WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1866.

Another Important Rumor—The President Said to Have Recommended to the Southern States the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

A rumor is current this evening, spread too late for confirmation or denial, that the President has written to the Southern Governors urging them to convene the Legislatures of their respective States and to recommend the ratification of the constitutional amendment. Whether the rumor be true or false, it is the opinion of eminent men here on both sides, appreciating the logic of events, that this course is the only sure way to secure a safe and lasting peace.

The Impeachment of the President.

Speculation is rife upon the subject of the threatened impeachment of the President by the radicals. The topic has been discussed even to the extent of talking about his successor. Here lies a difficulty. The friends of the President, however, do not feel at all alarmed on the subject.

General Emory to Command the Troops Garrisoning the National Capital.

An order has been issued by the War Department assigning General Emory to the command of the troops garrisoning Washington. Lieutenant William A. Coulter, of the Twelfth infantry, has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant General on the staff of General Emory.

Revision and Codification of the Statutes.

The commission, consisting of the Mr. Caleb Cushing and Judges James and Johnston, appointed to revise and codify the statutes of the United States, have now fairly entered upon their labors. The commission organized on the 1st of September, and will sit for the next three years, by which time their work will probably be completed. The statutes of the United States already fill thirteen volumes and a half, which have gradually accumulated since the year 1789. This is the first attempt that has been made to consolidate and revise the laws of the United States, though many of the older States have done so with their own State laws more than once.

Discovery of Gold on the Potomac.

Gold has recently been discovered on both the Maryland and Virginia sides of the Potomac, just above Georgetown. Several companies have already been formed, or are now organizing, to develop the territory. The indications extend for about six miles on either side of the river.

Forgery on a National Bank.

A forged check for $7,000 was recently presented and paid, at the National Bank of the Metropolis, by a man named McCloskey, reported as a member of the staff of a general officer. Mr. Hutchinson, the cashier of the bank, has gone on to New York on business connected with the forgery.

European Letter from Maximilian's Counsellor of State.

The following is a translation of a letter addressed to Maximilian, the original of which is in possession of the State Department. The writer of this letter, M. F. Eloin, is a Belgian, who possesses the confidence of Maximilian and his wife, and is one of the most influential and trusted advisers. He holds the office of Counsellor of State to Maximilian, and is now on a mission to Europe:—

SIRE—The article of the French *Moniteur* denying that the two French Generals, Osmond and Friand, have permission to assume the Department of War and Finance, proves that from this time the mask is shamelessly thrown aside. The mission of General Castelnau, aide-de-camp and confidential servant of the Emperor, although secret, can have no other aim in my judgment than to provoke a solution as soon as possible. With a view to explain its conduct, of which history must be the judge, the French government wishes that an abdication should precede the return of the army, and that thus it may be able to proceed alone to recognize a new state of affairs capable of securing its own interests and those of its subjects.

I have a firm conviction that your Majesty will not give this satisfaction to a policy which must sooner or later answer for the odious character of its acts and for the fatal consequence which must follow them. The speech of Seward, the toast to Romero [by General Grant], the attitude of the President, results of the cowardice of the French cabinet, are grave facts destined to increase the difficulties and to discourage the bravest. Nevertheless I have a firm belief that the abandonment of the cause before the return of the French army would be interpreted as an act of weakness; and as the Emperor holds his authority by a popular vote, it is to the Mexican people, freed from the presence of a foreign intervention, that he should make a new appeal. It is from it that he must demand the material and financial support indispensable to the existence and increased greatness of the empire. If this appeal should not be heard, then your Majesty, having accomplished your noble mission to the very end, will return to Europe with all the prestige which accompanied you in your departure, and in the midst of important circumstances which cannot fail to arise, you will be able to play the *rôle* which by all considerations belongs to you.

Setting out for Miramar on the 4th of this month, with the intention of embarking at St. Nazaire after having received the orders of her Majesty the Empress, I was compelled to defer my departure again. It needed this high influence to chance a determination which my devotion urged upon me as the accomplishment of a duty. I was greatly disappointed upon learning that my numerous despatches of the months of June and July did not reach your Majesty at the proper time, sent under cover to Bombelles and accompanied by long letters written to that devoted friend to be communicated to your Majesty. I was far from foreseeing his departure from Mexico. They have lost to-day all the interest which they borrowed from the unexpected events which followed so rapidly. I especially regret this unlucky incident if it has for one instant awakened in the mind of your Majesty a doubt of my incessant desire to faithfully perform my duty.

In crossing Austria I was able to observe the general discontent which reigns there. Nothing is yet done. The Emperor is discouraged, the people are impatient and publicly demand his abdication. The sympathies of your Majesty ostensibly extend all over the empire. In Venetia a whole party is anxious to proclaim its former Governor. But when a government arranges the elections under the rule of universal suffrage it is easy to foresee the result.

