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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 20.

PROJECTS OF DISUNION.

We published a day or two ago from the Charleston *Mercury* a programme of measures recommended by that journal in connection with the next Presidential election. The *Mercury*, as our readers are well aware, is a frank and undisguised advocate of the dissolution of the Union. At the same time it professes attachment to the Democratic party, because that party alone upholds principles favorable to the South. The programme consists of five distinct propositions. Let us glance at them singly.

The first suggests that the Legislatures of the Southern States should distinctly declare the rights of the South as deducible from the Dred Scott case, and resolve to vote for no one for President or Vice-President who will not honestly and firmly support them. Now there are sundry difficulties connected with this plan. One is to know exactly what are the rights of the South deducible from the Dred Scott case, inasmuch as the South is not fully agreed on the point. Another is to induce the Legislatures of the Southern States to concur in passing the resolutions contemplated. Certainly Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and probably Virginia and some or two other states of the South will decline committing themselves irrevocably in favor of Congressional intervention and a slave code for the Territories. So at the start there will be a total lack of unanimity.

Secondly, the *Mercury* declares that the affirmation of these rights by the Charleston Convention will justify the Southern States in supporting its candidates, and their election will be proof that the South may continue in safety in the Union. Now we believe the Charleston Convention may put forth any set of principles it pleases, adapt them as usual to every variety of taste, define them in language susceptible of as many opposite interpretations, and the Democracy in general—the South in particular—will swallow them without making a wry face, and as for the election of the candidates of the Convention, that event is just as likely to arrest slavery agitation as any of the successes of the Democracy for the last fifteen years—all of them having promised to effect the same result, and having failed to do so.

Thirdly, it is proposed that in the event of the election of the Black Republican nominees, then the Southern Legislatures should recall their Senators and Representatives from Congress, and invite the co-operation of their sister Southern States to devise means for their common safety. Very fair counsel for the members of Charleston, but Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans, and we believe, Richmond will laugh at it. The individual who fancies that the naked fact of the triumph of the anti slavery candidates in 1860 is going to precipitate a dissolution of the Union, does not enjoy the full use of his eyes. His vision is bounded by the meridian of South Carolina. Beyond that sphere such notions are cherished by an exceedingly small minority.

Fourthly, the *Mercury* advises that should the Charleston Convention refuse to affirm plainly and squarely Southern rights as deducible from the Dred Scott case, the South-ern States should nominate and support candidates of their own. This is honest, but we fear it will suit the office-hunting masters of the Democracy. They will stick to the nominees of the National Convention, right or wrong. Besides, the Convention is certain to pass resolutions to please every fanatic and demagogue and partisans will show as plain as the sun that these resolves mean intense and unqualified Southern rights, or any thing else, according to the latitude in which they are discussed. This is understood in advance.

Fifthly, it is understood that if the South succeed in electing the sectional candidates thus nominated, she will consent to remain in the Union for a while longer. A very safe conclusion, for the South stands not the ghost of a chance of electing candidates nominated exclusively by herself, and if she were the *sine qua non* of her continuance in the Confederacy, she might prepare at once for a stampede. But there is less of any such resolution, as we stated above. The South is something more than South Carolina, though her friends of the *Mercury* seem to think otherwise. If there are few intriguing place-hunters and plain hunters in that gallant commonwealth, there are plenty outside of it, and they will keep the party straight, to say nothing of the patriotic thousands who revere love the Union, and do not intend to permit its dismemberment, if they can help it.

Lastly, the *Mercury* holds that if the South fail to elect her sectional candidate, then she should pursue the course recommended in the preliminary programme. To this the rebels are mainly or all in favor. One thing is certain, that the South is not ready for the wild schemes of the Disunionists. The first point to be established is the existence of a real necessity for breaking up the Union. Thus far, it is clear as that with all the clamor and complaint, the South is richer and more prosperous than she has ever been. While this continues it will be hard for politicians of the *Mercury* school to persuade her that she is on the brink of ruin, and plunged in degradation.

TRIBUTE TO AN OLD TEACHER.—We take pleasure in stating, at the request of the people of the Paulding School, First District, that on the 14th instant they presented their venerable Principal, GEORGE W. HARRY, Esq., with a very handsome cushioned mahogany arm chair, as a token of their respect and affection. Mr. Harry having on that day completed his sixty third year, of which period more than one-half has been spent in this honorable and responsible occupation of a teacher in our city.

