Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lotteries

—ARE DRAWN AT—

Bimington, Delaware, and Augusta, Ga.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES!

SPLENDID SCHEME FOR OCTOBER!

Capital Prize, $50,000.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

—Managers of the—

DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI

STATE LOTTERIES!

The following Scheme will be drawn by WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the Spec Academy Lottery, of Georgia, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for OCTOBER, 1859, in public, as follows:

Class 40 Draws Saturday, October 1, 1859.
Class 41 Draws Saturday, October 8, 1859.
Class 42 Draws Saturday, October 15, 1859.
Class 43 Draws Saturday, October 22 1859.
Class 44 Draws Saturday, October 29, 1859.

5,485 PRIZES!!

MORE THAN ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS

The following Superb Scheme will be drawn EACH SATURDAY IN OCTOBER!

Scheme.

1 prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
1 "	20,000 is		20,000
1 "	10,000 is		10,000
1 "	5,000 is		5,000
1 "	4,000 is		4,000
1 "	3,000 is		3,000
1 "	1,000 is		1,000
90 "	500 are		45,000
100 "	400 are		40,000
500 "	200 are		100,000
300 "	100 are		30,000
200 "	50 are		10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $400 approximating to $50,000 prize are		$1,600
4 prizes of 300 approximating to 20,000 prize are		1,200
4 prizes of 250 approximating to 10,000 prize are		1000
4 prizes of 225 approximating to 5,000 prize are		900
4 prizes of 200 approximating to 4,000 prize are		800
4 prizes of 175 approximating to 3,000 prize are		700
4 prizes of 150 approximating to 1,000 prize are		600
5,000 prizes of 20 are		100,000
5,485 prizes amounting to		$220,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

☞ A Circular showing the Plan of the Lottery will be sent to any one desirous of receiving it.

$500 Prize of $20 will be determined by the last figure of the number that draws the $50,000 prize. For example: If the number drawing the $50,000 prize ends with No. 1, then all the tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 9.

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets $80
" " 10 Half " 40
" " 10 Quarter " 20
" " 10 Eighths " 10

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, or receipt of which they will be forwarded by return mail.

Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may desire.

The list of drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain and give their Post-Office, County and State.

☞ At the earnest request of many of our Southern and South-Western Correspondents, we have been induced to open an Office in New Orleans, where orders for Tickets can be filled.

Orders will be promptly attended to, if addressed to

C. T. HOWARD,
Box 151 H. Post-Office, New Orleans, La., or
WOOD EDDY & CO.,
Augusta, Georgia.
se24 2p&W

Dr. Beard's

EYE INFIRMARY,

No. 35 Lafayette (late Hevia) street,

Between Baronne and Carondelet,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

This Institution is open for the reception of persons affected with DISEASES OF THE EYE.

The Building is new—the Rooms large and airy. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of patients.

☞ Wards devoted to the treatment of Slaves with EYE AFFECTIONS.

☞ A competent Physician resides in the house.

TERMS:

Whites, from ..... $4 00 to $5 00 per day.
Negroes ..... $1 00 " "

☞ Operations charged extra. se28 2ply&W

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Ditching BOOTS, Russet BROGANS, Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Camphor HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

HATS, CAPS, etc.,

AT WHOLESALE.

We are constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk and Fur, Castimers, Paramas, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
10 Magazine street.
1913 2p4W

E. A. Tyler,

110 CANAL ST.....NEW ORLEAN

—Dealer in—

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

—Manufactures to Order—

Silverware and Jewelry.

DIAMONDS RESET, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 1e6 2p4f

Belden & Eames,

FREDERICK BELDEN.....D. W. EAMES,

(Successors to S. E. Grunsan & Co.)

No. 36 MAGAZINE ST.,

CORNER GRAVIER, NEW ORLEANS,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

SOFT FUR, SILK, AND WOOL HATS,

MISSES' BLOOMERS,

LADIES' BONNETS AND STRAW GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

Manufactory, No. 69 Broadway, N. Y. 1e21 2p6m

Wines, Liquors, etc.,

NOS. 13 AND 15 ROYAL STREET.