The cholera rages all over Europe with extreme violence, and everywhere numerous victims.

In accordance with the last orders of your Majesty, I send by this mail a telegram in cipher to Rome, in order to warn your Majesty of the arrival of General Castelnau and of the disavowal given to Osmond and Friand. I have learned by G—— that the doubtful attitude taken at Paris by 2,146 [Almonte, Maximilian's minister at Paris, since displaced] becomes each day more public. For some time past he has loaded with favors and money young Salvador, who himself understands nothing of this change. I think it is necessary to take the young man back near me until the end of his vacation.

The state of the health of the Emperor N—— seriously disturbs all Europe. His departure for Biarritz seems indefinitely postponed. It is said that a severe diabetes now complicates the inflammation of the bladder from which he is suffering!! As for her Majesty the Empress Charlotte, in the midst of her flowers, which make Miramar an enchanting garden, she shines in all the lustre of perfect health.

I have the honor to be, sir, your Majesty's most humble, most devoted and most faithful servant and subject, F. ELOIN.

BRUXELLES, September 19, 1866.

Inauguration of the Eight Hour System.

The Columbia Typographical Society at their meeting last night adopted an amendment to their scale of prices as follows:—Compositors and pressmen employed by the week shall receive not less than $24 per week, eight hours to constitute a day from October 1 to March 31, and ten hours to constitute a day from April 1 to September 30 inclusive. For extra work fifty cents per hour, after midnight seventy-five cents per hour. Time work in all offices, excepting those of morning papers, which has heretofore been forty-five cents per hour, was increased to fifty cents. A committee was appointed to inform the employers of this city that the new scale will go into effect to-morrow. The Bookbinders' Association also held a meeting, and passed a law to work from one hour after sunrise to sunset from October 1 to March 31 inclusive.

Specie from Montana.

It is stated that several days ago a detachment of police arrested a party of five men, whose only offence seemed to be that they had large sums of money with them. Over $108,000 in gold and silver coin were found on their persons, besides numerous chunks of gold and silver and gold and silver ore. They satisfied the officers that they had been mining in Montana since 1859; that on their way here they stopped and had their precious metals coined, and that they were now on route for their homes in the State of Georgia. They were accordingly dismissed from custody.

The Cholera.

It appears from the montly report of the Board of Health that there has been thus far only one death from Asiatic cholera in this city.

Five Cent Coin Counterfeits.

A counterfeit of the new five cent coin is in circulation. It may be distinguished from the genuine by the softness of the metal.

An Unauthorized Extract.

The extract from the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances was published recently without his consent. He has taken measures with a view to prevent similar premature exhibits.

Personal.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Russell, who during the latter part of the rebellion was Provost Marshal of this department, has returned to this city, having been appointed a captain in the Forty-fourth regiment, United States Army, Veteran Reserves, to recruit his company.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Exciting Republican Caucus in the Sixth Congressional District—Charges of Drunkenness Against General Banks—The General Attends the Caucus and Makes a Piquant Defence—Interesting and Spicy Proceedings—The Delegates Instructed to Go For Banks "First, Last and Every Time," &c.

MALDEN, Oct. 13, 1866.

At a very large republican caucus held in this town this evening a rich and extraordinary scene was enacted, in which General N. P. Banks was one of the principal characters, and a band of politicians who oppose his re-election to Congress were the other. The caucus was held ostensibly for the simple election of delegates to attend the Convention of the Sixth Congressional district, which was last year represented by General Banks; but it was known several days previous that a little more than this would be done—that, in fact, an attempt would be made to bind the delegates elected to oppose Banks by bringing against him a change concerning his personal habits in general, and in the city of Portland on a certain occasion in particular.

Pending the election of delegates, George W. Copeland, former law partner of Gooch, late Naval Officer in Boston, who is the opposing candidate, said:—

It is well known to about every person in the hall that I am decidedly opposed to the re-nomination of General Banks. I have stated during the last three or four days, on many occasions, some of the reasons why I am opposed to it. It is well known that, aside from purely political objections, which in common with many others in the district I share, I object to General Banks, because his moral character is such that it is not creditable to the district nor safe to the party to return him to Congress. I understand that General Banks is in town. (Tremendous cheering.) I am not surprised at these cheers for General Banks. I have cheered as loud as anybody in this hall for him, and as I have understood that General Banks explicitly denies the statement that I have made and which many others have made, that, in common with other acts of immorality, he has been guilty of giving himself up to a condition of shameless intoxication in the city of Portland recently. As I have stated that, and as General Banks explicitly denies it, and as I believe that I can furnish the proofs, and as I would do no injustice to him, and as General Banks courts an investigation, as I heard he was to be here, I was about to say that I desire to make this charge here in the presence of General Banks, and therefore I request that if he is in town he will come into this hall. (Hooting, cheering, hissing, yelling and confusion.)

