New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XVI. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1866. NUMBER 75.

Local Intelligence.

Southern Hospital Association for Disabled Soldiers.

A meeting of this association was held last evening at the Lyceum Hall, and a number of influential ladies and gentlemen interested in the organization and zealous for its success, assembled on the occasion.

Among the gentlemen present were Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, Bishop Green, of Mississippi, and Bishop Wilmer, just consecrated for Louisiana, General Beauregard, General Hood, General Buckner, General Hays, General Gibson and General Scott.

Gen. Hood, as president of the association, was in the chair.

Bishop Quintard opened the proceedings with an eloquent and touching address. Referring to the fact that the association was originated by officers of the late Confederate army, its success, he said, depended upon the ladies. In this connection he highly eulogized the women of the South for their behavior during the war. The women of few countries had passed through such an ordeal in such a spirit of self-denial, and with so noble a bearing. With their bleeding hearts, they never ceased angelic ministrations. There was no work they would not do—no sacrifice they would not make. They were always faithful; always true; and merited the plaudits they had from the brave and noble of the land. To those who took their lives in their hands, they had especially devoted themselves, and, now that the strife was over, its victims were objects of tenderest regard with them.

He would say that unless the women of this city took the great scheme of benevolence in hand, it would fail. Men had the wit to design, but woman only had the delicacy and influence to succeed in such a project. There was suffering, unspeakable suffering throughout the land. The lame, the halt and the blind were to be cared for. There never was such a call for self-sacrifice.

The Right Reverend Bishop closed his address, of which we have given a very imperfect outline, with an invocation for a blessing upon the work about to be inaugurated. Never was anything earthly so endeared to him as this lost cause. He had witnessed the fortitude and devotion of those who fell on the dead; he had been impressed with the scene where brave and Christian men, with dying breath, resigned themselves humbly to their God as sacrifices for their country, and it behoved all to pay that the thought of providing for the maimed survivors of the conflict should become a grand success.

The venerable and Right Rev. Bishop Green next addressed the assemblage. He observed that some three years ago, while the war was going on, he was solicited to assist in such an organization as this, but the people of the South were then afflicted with a succession of catastrophes, and the idea for the time being was abandoned, for it was felt that every nerve and every dollar were to be given to the struggling cause. The time had now come for the establishment of the institution proposed. All were disappointed in the issue of the war; the cause was lost. That cause belonged to the past, but its victims should be the care of every county and every citizen. All should contribute to their relief, the Right Reverend Bishop warmly urged, and he concluded with a fervent prayer that God would bless the undertaking this meeting had in hand.

General Hood next addressed the assemblage. They were not there, he observed in substance, to hear set speeches, nor had this society any political significance. They simply desired to erect a house, where not only the wounded of the past, but all who may hereafter suffer in battle, shall find a refuge.

The object of this meeting was to select a president of the ladies' branch of the association, who were to aid in the bazaar to be opened for its benefit. He would suggest that that selection should be left to the ladies themselves; that they should take a part of the room, make their choice and report the result to the meeting. The general then went on to say that all history proved man to be a failure, when he sought his ends alone. It was the aid of woman that insured his success. The members of this society proposed to establish a home for the disabled soldier, in whatever clime he might have been wounded. He (General Hood) was here to plead for every soldier who had proved his manhood in battle—whence he came, no matter. For his own part (the general is compelled to use two crutches.—Rep.) he thanked God he was still able to write, to walk, and child work; but thousands were not so fortunate, and for them he asked the assistance of the ladies. He asked them to give their whole heart to the erection of a hospital for the unfortunate brave. He had risen to explain the objects of the association; that it was especially intended to be a home for those who could expect no aid either from the national or State legislatures. Closing thus, the general suggested to the ladies a meeting on one side of the room to make their election, and report to his friends General Beauregard or General Gibson.

The ladies then met by themselves, and after consultation, announced, through General Gibson, the following as their choice:

Mrs. Hewitt, president.

Mrs. Ronzan, vice-president.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Mrs. Huger, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Karl Kohn, Mrs. Brousseau, Mrs. Seixas, Mrs. Bayne, Mrs. Henning, Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. John Watt, Mrs. M. Musson, Mrs. Boudousquie, Mrs. Generis and others.

This closed the business of the meeting.

It was announced that the ladies' branch of the association will meet at the Lyceum Hall on Wednesday evening next, at 5 o'clock, and that the bazaar will be opened on the 18th February next.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Ball on Saturday Night.

