	31
.. 10	5	3	2	0	21	18	3	1	26
.. 12	5	4	1	0	20	15	5	0	25
.. 14	8	7	1	0	12	9	3	0	20
.. 15	7	4	3	0	34	28	7	1	41
.. 15	9	6	3	0	22	17	5	0	31
.. 16	4	3	1	0	23	16	6	1	27
.. 17	8	2	6	0	28	19	9	0	36
.. 18	6	3	3	0	21	14	7	0	29
.. 19	5	4	1	0	28	22	6	0	33
.. 20	4	4	0	0	18	14	4	0	22
.. 21	4	4	0	0	13	13	0	0	17
.. 22	6	5	0	1	17	13	4	0	21

Five deaths from yellow fever were reported yesterday.

DISCOVERY OF CONCEALED MONEY.—A singular discovery was recently made by a girl employed in the Wisconsin paper mill at Milwaukee, illustrating forcibly the old adage that "what is one person's loss is another person's gain." While one of the girls was sorting a lot of rags which had been recently shipped to Milwaukee from this city, she came across an old army knapsack, which, in tearing to pieces, revealed a package of $1,000 in greenbacks which had been sewed between the lining and the outside. It has been customary at the mill when money is found concealed, to take it to the office of the works and surrender it to the proprietors, the finder receiving a liberal reward. But the fortunate finder of the above mentioned package, instead of complying with this custom, retained $1000 of the money, and gave to her employers only $800 of the money. An old Knapsack is rather a singular place to secrete such a large amount of money, but it probably has a history explanatory of the reason which will never be revealed.

The owner probably fell in battle, and his knapsack laying on the field was condemned as worthless, and the money intended to alleviate the sorrows of the future, in the above remarkable manner fell into the hands of strangers. Chicago rags are decidedly profitable.

THE CHOLERA.—The health officer of Cincinnati reports that the number of deaths from cholera in that city during the months of July, August and September was 1466, of which 774 were males, and 692 females. The cholera has almost disappeared from Cincinnati, but in Philadelphia quite a large number of cases are reported daily, and last week the number of deaths was 127.

THE MONETARY SYSTEM OF EUROPE.—The French government is earnestly laboring to procure a reform in the monetary system of Europe, by the establishment of a uniform, and if possible, a decimal money system for all European nations. Negotiations to this end have been commenced by France with the Prussian government, and the idea of a financial convention to reform the currency of all Europe is strongly urged.

The postal railway cars are again to run on the Hudson river, Harlem and Central railroads in New York, the difficulty between Cornelius Vanderbilt and the postoffice department upon the subject of carrying the mails having been amicably arranged.

COLORED POLICEMEN.—The Virginian, published at Staunton, in the Shenandoah valley, proposes that the authorities of that place shall appoint one or more colored policemen, to keep in order the negro population.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL TO THE N. O. CRESCENT.

Mexican Protectorate, the Cession of Lower California, Contradicted.

No Results from Gen. Sheridan's Report.

IMPORTANT AND ADVANTAGEOUS NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The telegraphic dispatches which were first sent to Northern papers, and which have since been published all over the country, concerning Mexico, prove to be unfounded. No arrangement whatever has been made, as is stated in them, for the establishment of a protectorate over that country by the United States; nor has any provision been made for the cession of Lower California to this country. Of course, the report of the undertaking that the United States should indemnify France, upon these conditions, on the evacuation of Mexico by Maximilian and the French and Austrian troops, falls with the rest. This correction is given upon the very highest authority.

It is positively ascertained from the best sources that the negotiations now pending with respect to the Alabama claims are being vigorously prosecuted, and that there is every likelihood of an early and satisfactory result being attained.

The draft of yet another commercial treaty with Japan has just been received at the State department. It is much more favorable than that promulgated by the President in his proclamation of Thursday last, making concessions of the most thoroughly free trade character, and highly conducive to the extension of our commerce with that country. It is only signed by the tycoon, and only awaits ratification by our government to ensure its being concluded.

The report of Gen. Sheridan upon the condition of the freedmen of Louisiana has not elicited any new orders either from Gen. Grant or from the war department; and it may be confidently stated that there are no expectations in official circles that any change will be made in the relations of the freedmen to the civil authorities in any of the Southern States, beyond that already provided for in general order No. 44. ELA.

The Survivors of the Bark Ambrosia Picked Up on the 6th.

THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS' CASE.