At the end of this speech up jumped William W. Whitcomb, a personal friend of the General, and moved that a committee of two be immediately chosen to wait upon General Banks and request his presence at the caucus.

This motion was vehemently opposed by some and as strongly favored by others in short, excitable speeches, which were delivered amid great confusion and disorder. Finally, the motion was lost, and one gentleman proposed that the caucus resolve itself into a grand inquisition. This proposition was received only with derision. Among other propositions was one that if Copeland would bring forth the charges and the proofs definitively before the caucus, and if the friends of the General could not refute them then they would most willingly send for General Banks; but Mr. Copeland stubbornly refused to say anything further unless his request were acceded to, and challenged them to bring in General Banks, and declared further that if General Banks denied the charges, then and there he had another cause to present that would be approved by all fair dealing and honorable men in the district.

More discussion ensued, and the matter somewhat subsided, only for a time though; for it was brought up suddenly and squarely by another motion to appoint a committee to wait on General Banks.

When the discussion was at its height Dr. James Pierce sprung to his feet and excitedly said, "I will take the responsibility to go for General Banks," and left the hall.

This action was greeted with great applause. After a half hour's absence the doctor returned with General Banks. The entrance of the General was the signal for most enthusiastic applause, cheering and other demonstrations of delight. Men veiled and screamed, threw up their hats, their arms and their handkerchiefs, and acted curiously generally.

When the fit of applause was over Mr. Copeland arose and looked at General Banks, who returned the gaze with steadiness and defiance. At last Mr. Copeland addressed him and the meeting substantially in the following words:—

I understood this forenoon that General Banks was coming to Malden to-night, and that it was expected by the gentleman who gave me the information that one especial reason was that some steps might be taken towards putting to right before the people some of the charges which have been made against him in this district. It was said, and I was taught to translate from the simple Latin, that "the mouse might look upon the lion." I feel, sir, standing here and being obliged to take the position I now do, somewhat that I am the mouse, and General Banks the lion. (Mingled laughter and applause, and cries of "Guess that's so.") I stand in respectful deference to the profound ability and statesmanship of General Banks. I positively disclaim in his presence any personal ill feeling against him, or ever had I any objections to his representing this district in Congress. Aside and entirely apart from the matter of the charges that have been made against his character, it is a grave matter to talk about in public, or in his presence; but I understand that the charge which has been made that he did become shamefully intoxicated at the city of Portland, is explicitly denied by him. He has denied it within a few days to some of his friends. I have said to them that I should be very glad if in my presence he would deny this. It has been represented to me that he wishes an investigation. It has been said to me that he said if these charges were true he ought not and should not represent the district. I repeat, that the charges made against his character in the city of Portland, that he there became exceedingly intoxicated, are true.

When General Banks arose to refute the charges against him he was greeted with long and loud cheering. He spoke substantially as follows:—

I would like to know if this statement is all the gentleman has to say, not upon that subject, but that particular charge.

The accuser then said that he was not the equal of General Banks in addressing such an audience on general issues. What he wanted was to have General Banks deny these charges.

General Banks replied that he only asked for other charges. Then Mr. Copeland said that he hoped the General would do him the justice to reply categorically.