A supply of GREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, continually on hand, which is equal to the best that comes to this market. Also, other brands of inferior quality. TOPAZ SHERRY, CABINET SHERRY, SIERRA SHERRY, GOLDEN SHERRY, DUFF GORDON SHERRY, ANCHOR SHERRY, SPARKLING and STILL HOCK, Old and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA and SHERRY WINES, BRANDIES—Sazerac, of the vintage of 1795, 1798 and 1805, and other brands. WHISKY, of all descriptions—Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon. ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best

Wines and Liquors

in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
67 2ply Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

The Eastern Clarion,

PAULDING, MISS.,

S. S. ADAMS.....EDITOR.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, having the largest circulation of any Country Newspaper in the South, is very respectfully offered as an advertising medium to the Merchants of New Orleans.

Agents for New Orleans:

A. B. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
o18 2p1f No. 1254 Commercial Place.

Cigars! Cigars!

Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well-known brands—Impendad, Flor de Pujadas, Meridiana, Flor de Pancho, Redowa, Cabaca, Partagas, Know-Something, Washington, Dos Hermanos, Maso Habano, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

P. PRATS & CO.,
o26 2p1f 9 Commercial Place.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 411 BROADWAY, (near Canal street,) NEW YORK

1e13 6m*

Dr. George W. Smith,

DENTIST,

Having resumed his practice, will attend to professional engagements at his office, No. 177 CANAL STREET, nearly opposite Christ Church. 1e4 2p1f

French Perfumery.

A fresh assortment of FRENCH PERFUMERY just received by

LION & PINSARD,
54 and 56 Royal street,
Corner Bienville st.
se22 2p1f

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY NIXON & ADAMS, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XII. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1859. NUMBER 182.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1859.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Despite the persistent efforts of the Administration Democrats, aspiring politicians and regular traders in principle for the sake of place and pelf, this distinguished gentleman has still many warm friends in the South, and the signs seem to indicate that the number is continually increasing.

It is our candid opinion, although we are far from being Douglas men, either politically or personally, that his strength will continue to increase just in proportion as time draws the term of the present odious Federal Administration nearer and nearer to a close. In six or nine months the Federal office-holders, who are now most inimical to Douglas and whose influence has been mainly instrumental in throwing the weight of Southern popular opinion against him, will have little or nothing to fear from the present Executive, and will be comparatively free to act as they please. About that time, we imagine, they will come to the conclusion that Douglas is a good man and entirely worthy universal Democratic support. And if "Old Buck," in a fit of spleen, should so far stultify himself as to dismiss any of them, he will be the chief sufferer, as he will lower himself, if such a thing be possible, in the estimation of the general community, while the Administration shortly to come in will be sure to provide them with better places the very moment it takes possession of the seals of authority.

This is all natural and reasonable, and as men are the same everywhere—as they always look out for their own interests instead of attending to the interests of others—it is especially probable that Mr Buchanan will have numerous opportunities of realizing, in his own person, how "sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless" set of office-holders. They will throw him overboard as unceremoniously as a sailor casts aside rotten meat, or as the eminent member of Congress from the Third District rejoins churches. Having made all they could out of him, what do they care for the feelings of the discarded, wretched old fossil—a man who slandered illustrious old HENRY CLAY into his grave, and who will unquestionably die himself without doing justice to the memory of the matchless, the grandly soulled, the sublimely eloquent, the irreproachable citizen, patriot and statesman.

We have the Mobile Register of the 5th inst. before us. It is edited by a true son of the South, an able man, a good citizen, and a life-long Democrat. The Register thinks that Douglas is the man—if not the only man—for the crisis that will present itself next year. This may, possibly, be the case, although we take neither the affirmative nor the negative side of the question. We prefer to discuss things as they are, not as we wish them to be, and all we have to do is to make the best of the practicalities which press upon us, and to strive to ameliorate evils as far as possible. There are many men we would prefer to Douglas, but if the selection is to be made between Seward or a more abominable Abolitionist and Douglas, we unhesitatingly say we prefer the latter; and, further, we will say we believe that such an alternative is about to force itself on the Southern people. Hence our course in the premises.

We will now proceed to quote from our Mobile contemporary. The Register says: "From every part of the South we receive cheering assurances that the people of the South are at last beginning to do justice to a man who has been more reviled and maligned than any statesman this country ever produced, and maligned for no other reason than his despising the shuffling subterfuges and equivocal commonplaces of small politicians. Never was there an illustration on so large a scale of the old classic reply: "Strike, but hear." Thousands of hands have struck simultaneous blows; the time for hearing has now arrived."

