Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lotteries

—ARE DRAWN AT—

Ilmington, 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 Schemes will be drawn by WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the Sparta 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	$25,000 is		$25,000
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 "	1,500 is		1,500
50 "	500 are		25,000
100 "	400 are		40,000
100 "	300 are		30,000
100 "	150 are		15,000
100 "	100 are		10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

6 prizes of $400 approximating to $250,000 prize are		$1,600
6 prizes of 300 approximating to 20,000 prize are		1,800
6 prizes of 200 approximating to 10,000 prize are		1200
6 prizes of 125 approximating to 5,000 prize are		750
6 prizes of 100 approximating to 4,000 prize are		600
6 prizes of 150 approximating to 3,000 prize are		900
6 prizes of 100 approximating to 1,500 prize are		600
6,000 prizes of 10 are		10,000
6,485 prizes amounting to		$53,050

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

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

5,000 Prizes 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. If the number ends with No. 2, then all the tickets where the number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 0.

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets $80
" " 10 Half " 40
" " 10 Quarter " 20
" " 10 Eighth " 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 first mail.

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

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.

6824 2p&W

Dr. Beard's

EYE INFIRMARY

No. 39 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 ..... $2 00 to $5 00 per day.
Negroes $1 00

☞Operations charged extra. 6828 2p1y&W

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Dicking BOOTS, Russet BROGANS, Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Campeachy 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, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
jy13 2p&W 10 Magazine street.

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. jo6 2p1f

Wines, Liquors, etc.,

NOS. 13 AND 15 ROYAL STREET.

A supply of CREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quar 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—Reserve, of the vintage of 1795, 1798 and 1836, 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

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

SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
4? 2p1y Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

James E. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

fy18 2p6f

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COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style of READING & CHURCH, for the conducting of a Cotton Press business in the above Presses.

ABM B. READING,
MYRON H. CHURCH.

New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.

For the present, all Cotton delivered at our Presses we will have compressed at the Tyler Press.

s66 2p6d&w READING & CHURCH.

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OFFICE:

Banks' Arcade Passage, No. 3, First District.

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Where can be examined, at any time, a list of valuable improved property at a very remunerative investment.

Also, and constantly on hand for sale at private and public sale, some choice Mechanics, and a lot of Virginia and Carolina likely Negroes.

Mr. G. DuFERRIT will give his personal attendance to every sale and purchase. 1628 tf

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J. A. BEARD & CO.—88 Magazine st.—Arcade Row—Successors to J. A. BEARD & MAY, Auctioneers and Appraisers, for the sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Successions, Bank and other Stocks, Vessels, Cargoes, Insurances, Port Wardens, Cotton, Household Furniture, etc.

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☞Offices No 11 Commercial Place. 167 tf

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA, FOR SALE IN SUMS to suit, by BARELLI & CO.,
my10 tf 84 Common street.

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES—500 barrels Sugar-House Molasses for sale at the Louisiana Refinery.

Apply to BARELLI & CO.,
1637 tf 84 Common street.

WHEEL'S COFFEE ROOM—THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be opened on SATURDAY EVENING, the 17th inst.

Every article on the table will be of the very best quality and can be procured at any time during the day and night.

sel7 1m*

HAY—500 bales prime Northern, for sale by S. JONES & CO.,
sel 1f 91 Gravier st.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1859. NUMBER 189.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1859

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Elsewhere we publish a long article from the Marksville (Avoyelles parish) Organ, of the 8th inst., giving an account of the formation of a Vigilance Committee in that parish, and generally and particularly justifying the proceedings which have taken place.

The reasons set forth are plausible; and from what the Organ says, taken in connection with what we have heard from private sources, and the high character of the men concerned in the movement, we incline to the opinion that there is much to justify, if not extenuate, the apparently rash procedure completely.