MECHANICAL STAR BAKERY.—Attention is directed to the announcement of this well known and excellent bakery, the depot of which is situated at No. 2 Tchoupitoulas street. Mr. Rice, the proprietor, manufactures the finest sort of bread, biscuits, &c., &c. We are indebted to him for a specimen of the cracked biscuit, which is fully equal in flavor to any manufactured in the North or England. Mr. H. Robinson is solicitor for the bakery.

WE are indebted to Adams's Express for New York papers of the 15th instant, and Vicksburg papers of yesterday.

SHOES, HATS AND CLOTHING.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of shoes, hats and clothing to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of E. Roger & Co., 57 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of dry goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of E. Roger & Co., No. 57 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

STOCK OF A TINSMITH'S SHOP, LAMPS, &c.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale which will take place THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of Mr. Chas. Lacoste, Chartres street, between Toulouse and Jefferson, of a general assortment of tin ware, lamps, cash boxes, vases, &c. Also the glass fixtures of said store. Francis Fernandez, auctioneer.

Those parties who wish to buy raisins and almonds of the 5 st cargo of the season are requested to call on D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, to attend his sale THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M.

From Kansas, we learn by telegraph that the Republican State Convention, which met at Topeka on the 12th instant, nominated Charles Robinson for Governor, G. F. Root for Lieutenant, and Martin F. Conway for Congress. We believe each of these was nominated on the first ballot. The election takes place early in December.

THE JENNINGS ESTATE.—The members of the branch of the Jennings family who claim to be heirs to the $40,000,000 now awaiting the claimants in England, assembled at Charlottesville, Va., on Wednesday last, to the number of fifteen. No definite action was taken, though the sending an agent to Europe is believed to be resolved on.

HADLY POSTED.—The London *Illustrated Times* is evidently not "up," as the actors say, in American politics. Think of such a bundle of errors as is found in the following extract from its budget of American news, under date of September 7th:

The Presidential nominations form the chief topic of conversation in America. There are three candidates in the field—Wise, Douglas and Bolts. At the last accounts Bolts was a little ahead."

Rather a rich collocation of errors, when we consider, first, that no nominations have been made; second, that the aspirants can hardly be counted; and, third, that "Wise" is supposed to represent the great Virginia letter-writer, and "Bolts" the Hon. John M. Botts.

The Museum of the late Hugh Miller has been purchased by the city of Edinburgh for one thousand pounds sterling.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON—DECLINE IN CONSOLS—GREAT AGITATION IN NAPLES—INDIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, October 19.—The Cunard steamship Europa, Captain Leitch, has arrived at this port. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 8th instant, and brings three days later advices than were received by the North Briton at Quebec.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 8.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 55,000 bales, of which speculators took 3000 and exporters 11,000.

Fair and Middling qualities of Cotton have slightly advanced.

Inferior grades and dusty Cottons are almost unsaleable.

The market closed with an improved demand for the trade.

The sales on Friday amounted to 10,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took 3000.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 750,000 bales, of which 446,000 bales are of American production.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, October 8.—The funds are slightly depressed, and a decline of ⅛ is reported. Consols for money closing at 99¾ to 99¾.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, October 8.—The advices from Manchester were of an unfavorable character. There was but little enquiry for goods and yarns, and prices were easier.

In some cases a slight decline had taken place.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, October 7.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 5000 bales. The market closed steady at the quotations by the North Briton. Orleans Tres Ordinaire 109 francs; Orleans Bas 101 francs.

The stock of Cotton at Havre amounts to 85,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, October 8.—The Flour market Breadstuffs market generally closed firm at the quotations of last week.

The Provision mx ket closed quiet but steady, the quotations by the North Briton being generally maintained.

DECREASE IN BULLION.

LONDON, October 8.—The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased during the week £37,000.

MONEY MARKET.

The London money market has undergone little change during the week.

Money was abundant at fair rates of discount.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED OUT.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th.

The Vanderbilt steamship Ocean Queen, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 7th.

The Cunard steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 8th inst.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The political and general news by the Europa is not of a very important nature.

The Zurich Conference, it was reported, still continued to make some progress.

It is believed that Austria showed more willingness to make concessions, owing to her desire to be left more free to deal with Prussia, which was daily gaining more influence in the German Confederation.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The steamship Great Eastern, it was expected, would leave Portland for Holyhead on the day the Europa sailed, but the fact of her departure had not been telegraphed when the Europ sailed.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Italian affairs have undergone very little change since the sailing of the North Briton. There was great agitation in Naples still, and numerous arrests had been made.

LATER FROM INDIA.

Later advices had been received at London from India, which state that the European troops who had been discharged had consented to go to China, and would be sent forward with all possible dispatch.

AMERICAN SHIP ASHORE.