On Saturday evening the "Gentlemen of the Conclave Fraternite" will give a ball, which will remind veteran dancers of the time when the gay season in this city was the gayest in America. It is to be one of the neatest and completest affairs that, at any rate, has been given this season. Our advice to our young friends is, to go there and dance—dance hard, and make the occasion one to be remembered long after they become mamas and papas. Among the names of the managers we recognize those of his honor the mayor, Messrs. Stith, Sambola, Gastinel, De Lagarrigue, Power and several others that we might mention. We like to see our public servants leading their presence at all innocent popular amusements, and have only to regret that it is not oftener done.

The Courts—A New Phase of an Old Question.

In the Fourth District Court, yesterday, the case of Elizabeth Parker vs. Bross and the sheriff, again brought up the question of the validity of Confederate money as a consideration. We would not refer to it here for the fact that the aspect of this case is entirely different from that of the other cases heretofore decided involving this question, and the points made now all alike to those which have already been passed upon.

Bross applied for and obtained executory process against Mrs. Parker, upon two notes subscribed by herself. One of these notes she has paid to the sheriff, who, however, under the order of the court, has advertised her property for sale, for satisfaction of the other note. The latter which she refuses to pay, is dated May 6, 1862, and payable one year after date for $700. She now applies for an injunction against the sheriff, to enjoin him from proceeding with the sale of the property, on the grounds, that the action on which the writ of seizure was obtained is void; that the only consideration given by Bross was not money, but the paper issue or currency of the so-called Confederate States; that the note and act of mortgage to secure its payment, were given for $700, which was handed to her in Confederate money by Bross, on the 30th of May, 1862, for the express purpose of paying a note which she owed in bank; that she went to bank to pay her debt, but the clerk refused to receive the Confederate money, on account of the military order of Butler just issued, forbidding all transactions in Confederate money after the 27th of that month; that the next day she took back the Confederate notes to Bross, who declined to receive them; that she has been unable to use these notes, and that the consideration for which she gave her note and mortgage having failed, the contract is void *ab initio*.

Judge Theard was of opinion that the facts alleged by Mrs. Parker were fully made out by the evidence adduced, and that the object of Bross was to get rid of the Confederate money, of which he had a superabundance in his possession, and that Butler's order No. 23, issued on the 16th of May, 1862, was intended to prevent any transactions or contracts based upon Confederate money after that date, although it allowed until the 27th the exchange of that money for the purposes of marketing, etc., which could not be stopped without serious suffering among the people, and that consequently the note and act of mortgage were null and void. He, therefore, gave judgment for plaintiff, ordering that the injunction be made perpetual.

Singular State of Church Affairs—A Colored Preacher Expelled for Holding on to Church Funds—Declares His Life in Danger, but Declines Surrendering His Pulpit.

An application was yesterday made to Recorder Letten by some fifty colored citizens, signing their names with a cross mark, to compel "one Paul Jackson to deliver up the property of the Seventh Baptist church, consisting of lamps, hymn books, a license to hold church service, etc., which he had carried away without law." The petition was signed by the members of the "Regular Ironside Baptist Society," whose church is on Moreau street, near Esplanade, and the present imbroglio is the consequence of a condition of affairs that commenced a year ago.

At that time, the colored pastor, whose name is Rodgers, proposed to raise a fund for building a new church, where his congregation could "shout and pray and sing as loud as they pleased," in the language of our colored informant. The noisy character of the religious exercises had previously provoked some complaints among the neighbors, who, being mostly of French descent, and of the Catholic faith, must have been not a little astonished at the livelier demonstrations which had been introduced into their midst. (The building has been seized about the time of Banks, and converted into a colored Protestant Church.) It was, therefore, proposed to obviate these complaints by giving a public dinner, and, with the funds which would arise from the sale of tickets, to build a new one. This was done by Rodgers, and $342 raised. At this point, Rodgers declined either to pay over or build. He was then expelled from the Ironsides, but was received as the head of the "Free Commission Society," and has ever since held possession of the church in their name.

About two months ago he appeared before Recorder Letten, and made affidavit that his life was in danger from one or the whole of his former congregation, and had all of it brought into court to give peace bonds. But the freedmen's bureau interfered, the church was assigned to one denomination during the day, and the other at night. Still there was always a hostile feeling, and the police of the neighborhood keep a constant eye upon the sacred edifice upon Sundays, and listen coldly to any expressions of feeling within, whether religious or otherwise.

The present difficulty arises from the fact that the sexton of the free association has obtained possession of the church for the purpose of holding his stated service, and although he has solemnly promised to do so, according to two witnesses, he refuses new to give up the property.

The case was dismissed from court for want of jurisdiction, and will probably come up before a justice of the peace.

First District Court.

