TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

SNOW IN New York yesterday morning.

Two thousand ejectable deputies have been sworn in for duty in Brooklyn.

THE Alabama Legislature met yesterday, but a quorum of members was not present.

THE Parisian journals are again warned not to speak their sentiments too freely.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, in New York, it is reported, has been purchased by the Erie Railway Company for $650,000.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL MURRAY, it is said, has appointed two thousand specials to prevent the peace in New York to-day.

A PRESSMAN named Ryan was killed by falling from a staircase of the Executive mansion at Harrisburg yesterday.

MAJOR-GENERAL REYNOLDS has incurred the displeasure of A. J., and, it is rumored, will be removed to-morrow from his command in Texas.

THE city of Barcelona desires to proclaim Emperor King Napoleon in case the Cortes should pronounce in favor of a monarchy.

PEACE meetings are announced for to-day in each parts of Spain as have pronounced in favor of the present government.

THE British Government has resolved to recognize the right claimed by the Hudson Bay Company in the territory between Canada and the Pacific Ocean.

THE Scandinavian, from Chicago for Oswego, N. Y., with 12,000 bushels of wheat, went ashore on Saturday, off Port Rowan, Canada, and the crew were saved.

THE rioting in Rotterdam was caused by a collision between the citizens and police. The latter were overpowered and the mob remained in control, fired upon the citizens. Three men were killed and one hundred wounded. At last accounts the city was quiet.

THE COURTS.

Judge Peirce's Charge to the Grand Jury.

The November term of the Court of Quarter Sessions commenced yesterday in accordance with the law.

Mr. S. P. Thompson was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, whereupon Judge Peirce proceeded to deliver the following charge to the jury:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: You have just been sworn or affirmed that you will diligently inquire and true presentment make of such matters and things as will be ministered to you. You will perceive from the oath which you have taken that you are to diligently inquire; that is, to make a careful and thorough search; that is produced before you and sworn, you will ascertain whether the testimony of witnesses which you have in charge are offences against the law. In this inquiry, part of this duty you will examine the witnesses with care and precision, and elicit from them, by judicious and well directed questions, all the knowledge which they may have on the subject or any of the matters about which you inquire. It is usually the duty of a Grand Jury to examine the witnesses whose names are endorsed upon the bill of indictment which may be laid before them, but if upon examination of a part of the witnesses so named you are satisfied that a true bill should be returned, it may not be necessary for you to examine the remainder of the witnesses. If, however, you should not be satisfied from the testimony of a portion of the witnesses named as offenders, that a true bill should be found against the law, you should examine all the witnesses named in the bill before you before you either ignored or a true bill found. You will perceive from this, that it is your duty to inquire; to return a bill ignored when but a part of the witnesses named in the bill have been examined by you. If there should be other witnesses not named in the bill who are supposed to have knowledge of the facts about which you inquire, you can make application to the court, and upon proper cause shown, the court will cause such witnesses to be subpoenaed. If you should be satisfied from the evidence that an offence has been committed against the law, or if a *primafacie* case of offence against the law should have been made out, your duty is to present it to the court, which you will do by returning the bill of indictment with the law should have been made out, your next duty is to present it to the court, which you will do by returning the bill of indictment a true bill. Your finding is not a trial of the cause; it is only an inquiry, in which, upon the evidence before you, a *primafacie* evidence of an offence having been committed, you send the parties into court for trial of the alleged offence, where the guilt or innocence of the accused will be determined. I endorse all that my brother, Judge Ludlow, so well said on this subject in some recent charge to a Grand Jury at the last term of the court.

You have also a special duty to attend to present no one for envy, hatred, or malice; nor to leave any one presented for fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward or gain. The office of a grand juror is one of the most responsible of the duties devolved upon the citizen. It is full of solemn responsibilities. You take into your hands the liberty of the citizen of the Commonwealth, and the honor, life, and liberty of the citizen, the issue between the accuser and the accused; between the individual and those who have sinned against the law; between the citizen and the State; and to protect the innocent and the guilty, to see that the rights of the Commonwealth and the public welfare have an opportunity to be vindicated, and to protect those against whom there is no evidence of wrong doing from the indignity of persecution. To the discharge of this duty you should bring the best qualities of your heads and hearts. You should not suffer yourselves to be controlled or affected by passion or opinion, by partiality or prejudice for or against parties. Questions arising out of the present political concern are to come before you. In the consideration of these questions you are not to be partisans, and decide upon them according to your political preference or dislikes, but as grand jurors they are to decide, after your full, solemn oath, according to your obligations "to inquire and to present the offenders against the law you have severally taken."