Having concluded to hear, the Register thinks that the people of the South, being magnanimous, will compel a cessation of the warfare upon Senator Douglas, and significantly observes: "Even his assailants are becoming more respectful, and ashamed of the excesses into which the current of prejudice has betrayed them. But there are surer indications of the popular feeling than even this, and from all the means of information at our command we can now confidently assert that Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Georgia and Virginia *certainly*, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama *most probably*, will heartily endorse Mr. Douglas' nomination at the Charleston Convention."

Speaking of the late canvass in Georgia, and of the course pursued by the Hon. Joseph E. Brown, Democratic candidate for Governor, the Register uses the subjoined telling language: "Mr. Brown declined to commit himself against Douglas; the heavy majority which our telegraph column announces to-day proclaims what was the popular response to this course. The Georgia Democracy are therefore left free to follow the guidance of their unbiassed judgment and their hearts. What the verdict will be, who can doubt."

With one more quotation we will close. Says the Register:

Mr. Douglas' endorsement by such undoubted Southern men as Soule of Louisiana, Pryor of Virginia, Stephens of Georgia, is a sufficient refutation of the silly slander that either his private sentiments or the policy he proposes are inimical or even unfavorable to the South. The uncompromising hostility of the Black Republicans to him should have sufficed to expose the absurdity of such an imputation.

This Southern hostility to Douglas is a matter we have never been able to satisfactorily comprehend. The Illinois Senator has been abused, all his political life, more than any one else now prominent, for his real or supposed friendship to the South. And even now all the leading journals of Abolitiondom are furiously and vindictively assailing him. He appears to be the main target for their poisoned arrows; and yet, from the very section, the alleged support of the constitutional rights of which has led to these tremendous onslaughts, he has, thus far, received anything but a general and a cordial support.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The talking yesterday on the flags was brief—the Canada's advices from Liverpool not being announced, the movements all round were moderate. By reference to our marine list it will be observed that the arrivals were very numerous; that the receipts of produce were large, and that a good demand exists for Western products, particularly for South Alabama and Texas; that the regular conveyances between this and Mobile are not of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of shippers; that there should be so large quantities of freight offering at this early period of the season denotes that the stock of produce and merchandise in Alabama, West Georgia and Florida are very low.

The further talk was of the continued dry weather. Every day of similar weather as yesterday adds ten thousand bales to the cotton crop. Late yesterday evening the skies denoted a change, that is, rain was supposed not to be far off. Last year on this day we had to talk of the weather in the following strain:

It is supposed that every body was aware that the weather was warm and favorable for the crops. The rain could not have extended far. In fact, we hardly think that the dust has been laid throughout the country. In the meantime, the great staple is coming freely to market.

The present month of October (up to this time) is something analagous to October of last year. There is no epidemic at this time to contrast. At the same time there is very little more business doing. Cotton comes to market freely, much in excess of last year. Every vessel and every steamboat arriving adds to our population, and notwithstanding the high sanitary condition of our city, there is a deficiency in arrivals of vessels, and the available tunnage now in port is much less than at this time last year. Some folks, merchants or shippers, may talk that there is no employment whatever for vessels in Northern ports, and that ship owners must send their vessels somewhere for earnings. Possibly they may, but after such results as last year—low freights, detention at the mouth of the Mississippi for weeks and months—ship owners will not send their vessels hunting business or "prospecting." This accounts for the diminished quantity of tunnage, particularly large vessels in port to-day, as compared with last year at this time. There are now at the levee fifty-nine ships of 49,796 tuns capacity, not sufficient to transport to market the present stock of cotton, which last evening was 155,000 bales uncleared, and 22,350 hogsheads tobacco, with daily increasing receipts of cotton, stock augmenting, and no great excess of vessels expected unless they come under direct charter; consequently, the talk is, that the present rate of freights—9-16d. to Liverpool—will be sustained, and small parcels of cotton must pay a higher average. While talking of large losses sustained by ship owners last year, it would be (possibly curiosity it may be termed) satisfactory to know from Com. Marcy how much his ship Sarah E. Pettigrew made last year. It would go far to show that the profits on agriculture and maritime pursuits are not equitably divided. Then we might solicit information from a large cotton planter for an exhibit of his profits. The figures would prove an immense preponderance of gains and returns in favor of the growers of cotton, and that investments in vessels have not yielded a return of six per cent. for some years past. We are knowing to the fact that many fine vessels are laid up in Northern ports, and there the owners are determined they shall remain in preference to going hunting. They will be moved under direct charters, when based on substance. True, some few large vessels may be dispatched "prospecting," but the talk is, they will be few and far between.