The ship American Congress was ashore in the English channel, but hopes were entertained of getting her off and saving her.

[The rest of the above dispatches was received by Mr. F. Jones, of the National Telegraph Office in this city, fifty minutes ahead of the time it was filed in the National Office in New York.]

Full Particulars of THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.

Grand Scheme to Abolitionize Virginia and Maryland—A General Revolution Planned—Capture and Death of the Trainers—Confession of Brown and Others—Pursuit of the Fugitives.

BALTIMORE, October 18.—The outlaw Brown, at the head of a portion of his band, entered Harper's Ferry and took possession of the United States Arsenal on Sunday night.

Immediately after the fact became known, messengers were dispatched in every direction for assistance, and before morning the U. S. marines from Washington, and a number of volunteer companies from the surrounding country, were on the spot.

The assault on the Armory, where the rut ffian had entrenched themselves, was made by the United States marines and the volunteer companies at about 5 o'clock on Monday morning, instead of this morning, as previously reported.

The following very full report is from the editor of the Baltimore *American*, who arrived at Harper's Ferry early on Monday morning, and was an eye-witness to the whole proceeding:

PARTICULARS OF THE RIOT.

HARPER'S FERRY, 5 o'clock, A. M., Monday morning, October 17.—Preparations are now being made by the United States troops and volunteer military for an attack on the Armory, in which the rioters have fortified themselves.

Soldiers are posted all around the grounds of the Arsenal to prevent any attempt on the part of the outlaws to escape.

The rioters have the following persons in custody as prisoners: Messrs. Armstead, Ball, Daingerfield, Rutherford, Mills, Mason, John P. Dungerfield, Paymaster of the Armory, Clark and Lewis.

A negro named Louis Leary, who has just died, confessed that the plot was concocted by Brown at a fair held in Ohio two months since.

The rioters have sent a flag of truce, with a message, to the effect that if they were not molested by the soldiers they would hang all the citizens they captured.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HARPER'S FERRY, 5 A. M.—The Armory has just been stormed and taken, after a determined resistance.

The firing shot three of the United States marines during the assault.

The rioters were all taken and brought out of the Armory amidst the most intense excitement. Many of the volunteer militia are trying to get an opportunity to shoot them before they reach a place of confinement, and it is with the greatest difficulty that they are restrained from taking summary vengeance on the banditti.

The notorious Brown, and his son have been shot. The son is dead and Brown is dying. Brown says his name is Smith, and was Brown, and that his whole object was to free slaves. He justifies his actions as those of a philanthropist.

He declared that none were engaged in the plot but those who accompanied him.

EXCITEMENT AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday noon, October 18.—Intense excitement prevails throughout the city and state, the Harper's Ferry riot entirely absorbing public attention.

Gen. Stuart, in pursuance of instructions from the Governor, has communicated orders to Gen. J. W. Watkins, of this city, to equip a body of mounted men immediately for service in the mountains near Harper's Ferry, where many of the insurgents who were under Cook have taken refuge, and the troops leave this afternoon.

Governor Wise left this morning for the seat of war. Three artillery companies from Fort Monroe arrived in this city this morning, and are quartered at Fort McHenry, awaiting orders.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry, dated Tuesday noon, says only two of the insurgents escaped without being wounded, viz: Edwin Coppich, white, and Childs Green, colored. They were both from Iowa. The party originally consisted of only 22, of whom 15 were killed and others were wounded on Monday, soon after the storming of the Armory and capture of the band.

Some firing took place from the hills on the Maryland side, which is supposed to have been Cook's parting salute. The fire was returned, but the party were too far distant for the fire to prove effective.

Volunteers have gone in pursuit of the fugitives.

There are, the dispatch states, probably a thousand armed men concentrated at Harper's Ferry, and reinforcements are pouring in from all quarters.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

HARPER'S FERRY, October 18, 1.30 P. M.—A telegraphic dispatch has just been received from the Secretary of War at Washington, to Col. Lee, stating that District Attorney Ould would forthwith proceed to this place and at once institute legal proceedings against the prisoners.

The dispatch also states that orders had been given to get a train ready at once to convey horses and men from Washington to the scene of the riot, and to pursue the rioters into any State or locality in the Union. These orders were given by the President at the request of Gov. Wise.

One of the insurgents who was killed had in his pocket a captain's commission to Capt. T. H. Seaman, purporting to be issued under the authority of "the Provisional Government of the United States," dated October 15th, 1859, and signed by A. W. Brown, Commander-in-Chief.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARIEL.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The steamship Ariel, from Havre via Southampton, arrived at this port on Sunday.