The cause of this sudden uprising of the Avoyellesians is to be found in the fact that they are about being overwhelmed by the scoundrelly free negroes, white cut-throats and horse thieves, cattle stealers, horse stealers and chicken stealers, who have been lately expelled from the Attakapas parishes by the strong arms of the various Vigilance Committees there. On this point the Marksville Organ is quite clear and explicit.

We have always deprecated the formation of Vigilance Committees. We always have opposed them, and always expect to oppose them, when gotten up in old established commonwealths. In new States, and along the line of the western verge of civilization, which is always infested with desperadoes driven from the older communities, they may become necessary, and sometimes indispensable.

By these remarks we do not wish to be understood as reflecting ungenerously upon our brethren of the Attakapas or other parishes. We merely enunciate our views regarding a general principle. Doubtless they feel that they can bring forward ample grounds of justification. We hope so. But, it seems to us they should have waited, and applied to the next Legislature for relief. The gentlemen engaged in these movements could have obtained any special legislation that might have been necessary for their own protection.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

There were no gatherings yesterday on the flags. Carondelet street was in a great measure given up to the rain, which commenced to fall before 9 o'clock, and continued through the entire day, ceasing in some degree after 3 o'clock. There was too much water for us to wade through to ascertain what was going forward on Tchoupitoulas, Poydras and other front streets. It can be taken for a fact that there was very little business done yesterday. There has not been a more stormy day for months past, and it is reasonable to conclude that the rain fell over a great part of Lower Louisiana, and cannot prove otherwise than favorable for the sugar interest generally. We may expect, however, to hear from the cotton region, provided the rain has extended far and near, of much cotton being beat out and generally injured. A few days of sunshine will put the cotton growers all right again, and obviate many complaints. In cotton, the operations for the week, say since last Saturday, have been large, footing up in sales to 50,000 bales against 44,000 bales for the corresponding week last year. The receipts since last Saturday morning up to last evening were 59,200 bales. By Monday morning next the receipts will reach one-seventh of the two millions of bales as the quantity to be received here this season of 1859-'60. If the storm of rain, which commenced day before yesterday, extends through the cotton region, we may expect to have accounts of great and serious injury, particularly in the quality of the cotton to be gathered.

The mails failed again yesterday.

As the rain placed an embargo on all out-of-door transactions yesterday, the gatherings and confabs on the flags were brief, which forces us to follow suit. The Canada's mails from Liverpool will be due this morning.

CHASED BY A PANTHER.—A few nights since, as Mr. Charles Beatty and sister, of Armstrong township, Indiana county, Pa., were returning home from Shelota, on horseback, they were chased by a panther, which, coming up with them near a run, sprang on the back of Mr. B.'s horse. The animal plunged violently, and the "varmint," not being able to retain his hold, fell, leaving the horse's back abundant evidence of the ferocity of the attack. As soon as freed from his assailant, Mr. B. put spurs to his horse, and the girl doing likewise, they were soon beyond reach of his panthership, who, however, still pursued them. Panthers are numerous in the north part of the county, but this is the first seen for some time, and his appearance, as well as his boldness, has caused some excitement in the neighborhood.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

SINGULAR DESCRIPTION OF A MINISTER.—Rev. Henry Clay Dean, a Methodist divine, who was chaplain to the United States Senate, a year or two since, appears to be making a tour at the West, in behalf of the Democratic party. His appearance is thus described by the *Dubuque Times:*

REV HENRY CLAY DEAN.—This individual, sent out by the State Democratic Central Committee, visited this city on Saturday last, and made a speech at the Court-house. In personal appearance he is a curiosity. He is about five and a half feet high, very fat and slovenly, wears his hat tipped over on one side, and when he walks, rolls and swaggers along like an overfed butcher. His profession is that of a Methodist Minister, but he looks and acts about as much like a preacher as a porcupine does like an antelope, or a hog like a canary bird. When he commences a speech, he thrusts both hands into his breeches pockets, draws his head down between his shoulders, doubles himself like another Quilp, speaks in a low, whining, canting tone; paces the platform backward and forward, walks down into the aisle, among the audience; gradually raises his voice, lifts up his head, brandishes his fists, and makes a climax by rending the air and pawing the ground like a bull.