General Banks then said, with great emphasis, "You need not be afraid, sir," after which he commenced an elaborate and eloquent defence. He said that he had but a few words to say, and the one who had just taken his seat would not long be in doubt as to the fact of his answer. He then alluded to his fighting for his country how long he had been absent from home, what the war had brought about, &c., and at all this there was applause. He said his character had been assailed while he was absent, and when he returned home it was his purpose to vindicate his character to those who had honored him, and to whom he was strongly attached. He said, in his denial:—"I now say that, in half a dozen years of public service of difficulty and without reward, I never forgot that I was a son of Massachusetts and a representative of its people, and I have to say that there has been no act in my public life or private character but, if understood by the people of this State, will be approved by all of the people, irrespective of party. Men are assailed when they are absent; they defend themselves when they are present. When I returned from Congress I was pressed to enter the service of the party to which I was attached, and whose principles I had supported in distant States. Unwillingly and upon compulsion I accepted the invitation. Among other invitations I received an urgent one to go to Portland, and I went there to address the citizens on public affairs, and I was there three or four days. In reference to what has been said I have this to say, that any statement that I was in a condition of impropriety in any way, either as to the use of intoxicating drinks or any other matter, is without the shadow of truth to justify it. (Tremendous cheering.) A statement to the contrary, made by whom it may be, or upon whatever authority, is as atrocious, as wanton, as infamous a falsehood as was ever uttered by the lips of man. It is not only untrue and without any fact or semblance of truth to justify it, but it is impossible from the nature of the circumstances that it should be true, and I invite the people of this town, or any district to designate any gentlemen they may please, who are fair minded men, in whom they have confidence, and who shall examine the facts with me and with anybody else you may choose to send. If they shall not declare that it is not only without a solitary fact or semblance of truth to justify it, but that it is impossible, with due regard to the circumstances attending the occasion, then I will resign my present seat instantaneously and my position as candidate for re-election. Sir, I invite the gentleman who has taken his seat to accept this proposition. I dare him to do it. (Enthusiastic cheering.) When it shall have been done, you will say, as he has said, he is not my equal. (More applause, and cries of "That's so," with derisive laughter.) A man who states that which has not the semblance of truth, whatever authority or excuse he may have for it, is not my equal, or the equal of any other man in the world. I have been twenty-five years in the public service. I have lived day and night in the eye of the public. I have worn my heart upon my sleeve for daws to peck at. I have stood proud, silent, defiant, because I knew always the ground on which I stood, and I know the ground upon which I stand now. Fellow citizens, give me the credit of noting that it is not necessary for me to come into this presence and state what is not true; that is not in my power, or that of any man whatever, to make that appear true what is not true. The truth is from God and will penetrate the soul, as it were, by the power of all his thunderbolts. Men may hide themselves in the dark and profess not to see it, but in the light they must see. I say to him that I dare him, or any other living man, or any class of men, or any multitude of men, all to show that I was intoxicated on the time specified, or in a condition where it was possible I should have have been so. And more than that, I say to you as I have said before, that any gentleman of the organization to which I may belong, men of character, of standing, of integrity, who will go to the city of Portland and examine the facts in the cases, if they do not affirm that which I say, then I will resign my office before the community in which I was born, and will commit it, and appeal to the people upon that subject. I will show to the satisfaction of all that what he says by hearsay is without the shadow of truth. If it were not with reference to this question alone, I would not have been here, for I do not wish to interfere with your deliberations to-night. If what has been alleged to have taken place in Portland, where all the facts can be known that have been stated, that such evidence is utterly false and ungrounded, then I know perfectly well that these representations which have been made as to myself during a period of five or six years in places three thousand miles distant, peopled almost entirely by the enemies of my country, where there was no opportunity for defence or denial, will have no more weight and foundation than these.

The General then took his seat, while the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. There then ensued an excited colloquy between the accuser and accused. Copeland said—General Banks has said that I am not his equal.

The General here interrupted him by saying that if certain circumstances occurred, the people here would say you were not my equal.

Copeland said—Then I wish to declare before God that in one respect I am the superior of the General. When I say that these charges are true, and when General Banks denies them, to his face I say it that he utters a deliberate falsehood. In concluding, he said that, having occasion to visit Portland, he had inquired about the improper conduct of General Banks, and he was told by national republicans, men who stand as high as any in Massachusetts, that the stories circulated against the General's conduct were true, and that the legal evidence to sustain them was overwhelming. These statements were not made by copperheads, but by first class national republicans, and were generally talked of in Portland. He then submitted this proposition:—That General Banks shall name a gentleman of unquestionable standing in the community, I will name another; these two shall name a third; these three shall go to Portland and investigate as fully as a majority shall deem necessary, and make their report on the result to the convention in this district. I ask nothing more, and would like to know if General Banks will accept the proposition.

General Banks replied:—I object to this proposition because I have no issue with him (Copeland). I am above that. Under no circumstances would I come here to answer anything that he may have to say as to my personal character. I accept of no proposition from him which places me on a level with him. I come here to meet you, gentlemen of the Sixth district. I am responsible to you for my public and private character. I have relations with you to which I am always bound to respond. I do not accept the doctrine that a representative is a public character, and has no private relations with his private constituents. I acknowledge that my obligations in public and private character are the same to you; and when I claim your suffrages I shall do it because I think I am entitled to your confidence. In this matter, I say to you that any charge that is made against me is an infamous, atrocious falsehood. If my character is to be vindicated by hunting up the declarations of men, it is your business and not mine. I leave the matter with you.

Mr. Copeland here said that he disclaimed any personal animosity.

Whereupon General Banks said:—I do not charge you with that, and I don't care whether you have or not.

Copeland then further said that he was right, and he was bound to stand where he did, whether he received hisses or applause. He also said that if General Banks declined the proposition, he would satisfy any gentleman who would go to Portland and investigate the case.

The matter here rested, and the caucus proceeded to business, not, however, with great harmony.

Later in the evening, by request, General Banks made a third speech. The meeting occupied about four hours, and was all through rich and lively in the extreme.

The popular belief as to the truth of the charges against General Banks is about equal, but the chances are that he will be renominated at the convention on Tuesday. The delegates re-elected at this meeting were instructed to go for him first, last and every time.