The further talk was, what detains the Canada? It must not be forgotten that Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart., with the subsidy of the British Government, is becoming economical in fuel—having forced American steamers from the ocean, takes his own time. As regards the puny efforts of Mr. Vanderbilt to compete with the Cunard line, Sir Samuel snaps his fingers and bids defiance, since the gross and unwarrantable neglect of our Government to support the Collins' line of steamers.

The further talk was of the very lame and trifling apology of Mr. Postmaster-General Holt in relieving New Orleans of the burthen of communication with California unless via New York.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, Oct. 3, 1859.

Messrs Editors—Until within the last three or four days our Sugar market continued much depressed, as last advised; when suddenly a considerable advance took place, and several large parcels were purchased upon the basis of 8 rials for D. S. No. 12. Since then holders have become more firm in their pretensions at the above rate, which, from the more favorable accounts recently received from the United States, including the probability of a short crop in your State, it is probable the following quotations, for strictly first class goods, will rule here for sometime to come, the more especially as we have unfavorable accounts of the growing crop from at least one of the large sugar growing districts in this island. My quotations to day, based upon the latest operations, are as follows:

D. S. Nos. 7 to 10, 6¼ to 7½ rials; Nos. 11 to 12, 7¾ to 8 rials; Nos. 13 to 14, 8¼ to 8½ rials; Nos. 15 to 17, 9 to 10 rials; Nos. 18 to 20, 10½ to 11½ rials; Whites according to quality, 11½ to 13½ rials per arroba f. o. b. The stock between this and Matanzas is computed at about 175,000 boxes against 125,000 at this period last year.

For Muscovados there has been but little general demand, although 400 hhds. "fully fair grocery" were reported a few days ago as sold at Cardenas at 6 rials per arroba, which, under the existing state of matters, is rather a low rate.

MOLASSES—Continues without any operations.

LARD—Rates may be considered as nominal, as with a small stock sales have been made according to quantity and quality. The rates quoted all last week, by the *"operaciones de Muelle,"* were $18 to $18 75 for bbls., and $19 to $19 75 for kegs per quintal, whilst the quotations of the "Price Current" are fifty cents per quintal below those rates. I suppose it will be safer to consider the latter authority as the more correct, as I know it derives its information respecting this article from one of the parties in charge of the stores whence the daily sales are made. The stock is 615 tierces and bbls. and 1,230 kegs.

BUTTER—Continues scarce and in active demand.

CHEESE—A cargo from Rotterdam, round cheese and patagrass, was realized at a rate not disclosed, and another cargo from the same port, of same qualities, at $28 per quintal, and afterwards again sold among the dealers—the round Cheese at $23 and the patagrass at $32 75 per quintal. Another cargo from the same port had previously been sold, "to arrive," at $28 per quintal.

HAMS—Scarce and in good demand; 28 bbls., ex steamship Grenada, from New Orleans, sold 24th ult. at $18 50, and 45 bbls., ex Tallulah, from New Orleans, on 26th ult. at $18 per quintal.

BEEF—15 bbls., ex Tallulah, sold 27th ult. at $12 each.

CLEAR PORK—Is in good demand; 5 boxes, ex Tallulah, sold 26th ult. at $17, and 10 boxes from Philadelphia on the 1st inst. at $18 per quintal.

CORN—400 bags Yellow, ex Tallulah, realized 4¾ rials per arroba. Country growth is worth from 5 to 5¼ rials per arroba.

POTATOES.—Recent arrivals having been smaller, rates have improved a little; 60 bbls., ex C. T. Smith, from Charleston, realized on the 29th ult. $3 50 per bbl., and 150 bbls., ex Topeka, from New York, 30th ult., sold at a rate not made public.

ONIONS—Have also improved a little; 10 bbls., ex C. T. Smith, from Charleston, sold 29th ult. at $3 50 each, and 5000 bunches, ex Topeka, from New York, on 30th ult., at a rate not made public.

CANDLES—Of all descriptions are scarce and wanted.

FLOUR—200 bbls. from New Orleans realized $11 50 per bbl.

YELLOW PINE—Is in good demand; 22,082 feet, ex C. T. Smith, from Charleston, sold 27th ult. at $35 per thousand feet, and the cargo of bark Sam Shepherd, from Pensacola, rather inferior and badly assorted, at $32 50 per thousand feet.

EMPTY HIDES.—Very dull. Last sales at $2 25 each. Sugar and Molasses hogsheads in very limited demand.