A WHITE MAN MARRIES A SQUAW.—The Peoria (Ill.) Transcript gives the following account of an unusual wedding in that place recently:

The parties were Major Alexander Culbertson and Natewista, daughter of the chief of the Blackfoot Indians. Major Culbertson is the well-known Indian trader, and was married to his present wife according to the Indian ceremony some sixteen or seventeen years ago, but having lately severed his connection with the American Fur Company, and settled down to an agricultural life near this city, he was anxious that the ceremony might be performed according to civilized rites. The parties have three very interesting children, the eldest of whom is about fifteen years of age.

Mrs. Culbertson is a lady of fine native talent. She is said to have rendered great service to Governor Stevens and Major Cumming, (now Governor of Utah) at the time they visited the Blackfoot country, and made the treaty of the Judith between this Government and the nation to which she belonged.

FUNNY PARAGRAPHS FROM THE N. Y. POST.—An Old Line Whig, in a neat after-dinner speech, remarked that "fugitive slaves should be given up, because we should render unto the seizures the things that are the seizers."

A fine woman, like a locomotive, draws a train after her, scatters the sparks and transports the mails.

A GENTLE REPROOF.—"A good sermon was preached to-day," remarked a deacon in New Haven, Conn., a few Sundays since, to an old lady—(he had been asleep nearly the whole time of its delivery.) "I should think you rather liked it," replied she, "for I saw you nodding assent several times."

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—An honest laundress irons your linen—a dishonest laundress steals (steels) it.

EXPELLED.—A dispatch of the 8th inst., from New Albany, Indiana, says;

Rev. Dr. W. M. Daily, on trial at Bloomington, before the Indiana Conference, has been convicted by that body of drunkenness and lewdness, and expelled from the Conference by a vote of 63 to 16. An appeal has been taken to the General Conference.

A GREAT BORE.—In addition to the list of Bores, enumerated by Getty Gay in another column, should be mentioned the Aurora Bore-aite, which never makes its appearance until everybody but Meriam is abed and asleep.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 26, 1859.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent:

MATTERS DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL.

The rapid succession of events in this country bewilders one accustomed to the gradual changes which take place in the Union. Our diplomacy itself, which ought to be slow and cautious, here takes complexion after the ever variable, hasty and half-witted revolutions of this people. Who would have thought that Mr. McLane, coming here a few months ago with all the prestige of a good name, a favorable opportunity, a willing government before and a good understanding behind him, would have thrown up the mission in so short a time. It seemed a path way of success, a garden in which hope was to be gathered; and here he is, fled, sick, tired, disgusted, broken-spirited, clouded. It was unfortunate that he landed in Vera Cruz at all, and perhaps it was particularly so that he put his foot ashore on the 1st day of April.

He has hardly gone, however, after leaving a competent gentleman in charge of the legation, before rumors are current that his substitute is about to retire. I should not wonder if the rumor turned out true, for Mr. Reintree is more thoroughly disgusted than was Mr. McLane. He at present peremptorily declines to be on friendly terms with the Juarez Government; and though our people are somewhat favored in the matter of concessions, he refuses to acknowledge that the legation is conciliated by any such Mexican ways of reaching a man's heart. He will not be moved by bribery of that character.

JUAREZ FRIGHTENED—WILLING TO TREAT—WARNING TO THE MINISTER.

The conduct of Mr. Reintree, coupled with the knowledge that Tegada has signally failed in the United States to secure any loan, has frightened Mr. Juarez and his miserable advisers, until they are now willing to do almost anything, or at least they say so. They have been deceived themselves, not by us, but by their prejudices and by their false notions of our anxiety to mix up in their affairs. They are an exceedingly vain and pompous people, unwilling to acknowledge or unable to see their inferiority to us, and the best of them are led away to believe that when Mexico enters the markets of New Orleans, backed by our recognition, she can obtain whatever is desired, on the most unsubstantial securities. They are fools enough to think that we trust their honor or veracity, although we have been thirty-six years learning that they have neither the one or the other.