CANADA.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Case of Lamirande—All the Papers Relating to the Affair to be Published—The Courts and the Government Officials at Loggerheads—Fox Hunting, &c., &c.

MONTREAL, Oct. 14, 1866.

The documents laid before the Grand Jury in reference to the conduct of the government office in sending off Lamirande are to be published. They include affidavits by Mr. Doutre, counsel for Lamirande; correspondence between the Grand Jury and the Solicitor General and the Governor General. The affidavits contain all the details of the transaction in full. The general information has already appeared, but the details make the matter look worse than before. The Solicitor General's answer to the Grand Jury is a model of brevity. They ask for information as to the proceedings. He simply says, "I decline to give any." The Governor General's Secretary is a little more polite; but the substance is the same. Judge Drummond said he would take his own time and way to vindicate the authority of the court over its officers; but would not be driven by threats or abuse to do so sooner than he chose. After the term the matter would be taken up.

The fox hounds had a splendid run to-day. A great many Americans were present who mostly brought their own horses. A Bostonian on his brown mare, Maid of Ottawa, carried off the brush. He rode straight over a tremendously stiff country. Many of the riders got severe falls; but only one was much damaged.

A match game of hurling at La Crosse to-day, between the Caughnawaga Indians and twelve Montreal players, which resulted in a draw.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SANITARY—THREE CASES OF CHOLERA IN THE CITY.—Three fresh cases of cholera were reported in this city yesterday, two of them being a mother and daughter. The names reported were Mary Gorman and her daughter Mary Gorman, both residing at No. 3 Franklin street, and Thomas Dolan, residing at No. 97 Mott street. There were no deaths from the disease.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Yesterday the congregation, recently worshipping in St. Patrick's cathedral, attended services in the large hall of the school-house, adjoining the ruins of the old building. After high mass, the Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, Vicar General, addressed the assemblage in a feeling and appropriate manner. He said although the destruction of the cathedral was a sad calamity, yet they must remember that God permitted it, no doubt for some wise purpose; at least they must view it in that aspect. He was happy to state that no serious accident occurred during the progress of the conflagration; and that the walls of the edifice are in a good condition; and that the burial vaults under the ruins, where the remains of many other esteemed and reverend persons are deposited, remain unscathed. The work of rebuilding would be commenced immediately. In a short time the building will be roofed, and the members of the congregation can again offer up their devotions within its walls. The style of architecture of the old edifice would be retained, with such modern improvements added as may be deemed essential.

FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET.—Between five and six o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the five story building No. 282 Greenwich street, occupied by Leopold Schepp as a spice mill. The flames extended to the upper floor and the roof, and before extinguished the building—which is owned by H. K. Thurber—was damaged to the extent of $4,000; insured for $10,000. The damage to the stock and machinery is estimated by Mr. Schepp at upwards of $30,000, on which he has only $21,750 insurance, as follows: Brevoort, $2,500; New England, $2,500; Rutgers, $2,500; Park, $3,500; Greenwich, $3,500; Star, $5,000, and State of New Jersey, $2,250. The fire evidently originated in the spice grinding room in the rear part of the fourth floor, but from what cause is at present unknown. The firemen did well in extinguishing the fire before it extended into the adjoining building which at one time it threatened to do. The insurance patrol watch, under Captain Cornwell, covered up the goods on the first and second floors and in the basement, and prevented a much larger loss. The police of the Third precinct deserve credit for discovering the fire before it had gained much headway, and in protecting the property.

FREE EVENING SCHOOL FOR GERMAN CLERKS.—A new free evening school for the benefit of German clerks will be opened on the 1st of November at No. 4 St. Mark's place, under the auspices of an association of wealthy German citizens. The studies to be pursued will be in the English language, and will consist of correspondence, bookkeeping and other branches relating to mercantile business.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.

GRAND PARADE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The triennial parade of the Fire Department of Jersey City will take place to-day, and should the weather prove favorable will be an imposing sight. Besides the twelve companies of Jersey City, there will be in attendance No. 5 Hose of Hoboken, a company from Williamsburg, Perseverance Hose Company of Philadelphia, a delegation from No. 4 Liberty, from Philadelphia, to No. 7 Engine of Jersey City—last all seven engines, three steamers, four hand engines, three hose carriages and two trucks. Old Liberty No. 1, built in 1829, will be dragged by a company under command of Mr. Samuel Bridgart, the oldest ex-Chief Engineer. This engine was the first constructed for Jersey City. The No. 4 delegation of Philadelphia arrived at ten o'clock Saturday evening. Perseverance Hose Company arrived at ten o'clock last night, and were received at the New Jersey Railroad depot by the members of Liberty No. 1, whose guests they will be till Wednesday, which will terminate their stay. The procession will move at ten A. M. from Grand street down Warren, and will proceed through the principal streets to the Reservoir at Hudson City, from which they will return and dismiss at Washington square.