She left Southampton on the 29th ultimo, and her advices have been anticipated.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, October 15.—The steamer Henry Clay passed down at 9, the Tigress at 10, the Cherokee at 11, and the R. L. Dodge at 12 o'clock last night. The imperial passed down at 8 o'clock this morning.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

FORGERY OF $60,000,000 BONDS.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Later advices from Buenos Ayres have been received, by an arrival at this port, which state that a forgery of Government bonds to the extent of $60,000,000 had been discovered.

The forger is a captain of a Spanish vessel, and has been arrested.

The discovery has unsettled business and created a great run on the banking-house of Senor Mana.

Mr. Henderson, the British Chargé d'Affaires, has demanded his passports.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—The overland California mail of the 26th has reached this city.

Nearly the whole town of Monte Christo has been destroyed by fire.

Judge Terry has been placed under bonds of $10,000.

Business at San Francisco was dull.

THE HARPER'S FERRY RIOT.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Six volunteer companies of military from Virginia arrived in this city last evening en route for Harper's Ferry, but their orders were countermanded, and they returned home last night, their services not being needed.

There is now an ample force at the scene of the riot to quell all further disturbances and pursue those who escaped with Cook.

MARINE DISASTER.

CHARLESTON, October 19.—The schooner Mary Emma, from New York, bound for Indianola, Texas, put into this port for repairs, having met with an accident at sea by which she was considerably damaged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The Cotton market closed dull. The sales to-day amounted to 600 bales.

Flour has a declining tendency. Sales today 10,500 barrels, at $5 35 to $5 50 for Ohio.

Sugar—Muscovado closed at 6¼ to 7c.

Coffee closes firm. Auction sales of 5000 bags lands at 10¼ to 12½c.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The Cotton market to-day closed firm. The sales of Cotton yesterday were 500 bales. The sales to-day amount to 1000, of which 300 bales is transit from New Orleans to Liverpool at 11½c for Middling, with 9-16th. freight.

Flour closed firm. Sales to-day 16,500 bbls.

Corn closed firm. Sales to-day 56,000 bushels. Mixed Corn 91.

Orleans Sugar at auction 6¼ to 6¾c. Muscovado 6 to 7c.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—The Flour market closed quiet at $4 65 to $4 75 for Superfine.

Whisky closed dull at 25c.

Texas Items.

We have Texas papers of a late date. The Galveston *News* has the following:

A NOVEL VISITOR.—An adventurous alligator was this morning found making his way through the alley, back of Mr. Hartley's residence. He was about six feet in length, and had probably taken the trip from the bayou, in search of some more delicate food than he found at home.

BANANAS.—We have received some bananas from gardens in this city superior in size and quality to any we have ever had imported. According to present prospects bananas are likely to become the most common fruit in Galveston—that is, provided they succeed as well as during the past year or two. They may now be seen growing quite luxuriantly in many of our gardens.

In Galveston on the 13th there were six deaths, and on the 14th eight. The sickness is increasing.

In Houston the deaths are numerous. The accounts from there are very distressing.

The *News* says:

We learn from Captain Sterrett that there were ten burials in Houston yesterday before he left, and he had heard of six more that would take place during the evening. It is estimated that the number now sick is about one hundred and fifty. The sickness is considered more fatal than it has heretofore been. Among those who have died we have of late lamented to be well known to our citizens, and whose death will be deeply regretted. We are sorry we are not able to give the names of all such. Hempstead is still reported to be healthy.

The *Telegraph* continues to receive distressing accounts from Cypress. Rumor says there have been fifteen deaths, and every person left who was liable to the fever is now down.

THE ELECTIONS.—We think it hardly necessary to encumber our columns with details of the recent elections.

In Pennsylvania, the Opposition have elected their State ticket by 15,000 to 18,000 majority, and have gained majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

In Ohio, Dennison (Republican) is elected Governor by 15,000 majority, and the Legislature is represented by a majority of 9 in the Senate and 12 in the House. The Opposition majority at the last election was 20,344; so that the Democrats this year have made a gain of about 5,000 votes.

From Iowa, the accounts are scanty and indecisive. A dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, however, says it may or may not be reliable, says Kirkwood (Republican) has been elected Governor by 6000 majority. The returns published in the *Tribune* show a Republican gain in six counties, over the vote of 1857, of 512.

From Indiana the returns are incomplete.