HOOPS—R. I. very dull; Long at $45, Short at $35 per thousand.

FREIGHTS—Coastwise have slightly improved, while the demand has been quite equal to the usual course of business for the period of the year. To the United States two vessels were taken up in the early part of last week at 75c. and 87½c. per box; and toward the close of the week three or four others at $1 per box. To the British Channel for orders rates may be considered firm, at from £2 12s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.

EXCHANGES—Rule high and firm. I quote Sterling 15 to 16 per cent. premium; New Orleans, (short) 6½ to 7 per cent. premium; New York, etc., (60 day bills) 4 to 5½ per cent. premium; American Gold is worth 6 to 7 per cent. premium; Mexican Doubloons 1¼ to 1½ per cent. premium; Mexican Dollars on ship board, 8 to 9 per cent. premium. As ever,

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A MATRIMONIAL DRAMA.—The Paris (Ky.) Flag states that the country in and around "Head Quarters," Nicholas county, in that State, had been for many weeks terribly excited about a "big wedding," at which everybody was to be present, and which was to come off regardless of expense. The parties to be married were Mr. James H——— and Miss Anna Y. J———. Everything went on smoothly till the night before the wedding, (the marriage was to take place in the morning and the jollification to last all day) when the young lady, instead of going to her bed, packed up a few clothes, and at midnight left the house in company with Mr. Frank C———, and as fast as horse flesh could carry them, sped for Aberdeen, Ohio, where, as day was breaking, they were married.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, October 3, 1859.

Messrs. Editors—The Puerto Principe correspondent—under date of the 18th ult.—of the *Diario de la Marina* of this city, whose letter is published in the impression of that paper of the 28th, gives the following account of two murders committed in the country on the 6th and 7th ult.: The first was on the person of Don Mariano Zazas, the proprietor of sundry lands about sixty miles from Puerto Principe. He had been to Miron to collect some money, and received a draft payable at Puerto Principe. On returning to his house he found four men there, who demanded from him the money which they supposed he had received. In vain did he assure them he had not received the money but only the draft, and he was murdered.

The second murder was committed on the person of Don Ignacio Estancourt y Agramonte, a young man who was on his way to the plantation "El Cercado," eighteen miles from Puerto Principe. On the road his servant noticed a lasso spread out, and drew his master's attention to it. But it was too late; the lasso was drawn, and a shot in the breast brought the unfortunate man to the ground, when three runaway negroes fell upon and killed him. The servant made his escape, and reaching the plantation related what had happened.

The overseer and some other parties immediately set out in pursuit of the negroes, and succeeded in coming up with one of them, who after some resistance was captured. I am induced to send you the foregoing from the circumstance of such cases being seldom mentioned in the papers of this city—it being desired to convey the idea to persons in other lands that Cuba is a strictly law-abiding country, and that deeds of the above character are rarely committed in it—indeed, I remember a few years ago a case in which the jealous husband of a *famed* actress brutally murdered his wife and nothing was said about the matter in the papers here until the correspondent of a New York paper twitted the conductors of the press of this city for remaining silent upon such a heinous matter. Now permit me to relate a case of stabbing, of which I have seen nothing in the *Diario de la Marina*. On Saturday, 24th ult., a man who had been making his weekly collections, which, as is the fashion here, he carried in a bag in his hand, and who was on his way to his home, was met on the road to the public slaughter-house by two negroes, one of whom stabbed him with a knife, inflicting a severe wound near the kidneys, whilst the other attempted to drag the bag of money out of his hand. The wounded man, however, held fast to his money, and help approaching, the negroes fled.

I find, upon further inquiry, that the report alluded to in my last of its being intended to purchase three first-class steamers, to run in connection with the Quaker City, and form a semi-weekly line between New York and this port, was somewhat of an exaggeration.

It is contemplated only to purchase one other first class steamship to run in connection with the Quaker City, a steamship to depart from New York and this port every Saturday; but it is by no means certain that even this proposal will be carried out.

I must crave pardon for having sent you the exaggerated *report*, but really my informant is a gentleman of such high standing that I felt it would be insulting to doubt any statement made by him; and it was only some days after the date of my last letter that "happening in" at the Don I. M. Zunguniz's, the consignee and large shareholder of the Quaker City, the thought occurred to me there could be no harm in obtaining the desired knowledge by a little diplomacy, and therefore congratulated him upon the great success that had attended the Quaker City since she had been placed on the line between New York and this port, and which had led, as I had heard, to the intended purchase of *three* other steamships, etc. etc.