Newark.

ASSAULT AND ATTEMPT TO KILL.—Maggie Schantz and Mary Moning were arrested on Saturday, on complaint of Mrs. Sarah Fredericks, whom they forcibly prevented from entering the house in which she as well as they resided. Schantz chased complainant a distance of eight blocks, and cried out ferociously she would kill her, but her pursuit was checked by some young men who were in the vicinity. The complainant positively averred that but for this intervention she would have been murdered. The accused were held to bail.

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY AT MOTT HAVEN.—An attempt at burglarly was made on the night of the 12th instant to enter the residence of Mr. Murphy, in Garden street, Mott Haven. Burglars are plying their vocation with considerable boldness throughout Westchester county.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY, Oct. 14, 1866.

The democrats of the First district of this county have nominated William J. Snyder, and those of the Fourth district have nominated James T. Phelps, for the Assembly.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—OFFICIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1866.

Perry county gives Geary 2,581 and Clymer 2,405.
Northumberland county gives Clymer 468 majority.
Centre county gives Clymer 461 majority.
Monroe county gives Clymer 1,991 majority.

DEATH OF A SENATOR.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 14, 1866.

Col. C. J. Ibrie, formerly State Librarian, and some years ago a senator from Warren county, died in this city last night.

ELECTION IN MEMPHIS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13, 1866.

The election passed off quietly. Lafland was elected Mayor. Both the conservative candidates were elected to the Legislature.

THE CATHOLIC COUNCIL.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Imposing Ceremonies at the Cathedral—Serious Illness of a Bishop.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14, 1866.

The weather was again very fine, and large numbers of people congregated around the Cathedral, eager to obtain admission.

At the appointed hour (ten o'clock) the prelates entered the church by the side doors leading into the sanctuary, the band playing at the same time an appropriate march. The appearance of the bishops in their magnificent robes, with mitres on their heads and each bearing a crosier in his hand, strongly reminded one of the pictures met with in scenes in the days of Peter the Hermit and the crusades, or, more strongly still, of the memorable time when Pope Leo and the bishops and monks went forth from Rome, crosier in hand, to confront the barbarian invader. Occasionally, too, amid the gorgeous robes of the prelates, might have been seen the strange but picturesque dress of a venerable monk. Altogether the *coup d'œil* was very imposing.

Beethoven's mass was celebrated. The Most Rev. Archbishop Kendrick acted as celebrant, Rev. James Gibbons as deacon, and the Rev. M. Lequerre as subdeacon.

Bishop Baraga, of Marquette, Wis., is lying seriously ill from the results of a fall at the Archbishop's mansion on Wednesday last.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREENPOINT ARSON CASE.—Two men, named John Tracy and John Pierson, residing in the same house in Sheriff street, New York, were arrested some time ago by a police sergeant of the Forty-seventh precinct, charged with firing the ropewalk and robbing the stable of Christopher McWay, in Meeker avenue, Greenpoint, on the evening of Sunday, the 16th ult. A set of harness, stolen from the stable at the time of the fire, was found at the residence of the accused, and they were both seen leaving the burning building. The prisoners were tried before Justice Dalley on the charge, ex-Judge Moore appearing for the prosecution and ex-Judge Beebe, of New York, for the defence. On Saturday the Justice rendered judgment, dismissing the complaint of arson and holding the prisoners on a charge of larceny.

MAN DROWNED.—About 10 o'clock last evening, a man, slightly under the influence of liquor, entered the Brooklyn ferry house, enquiring at the same time of the gateman the nearest way to Flatbush avenue; he then went aboard the ferry boat, and, as is surmised, deliberately walked to the farthest end and then over into the water. A gentleman standing near grabbed him by the coat as he was going over, but the cloth gave way, leaving a portion of the garment in his hands. A small boat immediately put out, but without any other success than the finding of deceased's hat. The body had not been discovered up to a late hour last night, nor had any enquiries been made after the unfortunate man, whose name is as yet unknown. He was a tall, well built man, and wore black coat, light colored pants, and high beaver hat.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE ERIE DRY DOCK.

The Largest Dock in the Country—Docking of the Steamer Morning Star.