Partisanship has no place within the sacred precincts of the halls of justice. The judge, juror, or officer of the law, who suffers his partiality or control or his dislike or prejudice to unworthy of the sfered trust reposed in him, and should receive the just reprobation of all good men. You will, therefore, bring to the discharge of this duty minds free from bias, and hearts to weigh and determine all cases according to the law and the evidence, and by these alone.

You will be assisted in your duties by the District Attorney, who is the officer of your body for this purpose; and if any question of law should arise in which you may desire the instruction of the Court, you may freely apply to the Court for the information.

In all cases of misdemeanor, if you should report a bill ignoramus, it is your duty to decide and certify on such bills whether the county or prosecutor shall pay the costs of prosecution. The officers of the court will attend you and send to you the witnesses as you may require them.

The Grand Jury then retired to their rooms.

(Translated for the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

BILL OF FARE FOR TO-MORROW'S DINNER.

BY BARON BRISSE.

Stew of Turnips. Dressed Cabbage without Meat.

Whoever likes the flavor of the turnip as I do, will appreciate this capital little recipe.

Sliced Turnips—Take some turnips, cut them up and cook them in salted water. When they are well done, drain them, let them cool, then moistened with the water they were cooked in, and when the stew is just boiling, add a little pepper, previously browned in butter over the fire; add pepper and salt to taste, a sweet bay leaf, mix all together and serve. This stew is rendered very delicate by adding yolks of eggs, diluted in a little milk.

Dressed Cabbage.—Fry in butter, without browning, some chopped onions, add chopped parsley, salt, pepper, nutmeg, a few quarters of vermicelli, some minced mushrooms. If you have them it not, omit them. Add a little water, mix, and withdraw this dressing from the fire. Take off the leaves of a cabbage whole, cut the rest in 4 or 8 according to size, take out the pith from each piece, and cook all in boiling water.

Drain, then put some dressing between the leaves of each piece; fry it gently in a pan of the same leaves. Put the whole in a saucepan with different vegetables—carrots, turnips, leeks, parsnips, and butter and water in sufficient quantity. Drain, after cooking, and serve with melted butter.

The above receipt for Dressed Cabbage is of Russian origin. It is perhaps a little troublesome, but you cannot gain Heaven without pains.

L. B. B.

Presidential Instructions to General Rousseau.

On Saturday last the President sent to General Rousseau the following despatch in answer to Rousseau's request for further instructions in view of the complaint made against the authority and jurisdiction among the several contending factions who claim to be the rulers in Louisiana:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1868.—*To Major-General Lovell H. Rousseau, Commanding the Department of Louisiana, New Orleans*:—You are expected and authorized to take all legitimate steps necessary and proper to prevent breaches of the peace or hostile collisions between citizens. Question relating to the civil polity of the State must be left to the proper civil authorities for consideration and settlement; the object is to preserve peace, and restore civil government to the people, according to the principles laid down in the Constitution. You are referred to instructions heretofore, which are deemed full and sufficient for all just and lawful purposes.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

CITY BULLETIN.

FREEDMEN'S COMMISSION.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania branch of the Freedmen's Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held yesterday morning at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. The annual report was read, showing that at the beginning of the school year 23 teachers were sent out to seven different places, who, during the winter, taught 1,500 scholars. Of these there were, of Petersburg, Va., 17 teachers, 497 scholars; Halifax, 2 teachers, 105 scholars; Norfolk, 4 teachers, 487 scholars; Rippon Hall, 1 teacher, 44 scholars; Fernandina, Fla., 2 teachers, 60 scholars; Lake City, 2 teachers, 200 scholars; Louisville, Ky., 1 teacher, 50 scholars. In April, a school was opened at Frankfort, Ky., with 2 teachers and 96 scholars.

The above numbers include those who came under regular instruction, but during the year a far larger number was received for a longer or shorter period, making the freedmen who have obtained relief over 2,000. The treasurer reported that over $6,000 had been contributed during the year to the Work, besides, that 2,000 children reported as coming under instruction, only eight dollars had been received, but a far lower percentage than will be found in the public and private schools of this city.