This singular folly led them to reject Mr. McLane's offer after he had recognized the Juarez Government; and they did not learn their mistake until he left and Tegada met with cold shoulders at every angle in the cities of New Orleans and New York.

These depressing circumstances have scared Juarez into his present amiable mood, but it will not last, unless Miramon actually menaces him from the rear. It would be another piece of folly in McLane, equal to his April mischief, if he should precipitately return to Vera Cruz under the representations which will very soon reach him from this place. A studied plan is matured to draw him back, and although I believe it is intended to treat, I think it is also determined to cheat him again, provided the present pressure is removed. Great danger menaces the Vera Cruz Government at present, and if Juarez does nothing, he is effectually worn out. His money is gone, his resources are failing, his friends are falling off, his enemy is increasing, and the Liberal Government will be a thing of the past in a very short time, provided it does not receive some back-bone from us.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES PROPOSES TO DO.

In the meantime it is the policy and the plan of our Legation to remain perfectly quiet, ready to take advantage of the eventualities as they may arise. The Mexican President knows just what we want and he can come up to the mark without any further rigmarole. He knows that his signature is needed to a certain treaty, guaranteeing us certain favors, and all he has got to do is to redeem his promise, put his fist to the document, and receive our support. That is, this was all he was required to execute two months ago, and I suppose our Government has not enlarged upon the demand.

We can rest easy for a while. There is no pressing urgency that demands an instant treaty, and I think one of these contingencies will be so sufficiently developed within a few months or even weeks, as to allow our Government to take a decisive advance in this direction. First, according to official announcement, the Liberals are to be in the City of Mexico by the last of October. That gives them the country, and allows us to treat with Juarez as with an officer responsible to us for just reclamations, and not as a poor, pitiable patriot, driven to the wall by traitors. Second, Miramon may succeed, in which event we are already in a state of war with his Government, and it only needs public proclamation to send armies into the country. Thirdly, matters may maintain the *statu quo*, in which case we shall have to intervene as a peace officer, and occupy the country.

WHAT BOTH PARTIES PROPOSE TO DO.

Juarez proposes, if he can get a loan in the United States, to bring 40,000 men in the field and put an immediate end to the war. He can do this, provided he does not appoint Degollado to command, for with an incapable General, men are of no use. With a competent commander, and plenty of money, the Liberals can bring into the field such an overwhelming force, equipped with such superior arms, that it will be impossible to resist them. If they do not get the loan, they propose to march upon the capital with a diminished force and attempt to beat the Conservatives with 14,000 men. This is the programme for Juarez, and it is a very scaly one.

Miramon has proposed to the Church that if it will give him a large amount of money in the way of a loan (say $5,000,000), he will restore the country to peace and the Church to its privileges and property. The result of his offer has not transpired, although it is generally credited that it has been accepted, as most of the bishops were in favor of it. If he does get the loan he can muster a large army, and although it will be badly equipped, nevertheless it will most likely be successful, and that result is certain provided Tegada does not get any loan for Juarez.

THE END OF IT ALL, WHATEVER MAY BE THE FATE OF MIRAMON OR JUAREZ.

It is my impression, whatever may be the fate of the two demagogues who pretend to rule the country, that Mexico is doomed to remain distracted and at war, until she ultimately comes under our flag, or until she crumbles into as many pieces as the Central Republic did after the revolution of Guatemala. This country has not got the elements of order and stability which are necessary to preserve her in peace; and more particularly is this the case when there are so many American ideas abroad in the land, constantly inviting them to aspire to that position to which they are not intelligent or honest enough to occupy. A constant jealousy makes them emulous to imitate us, and an indolent and dishonest feeling always prevents them from doing it; and when they fail, their hatred of us as a people increases with their defeat.