The Erie Basin Dock Company formally opened their mammoth dry dock, situated at the foot of Elizabeth street, South Brooklyn, on Saturday last, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The great necessity that has for so long a time existed in the accommodations offered to the shipping interest of the port of New York for the docking and repairing of vessels of heavy tonnage has always been a serious inconvenience to this city, and the Erie Basin Dock Company have done a public service in building so large a dock, from which they will undoubtedly reap handsome benefits. The company was formed in 1864, with a capital of $700,000, with liberty to increase to $1,000,000. Twenty acres of land, mostly under water, were procured on Elizabeth street, near Van Brunt, and on the 5th of July, 1864, the work was commenced by building a coffer dam, for the purpose of keeping out the water from the enclosure for the construction of the dock. By the 6th of September, 1866, the dock was completed, the gatehead floated to its place, and the part of the coffer dam at the entrance to the dock removed.

The dock is of wood, secured by iron bolts, with a length on top of 500 feet, and 476 feet at the bottom. There are two grooves for the floating gate, one fifty feet further out than the inside one. The width is 120 feet on top, and sixty-one feet at the bottom, while the gate is ninety feet wide; the depth is twenty-four feet, with a depth of water at high tide of eighteen feet, and four feet more water can be pumped in after the gate is closed, so that a vessel can be securely placed on the stocks. Six thousand round piles were used in the work, from ten to twenty-five feet in length, and 5,000 of solid running piles in the dam. The foundation of the dock is of solid wood, of which 20,000 cubic feet have been used. The total amount of wood used in the construction is 150,000 cubic feet. The flood gate is ninety feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and twenty-four deep, and when raised two feet floats as a boat, and a windlass on it is run by the pumping engine, so that it almost works itself. At each side and the upper end of the dock the descent is by steps nine inches wide by eleven tread, so that to reach any part of the vessel in the dock is very easy. From the dock the water is led by a culvert to a well fifteen feet in diameter and five feet below the bottom of the dock. From this dock two culverts run to the pumps, which are Hibbard's centrifugal, each throwing 30,000 gallons of water per minute through other culverts to the water outside the docks. A horizontal engine of one hundred horse power, with a gear wheel sixteen feet in diameter, works the pumps, and the cogs on this gear wheel are made of maple wood and work against iron cogs on wheels three feet in diameter connecting with both pumps, either of which can be used at will. Suction pumps thirty inches in diameter are used. In the culverts—of which one leads one way and the other the other way—are gates, by means of which the water can be pumped into or out from the dock by the same pumps. The engine house is of brick, sixty-four by forty-two feet, and two stories in height. Along the west side of the dock warehouses are being built, in which cargoes are to be stored, so that vessels can be repaired and unloaded or loaded at one and the same time. They are to be seven hundred feet long by one hundred and forty wide and four stories high, except the two centre ones, which are to be five stories high. The walls are twenty-four inches thick. On the southeast side another dry dock is being built, which is to be on the same plan, but not so long or large as the one already constructed. Iron works have just been completed near the Erie Basin, and will be of great service to the owners of vessels, as their machinery can be repaired while other work is being done on their vessels and their cargoes unloaded.

About five hundred invited guests were present at the opening, among whom were many shipping merchants and agents representing the shipping interests of New York and Boston, besides several distinguished members of the bar and Common Council of Brooklyn. At half-past one the company began to assemble in the hall over the engine room, where a sumptuous banquet was spread by the company for the entertainment of those who were present. Mr. J. P. Robinson, President of the Company, opened the proceedings with a few introductory remarks complimentary to the energy and genius of the engineer and director of the work, Mr. Simpson, and congratulating the merchants of this city on this much needed acquisition to the requirements of the shipping community. The many improvements in the new dry dock were also subjects of his encomiums. Mr. Simpson then came forward, and, after thanking the guests for their attendance upon the occasion, and the tribute given to his humble endeavors to perfect the work, as shown in their applause at the remarks of the previous speaker, he gave a classified and succinct account of the rise, progress and completion of the enterprise. The company then partook of the elegant and liberal repast which adorned the tables, to which ample justice was done. The officers of the New Dry Dock Company are:—J. P. Robinson, President; Alfred A. Reed, Treasurer; Henry B. Sturgiss, S. Nimins, Nathaniel Hooper and Frank Boyd, Directors; Mr. Fielield, Superintendent of Works, and M. M. Tidd, Draughtsman.

The steamship Morning Star, Captain Nelson, which has the honor to be the first vessel taken on the new dry dock, is a sister ship of the Evening Star, which was recently lost, and belongs to the same line. She is a first class vessel, and has the appearance of a staunch and seaworthy craft, as can be seen from an inspection of her bottom hull as she now lies on the dry dock. She will undergo some slight repairs, such as caulking and painting, and will take her place on the line for New Orleans about Wednesday next, for which port she will sail on the 20th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Seventy-ninth Regiment Highlanders.

The following orders for parade, and announcing several important changes which have recently taken place in the Seventy-ninth regiment, have just been promulgated:—

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.
HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS, N. G., S. N. Y., MERCER HOUSE, NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1866.