At Petersburg, with an attendance of nearly 500, only one dollar took place during the school year; and in the poor district of Norfolk, near the Commission, yesterday, to accommodate her of pupils, only four deaths occurred in nearly 500 children. The following persons were elected officers: Mrs. Theo. B. James, President; Miss Gillespie, Miss Hazlehurst, Vice Presidents; Miss Sally Cadwalader, Miss Sharpless, Recording Secretary; Miss L. Colket, Corresponding Secy. The Executive Committee was also appointed: Committee on Supplies—Miss Anna P. Severence, Committee on Finance—Mrs. Henry Christy; Committee on Education—Mrs. E. F. Chase; Committee on Finance—Mrs. R. Newbold. Board of Counsellors—Rev. Mr. Newbold, Rev. Mr. Brown, Rev. Mr. Dorsey, Rev. Mr. Davis, Lewis Rodner, Esq., Rev. Mr. Stockton. Contributions to the work in the diocesan Rooms, No. 708 Walnut street, or to the Treasurer, No. 1128 South Delaware avenue.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS.—The following circular was issued last evening:

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.—Officers of election, and others interested in naturalization, who have heretofore, according to the usage of this office, been furnished with public advice or information respecting their duties, are hereby informed that on election day the public peace should be preserved, the peace of the ballot-box guarded, and the right of every citizen qualified to vote maintained, and that all persons who under false pretenses impose duties upon them to these ends, do, for each and every offence, subject themselves to the penalties of the law.

Naturalized foreigners, duly qualified, have a right to vote upon the production of the certificate of such naturalization. The judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, admitting an alien to citizenship, is binding on all the ministerial officers of the law here complied with, and citizens who have been invested with the same authority to set aside such judgments of the courts. If they have cause to do so their remedies lie in the party injured and incurr the risk of prosecution.

The duties of a qualified voter, the reception of an illegal vote, and the disturbance of the public peace at the polls, are offences against the law, and all concerned in them are liable to indictment and punishment.

"FERMAN SHEPPARD,
"District Attorney."

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held by the Invincibles at their rooms last evening. Col. Wm. McMichael, President of the Club, gave an interesting resume of the political events during the recent campaign, and was followed by Mr. A. P. Colesberry, who made an earnest and eloquent appeal to the young men present not to relax their efforts until the ballot-box had set on the seal of Grant as the President and Vice President elect of the United States. The following resolution was introduced by Mr. A. S. Bennett and seconded by Mr. Wm. L. Fox, were adopted:

Resolved, That three members of the Republican Invincibles be assigned to each and every election division of the city, to act with the proper committee, and to assist throughout the day in polling every Republican vote.

Resolved, That a suitable badge be prepared and furnished to the members comprising said committee.

ELECTION CASE.—Samuel Miller, an inspector at the Fifth Division poll of the Twentieth Ward, was charged yesterday, before Alderman Bellmyer, with misdemeanor in office. H. N. Ashton, Judge, and Bruner Kurns, an inspector, at the same poll, testified that on election day two persons presented themselves at the poll to vote on naturalization papers, about which there was a dispute between defendant and Mr. Kerns, the latter contending that the Judge, Mr. Ashton decided against the reception of the votes, but, disregarding the decision, Mr. Miller put the votes into the boxes. He was held to bail for trial.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.—The annual session of this institution commenced yesterday afternoon in accordance with the law.

The attendance of students was large, the number of pupils only four deaths occurred in nearly 500 children. The following persons were elected officers: Mrs. Theo. B. James, President; Miss Gillespie, Miss Hazlehurst, Vice Presidents; Miss Sally Cadwalader, Miss Sharpless, Recording Secretary; Miss L. Colket, Corresponding Secy. The Executive Committee was also appointed: Committee on Supplies—Miss Anna P. Severence; Committee on Finance—Mrs. Henry Christy; Committee on Education—Mrs. E. F. Chase; Committee on Finance—Mrs. R. Newbold. Board of Counsellors—Rev. Mr. Newbold, Rev. Mr. Brown, Rev. Mr. Dorsey, Rev. Mr. Davis, Lewis Rodner, Esq., Rev. Mr. Stockton. Contributions to the work in the diocesan Rooms, No. 708 Walnut street, or to the Treasurer, No. 1128 South Delaware avenue.

