Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lotteries.

—ARE DRAWN AT—

Wilmington, 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 Sparta Academy Lottery of Georgia, to each of their Single Number Lotteries for OCTOBER, 1859, to 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 Splendid 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 "	6,000	is	6,000
1 "	4,000	is	4,000
1 "	3,000	is	3,000
1 "	1,500	is	1,500
50 "	500	are	25,000
100 "	300	are	30,000
200 "	200	are	40,000
300 "	100	are	30,000
300 "	100	are	30,000

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 200 approximating to 10,000 prize are			1,000
4 prizes of 225 approximating to 6,000 prize are			900
4 prizes of 200 approximating to 4,000 prize are			800
4 prizes of 150 approximating to 3,000 prize are			600
4 prizes of 100 approximating to 1,500 prize are			400
5,000 prizes of 20 are			100,000
5,485 prizes amounting to			$230,000

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 with 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 9.

Certificate of Packages 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, on 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 the 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 B, Post Office, New Orleans, La., or
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Augusta, Georgia.

n24 2p&W

JOS. BUTTY. J. B. G. KENNEDY.

Butty & Co.,

80 CANAL STREET 80

We are now prepared to do all the

WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY WORK

THAT MAY BE ENTRUSTED TO US,

—With—

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

From the old customers of Major Butty and the friends of J. B. G. Kennedy, we respectfully solicit a share of their patronage.

Our stock of FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Jewelry and Fancy Articles,

will arrive in a few days, when we will take pleasure in showing them to our customers.

BRUSHES, COMBS and
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, etc.

Wholesale and Retail Country Merchants will please give us a call.

80 CANAL STREET,
One door from Chartres, towards the river.

n24 2p&f

Gunnison, Chapman & Co.,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

S. GRISWOLD & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

GULLETT'S PATENT STEEL BRUSH COTTON GIN.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Portable Circular Saw-Mills,

CHAPMAN'S PATENT COTTON PRESS,

Shafting and Pulley's, Engine and Wood Lathes, Drills,
Wood and Iron Planers, and Irons
for Running Gear.

Also, dealers in all descriptions of Plantation Machinery and Mechanical Tools, including

ANDREWS' PATENT CENTRIFUGAL DRAINIING PUMP,

Grist Mills, French Burr Mill Stones, Newell Cotton Screws, Circular Saws, Gin Saw, Steel, etc.

These Gin Stands are of the superior patent formerly made by our Mr. B. H. Gullett, when a member of the firm of Messrs. Gullett, Gladney & Co., of Aberdeen, Miss., and are especially distinguished for combining great ginning speed with a much improved sample of Cotton, enhancing its value from ½ to 1 cent per pound. Price, $8 per Saw.

Being the manufacturers principally of our own Machinery, we are enabled to thoroughly adapt it to Plantation use and Mechanical purpose, and to furnish it to our customers upon the most favorable terms.

All articles sold or furnished by us will be fully guaranteed.

☞ Office and Sales room, 59 St. Charles street. Manufactory, 118 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, La. se19 2p1m

To Country Merchants.

THEODORE FROIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

—Dealers in—

DRY GOODS.

They respectfully inform their friends from the country and city that they have TEMPORARILY REMOVED from their old stand, to

No. 18 CANAL STREET,

BETWEEN NEW LEVEE AND FRONT STREETS,

where they will be prepared to offer, as usual, an exceedingly large and well-selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

on good terms at reasonable prices.

THEODORE FROIS & CO.,
18 Canal street,
Between New Levee and Front streets.

se13 2p1f

E. A. Tyler.

119 CANAL ST. NEW ORLEANS.

—Dealer in—

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

—Manufacturer to Order—

Silverware and Jewelry.

DIAMONDS RESET, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED. je6 2p1f

Cigars! Cigars!

Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well known brands—Injenuidad, Flor de Pujadas, Meridiana, Flor de Pancho, Redowa, Caborga, Partagas, Know Something, Washington, Dos Hermanas, Mano Habana, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

P. PRATS & CO.,
29 Commercial Place.

o26 2p1f

FREDERICK REIMER ..... D. W. BAYES.

BELDEN & BAMES—SUCCESSORS TO S. E. GRUMAN & CO—No. 36 Magazine street, corner of 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. je21 2p1m

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1859.

DR. JEPTHA TOWLKES.