They are, therefore, bound to continue in a state of anarchy, and while in this disorder, they are bound to injure and oppress our people. This will lead ultimately to a war, for we cannot bear always. It is hard to stir our people up to that pitch of excitement which is necessary to commence a fight, particularly with a weak State; but ten years of wrong and outrage against us has sufficed to bring about that state of feeling. There are but few people in the United States to-day who do not recognize the necessity of coming to a settlement with Mexico, and when they know that a treaty cannot be made which will cover the case, they will say that the sword must decide the matter.

If we had any other President than Mr. Buchanan, this matter would have been terminated long since; but Congress nor the people trusted the present Chief Magistrate of the nation sufficiently to put the work into his hands. Congress will probably take hold of the difficulty in December, and then, it is to be hoped, some energy will pursue the Mexican negotiation, that our citizens may not cry out from all quarters for redress.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

PARTIAL DECLINE IN COTTON.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS THREATENING

MINISTER WARD A PRISONER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

[BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Cunard steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, has arrived at this port, bringing two days later advices than were received by the City of Manchester last night.

The Africa left Liverpool on Saturday the 1st inst., and experienced heavy weather during a part of the voyage.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—The sales of cotton during the week ending yesterday amount to 50,000, of which 3500 were taken by speculators, and 11,000 by exporters.

Inferior qualities of Cotton have experienced a partial decline of ¼, and in some instances ⅛, during the week.

The prices of Middling qualities are easier, but quotations are generally unchanged. Holders are offering their stocks freely, but do not seem disposed to press sales.

The sales of cotton on Friday were 10,000 bales. The market closed firm at the following authorized quotations of the Brokers' Circular:

Fair Orleans	7⅞
Fair Mobile	7⅞
Fair Uplands	7¾
Middling Orleans	6⅞
Middling Mobile	6¾
Middling Uplands	6¾

The market closed with an improved tone.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool amounts to 600,000 bales, of which 475,000 are of American production.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The fund were somewhat depressed during the early part of the week, from the effect of the unfavorable news from China, but closes steady at the quotations of Thursday.

Consols for money closed at 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—The latest advices from Manchester are of a less favorable character.

The demand for goods had been somewhat reduced, and the market closed dull.

HAVRE, Sept. 30.—The Havre Cotton market has been considerably depressed, and prices have declined from 2 to 3 francs during the week.

Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 109f. Orleans Bas, 101f.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—The Liverpool Breadstuff market generally closed with an advancing tendency, with the exception of Corn, which closed steady at previous quotations.

☞The Provision market generally closed steady at previous quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased during the week £349,000.

The tone of the London Money market has somewhat improved. There was an increased demand for money at good rates.

General Intelligence.

The general and political news by the Africa possesses some features of considerable importance and interest.

The various reports from Italy in relation to the unsettled state of affairs in that country, were considered as rather threatening to the peaceable settlement of the increasingly complicated questions involved.

The Emperor Napoleon repudiates the oft repeated intimation that he desires to place the Prince Napoleon upon an Italian throne.

Later accounts from China confirm the rumor of the virtual imprisonment of the American Minister at Pekin.

The steamships Bavaria and the Arago from New York had arrived at their respective destinations.

Dispatches from Zurich state that Prince Napoleon left Zurich without an interview with the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Sardinia. The Conference continued its sessions regularly, but its proceedings are still kept a profound secret.

It is asserted that the recent visit of the King of Belgium to the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz had reference solely to the Belgium debt of France.

The fortifications of the French coast naval armaments and military preparations of a warlike nature, are actively progressing in various parts of France.

Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon, Oct. 1.—The estimated sales of Cotton to-day are set down at 8,000 bales.

The market closed steady at yesterday's quotations.

The Breadstuff market closes quiet and firm, generally, at yesterday's prices.

LONDON, Saturday noon, Oct 1.—The funds maintain a steady tone, and quotations are unchanged Consols for money closing at 95⅞.

The Paris Bourse closed quiet. The Three per cent. Rentes closed at 69f. 25c.