MORRISSEY AND HEENAN TO FIGHT AGAIN.—John Morrissey publishes a card, in which he accepts Heenan's challenge to fight for $10,000, and announces that he has deposited $500 with the editor of Wilkes's *Spirit of the Times*, to bind any match which may be agreed upon; the fight to take place within four or eight months after Heenan's encounter with Sayers, which he hears is in readiness. As an apology for appearing in the ring contrary to his former determination, Morrissey says Heenan has whipped one of his seconds, and threatened to whip the other, and for this reason he thinks it his duty to give him a chance to whip him.

TRIBUTE TO CRITTENDEN.—Senator Toombs is reported to have paid the Hon. J. Crittenden the following high and deserved compliment, in a recent speech at Washington, Georgia:

There is no man in the country more reliable than Critt nden. While he (Mr. Toombs) differed from Mr. Crittenden, he is no man more honest or honorable, or more ready to stand by the rights of the South in the Senate or battle-field.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WEDDING.—At noon today, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, "the beautiful, the lovely, the accomplished" Miss Hart, left us to be united by the bonds of holy wedlock to the opulent Senor Oviedo. The event is awaited with great expectancy by the fashionable circles, including, of course, the friends of the joyous couple. The arrangements for the nuptials have been completed upon a scale of unusual magnificence. The presents made by the successful Senor, in solitor to his "charming fiancée," Miss Frances Amelia, it is said cost $35,000. Invitations to attend the marriage ceremony and to congratulate the couple "at home," have been issued to the numerous friends and acquaintances of her immediate circle, and to many of the countrymen of Senor Oviedo now in this city. We have, ourselves, been favored with one of these invitations. All the arrangements have been prepared in the "finest style," "and," says the *Noticiero*, "very little promises to correspond in the sequel to the beginning and the progress of this magnificent alliance." So this is the day, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the presence of troops of friends, in the dim religious light of the "gules and crimson of the painted windows, on which "merit, beauty, virtue and riches will be united by indissoluble ties before the Altar in the Temple of God."—*N. Y. News.*

A HEBREW BOARD OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A movement has been started in this city, among the Hebrews, for the formation of a Board of Representatives of the Jews in the United States. The plan proposes the formation of a Congress of Delegates from each congregation in the United States. This body, like the British Board of Representatives, will look to and forward Jewish interests, by meeting together and acting for the mass, when occasion requires it. At the outset it will attend to secular affairs only. The preliminary steps to call the congregation together will be taken some weeks ago, and on Sunday last a meeting was held at Mozart Hall, when the congregations of this city were represented by their delegates as follows: Shearith Israel, (Crosby street) Shaari Berocho, Shaari Tefilah, Bnai Israel, (Netherlandish) Shaari Tefila, (Wooster street) Bnai Jeshurun, (Greene street) Beth El, and four others. Mr. Asher Kunsheet presided. A report from the Organization Committee, and an address by B. W. Hart, proposing a plan of formation, were adopted. The meeting resolved to print the report and address in the English and German languages, and send copies of the same to the various congregations throughout the Union.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE LATE SENATOR BRODERICK.—Of this individual the New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says:

In 1848 Dave Broderick kept a three-cent porter-house on the corner of Rudson and Perry streets. He did not make much money at it, but he made a good living. He sold out about the close of 1848, and went with the first rush to California. He ran in 1849 as a candidate for Congress, but was beaten by Gen. Fred. Tallmadge. Dave was a rough, and a very rough specimen of the Roughs of this city, but he changed in 1849, and seemed to become a new man. He studied hard—was more polished—left off swearing—was never immoral, and would have succeeded in political life by his indomitable perseverance. I knew him well, and I had occasion to observe before he went away to California that his perfect knowledge of primary organizations, of the rule of caucus, and how to preside at a meeting, would stand him in hand in a new state. It did so, and he made his mark to become a senator. As between Gwin and Broderick, I think that Mr. B. had more principle than his colleague. Both were political adventurers—both achieved a certain amount of success. Gwin cheated Broderick most unmercifully in the matter of the federal appointments, for it is certain that poor Broderick gave Gwin his election on the solemn condition that he (Gwin) should not meddle with the appointments. Broderick knew no more about pistol shooting than about flying. He has paid the penalty of his ignorance, and there is an end of it. I suppose Terry will be elected to fill the vacant senatorship!

The paintings and other works of art belonging to the late Lord Northwick were recently sold by auction; and, although the son and heir reserved for his own use several *hundred* specimens, the collections old yielded the pretty little sum of $660,000.

The Quaker City in Memphis Bonds.

NORFOLK, October 13.—We have the pleasure of reporting the safe arrival of the steamship Quaker City in Hampton Roads in tow of the steamship State of Georgia.