PRESENTATION.—Yesterday General McClellan was presented, at the residence of his brother, on Walnut street, with a certificate of life membership by the James Rear Library Company. Mr. John A. Marshall was the spokesman of the association, and the General returned his thanks in person.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.—The will of Frederick Schoyer, admitted to probate in this city, contains the following bequests—Orphans' Home and Asylum for the aged and infirm of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Germantown, $1,000; Pennsylvania Bible Society, $500; American Sunday School Union, $500.

STABBED.—A man named Andrew Golden, aged thirty-five, and residing on Sansom street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, was admitted to the Hospital yesterday, suffering with a stab, said to have been inflicted accidentally.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Superintendent Kennedy, of the police, undertook to-day to frame a general order to the police directing them to take prisoners arrested for violations of the law before the United States Commissioner, and not before a Police Justice or any State court. This is said to be in contravention of law.

Two of the Police Commissioners, Bosworth and Brennan, will issue instructions to the force not to obey the orders of the Superintendent unless issued by authority of the Board.

In Paris there are from 1,000 to 1,100 stands for the sale of roasted chestnuts, kept mostly by a surrounding population. This year, the season range, according to the location, from $30 to $150. The gross receipts of these are average $60,000 monthly. The fruit is mostly obtained from North Italy.

From our Late Editions of Yesterday

THE COURTS.

The New District Attorney

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS

Addresses by Messrs. Mann and Sheppard

REPLY OF THE JUDGES

In the Court of Common Pleas this morning, before Judge Sharswood, William M. Ellis, Esq., on behalf of Forman Sheppard, read the certificate of the Honorable Judges, of that gentlemanly addition to the office of District Attorney, and moved that the same such that the Attorney-General is required to take be administered to Mr. Sheppard accordingly, which, he said, he was now ready to rising, the following oath was administered by President Judge Allison: "You, Forman Sheppard, do solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States and this Commonwealth, and will perform your official duties with fidelity—so help you God."

This oath having been subscribed, to, the parties proceeded to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, when all the judges having taken their seats, Hon. Wm. B. Mann addressed the Court, saying: "May it please the Court: I am about to present the certificate from the Court of Common Pleas of the fact that the oath of office has been administered to a gentleman within its duty. I would ask, if it may be deemed eminently proper for me to say a few words upon retiring from this office, but I must confess I have no studied words. Looking about me I see no face nor friends that were present with me upon entering into the office. There are other friends upon whom I have leaned and on most rejoiced at my elevation are gone. After twenty years of arduous labor, and constant application to the duties of the office, I retire, not willingly. Like Prometheus, I go to a wider and possibly to myself a more useful sphere of duty. Never did captive feel more pleasure in throwing off the chains that bound him than doth my soul acknowledge Sacred Scriptures. I shall never come into court house. But I say that my feelings are endeared as I stand here to-day. Successive clouds the face of your honors, new or old, have become familiar to me. And the kindness you have all extended to me has sunk deep into my heart, and whatever may be my lot in life I shall never forget the days I have passed with you. I may say that I have labored for the benefit of those who come after me, that the officer may discharge his duties with ease and protector of the honor and integrity of this State. I have done what I could for the officers, and the District-Attorney stands as the bulwark between the Court and the officers, and business is transacted of which, in many instances, the Court can know nothing. I may say here that it has been my duty to act in all matters with the single idea of the responsibility which I recognized as due to this Court. I have taken an oath of fidelity to the Court, and I may say here that in conducting, I may use the language of Ralph Percy on Hedgely Moor, as he lay pierced by Douglas, that the power and his influence to the aid of Queen Margaret for one moment more but that he given him life. I may say that my power and influence to Henry VI.—I may say with him, as he lay pierced, "Forbear the sword, turning to those who stood around him: "I have kept the little bird in my breast." I have sworn to my oath, I, too, say, as I surely feel, I have kept the little bird in my breast."

REPLY OF JUDGE ALLISON.