In our report of the proceedings of this court, had on Wednesday, it was stated that, in the case of one John Bayley, a soldier of the 17th U. S. infantry, charged with assault and battery upon a citizen, the district attorney had entered a *nolle prosequi*, for the reason that he considered the prisoner had already suffered sufficient, even if guilty. The district attorney was misunderstood in this. He dismissed the prosecution, because the sheriff, some two months ago, had discharged the accused from prison by order of the military authorities, which order is subjoined:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., August 26, 1866.

To the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, New Orleans, La:

Sir—You are hereby directed to release private John Bayley, 17th U. S. infantry, from confinement. The major general commanding deems the charge of "assault and battery" too slight to hold the accused in confinement for the period contemplated, in view of his obligations to the government and the difficulty of obtaining bail in consequence of being in the service of the United States.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan.
GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Judge Abell presiding, the following proceedings were had yesterday:

The district attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of George Tisman, informed against for stealing articles of the value of fifteen dollars from John Supples.

A *nolle prosequi* was also entered in the case of James Kenrick and Harvey Birdley, informed against for the larceny of a piece of cottonade worth six dollars from L. Kahn.

Albert Hunter, negro, was put upon his trial for the larceny of a bolt of linen check, worth ten dollars, from the store of Simon Weil, 221 Rampart street, on the 7th June last.

A Hartman and A. Rodriguez, tried for stealing twelve dozen pocket knives of the value of ninety dollars, and a dozen fish lines worth ten dollars, from the store of Messrs. Stark, Stauffer & Co., on the 28th July last, were found guilty.

In the case of John McKnight, charged with the larceny of five barrels of pork, the property of Messrs. Thomas L. Maxwell & Co., in May last, the district attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*, the prosecutor having failed to furnish a list of the material witnesses for the State, and the court deciding that the accused, who announced himself ready for trial, was entitled to it, without further delay.

On the 31st of October, upon the district attorney's suggesting to the court that the security of B. C. Belden, on bail to answer a charge of perjury, was insufficient, a capias was issued for the arrest of Mr. Belden. It is some time since the affair in which Mr. Belden is accused of committing perjury occurred, and possibly the generality of readers may have forgotten the circumstance. Mr. Belden introduced a man to the First District Court, in the fall of 1865, as proper security for a person accused of a felony. This man swore that he was worth the amount of property necessary. The court discovered that he had sworn falsely. He was tried and convicted of perjury, and was sent to the penitentiary. Mr. Belden happening to be in court when Judge Abell arraigned the man, Recorder Vennard's clerk pointed out Mr. Belden as a person who had been guilty of the same offence, in swearing, as bail for a party committed for trial for a felony, that he possessed certain real estate which he had never owned. The affidavit of the clerk was taken, and Mr. Belden was held to answer the charge, bail being fixed at $1500, and one Michael Jordan becoming surity.

Under the bench warrant issued, a deputy sheriff arrested Mr. Belden, while, as an attorney at law, he was attending to a suit in the Sixth District Court, yesterday morning. Mr. Belden was brought before Judge Abell, and, after the trials and other proceedings were over, his case came up.

Mr. Belden demanded the name of the party who said his security was not good.

Judge Abell said the attention of the court had been drawn to the fact by Mr. Jacobs. It was seen that Jordan's property, worth about two thousand dollars, was mortgaged to such an extent that he was worthless as security.

Mr. Belden—Then I am to understand Mr. Luzenberg had a capias issued against me?

District Attorney—Most certainly, Mr. Belden; when I discovered your security was worthless, I moved that a capias issue against you. Mr. Jacobs' statement satisfied me that your bail was no security to the State, and it became my duty to require either your body or a sufficient voucher for your appearance for trial.

Mr. Belden—Will I be granted an opportunity to obtain other security?

Judge Abell—Do you ask to go out yourself for that purpose?

Mr. Belden—No sir, I have a friend who will go out for me. I desire to be allowed to remain here an hour or two, without going to jail, until that friend returns.

Judge Abell—You are in the custody of the sheriff. He will, no doubt, allow you reasonable time remaining in court to obtain security. You are accused of a great crime. You are charged with committing perjury yourself and inducing others to commit perjury. These are serious offences, and in such cases it is the duty of courts of justice to be rigid.

Mr. Belden—You are prejudiced, judge. You have already pronounced me guilty.

Judge Abell—Take your seat, sir. You are no more than any other prisoner.

Mr. Walker, as counsel for Mr. Belden, argued that this was a case of oppression; that there was no proof the security was not good, and appealed to the court not to let it go abroad that a member of the bar had been dragged to jail as a felon.

Judge Abell replied that the records of the court showed that Jordan was insolvent; worth nothing whatsoever, yet he had solemnly sworn that, over and above his debts, he was worth fifteen hundred dollars. This court oppressed no citizen. Justice was administered alike to all, but the higher the station in society of the offender, the more exactly should the law be put to him.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Belden had not obtained security, and he was taken to the Parish Prison.