The U. S. mail steamship Quaker City, Capt. Schufeldt, commander, sailed from New York for Havana Wednesday, the 5th. She reached this harbor last night at 7½. Thirty-six hours out from New York, she broke down, completely disabling her engine, about 30 miles S. S. East of Cape Hatteras, as reported by the bark Dunbarton, on the 9th inst.

The following is Capt. Schufeldt's report: Subsequent to the departure of the Dunbarton, on the 7th inst., the Quaker City made her way to the north and east, under canvas, until 6 P. M. of the 9th inst., in lat. 36 deg. 48 min., long. 74 deg. 22 min. She had sailed and drifted 130 miles.

At this time a steamer, bound south, passed up without noticing our signals of distress or the firing of guns, although apparently near enough for both.

At 6 30 P. M., the schooner Kingfisher, of New York, the name of whose captain is not at present known, bore away from us, with the true characteristics of a sailor, hailed us and said that he would stick by us till the last, which promise was faithfully and gallantly performed.

The brig Lena, of Alexandria, also answered our signals, and tried by us until sent in search of a steamer at 7 P. M.

A gale of wind from the northward, of great force, struck the ship, when she was laid with her head to the eastward, behaving admirably for 48 hours, during which time it became necessary to heave overboard the deck freight.

Nov.—The storm having abated, the steamship, in latitude 36 30, longitude 44 22, was taken in tow by the schooner Kingfisher, and sailed by the schooner Charles, she succeeded in sailing two miles to the westward, when, at midnight, the steamer State of Georgia ran down to us, and took us in tow, being sixty miles east southeast of Cape Henry.

Captain Schufeldt desires publicly to thank the captains of the Dunbarton, Kingfisher and Lena, and the steamer State of Georgia, for the prompt and generous manner in which their assistance was rendered. And without intending to discriminate, he wishes particularly to express his gratitude to the captain of the Kingfisher. He also feels gratified to his passengers for their consideration towards himself and crew, and for their coolness during the accidents.

Annexed are the names of the passengers who remained on board, and who will land at Hampton Roads from the Quaker City:

R. L. Crawford, lady and children, John Chartrand and lady, Miss Chartrand, Alexander Debundry, Jos. Diaz, Manuel Berard F. B. Diez C. M. Dorrance, lady and daughter, W. Galro, lady and son, J. Ringdon, Mr. Monsieve. R. W. SCHUFELDT.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED PILLISTERS—*Third Day's Proceedings.*—All the parties to this case, except Mr. Thos. E. Gould, were yesterday present in the United States Commissioner's Court. The defense wished to know what steps had been taken to secure the attendance of Mr. Wells, the telegraph operator. The United States Marshal answered that there had not been an opportunity as yet to send an officer to the Pass for him.

Percy Eddy, mate of the steamship Philadelphia, sworn—I was told by Capt. Griffin, on the 3d of October, that our vessel was going to Aspinwall. Knew the Pass Christian, but have never seen them on board the Philadelphia. Never saw any of the men reported to have gone down to the Passes. Captain Griffin did not say he thought we were going to Aspinwall, and it was none of my business to ask him. There were arms and ammunition aboard on the 3d. They were taken on board at New York and brought to this city. They were in boxes in the fore hold. Was on board on Saturday night after the 3d, when there was an inspector of Customs in charge of the vessel. He was up several times, as there was a heavy gale of wind blowing.

The District Attorney here questioned the witness as to how he was employed that night, and he declined answering, on the ground that by doing so he would criminate himself.

Wilsonds, continuing—John Deacon, second officer, and Charles Peterson, third officer, were up that night. Capt Griffin gave me no instructions regarding the arms. First saw the arms on the deck in New York; never saw them in New Orleans.

The District Attorney pressed questions about the arms, which witness refused to answer, but upon being advised to reply by the defense and instructed to do so by the Commissioner, he continued: I saw about two-thirds of the arms. They consisted of muskets, bayonets, cartridge boxes, belts, powder, &c. I do not know where they came from. There were twelve or fourteen boxes of ammunition taken aboard at New York. There were about twenty muskets in each box, but I have forgotten whether they were or cartridge boxes. Saw no kegs of powder taken aboard at New York, though I discovered some on the 8th of October. They were overstowed in the hold, and I found the powder. There were about twelve or fourteen kegs of powder. That was what I was doing on Saturday night. I was stowing away the powder. I was assisted by the second and third mates and two of the men. This was done about 9 or 10 o'clock in the night. It was very dark, and I did not know exactly where the Custom-house officer was at the time, but he was on the vessel. The vessel had not been sealed, but Custom-house officers were aboard from 8 o'clock in the day. After I found the ammunition I threw it overboard. I also threw overboard a lot of muskets, bayonets, tin pots and pans, belts and cartridge boxes. I did not count the muskets. I threw them overboard one by one, breaking open the boxes. I did the throwing overboard by myself. I had not been intoxicated, and never spoke to any officer on board about it. The goods were marked with an X inside of a diamond. I saw some of the boxes which had been thrown overboard on the bank afterwards. I have only been introduced to the defendants within a few days, and never saw them before. Captain Griffin never said the ship was to stop anywhere short of Aspinwall. He never said any thing about any men going on her.