Don I. M. Zunguniz, in his reply, informed me of the proposal to purchase *one* other steamship, not *three*, and therefore thus far the matter may be considered authentic, although as yet it is only in embryo.

Don Luis Pedroso has been authorized by the Captain General to establish the great "Western Railway" in this Island, the entire capital stock required having been subscribed. This railway will lead through and from the celebrated *Vueltro Abajo*, where the finest tobacco for manufacturing into cigars in the world is grown, and as I have a box open of Antonio Calargas' "Regalia del Rey," than which no better cigar was ever grown, I shall drop my pen, stretch myself in the grass hammock that swings in my room, and enjoy one of the luxuries of life.

A patent has been granted for five years to Don Jose Sanches Lallan for an apparatus invented by him, which, by the means of a chemical apparatus, renders the contents of *latrinas* (nameless appendages to every well regulated dwelling) liquid, so that they may be pumped out. I was present at as pretty a quarrel and fight at the "Dominico" on the 30th ult. as one would desire to see between two gentlemen—Commandante Escalate and Don Manuel Pledro.

I know not the cause of the dispute, but sitting at a distant table from the two gentlemen sipping my *refresco*, (sugar iced water, with a flavor of lime juice,) when I heard loud words passing. I believe there are but two other railways in the world that have proved as successful as the Guanabucoa branch of the Regla and Matanzas Railway. It has only been in operation about fifteen months, and has already returned to the shareholders 37 per cent. of the capital stock. If the present rate of traffic continues for two years longer the entire branch will have paid for itself. I have some recollection of reading some time since of a railway at or near Paris, and of the London and Blackwell Railway, having paid for themselves within three years of their going into operation, but with those exceptions I do not believe any railway in the whole world has been so completely successful as the above named branch railway.

Three old women, patients in the hospital of St. Nicolas, at Matanzas, have severally attained the age of 104, 96 and 90 years! How is it there are so many old women and so few really old men in the whole world?

At Bayamo, on the 18th ult., a negro, the property of Don Juan Jose Lopez, was killed by lightning whilst working in the field; and at Puerto Principe, on the 24th ult., two children were knocked down by the lightning.

Permission has been granted to Don Guillermo Knight (an American, "I reckon," by the name,) to open a mine of chapapote (asphalte) in the jurisdiction of Guanajay.

I have the pleasure of informing you that Signor Albert Muretzek, the brother and agent of the unconquerable Maximilian, has obtained the Tacon theater for the next Italian opera season, and I hazard but little in predicting one of the most brilliant opera seasons ever known in this city for lovers of the "Divine Art."

The 2d inst. was the feast day of the Virgin of the Roses, and a grand High Mass was celebrated in honor of the Virgin at the church of St. Domingo, at which the most excellent *Ayuntamiento* of this city assisted.

We have a northerly wind blowing at intervals, accompanied with heavy rains, the past three or four days, which has killed "Yellow Jack" as dead as he ever is in this city. God grant we neither see or hear more of him this year.

The bark American arrived from New Orleans on the 30th ult, and the Spanish ship Sofia Malibar sailed on the 1st inst. for New Orleans.

As ever, ***

ORDNANCE.—Practical experience has demonstrated that the largest piece of ordnance which can be cast sound and free from flaws, is a mortar thirteen inches in diameter. This would weigh about five tuns. At the siege of Antwerp, the French used a mortar with a bore twenty inches in diameter, but it burst on the ninth time of firing.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

THE FILIBUSTER EXCITEMENT!!

Interview Between Lord Lyons and Cass.

BRITISH SQUADRON TO EXPEL FILIBUSTERS.

INSTRUCTIONS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

Board of Foreign Missions and the Slave Trade.

CALIFORNIA MAIL CONTRACT.

THE GEORGIA ELECTIONS, ETC.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Our Government has telegraphed to the Marshal at New Orleans to detain the captain and crew of the steamship Philadelphia, with a view of taking judicial proceedings against them, and to hold the steamer, if it appears that she was employed in filibustering.

The Marshal is authorized to order out an artillery company from the barracks at Baton Rouge, and to arrest the filibusters at the point of embarkation. Our Government and its officers are acting vigorously to suppress filibusterism.

Lord Lyon, the British Plenipotentiary at Washington, has had an interview with Gen. Cass, during which he announced that it was the determination of the British Government to protect Nicaragua against invasion, by force of arms. The propriety of this being recognized by the United States, a telegraphic dispatch was sent to the commander of the British squadron, directing him to land a sufficient force to expel the filibusters, if they effected a landing in Nicaragua.