It is vaguely reported that the Austrian Government is again making an effort to negotiate a loan in London.

The advices from Italy are somewhat conflicting. It is reported that Austria and Sardinia are making warlike preparations, and that the French army of occupation is to be reinforced.

Another report states that the Dukes of Modena and Tuscany have organized a large army for the purpose of attacking the army of Central Italy, under Garibaldi.

Another authority states that the Duke of Tuscany expects to regain his throne by an appeal to universal suffrage.

Various rumors are current in relation to serious disturbances in Naples, but they are contradicted by the official journals.

The Spanish Government has declined the offered mediation of England for the settlement of the difficulty between Spain and Morocco.

The Paris Pays says that the American Minister to China, Mr. Ward, and the United States Legation, had been conveyed to Pekin from the mouth of the Peiho in a large traveling box from which only the sky was visible, the sides being tightly closed to prevent the possibility of their making any observations respecting the country through which he was to pass.

The Pays states upon reliable information that Mr. Ward and suite had arrived at Pekin and was well treated, except that he was confined to the house which had been assigned him, and was not allowed to see anything of the city.

He was awaiting an interview with the Emperor of China, which had been arranged, after which he would be returned to the coast in the same manner in which he came—being virtually a prisoner, although treated with the greatest respect by the Chinese authorities and escort.

Domestic Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—It is reported in this city that the War Department has determined, in consequence of the late attack on Brownsville, to order to the Rio Grande, from the various stations in Texas, a sufficient force of U. S. troops for its defence.

It is also stated that the reason of their late withdrawal was the unhealthiness of the stations, and the belief that their services were no longer needed on that frontier.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Oct. 14.—The editor of the Mississippi Democrat, H. H. Worthington, Esq., died at his residence in this city last night. Mr. W. was one of the oldest editors in the State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Spanish Minister, Sr. Lassara, has notified our Government that his Government has resolved, from this time forth, to admit merchant vessels of the United States into the various ports of the Peninsula, on the same footing with national vessels, as regards tonnage dues, lighthouse dues and other kindred privileges.

This determination of the Spanish Government the Secretary of State has communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the notification that corresponding privileges will be extended to Spanish vessels entering ports of the United States, with the exception of vessels from ports in Cuba and Porto Rico, which are provided for by the acts of July, 1832, and June, 1834.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—From the official returns of the election in this city it appears that twelve opposition and five Democratic representatives have been elected to the Assembly.

ST. LOUIS, Oct 14.—A dispatch from St. Paul states that the St. Paul Times has partial returns of the election in Iowa, from which it expresses the opinion that the Republicans have doubtless elected their candidates for Congress, together with their entire State ticket and a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14.—Advices by the steamship Cahawba from Havana state that Maretzec and his brother had leased the Tacon theater in that city at $12,000 per month.

Governor General Concha was preparing to leave for Spain.

The Havana money market was easier. The weather unsettled. There was very little fever in the city. The sugar market opened heavily, but improved towards the close with a more active demand.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 14.—The steamer Peerless, the Rapides and the Charmer passed down about noon to-day. The Magnolia passed down at 9 o'clock tonight.

VERNON, Ind., Oct. 14.—An extensive fire occurred at this place last night, which destroyed the Adams' Express office, the Post-office, Masonic Hall and eleven other buildings.

The fire originated in a stable, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Henry Falls, an extensive carpet dealer, suspended payment to-day. His liabilities are estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct., 14.—The President authorizes an emphatic denial of the report that he intended to prosecute the editor of the Philadelphia Press for libel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Cotton market is unsettled and quotations are almost nominal. The sales to-day were unimportant. Sugar closed firm at 6⅝c. for Orleans and 6½ to 6¾c. for Muscovado. Coffee firm and quiet at 10½ to 12½c. Molasses unsettled—prices ranging from 38 to 45c. The Flour market is depressed and a further decline of 10c. has been obtained—superfine $4 55 to $4 60. Corn closed dull. Oats are dull at 35 to 44c. Pork closed dull at $14 for Eastern Mess. Whisky has an advancing tendency. Holders ask 30c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—The Flour market closed steady. Sales to-day of 1200 bbls. at $4 60 to $4 75. Corn closed dull—new Corn is selling at 45 to 50c., old at 80c. Coffee closed at 12 to 13½c. Molasses closed at 41 to 42c.