Wm. W. Scott, chief engineer of the Philadelphia, sworn—I made the last trip on the Philadelphia. Do not know who sent any arms on board. I first knew of it one day last week. I was at the wharf on Saturday, 8th instant, at a quarter before nine. I was told to get the vessel ready for a trip to Aspinwall, where she was to finish a contract for carrying the California mail. I was introduced about eight months since to Captain Maury on the Philadelphia. Did not know the other defendants. Never saw Maury or the other defendants aboard the Philadelphia since she has been here. Never saw or heard of the assemblage of men on the other side of the river. The Philadelphia was not to stop at any point this side of Aspinwall. He never said any thing about any men going on her.

Wm. Johnson, mate of the Philadelphia, sworn—Knew Captain Griffin said nothing to me about the vessel leaving. Heard she was going to Aspinwall. Know nothing about any arms being on board. Knew Captain Maury by sight. Was introduced to him in the Gem coffee-house. Never saw any of the defendants on board the Philadelphia. Know nothing about the men on the opposite side of the river.

N. P. Bosworth, purser of the Philadelphia, sworn—Know nothing about any arms. The freight at New York was received by the agent of the mail steamship company. Cannot say whether any boxes of arms came aboard. A gentleman named Larose discharged the vessel here. It was not my business to look into the hold. Performed a freight list to the discharging clerk. Captain Griffin told me to clear the ship for Aspinwall, and make out shipping articles for the men. There were no provisions for emigrating men. Could not state exactly what provisions were on board. Know Capt. Maury and Col. Anderson. Never saw defendants on board the Philadelphia prior to this trip. Col. Anderson once made from New York. Know nothing of the assemblage of men across the river. It was after Capt. Maury returned under arrest that I was introduced to him. He said nothing of the mutiny in the Philadelphia, or the alleged expedition. He said something jokingly about the Government, which I didn't understand.

James Murphy, Customhouse officer, sworn—I am in charge of the Philadelphia. Took charge of her on the 11th instant. I was ordered to search the vessel on the 5th, and not to allow her to leave. I was disappointed about the coming of a stevedore's gang. They came however, and worked until a quarter before nine, without finding any thing. I left an officer on board. I had the thought that something had been thrown overboard that night, as the vessel had listed over. I went down and saw powder on the deck. I saw broken boxes, empty powder kegs, and pieces of cartridge boxes. I found in the lower hold three boxes of muskets and rifles, seventeen boxes of ball cartridges, five kegs of powder, some Minie rifle cartridges, some knives used for cutting cane, two barrels of lead and one barrel marked carbine cartridges. They were in the lower hold. Forward. The hatchway was covered with provisions, and there was tar over it as if a barrel of tar had been broken. The whole deck was covered with the tar. Could see any of the hatchway had been broken open or not. Saw some empty boxes marked diamond X. The tar was about an inch thick on the deck, so that it was difficult to find the hatchway. Saw a ringbolt overhead, and thought there must be a hatchway underneath it. Could not say whether the tar was fresh or not. There were five or six thousand barrels of coal on board. No coal had been taken out of the vessel. I have known Capt. Paymour for some time. Never saw any of the defendants on board or in conversation with Capt. Griffin. First noticed the assemblage at the Powder-House two or three days before they left. Never saw any men go down there. Did not see any of the defendants there.

Mr. Villanueva, of the firm of S. De Vinear & Co., sworn—S. De Vinear & Co. are agents in this city for the United States Mail Steamship Company, to which the Philadelphia belongs. On her last trip she was consigned to our house. Our instructions concerning her are in this letter:

The following letter was then filed in Court:

"NEW YORK, Sept. 17th, 1859.

"Messrs. S. De Vinear & Co.

"Gentlemen:—You are doubtless aware that our contract with this Government for carrying the United States mails will expire by 15 ctps this month, on the 20th instant. I have just made a special arrangement with the Department to bring to New Orleans the mail that left California on the 20th. I have directed, therefore, Capt. Griffin to clear the steamer and receip his crew for Aspinwall. You will therefore take no passengers or freight on this trip. We shall continue the New Orleans, Havana and New York line under Capt. Griffin may require some cast provisions, which you will deliver him on requisition.