A Trip to the Upper and Suburban Portion of the City.

To the public generally, the front part of the city, excepting upon the busiest parts of the levee, is rather less known than any other portion. If you have a few hundred hogsheads of sugar that you have just received, or are about to ship, the natural disposition to be where your heart is, of course is indulged in. Only, every body does not happen to have the sugar, or any more the cotton, and any rash indulgence of curiosity in this direction, makes your feet dusty and imposes the necessity of an appeal to a boot-black.

And so, supposing that you are dead to the merits of produce, and do not wish to leave port or visit a snake show, or take up your quarters at a sailor boarding-house, a large class of the public seldom find their way hither. But we determined to "do" this portion of the city in an exhaustive style yesterday, and for this purpose embarked upon the Tchoupitoulas and Levee street car. A number of other passengers accompanied us, none of whom wore kid gloves or eliptic skirts, and who, to judge from their occupied glances, did not appear in a dreamy mood, or if they dreamed at all it was probably of some of the surrounding portable property.

The scenery was eminently brick and mortarish, and the only vehicles that were in motion were those drays with their standing drivers, that reminded you of pictures of warriors of the olden time and their scythe-bearing chariots. These drays were almost as dangerous too; for as driving is conducted upon independent principles, and draymen appear to regard the cars as intruders, the passengers are kept in a lively state of apprehension by almost every dray that passes. The car driver, who has to keep a bright lookout to see that the passengers all pay, sell tickets, recognize the nods and becks that are made to him, and more especially look out for breakers ahead, has about as much as he can well attend to. Several of these little jars occurred on our way up, and made us regret that we had not had our life insured before starting; but upon one occasion meeting a drayman who was seated high upon a tottering throne of blue tubs, there was a collision and shock, and it was not this time the car or its passengers who were the worst sufferers.

The buildings on this line have the respectable look of age, and appear to conform but little to the outward adornments of the gayer portions of the city.

When you catch glimpses of the river a continuous line of the boats and shipping encounters the eye. Occasionally are to be seen huge black-looking mounds of coal, and there are holes too beneath the general dead level of the levee's surface that look like the beds of dried-up ponds. A number of workmen are busy with the huge timbers, with which the wharves are being constructed and repaired, but the scene otherwise along the river in the upper portion of the city is only tolerably enlivening.

What you remark in the character of the buildings is their extraordinary size, and that the number of people employed about them is by no means in proportion to the ground they cover. There are buildings for storing goods, warehouses and cotton presses, and they appear capable of containing the wealth of Ormus or of Ind. There are stored some of the wealth that the West pours into the Crescent City's lap; there are the sacks of salt which is not of the kind that is known as "Allen," and in some of the cotton presses you see busy hands lacing tighter the stays of too corpulent bales.

At the stock landing, the car driver declines taking you any further, and the opposite bank tempts you with its verdant foliage and imposing country residences; you take a seat in a large hall, known as the Texas Exchange, and await patiently the arrival of the ferryboat and of coming events. The room abounds with figures and faces which tell you from what immediate section they hail, as well as the business they wear. Some are at the billiard table, some arranged along the counter, in the act of "coming to a carry;" some are discussing the price and value of the beeves that are bellowing out doors. At one table, an immense pair of boots were laid as central ornaments, while the owner, whose feet were encased therein, was whiling away the cannel of living by puffing away at an indifferent cigar. At another, two traders were counting down money, in a manner which ought to have been more accurate than the ordinary way of doing this in banks, but was somewhat less rapid; while at a third, was a solitary calculator, cyphering away with a piece of chalk, and who, to judge from his face, was busy with the most difficult problems of arithmetic.

But the ferry boat comes along, and brings with it an odor of the stable, which tells that cattle are its most frequent passengers. The opposite shore, you now find, loses some of its charm as you approach. A number of queer looking buildings turn out to be the sheds of a brick-yard. This business is said to pay immensely, but this fact will not, at present, induce us to describe it. Several private residences look as pretty as they did in the distance, and tempt you to remain permanently. In the neighborhood, there is some show of cotton and cane, and numerous orange trees are laden with the golden Hesperidean fruit. The bank of the river is covered with small fragments of cypress wood, worn smooth by the action of the water, and with the trunks of trees which were being sawed into fire-wood, before removal from the river. There was a party of a dozen Chinese fishermen, who lived at a little distance below the crossing, by catching buffalo and catfish, and near the crossing itself we were not a little astonished to discover that the Cosmopolitan Exchange was located, instead of being in the heart of the city, and that its frequenters were as much colored as they were cosmopolitan.