The Avoyelles Vigilance Committee.

[From the Marksville (Avoyelles Parish) Organ, 8th inst.]

We publish to-day the proceedings of the mass meeting held at the Court-House in this place on Tuesday last. Those who have read our paper for the last few weeks will readily understand why it is that the citizens of our parish have been compelled to form an organization of the character in question. The same causes which have made it necessary for concert of action on the part of peaceful and order loving citizens of the Attakapas country, have led to the same results in Avoyelles. Since the banishment of lawless and desperate men, black and white, vagabonds and thieves, from the lower parishes, we of this parish have been infested with these renegades. Horse thieves and robbers have made their appearance in our midst. Free negroes are prowling about the plantations and destroying property, and daring robberies have been perpetrated. Every day has brought us news of some new act of violence, some bold robbery and contempt of the laws, yet no one has been detected and brought to justice. In view of this state of affairs, which was daily growing worse, our citizens have become aroused to the necessity of some organization by which these outrages can be arrested. The exigencies of the times made it necessary that a public meeting should be called. The people in large numbers have assembled, and, after due deliberation, the proceedings which we publish to-day resulted in the organization of a Vigilance Committee.

In accordance with the published call a large meeting of the citizens of the parish assembled at the Court-House on Tuesday, and organized by the appointment of Col. F. Cannon President, and L. H. Donvillier Secretary. Col. Cannon stated the object of the meeting in a speech of marked ability, characterized by moderation and conservative sentiments. He stated in his usual felicitous manner the evils which had obtained in our midst, and the necessity existing for a perfect understanding and prompt action on the part of the people; appealing not in any way to the passions or endeavoring to excite the minds of those present, nor recommending hasty and unpremeditated measures. His speech was replete with sound sense and excellent suggestions as to the course to be pursued. He deprecated any unlawful usurpation or unwarranted authority and abuse of power, recommending vigilance in detecting offenders and assistance to the legal authorities in bringing them to justice, and yet he deemed it necessary that all suspicious characters, refugees and vagabonds should be ordered out of the parish and compelled to rid the community of their presence. His views met the hearty approval of the assembly, and in accordance with his suggestions, the organization was effected, as will be seen in the official report of the proceedings.

It is to be regretted that a necessity for an organization of this character should ever exist in any community, yet there are times when, unless immediate steps be taken, the laws are trampled under foot, and delays result in extreme danger. A few days more of inaction and indecision, and our parish would have become the Botany Bay for the criminals and vagabonds of the surrounding parishes. There would have been no security against lawlessness and outrage. The lives and property of our citizens would have been at the mercy of desperadoes. Peace and good order would have ceased to exist, and the laws would have been powerless to prevent and punish crime. The time had arrived when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and, prompt to the call, the people have responded, and the proper and necessary action has been taken to prevent the evils which we have portrayed.

The organization is a formidable one. Its characteristics are efficiency, discretion, promptness and power. It will be dangerous to trifle with the men who have calmly, yet determinedly, pledged themselves to the success of the object in view. If the occasion requires it, a few examples will convince those who provoke the judgment of that body of men, that it would have been wiser for them to have departed while the opportunity was afforded them to escape from the wrath of an outraged people. The first suspicious circumstance will be promptly investigated, promptly adjudged, and justice promptly executed. Malefactors have reason to dread the retribution which is *certain* to follow their misdeeds. Those who know the character of the gentle man whose order will assemble at a moment's warning an hundred armed, fearless and determined men, who will follow him to the death, if need be, will not provoke his indignation but once. Good citizens, the law-abiding and respectable portion of the community will be protected in their rights. But those who have heretofore defied justice and scorned the laws of the land had better GO HENCE.