The American Board of Foreign Missions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—During the sittings of the members of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Dr. Cheever submitted a memorial to be forwarded to Congress, asking that more vigorous measures be taken by our Government against the slave trade. The memorial, after being discussed at length, was finally referred.

California Mail Contract.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Only two California steamers, the Baltic and Northern Light, left yesterday. Johnson, the California mail contractor via Nicaragua, having notified the Department at Washington that he could not fulfill his contract, all the mails went by the Northern Light, under a provisional contract with Mr. Vanderbilt.

The Hoboken Cricket Match.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The International Cricket play at Hoboken was resumed yesterday morning. The Americans played remarkably well, and all England's Eleven splendidly. The latter won the match in one innings.

The Prize Fight.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—The great prize fight between Price and Kelly came off at Point Abino, Canada. Price whipped Kelly in twelve rounds, occupying forty minutes.

The Georgia Elections.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 6.—Johns, (Democrat) in the Eighth Congressional District, elected by a majority ranging from 250 to 350 votes.

The opposition are successful in the Third District. Hill has been elected in the Seventh District by 200 majority.

The other Districts have all gone Democratic. Gov. Brown's majority is fully 15,000.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The cotton market closed dull; sales of the two days 700 bales; Middling Uplands closed at 11¼. Flour closed buoyant; sales of the two days amounting to 22,000 bbls. at $4 45. Eastern Mess Pork closed at $15½ to $15¾. Moscovado Sugar closed at 5¾ to 6¼. Lard closed buoyant at 11 to 11½. Whisky is quoted at 28c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—The quotations of Flour are nominal. Corn closed dull; Old is quoted at 80c; New at 50 to 60c. Whisky closed at 26 to 26½. Western Mess Pork closed at 14½ to 14¾. Lard closed at 10½ to 10¾. Sugar closed firm at 7¼ to 7¾. Molasses closed at 40c.

River Intelligence

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The river from this point to Cairo is stationary with 5½ feet in the channel.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 6.—The steamer R. J. Lackland, passed down at 9 o'clock last night; the Indianola at 5, A. M, the E. H. Fairchild at 9 A. M., the Nebraska and Jno. J. Roe at 2 P. M., to-day.

THE TROUBLES IN THE COUNTRY.

Other Side of the Question.

As we have published sundry articles reflecting upon the conduct of the Vigilance Committees in the Attakapas parishes, it is but fair that we should give, as we have done on several occasions, both sides a just hearing. Doubtless many of the reports and publications that have been made are highly colored and exaggerated.

The following article is taken from the Opelousas Courier of the 1st inst. The request contained in the last paragraph is altogether proper and reasonable, and we trust it will be heeded by the press. The Vigilants should not be condemned by popular opinion unheard; and the Courier, it seems to us, rather intimates that a full explanation will be made in due season. It should be made as soon as practicable. Her is what our Opelousas cotemporary has to say:

Some of our exchanges come to us filled with rumors of outrages committed by the Vigilance Committees of this and neighboring parishes, which, we think, are too gross for the belief of even the most credulous. They hear upon their very front the impress of the mint whence they come, the haunts of the villains who have been justly expelled from society of honorable men.

If half of the tales told to excite the sympathy of those not cognizant of the real facts were true, our cotemporaries would have good cause for the expression of that indignation against the action of the Vigilants which they are now unjustly, but ignorantly, pouring out upon the heads of men worthy of commendation rather than blame.

Are not the names of the gentlemen at the head of these organizations, with their honorable and well-known records, both at home and abroad, a guarantee that all has been well done, at least, until reliable proof is offered that their present action is giving the lie to the whole tenor of their former lives?

Gentlemen of the press, reserve your judgments till you know all the circumstances from reliable sources, the *necessity* which compelled the honest men of some of our parishes to do as they have done in driving from their midst a band of thieves and scoundrels, then blame them, *if you can*. Do not give your censure unwillingly when it may not be deserved.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC; Designed as a Manual of Instruction. By Henry Coppee, A. M. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler & Co. For sale in New Orleans by Corson & Armstrong.

The reputation of the author is sufficient to commend this work and endorse its character. His "Elements of Logic" is a well-known book. He was lately Professor of Ethics and English Studies at West Point, and is now Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The following are the numbers of the tickets which drew the principal prizes at the drawing of the Havana Lottery, Oct. 1, 1859:

No. 26,557, $100,000 prize; 2,274, $50,000; 20,731, $30,000; 904, $20,000; 17,923, $10,000.