I desire to express on behalf of myself and of no ordinary character. The present marks a period in the history of the Commonwealth, the first that has occurred for many years. The retiring District Attorney has expressed the fact that no judge now upon this bench was here to receive him and welcome him to the office upon which he first entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. But for nearly seventeen years, now wanting less than a month, he has been, to my knowledge, and under my observation, the District Attorney, either as the assistant of his predecessor, Mr. Reed, or as District Attorney elected by the citizens of Philadelphia, with the exception of a very few months intervals, during the whole of this time. On the first Monday of December next it will be 17 years since the Constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted, and Constitution of Pennsylvania, took their seats upon the bench, where we now sit—I mean as Judges of this Court—and we then found Mr. Reed, who had been connected with the prosecution of the pleas of the Commonwealth; and from that time the very first name we have referred to, he has remained for seventeen years, faithfully discharging to the people of the city of Philadelphia have secured to the people of this city the services of the pleas of the Commonwealth. He expected in this respect has been a most remarkable one. It should be held in the Commonwealth, perhaps none other in the country, and I may say without this particular at the side of the retiring District Attorney. The important interests connected with the discharge of the official duties pertaining to that office, during all that time, by the confirmed and re-endorsement from term to term, that we by the people of this city been confided to his guardianship and his care. And he can look back upon the fact that after being tried as though it were through fire—for no man can escape that process—he has passed through the severest ordeal—he can, after passing that trial and having received with the confirmed and re-endorsement of his course, refer to the fact that he has been re-elected to the same responsible and vitally dear to the people of this city. Speaking for myself—and I know I speak for all my brethren on the bench—when I say it is with pleasure that we recognize the official intercourse which has existed between the retiring District Attorney and the judges of this court to be severed this day. Our personal relations have always been of the most kind, of the most trusting, of the most confidential character. I desire to say that in the remarks which have fallen from the lips of Judge Sharswood in regard to the fidelity to this court, not only to the judge now present, but to some who have passed away, and are to day sleeping their last sleep, I can say that these, not only in the spirit but in the letter has he said nothing more than the truth, and I know he asserts it but he always kept his faith with the court. I speak with confidence so far as my own experience goes. I have always felt that I could lean upon Mr. Mann, and the time has never been when I could be betrayed. I have found him always ready to respond to the requests made by the Court, and I have always found that trust thus reposed in him was well and faithfully discharged, and true to his official oath, true to his oath of fidelity to the Commonwealth, true to the trust reposed in him by the people of this city. I have never found in my instance the slightest departure from his official duty, from his honor as a man and as an officer, as well as a gentleman hence to his personal friendship, and his regard entertained for the judges individually. It is therefore with feelings of sincere regret that we find this personal intercourse is to be terminated, and whilst we receive the gentleman who succeeds him with all the confidence and with trust in his fidelity, and welcome him to the discharge of the official duties, trusting that our intercourse shall be as free, as confidential as it has been in the past, I cannot conceal that we would be untrue to ourselves if we did not express our sincere personal regard for the retiring officer at the severance of these relationships have been so pleasant for so many years. Having said this much, it would be unnecessary to detain my younger brother who will to greet the incoming officer. I hope Mr. Mann's course in other relations may be as fortunate as that of his predecessor, and his influence to the aid of Queen Margaret for one moment more but that he given him life. I may say with Henry VI.—I may say with him, as he lay pierced—forbear the sword, turning to those who stood around him: "I have kept the little bird in my breast." I have sworn to my oath, I, too, say, as I surely feel, I have kept the little bird in my breast."

ADDRESS OF JUDGE PETTIT.