STABBING CASE.—The Vicksburg Evening Citizen of Wednesday has the following:

While the steamer L. M. Kennett, from St. Louis, was lying at our city landing last night, a German cabin passenger went down among the deck passengers and attempted improper liberties, which were resented by one of the latter, an Irishman, upon whom he drew a knife and stabbed the Irishman severely three times, one of the wounds, it is supposed, penetrating his lung. They were skillfully dressed by Dr. Gilman, after which he was conveyed to the hospital. We learn that the German has been arrested and is now in custody.

COTTON TRADE IN SHREVEPORT.—The Caddo Gazette of the 8th says:

During the past week cotton has been coming into Shreveport from every direction. The cotton buyers have been active, and a good deal of competition has been manifested by those bold speculators.

The annexed is a choice extract from an album kept at the Niagara Hotel:

"Next to the bliss of seeing Sarah, is that of seeing Niagara."

Local Intelligence.

IT CONTINUES.—The rain continued yesterday, and the day was dark, damp, dismal, muddy and wet clean through.

Camp street, torn up and dislocated by the pavers, was still more horrible than the day before. The contractors proved their sovereign contempt of the public who throng Camp street, by not leaving a foot crossing to Commercial Place, a few of the loose stones lying near, and five minutes work would have sufficed. For this contempt of theirs, or their want of courtesy to the people whose business they are blockading, and whose daily walks they are extending and aggravating, we hope the contractors, Nicholson & Co., will be remembered, and that they will never get another contract for paving in any decent part of the city.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant Dryden, of the First District, who has been acting as Lieutenant of the Fourth District since the *emeute* of this day fortnight was recalled to his station in the First District yesterday, by the Mayor, and Sergeant Moore, of the upper First District Station, who had acted as Lieutenant of the First District in the absence of Lieutenant Dryden, went up and took charge as Lieutenant of the Fourth District, by the Mayor's appointment. We are confident that the Garden District, long pre-eminent for its peace and good order, as compared with the other Districts, will be if possible still more orderly and peaceful under the control of Lieut. Moore.

A DIFFERENCE AMONG THE JUDGES.—Recently a notorious thief, known to the police throughout the country as Frank Humphreys, arrived here. Being an elegant, sharp and most accomplished thief—one of the kind who are seldom caught in their nefarious acts, but who, if ever caught or strongly suspected, have wit and money enough left to extricate themselves—the police arrested him, not for anything he had done, but to prevent him from practising his usual legerdemain on his usual sharp and heavy scale. Chief Adams and his specials knew the man well, and so well, that they swore positively to his character before Recorder Summers. That magistrate committed Mr. Humphreys to the Work-house. Mr. Humphreys, through counsel, applied for liberty, through the habeas corpus act. Judge Howell, before whom the case was tried, gave excellent legal reasons for his decision, which was, that such a man was dangerous to the community, and that the Recorder was sustained by law, justice and reason, in preventing him from practising his well-known profession in this city. The writ was accordingly dismissed, and Mr. Humphreys remanded to the Work-house. Mr. Humphreys next applied for another writ of habeas corpus, which was taken out before Judge Duvigneaud. The writ was argued. Judge D. decided that no man could be deprived of his liberty without trial by jury, and that the prisoner had not had a fair trial before the Recorder. The Chief of Police, being present, stated that he had been fairly examined before the Recorder. The Judge stated that the prisoner had been committed on the oath of an officer, and not on the testimony of others; also, that the case did not require him to decide as to the constitutionality of the vagrant act. He confirmed the writ, and ordered the discharge of Mr. Humphreys. As soon as Mr. H. was discharged, Chief Adams re-arrested him and took him back to prison. Mr. Humphreys is still in limbo. How the case will end we know not. But here is a difference between two judges, as to whether a notorious professional thief shall have the privilege of reaping his usual harvest in our midst or not; one deciding that he shall be prevented from so doing, and the other deciding that so long as he is not ca