SURVEYS IN FLORIDA.—Letters of instruction to the Surveyor-General of Florida relative to the survey of a portion of the Southern everglades are being prepared at the General Land Office. The deputy surveyor, who contracted to survey the most southerly of the line of townships yet contracted for, having been driven back to Tampa by hostile Indians, after he had completed a portion of his work, has stated that in order to enable him to secure a second outfit, and make another effort to prosecute the work, he will require additional compensation and a larger contract. The Surveyor-General has, therefore, been instructed by the General Land Office to extend the contract and make a small increase of the amount previously agreed upon.

Local Intelligence.

THE DROUGHT continues, and the dust in the streets has grown to be a terrible nuisance. Yesterday there were clouds and a haze, which seemed to announce the near approach of rain.

THE LOUISIANA ROPE FACTORY was entirely destroyed by fire, with all its machinery and contents, yesterday, the fire breaking out at about 10 o'clock. The factory was the large and well-known building at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Ninth streets, Fourth District.

The fire was swift and fiercely terrific; such a one as the firemen could offer but feeble resistance to, even with the river in the close vicinity; the river being near enough, but so low as to be almost out of reach.

The factory belonged to the Louisiana Manufacturing Company, and was valued at $30,000—insured for $22,500; machinery valued at $45,000—insured for $33,750; stock valued at $27,000—insured for $20,000. Total loss $102,000; total insurance $76,250.

The following offices in this city have risks, as follows: The New Orleans Insurance Company, $12,000; the Union Insurance Company, $5000; the Citizens' Insurance Company, $10,000; the Merchants' Insurance Company, $10,000; the Star Insurance Company, $6000; $30,000 in the agencies represented by Mr. Fairchild; and $5000 in the agency of Mr. Doane.

The fire started in a place called the cotton-box, over the engine-room. How it started was not known.

EXCITING MATCH.—Yesterday afternoon quite an excitement was visible on the Delachaise ground, where the Empire and Louisiana Base Ball Clubs came together in a return game for the honors of victory. The Empire boys took the "horns," as may be seen by the following score:

EMPIRE BASE BALL CLUB.	Runs.	LOUISIANA BASE BALL CLUB.	Runs.
McManus, p.	10	Jones, 3d b.	5
Rose, c.	7	Chapman, c. f.	3
Murray, 1st b.	6	Hinchebottom, c.	3
Shaw, 2d b.	4	Collins, l. f.	3
McKinzy, 3d b.	6	Collis, p.	4
Lardner, l. f.	7	Howard, r. f.	1
Murphy, c. f.	5	Stewart, s. s.	3
Owens, r. f.	4	Burdett, 2d b.	3
Higgins, s. s.	7	Verlander 1st b.	2
	56		28

Scorer for Empire, W. A. Hart.
Scorer for Louisiana, Jno. Regge, of M. B. B. C.
Umpire, G. L. Bond, of Southern B. B. C.

OFFICER CARPENTER, of the Fourth District police, was examined yesterday, on the charge of having drawn a revolver with deadly intent, at the lockup of that District, on Saturday evening last, and on the further charge of carrying concealed weapons. The examination took place before Assistant Recorder Vennard, acting in place of Recorder Adams. The case was made out against Carpenter, and he was committed for trial before the First District Court.

Some dozen or more witnesses were examined. The Acting Recorder, as each witness was on the stand, questioned him in regard to the conduct of Recorder Adams on the occasion of the police emeute, at which, according to the official reports of Lieut. Dryden and special officer Dalton, the said Recorder had fomented the disaffection among the police, and intimidated them from going on duty. All the witnesses testified that, so far from influencing or attempting to influence the police to their action on that occasion, he tried to pacify them and preserve the peace. Officer Dalton, whose report implicated the Recorder, stated, in vindication of himself, that his report was made upon information given by Sergeant Hagar. That officer was called upon and examined. His testimony was lame and prevaricating, neither admitting nor denying anything positively or in particular.

This investigation having nothing to do with the charge against Carpenter, the counsel of the latter objected to it all, but the Acting Recorder overruled the objection every time and went ahead. At the close he said he knew he was deviating from the regular course of examination, but that, as a citizen and as an acting magistrate of the Fourth District, he felt it his duty to himself and to the public to take the opportunity which off