What we regarded with more attention than anything else was the Harvey Canal, commencing at this point, and one which the traveler passes on his way to Fort Livingstone, or Grand Island. The canal proper is about seven miles long, and runs into Wacha Bayou, which latter flows into Lake Salvador, and, through it, communicates with the gulf. From this lake comes some of the fish, oysters and large quantities of game that are brought to this market. Upon the shores of this lake innumerable quantities of the shells are found which are used upon some of our public ways, and barges laden with these were, at the time of our visit, having their contents removed in wheelbarrows.

What we further saw and heard, and our adventures back to the busier portion of the city, we postpone to some other occasion.

Release of a Prisoner Charged with Murder.

Mr. Robert Swain, keeper of the Parish Prison, having addressed a communication to military headquarters, requesting instructions as to the disposition he was to make of Miguel Santiago, a Mexican, charged with the murder of a federal soldier, and committed by the provost judge of this parish, in 1864, Mr. Swain yesterday received instructions to discharge the prisoner, and they were obeyed.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—The case of Kate Hughes came before Acting Recorder Moore yesterday. She was charged by Molly Harris with stealing thirty-six dollars from her, and, by request of Molly Harris, the prosecution was dismissed.

William Malley and Henry Ward for being engaged in a riot at Sugar House, and physical power on Girod street; Sarah Wilson for violating a city ordinance, requiring decent conduct on the streets, and John Shannon for being drunk and disorderly, on Common street, Wednesday night, were fined $10 each.

Thomas Reynolds, picked up drunk on Magazine street, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days as a vagrant.

Emma Collins, found drunk on Dryades street, and Maria Hodges fallen upon in the same condition on Basin street, were fined $5 each, not paying which they were ordered to be sent to the Workhouse.

Thomas Conroy and Anthony Mockbury, for the indignation of appearing on the thoroughfares with an overload of whisky, were mulcted $2 50 each.

SECOND DISTRICT.—A singular case came up yesterday for decision before Recorder Gastinel, which was nothing less than a breach of the peace in a certain charitable society known as the Sisters of Good Help. The society is some eight years old, and is composed of a large number of quadroons of the respectable class, whose manners indicate some refinement and whose complexions were so white in a half dozen instances that they might have easily passed for Caucasian. There had been, at the corner of Burgundy and St. Anne, a meeting of the sisters, which had been so exclusive of the opposite sex, that the secretary was the only male whose presence was tolerated. At about 9 o'clock in the evening a point of order was raised by Louise Smith as to whether Madame the President, Felicité Carter, had carried out the laws in reference to assistance and help. While Louise was discussing the point, she was attacked by the mother of the presidente, and subsequently by the latter functionary herself. The fight now became general, and the helping sisters were not unlike the spiders who were brought together by a philosopher to make silk, but who, instead of doing so, set to work at destroying each other, and kept up the amusement. The present case was not quite so bad, and it does not appear how long this battle of the Amazons lasted, what was the damage to waterfalls and other finery, or what part the secretary—whom we may suppose to have been embarrassed—took in the matter. But it was sufficiently serious to involve five of them with justice, and Mary (or Felicité) Carter, Marie Plaisance and Louise and Stephanie Smith and their mother, were each condemned to pay $15 each, or go to prison for ten days, besides giving $150 to keep the peace.

Henry Lee, colored, charged by Wm. Pierce, discharging clerk of the British steamer Caddo, with larceny of a lot of men's wearing apparel, had his case continued.

Joseph Calibar, colored, on a warrant taken out by L. McCall, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days. Maggie Smith and Lizzie Sandford were fined $15 for assault and battery. Jack Peter was fined $25 and made to give bond, charged by Indian Mary with house-breaking and threatening her life.

Lizzie Williams, for drunkenness and disturbing the peace on Basin street, was fined $25. Francis Williams was fined $10 for disturbing the peace on Franklin street.

Alexander, William, Atkins and Henry, all colored, were sent before the First District Court, charged by Wm. Humphrey with forging an order to obtain several kegs of oil and paint.

Timas Bearner—The cases of Mrs. Lawrence and John Wern, charged with assault and battery, were continued. Henry Rich, for insulting and abusing Charles Ziegler, was fined $5 or five days in the Parish Prison. Pierre Cassie, was exhibit to such an extent as to induce his disgusted wife to call in a policeman. The recorder not admitting the plea of drunkenness as an excuse, fined him $10. Charles Myers was "gloriously tight" last night and laid down in an alley way on Cascade street, where he was found by the policeman, and paid a fine of $5 in the morning. Mary Skloul, for being drunk and crying out watch, "just for the fun of the thing," was fined six or thirty days in the Workhouse. John Myers, charged by N. Combs with having property in his possession knowing the same to be stolen, was discharged, no criminality being proven.