The several companies comprising this regiment will assemble armed and fully equipped (white gloves), for the annual muster and inspection and a battalion drill, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at eight o'clock, A. M., at the regimental armory, Mercer House. The regiment will be formed at nine o'clock, A. M., precisely, and will move for Tompkins square promptly at a quarter past nine o'clock. The field and staff (dismounted) will report to the colonel commanding, at his headquarters at half past eight o'clock, A. M., and the non-commissioned staff, color sergeants, color guard and drum corps, to the adjutant at the same hour and place.

James E. Coulter having been elected and commissioned as lieutenant colonel, Wm. Marson as captain of Company A, and George Stewart as first lieutenant of Company F, they will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Andrew McLeftie is hereby appointed surgeon, to date from August 1, 1866. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of
ADDISON FARNSWORTH, Colonel.
ROBERT GAIR, Adjutant.

The Eighth Regiment, N. G.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 15.
HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW YORK, October 5, 1866.

In compliance with brigade orders, this regiment will parade for inspection, in full fatigue, gray uniform, white gloves, on Wednesday, October 17. Roll call of companies at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M. Field and staff (dismounted) will report to the colonel a quarter before twelve; non-commissioned staff, band, drum corps and colors (mounted), to the Adjutant at the same hour. Line will be formed on Grand street, right of Bloomfield, at twelve M. The resignations of Captain Smith and Lieutenant Coates, company I, Captain Rossmore and Lieutenant Corlies, company K, are received and accepted, and they are hereby honorably discharged. Henry Miller, elected second lieutenant company B, August 16, 1866, vice Murphy, resigned. William Green, elected captain, company K, August 2, 1866, vice Rossmore, resigned. Oliver Lindy, elected first lieutenant company K, August 2, 1866, vice Green, promoted. Levi Cabb, elected second lieutenant company K, August 20, 1866, vice Corlies, resigned. R. M. Smith, elected captain company I (troop), September 27, 1866, vice Smith, resigned. J. M. Moses elected second lieutenant company I (troop), September 27, 1866, vice Coates, resigned. W. S. Banks, elected second lieutenant company I (troop), September 27, 1866, vice Smith, promoted. John Angus, appointed sergeant major, October 1, 1866, vice Kessell, deceased.

By order of
Lieut. Col. O. F. WENTWORTH, Commanding.
J. F. DEARIE, Adjutant.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE SPIRITUALIST LARCENY CASE—CROSS EXAMINATION OF THE COMPLAINANT—THE PRISONERS HELD FOR TRIAL.—Mr. Andrew P. Wiley, the spiritualist, from Texas, who recently caused the arrest of Ann Kenton and Charles Benedict, on the charge of robbing him of $100 in money, a silver watch and a Derringer pistol, appeared before Justice Dowling yesterday morning and was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Howe, counsel for the defendants. Mr. Wiley testified to being a resident of Texas; that he is married and has a family; he came to New York on a visit, and previous to the robbery had been drinking to excess; he testified to being accosted in the street by Ann, and accompanying her to a house in Crosby street. His further cross-examination developed no important facts other than those already published. No further evidence was offered, and the counsel in his argument to the court contended that the evidence was insufficient to convict Ann of the larceny, and asked for her discharge. The magistrate decided to hold her in $1,000 bail, and intimated that the District Attorney might think it expedient to use her as a witness against Benedict, who is considered the most guilty of the two. The latter, who is twenty-two years of age, was committed to the Tombs for trial, bail being refused. The police authorities say that Benedict is a notorious panel and steamboat thief, and also a pickpocket. He has frequently been under arrest, and not long since was sent up for sixty days as a vagrant. For nearly five months past Benedict and Ann have been living together at 153 Laurens street, and when she formed his acquaintance, Ann says she was the fortunate possessor of $10,000 in cash, inherited from her parents, who lived in Newbern, N. C., and that Benedict has squandered all her money and left her comparatively destitute. Her seducer, who lives near Albany, has been contributing handsomely towards the support of herself and child, under the belief that she was endeavoring to earn an honest living. Ann is only nineteen years of age, and previous to embarking in a life of debauchery and crime was very pretty.

ROBBERY ON THE SOUND.—Two men named John Price and John Atkins, recently employed on board the sloop Rhode Island, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Dowling on the charge of having stolen an overcoat and two bed quilts from the vessel during the passage from Providence, R. I., to this city.

A STREET PREACHING PROPHET—HIS ARREST FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Street preaching, which was so common in this city some years ago, particularly during the reign of the "Angel Gabriel," a crack-brained individual, who gave the police much trouble, was partially revived yesterday. Thomas Bess, a man of intelligence, about forty-five years of age, and having but one eye, mounted a cart in Pearl street, near Chatham, and commenced haranguing a crowd of nearly two hundred men, women and children on the subjects of temperance and religion. As his conduct