Readers will find in our columns this morning the interesting valedictory report of Dr. Jeptha Fowlkes, as President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, a position to which J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., has now succeeded, at the suggestion of his predecessor, who used every exertion to bring about his election to that office. Dr. Fowlkes vacates the Presidency of the Company after fighting it through its difficulties by long continued exertions, so indefatigable and arduous as to demand the exercise of almost superhuman endurance and perseverance. He has stood in the breach and battled for the Company when left almost alone to sustain the conflict, in which he had not only to struggle against all the obstacles which circumstances had arrayed against his efforts, but against the personal villification and abuse which enemies leveled against himself and the comparatively few faithful associates who stood by him, and by what most believed to be the mere wreck of an exploded corporation, through thick and thin; through every evil report and all accumulating adversities, he maintained undaunted the desperate battle from which he came out triumphant, and now retires with the clustering honors thick upon him which we believe could have been won by no other man; for we believe that any other man would have soon given up in despair the herculean labor of engineering the company through the mountains of difficulty by which it was beset.

It would certainly be thoughtful and generous in the Company now to permit the war-worn veteran to put his harness off and rest on his hardly earned laurels, with the satisfaction of contemplating the prosperous progression of the great enterprise of which he is the savior, but we think that the Company cannot spare its old soldier yet, and should force more service upon him. Pres. Thompson has the fullest confidence of the Company and possesses the largest ability for the management of its concerns, needing no assistance from any source, yet we cannot but regret that the Southern Pacific Railroad should lose in the future all the advantages of Dr. Fowlkes' intimate acquaintance with all of its affairs, with men and things connected with it, by his entirely retiring from active participation in its business, and we hope that the endeavor will be made to retain him in some authoritative and official capacity—as "General Agent" of the Company, for instance, that it may continue to reap the benefit of his experience and industry. As General Agent of the Company, President Thompson would find him an invaluable ally in carrying out his own enlightened views of management and direction.

Dr. Fowlkes left for Memphis yesterday, and wherever he goes in the United States he must be the recipient of the most earnest and grateful congratulations of the widely scattered stock-holders and well-wishers of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

There were many remarks yesterday on the fine weather, with oft-repeated expressions that it might continue for fifteen days. It was taken advantage of by all having anything to do; in fact, the stones in the streets moved, or were moved, with great rapidity. On the great levee and landings it was all bustle and activity, particularly from opposite the triangle buildings to the lower terminus of the sugar depot, opposite St. Peter street. Our marine register denotes that the receipts of Western products continue free, as well as those of King Cotton. Of sugar, it appears the receipts since the 1st of September have been 4590 hogsheads against 1885 hogsheads for the same time last year. According to these figures, there has been a large quantity of sugar held over from last year. We do not think there can be any conflict in our figures. The inquiry is made, how much sugar of last year's growth is there on plantations and in the city? The receipts of the new crop are on a very limited scale. The talk is, how many hogsheads of sugar were in the State on the 31st of August? Not enough to affect the general market for this season. The gimlet rangers are preparing for business. The contractors for filling up the hatture are pushing their engine, cars, mud, earth and dirt with illimitable perseverance. In fact, the levee filibusters are a complete army. The dirt and mud are invaded with unexampled bravery and determination. With King Cotton as sovereign, there are great times on the levee during this fine weather.

Talking of cotton, brings up the question of the great increase in the size of many bales now coming to market. It was remarked yesterday that eight bales of cotton, particularly from Alabama, were as weighty and large as ten bales of the ordinary bales of Louisiana. This was confirmed by observing the bales at the Carrollton Railroad depot. We also find that during last week there were three cargoes of cotton cleared at Mobile for Liverpool, say 6845 bales, weighing 3,655,390 lbs or an average of 534 lbs ℔ bale. We also take three cargoes cleared at this port, and find the average per bale to be a fraction over 444 lbs. say 8134 bales weighing 3,614,000 lbs. The talk is, that every gin and press now erected is in conformity to the increased size of the bales, or the bales are made in conformity to the increased size of presses. These large bales being piled on one of the new vehicles to the quantity of ten to twelve bales, bear extremely hard on paved streets. There is an ordinance of many years date of the city authorities, prohibiting more than four bales of cotton or five barrels of pork from being transported at one time as a load. That was, however, in the first period of the round stone pavement. What effect the large loads of the present day will have on the square block pavement remains to be ascertained.

There was some talk on Carondelet street of exchange and freight. The advance or firmness in exchange, as regards cotton operations, is met by the high pretensions and advancing rates of shipmasters and agents. Vessels for Liverpool have been taken up at 19-32d. for cotton, and the next 32d., of course, will send the rates to ⅞. The stock of cotton is daily accumulating, which, with the expected large yield, may induce many shipowners Northward to send their vessels (now lying idle) here and to Mobile for business. Being crowded at this moment for space, prevents us from making further remarks.

HON. JOHN RAY.