The Anglaize county (O.) Democrat says that Jacob Riegel, a German, some twenty years ago married with his wife. He left her and their two children, and, emigrating to America, came to Anglaize county. His wife afterward heard that he was dead, and married a Mr. Gaffner, in company with whom she also emigrated. The two families have been living within ten miles of each other for about eleven years, without being aware of it. At the late Anglaize county fair, Riegel was considerably surprised to see his married wife accompanied by a man and half a dozen children. He made himself known to the woman, and the two sat down and had a long talk about old times in Germany. She informed him that his two children were dead, and that under the circumstances he had better retire to another twenty years, as her second husband suited her best, and she intended to stick to him.

The Atlanta Intelligencer denies that the subject of repudiation is being agitated in Georgia, and declares that the people of that State will never repudiate their honest debts, their credit, their morals, manhood or their self-respect.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

GOLD IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.

The King of Italy Entered Venice.

The French Troops Returning from Mexico

The Case of the Confederate Steamers Seized in England.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—COTTON 14 1-8d.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The World has the following specials:

London, Nov. 7.—The bank of England has received into its vaults, during the month ending on Friday, gold to the value of £919,000 sterling. The increase in the week, after deducting payments, was £242,935 sterling. In the reserve notes there was also an increase of £356,970 sterling.

Constantinople, Nov. 7.—An insurrection has commenced in Candia, and it is officially stated that three fights had occurred at Gellada, in which the insurgents lost 112 killed. The Sphakiot chiefs, thirty in number, have submitted. Akif Pacha will be governor of the island. A further concession to the Christians from the sultan is expected.

VENICE, Nov. 8. The king of Italy entered Venice yesterday, and met with a grand reception.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—French transports really bring home French troops from Mexico.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—[Per cable to the Associated Press.]—The case of the rebel steamers seized at Liverpool, which was brought before the Admiralty Court, has been allowed, by the consent of all parties, to stand over. It is believed the matter will be privately adjusted.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The drafts of Dent & Co., of China, have been refused acceptance. Their engagements are heavy.

The bank rate has been reduced to four per cent.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—The cotton market is dull, and prices have declined ¼d. The sales to-day have been 8000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14⅞d.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The money market is quiet. Consols, 89¾; U. S. 5-20s, 69; Erie Railroad shares, 50¾; Illinois Central, 77.

MORE FENIAN TRIALS IN CANADA.

Another Sentenced to be Hanged.

LYNCH AND M'MAHON'S SENTENCES COMMUTED.

Bills Against Other Fenians Ignored.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—The Fenian trials were resumed this morning. A. McKenzie and J. P. Fleming appeared in behalf of the American government. Mr. Thurston, the American consul, was also present. John Stevens, a deaf man, was placed on trial, and after the examination of several witnesses, who testified to having seen him carrying a rifle at Fort Erie, the judge summoned up the case, and the jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to be hung on the 13th of December.

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—It is understood the government, at a Cabinet meeting, resolved to commute the sentence of Lynchand McMahon. Three men named Bell, Flanigan and Weide, confined in the old jail since June last, on a charge of Fenianism, were released. The Grand Jury ignored the bills against them.

THE ELECTIONS.

DELAWARE GONE DEMOCRATIC.

Democratic Congressmen Elected in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The election returns indicate Republican victories in most of the States.

Fenton's majority is estimated at about 8000.

For register, Gen. Chas. G. Halpine is elected by nearly 20,000 majority.

The vote in this city, on calling a State convention, is 10,000 against it.

The Republicans gain largely throughout Michigan and New Jersey.

Delaware has gone Democratic by about 1000 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The Bulletin says Newell, Republican, has been defeated for Congress in the second district by five hundred majority.

DARING OUTRAGE.

Railway Train Thrown off the Track by Robbers.

EXPRESS AND BAGGAGE CAR BURNED.

PASSENGERS PLUNDERED.

Engineer Hart—Passengers Escape Injury.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—At half-past two this morning, yesterday morning's down train, bound to Nashville, was thrown off the track, by twelve men, near Franklin, Ky.

The Adams Express baggage car and one passenger car were precipitated over an embankment, and catching fire, were burned, with the loss of the contents of the Adams' Express car and baggage car. The engineer was badly hurt. No passengers injured. The outlaws then robbed the passengers in the aggregate of $2500, including Dr. J. G. Thomas, of Savannah, Ga., of $1300. The robbers then left, going in an easterly direction. They were blacked and disguised, and were recognized. A band of men started in pursuit of them early this morning.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners' Case.