Exception to Jurisdiction of Judge Swann, but Overruled.

Counsel for Commissioners Withdraw.

OIL WELL FIRE---STORM IN ST. LOUIS.

EXPLOSION CHARGED TO NEGLIGENCE AND IGNORANCE IN AN ENGINEER.

PRESBYTERIANS CONDEMNING THE PRESIDENT AND INDORSING RADICALISM.

Louisville and Chicago---Destruction of Life and Property.

Light House Injured by the Late Hurricane.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The navy department has a report from the commanding officer of the steamer Newbern, dated Key West, the 6th inst., stating that on the 4th he picked up five men on a raft, 75 miles east of Cape Canaveral, being the captain, cook, mate, and two seamen of the British bark Ambrosia, which foundered in a gale on the 1st. They were the sole survivors of a crew of 15. They were nearly exhausted.

The President has appointed Joshua R. Giddings assistant treasurer of the United States at Charleston.

The arrival of the U. S. steamship Supply at Macao, on the 8th of July, is announced.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—The case of the police commissioners was taken up this morning by Gov. Swann. The complainants were represented by Messrs. Latrobe and Schely, and the police commissioners by Messrs. Stockbridge, Alexander and Sterling. The latter read a reply, denying the jurisdiction of the governor, but averring their readiness to answer before a court of competent jurisdiction. The governor decided that he had jurisdiction. The counsel for the commissioners then withdrew, saying their mission was ended.

OIL CITY, PA., Oct. 22.—A fire occurred this morning, destroying nearly one-quarter of the oil shipping portion of the city. Through the superhuman efforts of the fire department the flames were prevented from spreading to the city, or its destruction would have followed. The total loss amounts to about $50,000.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—A most terrific wind storm swept over this city at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday doing an incredible amount of damage. The city hospital was blown down. Barnum's and the Lindell hotel were somewhat damaged. Several steamboats were blown from their moorings. All the telegraph lines were prostrated. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

The coroner's jury, sitting on the bodies of the victims by the explosion last week, have returned a verdict that the explosion was the result of negligence and ignorance on the part of the engineer.

The Presbyterian conference, have passed a series of strong radical resolutions condemning President Johnson and indorsing the action of Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—This city was visited by a violent storm yesterday. Several buildings were destroyed, and a number of persons were injured.

LOUISVILLE, October 22.—A violent storm last night, prostrated a wall of ruins of the theater, and did considerable other damage. Accounts from Chicago represent the gale as crushing five frame buildings, killing five persons and seriously injuring several others.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The United States consul at Nassau informs the state department that in the hurricane of the 1st the following light houses were injured: Light at Hole-in-the-Wall, Gun Bay light, light at Elbow Bay, and Napon light. At the entrance to the harbor a temporary light has been erected, which can be feebly seen three miles distant. The light at the Great Isaaca is all right.

DETAILS FROM EUROPE

France Decides Against Spain in the Steamer Tornado Case.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED FOR THE PROSECUTION OF GOV. EYRE.

ALTERATION IN THE PORTSMOUTH FORTIFICATIONS.

Confederate Commissioners from the British Provinces in England.

VESSEL CARRYING ARMS SEIZED IN HAYTI.

BRAZILIAN IRON-CLAD BLOWN UP BY A TORPEDO.

Express Steamer Sent to Mexico by the Austrian Emperor.

Spain Will Sustain the Temporal Power of the Pope.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—The steamships Erin and New York, from New York, have arrived out; also the Damascus and Saxonia.

The cotton market is steady. The sales to-day were 13,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 15½d.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The money market is quiet. Consols quoted at 89½, and United States 5-20's at 69.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—A steamer will sail from Trieste for Mexico forthwith, by express order of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

HAMBURG, Oct. 22.—The United States steamer Miantonomah and other vessels of the American fleet are at Hamburg.

The officers, on Saturday, were guests at a grand banquet prepared by the municipal authorities of the port.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—Spain has announced her intention to uphold the temporal power of the Pope after the French troops leave Rome.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Advices per steamship China state that, in the case of the British steamer Tornado, seized by Spain, the French government has advised that of Madrid to admit their mistake in seizing the vessel, to indemnify the officers and crew, and make the most complete apology.

The Jamaica committee appeals to the public for subscriptions to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling, for the prosecution of ex-Governor Eyre. They had specially retained the services of the Hon. Mr. Coleridge, the queen's counsel, for the prosecution.