"Respectfully, M. O. ROBERTS."

The freight list of the Philadelphia on her last trip to this port was also filed in evidence. It contained no mention of ammunition of war.

Witness, continuing—Never received any other instructions concerning the destination of the Philadelphia. Capt. Griffin never spoke to me on the subject, or of the delinquents in any way. Only the usual provisions were taken on the Philadelphia. I made application to clear the vessel, when the Collector suggested placing a Customhouse officer on board. I declined until after consulting with Capt. Griffin, as it was an unusual thing. Capt. G. consented, and I then gave permission to the Collector, who thereupon refused the clearance.

Cross-examined—Had the Philadelphia gone, she would have brought the California mail of the 20th. I would have refused passage to the delinquents had they applied for it.

P. H. Walden, Deputy Collector of the Port, sworn—The Philadelphia applied for a clearance in ballast. It was not an unusual thing for a steamer to leave in ballast for Aspinwall in my opinion.

Mr. Villanueva, recalled—Had persons taken passage on the Philadelphia they could not have made the connection on the other side of the Isthmus. The company had no vessels in the Pacific.

Patrick Hylmarery, Inspector of Customs, sworn—I was on the Philadelphia on Saturday night, October 8th. The second officer took me into the cabin and gave me two cigars; we then went into the Chief Engineer's room, where we drank some ice water. He then left me, saying he was going to sleep. Some time during the night I heard a great noise as of boxes being broken. I went forward, and saw the boatswain and quartermaster throwing something overboard. I did not stop them, because I had no right to. About 3 o'clock in the morning I saw boxes broken up about the decks. They were all marked diamond X. A French boy picked up a cartouche box between the vessel and the bank. Saw provisions sugar and powder lying about.

Mr. Villanueva, Inspector of Customs, sworn—I went aboard the Philadelphia Sunday morning, October 9th. Saw empty gunpowder kegs and powder lying about the decks. Saw broken boxes marked diamond X. The mark was the same on all the boxes. Picked up some large musket percussion caps. On the main hole which opens into the wheel-house I saw a whole handfull of percussion pills of these broken boxes in the furnace, where they were being burned up.

Abraham Baxter, an engineer on the Philadelphia, sworn—Never heard of no saw any boxes of guns on the vessel. My business was in the engine room. Do not know any of the defendants. Did not know of any assemblage of men across the River.

The District Attorney here stated that he had no more witnesses until the three for whom attachments were issued should appear, but perhaps the defense would examine their witnesses. Mr. McKay, for the defense, said they had no intention of introducing any witnesses until the prosecution had closed. The court then adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning.

THE ARMORY.—The Sucklers appear as usual at the Amphitheatre this evening in their melange of melody and humor, which is followed by their burlesque on the opera of La Sonnambula.

RECORDER SUMNER'S COURT.—Wm. Price, charged with having in his possession a dog stolen from General O. De Russy, was discharged.

Mr. F. M. Drew, of No. 56 Camp street, withdrew his charge against Johannah O'Leary of entering his house, and stealing his silver watch and gold chain. Johannah O'Leary was discharged, but Drew was fined two dollars and costs.

R. E. Hadley, who entered Wilson's slave depot in the night time, was discharged, it appearing that his intentions were not criminal.

John Moore was fined five dollars for assaulting Mr. Winn with a whip stock.

Wm. Wilts was fined by Mr. M. D. P. H. Brooks with being a dangerous and suspicious character, next to the Parish Prison for thirty days, in default of proving good character.

RECORDER WILTS'S COURT.—David Drexler, a professional nurse, was committed for trial on the charge of larceny before the Criminal Court, on an allegation of having stolen M. Wall's watch while attending him in his illness at Wall's apartments, on St. Louis street.

M. Kappeler was committed for trial before the Criminal Court on the charge of assault and battery, he having beaten Martin Eagle over the head with a soda water bottle.

Notes on Literature, Science and Art.

Among the books which have recently appeared in England is one entitled "Wanderings of an Artist among the Indian Tribes of North America," by Paul Kane. The journey which he describes was performed in 1847; so that the work has been in pickle about twelve years. While the British during that period have been occupied in their northwestern possessions shivering in buying furs, the Yankees have organized one State and several Territories on the Pacific slope of the continent.

Some thirty years ago the Edinburgh Review unexingly asked the question, "Who reads an American book?" and within the last