The Argument on the Habeas Corpus.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—The habeas corpus case of the police commissioners was commenced before Judge Bartol to-day. The prisoners were brought into the court promptly at 9 o'clock, and the case continued until 1 o'clock, when the judge ordered a recess until 2.

The prisoners with the consent of the opposing counsel and judge were allowed to go until that hour unrestrained. On the renewal of the case a long argument ensued as to the admissibility of evidence. The court decided to admit testimony which took a wide range, embracing every point incident upon the trial and removal of the police commissioners, the appointment of the new commissioners and the proceedings subsequent and down to the new commissioners. The court adjourned until to-morrow.

MEXICAN LEGATION LEAVES NEW YORK ON SATURDAY.

Outbreak of Typhus Fever on Manhattan Island.

CHOLERA ON BOARD A STEAMER AT NEW YORK.

President Johnson Subscribes $1000 Towards a Freedmen's School in Charleston.

NEGRO CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS DENOUNCES PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

AMERICAN OFFICERS APPOINTED IN JUAREZ'S ARMY.

Interesting General Intelligence.

MARKETS, SHIPPING, RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Edward Lee Plumb, secretary of legation to Mexico, in company with Gen. Sherman's chief of staff, left here last evening for New York, where they will await the arrival of the Mexican minister, Hon. L. D. Campbell, and Gen. Sherman, who are expected to arrive in New York to-morrow or next day. The entire party will sail from New York for Vera Cruz, probably on Saturday next, upon the United States steamer Susquehanna.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The typhus fever has broken out in a malignant form in one of the charitable institutions on Manhattan Island. Fourteen cases have been removed to the fever hospital within a few days.

The steamer Florida arrived to-day from Havre. She had twenty-nine death on the passage from cholera. There are five patients still on board who will be transferred to the Illinois. The Florida is chartered by the French government to go to Vera Cruz for troops, and only touched at New York to land passengers.

The colored convention was again in session at Indianapolis yesterday. Resolutions were adopted denouncing President Johnson and reproving Congress for hesitating to confer impartial suffrage on account of miserable considerations of policy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The secretary of the treasury has sold the Marine Hospital at Charleston, S. C., to the Protestant Episcopal Church South of that city, to be used as an orphan's home and school for the education of freedmen's children. President Johnson has subscribed $1000 to the fund to enable the society to make the purchase.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Letters received from Juarez announce the arrival at Chihuahua of sixty American officers, who would immediately be assigned to service in the Liberal army.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1 P. M.—Flour drooping at $12 40@$12 25. Wheat dull and 3 to 5c. lower. Pork quiet at $27 50. Lard heavy at 14@15¼c. Coupons of '81, 114½; of '62, 110¾; of '64, 107½; of '65, 107½; 10-40's, 109¾; treasurys, 103½; third series, 106.

Cotton ½@1c. lower; sales 600 bales. Middling uplands at 38c. Flour dull; common drooping. Wheat dull, common 5@10c. lower. Pork lower, at $27 50. Lard lower at 13¼@13½c. Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Naval stores dull and lower. Turpentine 82@84c. Rosin $6 12@13 50c. Coupons of '65 107½; treasuries, 25 series, 106; 26 106½; Carolinas, ex-coupons, 61½c. Gold 146½.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—Sales 84 hhds. tobacco; light lugs $3, cutting leaf $35. Flour—superfine $10. Prime winter wheat $2 80. Old corn in bulk 90c. Oats 54c. Barley—fall $2 45. Middling cotton 36c. Hogs $7. New mess pork $25. Bacon shoulders 15½c.; clear sides 19c. Lard in tierces 14½c. Whisky $2 34.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—A panicky feeling prevailed in the market generally. Flour could be bought at 25c. decline from yesterday's prices. Wheat nominally 5c. lower—offered at $2 35. Corn 8c. Oats 49c. Whisky $2 34. Provisions unsettled; accurate quotations cannot be given. Bulk meat held at 13@13½c. Loose bacon 14½@15; packed and clear sides 15½@17c. Lard 13½@13½c. Old mess pork $31; new not wanted; the warm weather has stopped slaughtering. Good hogs sold for $6 50 gross, closing dull. Pork was offered for $25 for all December. Green meats are offered for the first good weather at 7½@9c. and 12½c., without buyers. Groceries unchanged. Gold 145½.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8—Flour buyers are scarce and prices unchanged. Wheat lower and unsettled; spring $2 10@$2 25; prime fall $2 65@2 75; choice $2 80@$2 90. Corn firmer; 79c. for new, 95@1 02 for old. Oats firmer at 48@51c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at $2 33.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 8.—Passed down—Luminary, at 6 and Mississippi, at 9 A. M.; Louisiana at 4 and Cubana at 5 P. M.; and up—Lady Gay at 9 A. M. and M. S. May, at 6 P. M. River stationary.