I desire to express on behalf of myself and of no ordinary character. The present marks a period in the history of the Commonwealth, the first that has occurred for many years. The retiring District Attorney has expressed the fact that no judge now upon this bench was here to receive him and welcome him to the office upon which he first entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. But for nearly seventeen years, now wanting less than a month, he has been, to my knowledge, and under my observation, the District Attorney, either as the assistant of his predecessor, Mr. Reed, or as District Attorney elected by the citizens of Philadelphia, with the exception of a very few months intervals, during the whole of this time. On the first Monday of December next it will be 17 years since the Constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted, and Constitution of Pennsylvania, took their seats upon the bench, where we now sit—I mean as Judges of this Court—and we then found Mr. Reed, who had been connected with the prosecution of the pleas of the Commonwealth; and from that time the very first name we have referred to, he has remained for seventeen years, faithfully discharging to the people of the city of Philadelphia have secured to the people of this city been the services of the pleas of the Commonwealth. He expected in this respect has been a most remarkable one. It should be held in the Commonwealth, perhaps none other in the country, and I may say without this particular at the side of the retiring District Attorney. The important interests connected with the discharge of the official duties pertaining to that office, during all that time, by the confirmed and re-endorsement from term to term, that we by the people of this city been confided to his guardianship and his care. And he can look back upon the fact that after being tried as though it were through fire—for no man can escape that process—he has passed through the severest ordeal—he can, after passing that trial and having received with the confirmed and re-endorsement of his course, refer to the fact that he has been re-elected to the same responsible and vitally dear to the people of this city. Speaking for myself—and I know I speak for all my brethren on the bench—when I say it is with pleasure that we recognize the official intercourse which has existed between the retiring District Attorney and the judges of this court to be severed this day. Our personal relations have always been of the most kind, of the most trusting, of the most confidential character. I desire to say that in the remarks which have fallen from the lips of Judge Sharswood in regard to the fidelity to this court, not only to the judge now present, but to some who have passed away, and are to day sleeping their last sleep, I can say that these, not only in the spirit but in the letter has he said nothing more than the truth, and I know he asserts it but he always kept his faith with the court. I speak with confidence so far as my own experience goes. I have always felt that I could lean upon Mr. Mann, and the time has never been when I could be betrayed. I have found him always ready to respond to the requests made by the Court, and I have always found that trust thus reposed in him was well and faithfully discharged, and true to his official oath, true to his oath of fidelity to the Commonwealth, true to the trust reposed in him by the people of this city. I have never found in my instance the slightest departure from his official duty, from his honor as a man and as an officer, as well as a gentleman hence to his personal friendship, and his regard entertained for the judges individually. It is therefore with feelings of sincere regret that we find this personal intercourse is to be terminated, and whilst we receive the gentleman who succeeds him with all the confidence and with trust in his fidelity, and welcome him to the discharge of the official duties, trusting that our intercourse shall be as free, as confidential as it has been in the past, I cannot conceal that we would be untrue to ourselves if we did not express our sincere personal regard for the retiring officer at the severance of these relationships have been so pleasant for so many years. Having said this much, it would be unnecessary to detain my younger brother who will to greet the incoming officer. I hope Mr. Mann's course in other relations may be as fortunate as that of his predecessor, and his influence to the aid of Queen Margaret for one moment more but that he given him life. I may say with Henry VI.—I may say with him, as he lay pierced—forbear the sword, turning to those who stood around him: "I have kept the little bird in my breast." I have sworn to my oath, I, too, say, as I surely feel, I have kept the little bird in my breast."

Trouble Anticipated in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 5 P. M.—Sheriff O'Brien has issued a proclamation, calling upon the police to force Mayor Hoffman's proclamation, and this has caused much excitement in the city.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—An important seizure of smuggled goods was made yesterday morning, consisting of two hundred casks of gin, brandy and wine, four 7-4 casks of brandy and two pipes of gin.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A fire this morning in Fifty-second street caused a loss of $10,000, on the building and stock of Mr. Roebeck $1,000, and Charles Williams $41,000.

Schooner Sunk.

PORT ROWAN, Canada, Nov. 2.—The schooner Scandinavian, from Chicago for Oswego, with 12,000 bushels of wheat, went ashore off here on Saturday and sunk. The crew were rescued in an exhausted condition.

FROM NEW YORK.

N. YORK, Nov. 2.—Henry Ward Beecher preached at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, yesterday. Before his sermon he stated that by formal vote of the church baptism was forbidden to any child one of whose parents was not a member of the church. He would conform to the instructions, he said, although he did not think the Scriptures authorized it. He hoped the time would shortly arrive when baptism to any child one of whose parents was a Christian would be admitted to the ordinance of the evangelical Spirit overshadowing the flock of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, last evening, and addressed a crowded house. Beecher, Dr. Cuyler, Dr. Storrs, Dr. Schenck and others. An address was delivered last evening at the John street Methodist church in this city on the condition of the people of Mexico, by ex-President Comonfort.

The Senate of the body of Christopher Negroit, of Newark, who died in the Lunatic Asylum, on Thursday, morning, was commenced before Coroner Gunn and a jury of inquest, yesterday afternoon, when, after a variety of testimony, the jury returned a verdict of death by strangulation, but on the trials with the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of death by strangulation, but on the trials with the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of death by strangulation, but on the trials with the evidence