It is stated that the engineers of the war department have decided to alter the construction of the Portsmouth fortifications from a combination of iron and granite to one entirely of iron.

The delegates at present in England from the British American colonies, had been entertained at a banquet by the British North American Association. Most of the speeches were strongly in favor of the confederation scheme.

FRANCE—The empress continued at Biarritz. The bourse was firm, closing at 68f. 90c. The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in each of over 22,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The brig Stromness, from Wilmington, was seized at Port-au-Prince by the government, she having arms on board. Her captain and crew were all sick.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 12th ult., state that the Brazilian iron-clad Rio Janeiro had been blown up by a torpedo, during the bombardment and capture of a fort near Itapua by the Brazilians. The crew of the iron-clad all perished.

From the Rio Grande and Mexico.

CORTINA ABOUT TO ATTACK MATAMOROS

Canales Wishes to Cross to the American Side.

MURDER AND DEVASTATION BY A GANG OF THE AMERICAN BRIGADE.

Pursuit by Citizens---Five of the Gang Killed.

INTERESTING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING, RIVER NEWS, Etc. Etc.

GALVESTON, Oct. 22.—Files of Rio Grande papers to the 17th inst. are received.

Cortina was master of the situation, and was nightly expected to attack Matamoros. He had offered to permit Canales, with an escort of ten men, to cross to the American side.

Canales had explained the firing on an American boat to the commander of the post.

Cortina had given notice to the American commander, Col. Sedgwick, that he intended to attack Matamoros.

He had extracted a duty of forty per cent. on a train of hides and skins from Monterey.

A gang of thirty men of the American brigade are committing great devastation and murder. American citizens, in pursuit, overtook and killed five. The pursuit continues, twenty-six leagues from San Antonio.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The base ball match to-day between Athletics, of this city, and the Atlantic, of New York, resulted in the victory of the Athletics. Seven innings were played and the score stood 31 to 12.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Oct. 22.—The bark Robert was towed out at 7 A. M.

The ship Malocka, from Boston, schooner Packet, of Tampico, sixteen days from Vera Cruz, with five passengers, went up in tow at 12 M.

The French bark New Mexico is inside the bar awaiting orders. A dismasted ship, name unknown, arrived at the bar this morning. Ship Caravan is still outside. The revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch is anchored here abreast of the Pilot Station. Nothing else in sight. Weather cloudy and warm. Wind west, light. Tide low.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The steamship ——, with European dates to the 4th, has arrived at Halifax.

Arrived, steamer Albemarle, from Richmond.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 22.—Passed up—P. W. Strader last night, and down Mary E. Forsyth, at 9 A. M., and Southerner at 5 P. M. River falling.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Evening.—Gold closed at 46½. U. S. 5-20's of '64, 110¼; 7-30's 105⅞; 10-40's 100. Flour quiet, Southern $12 25@$16 50; sales 480 barrels. Wheat 1c.@3c. Corn unsettled. Pork firmer, sales 6500 barrels new mess at $34. Cotton closed quiet, with sales of 3000 bales, middlings at 39@40c. Sugars steady. Spirits of turpentine 89@90c. Rosin $5 50@$13 50.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Flour steady; Western scarce. Wheat firm. Pork $35 50. Groceries inactive. Whisky dull.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—Sales of 58 hhds. of tobacco. Market unchanged. Flour, from new wheat, superfine, $9 50; extra, $10 75. New wheat, red, $2 75. Corn, mixed in bulk, 85c. Oats, 48c. Pork, $32 50. Shoulders, 15½c. Clear sides, 19½c. Raw whisky, $2 33.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—Flour in good demand and firm; superfine $10 50@$11; trade brands $12@$14; fancy $14@$15. Wheat in demand at $2 84@$2 85 for No. 1, red. Corn firm at 84@85c. Oats advanced to 50c. Whisky unchanged and firm. Pork held at $33 and scarce. 250,000 pounds of bulk shoulders were sold at 13½c. loose, an advance of ¼c. Sides held at 16c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 15¾@16c; sides 17¾c.; clear sides 19½c. Lard quiet and unchanged at 15c.@15½c. Groceries firm. Seed unchanged. Gold 146.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Flour very firm, but not quotably higher. Wheat firm at $2 65@$2 75. Prime fall $2 80@$2 90. Choice corn firm at 81 to 87c. Oats lower at 44 to 46c.