Details of the Terrible Tragedy in Coldwater, Michigan.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

CHICAGO, November 5.—The following are the details of a terrible tragedy which took place in Coldwater, Mich., on Saturday, which resulted in the almost instantaneous death of George A. Brown, a law student, and Mrs. Ebenezer Leach, by the hands of Ebenezer Leach, husband of the lady. About four years ago, Leach separated from his wife. Incompatibility of temper was the cause of their separation. The wife then opened a small millinery shop, and to the date of her death supported herself by its profits. Leach was an idle, worthless fellow; and following the trade of carpentering and joining for a living.

Though the man had renounced the society of his wife and had withdrawn from her his protection, yet he scanned her actions closely. Of late he has continually watched her. Mr. Geo. O. Brown and Mr. Holcomb were the first persons in Coldwater who aroused his jealousy. Four weeks since he met Holcomb, and after a few words of expostulation drew a revolver on him and threatened to shoot him. Holcomb succeeded in wresting the deadly weapon from his grasp. Since, the date of this event Leach repeatedly menaced the two objects of his jealousy.

Saturday night the two men above named were at Mrs. Leach's shop when about to go home. She lived with her father, Mr. Dougherty, about half a mile distant. She requested them to accompany her. Brown accepted the invitation, and the two started off. Mrs. Leach, it appears, stood in fear of her husband, and it was on this account, more than any other, that she requested protection. When the two reached the Oriental Hotel they were overtaken by Leach with a revolver in his hand. He stepped up to within four feet of Brown, aimed the pistol at him and fired. Before a word was uttered he fired at Mrs. Leach, and scarce two minutes had elapsed from the opening of the awful drama till two of its principal actors lay on the ground struggling in the last agony of death.

The discharge of the pistol aroused the neighborhood. A crowd of excited people immediately gathered around and the murderer was secured. The wife's father arrested Leach.

On examining the wounds of the victims it was was found that both must prove fatal. Mrs. Leach was shot in the breast, one inch below the left nipple, the ball penetrating her heart and causing almost instant death. Brown received the fatal missile in the left side; it entered below the tenth rib, penetrating the body, and coming out between the seventh and eighth ribs. He was removed to his home, but died within twenty minutes after being shot. The affair took place between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Leach was a woman of thirty-four years, handsome, virtuous and well educated. She was never known to have committed any act which could have called down so summary a vengeance upon her head. She leaves two children, a boy of fourteen and a girl of eight years.

George O. Brown was a young man of but twenty summers, very popular and industrious, his family one of the oldest in the State, and his death will be deeply and widely lamented. He had just graduated at Ann Arbor law school, but had not yet been admitted to the bar. His attention to Mrs. Leach were but those of a gentleman to a lady, and it is not likely that a boy of twenty could fascinate a married woman of thirty-four.

A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies and verdicts in accordance with the above facts returned by the jurors. The excitement in Coldwater is very great, and fears are entertained that Leach will be lynched.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—W H Bushnell, C N Morse, J W Geslee, D N Cornnigon, H W Lambert, city; D Kerr, La; W W Johnson, E L Chambers, Chun L H Day, M Rosenbaum, L Deutsch, N York; R M Portis, R B Rivers, Ala; N M Worthington, Miss Worthington, Lake Lee, Miss; J H Wills, Vicksburg, Miss; J Forrest, Jr, Norfork, Va; Mrs Flanagan, Va; J V Moore, A M Major, Mrs E Knickerbocker, Fayette, Mo; O K Hurley and wife, Rapides, La; W G Wilkins, E S Wilkins, S P Holdrich, Pontotoc, Miss; T Reed, Fayette, Miss; G O Kabb, St Louis; G B Thomson, Richmond, Virginia; W Hayward, Washington, La; B Jurks, Pelicana; J B Timberlake, Selma, Ala; L Trager, Blackhawk Point, La; W S Rogers, Lexington, Ky; W S Martin, T J Walthall, J W Mellot, W M Perkins, J T Johnston, W P Wright and wife, city; R Weightman, St Mary parish; C S Lumsden, Miss; A C Lucie, J P Yelloll, Ala; E P Tesson, Z S Tesson, T Hunter, W O Breayale, Red River; W W Breayale, Natchitoches; Judge Ryan and family, Miss Wilkinson, Rapides; Capt. C. H. Warren C. S. A.

CITY HOTEL.—E J Gay, L A Mills, H B Lawrence, W Bowman, Louisiana; H G Davis, city; A Edwards, New Haven; S E Packwood, Holmesville, Miss;