The following is the letter of acceptance of the Hon. John Ray, Opposition candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. R. is one of the noblest and best of Louisiana's citizens, and should he be elected, the second office in the commonwealth will be filled by an able and irreproachable man:

MONROE, LA., September 26, 1859.

Gents—I received your letter notifying me that I had been selected as a candidate of the Opposition party for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and requesting the use of my name for that office. I have examined the grounds of opposition to the administration of our State and national affairs by the present Democratic party in power, as set forth in your resolutions, and think them just and merited. I fully approve, also, of the principles upon which the Opposition party pledge themselves to act; besides, I think there is a strong feeling of opposition throughout the State to the manner in which our State and national affairs have been conducted by the party at present in office. If the sex of my name for the above office can be of any service in accomplishing the objects of the Opposition party, I shall feel gratified.

Yours, etc., JNO. RAY.

To H. M. Summers and others, committee.

AN AERONAUT LOSES AN ARM.—Mr. Coe, the aeronaut, whose arm was badly broken by falling from a tree while attempting to rescue his balloon at Rome, N. Y., has submitted to an amputation of the arm, and it is thought he will recover.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON---DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA!

GREAT AGITATION IN NAPLES!

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BY NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

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

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, October 8.—The sales of cotton during the week amount to 55,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000 and exporters 11,000. Fair and Middling qualities of cotton have slightly advanced. Inferior grades and dusty cottons are almost unsalable. The market closed with an improved demand for the trade. The sales on Friday amounted to 10,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took 3,000.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool amounts to 589,000 bales, of which 446,000 are of American production.

LONDON, October 8.—The funds are slightly depressed, and a decline of ¼ is reported. Consols for money closing at 95½ to 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 8.—The advices from Manchester were of an unfavorable character. There was but little inquiry for goods and yarns, and prices were easier. In some cases a slight decline had taken place.

HAVRE, October 7.—The sales of cotton during the week amount to 6,000 bales. The market closed steady at the quotations by the North Briton. Orleans Tres Ordinaire, 109f.; Orleans Bas, 101f.

The stock of cotton at Havre amounts to 65,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, October 8.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed firm at the quotations of Tuesday.

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

LONDON, October 8.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased during the week £27,000.

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

Money was abundant at fair rates of discount.

Political and General News.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Italian affairs have undergone very little change since the sailing of the North Briton.

There was great agitation in Naples still, and numerous arrests had been made.

Later from India.

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

American Ship Ashore.

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

[The first of the above dispatches was received by Mr. F. C. Jones, of the National Telegraph office in this city, sixty minutes ahead of the time it was filed in the National office in New York.]

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Later advices from Buenos Ayres have been received, by an arrival at this port, which state that a forgery of Government bonds to the extent of $69,000,000 had been discovered.

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

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

Mr. Henderson, the British Charge d'Affairs, has demanded his passports.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

Business at San Francisco was dull.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.

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

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

The assault on the Armory, where the ruffians had entrenched themselves, was made by the United States troops and the volunteer companies, at about 8 o'clock on Monday morning, instead of this morning, as previously reported.

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

HARPER'S FERRY, 6 o'clock, A. M., Monday Morning, Oct. 17.—Preparations are now being made by the United States troops and volunteer military for an attack on the Armory, in which the rioters have fortified themselves.

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

The rioters have the following persons in custody as prisoners: Messrs. Armstead, Ball, Draughlsman, Benjamin, Mills, Master, John P. Dangerfield, Paymaster of the Armory, Clark and Lewis.

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

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

Second Dispatch.

HARPER'S FERRY, 8 A. M.—The Armory has just been stormed and taken, after a determined resistance.

The rioters shot three of the U. S. marines during the assault.

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

The notorious Brown and his son have been shot. The son is dead and Brown is dying. Brown says his name is Ossawattomie Brown, and that his whole object was to free slaves. He justifies his actions as those of a philanthropist. He declared that none are engaged in the plot but those who accompanied him.

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

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

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

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry, dated Tuesday noon, says only two of the insurgents escaped without being wounded, viz.: Edwin Coppich, white, and Childs Green, colored. They were both from Iowa. The party originally consisted of only 22, of whom 15 were killed and 2 were wounded on Monday soon after the storming of the Armory and capture of the band.

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

Volunteers have gone in pursuit of the fugitives.

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

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18, 1:30 P. M.—A telegraphic dispatch has just been received from the Secretary of War at Washington, to Col. Lee, stating that District Attorney Guld would forthwith proceed to this place, and at once institute legal proceedings against the prisoners.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marine Disaster.

CHARLESTON, October 18.—The schooner Mary Emma, from New York, bound for Indianola, Texas, put into this port for repairs, having met with an accident at sea by which she was considerably damaged.

Domestic Markets.

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

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

Sugar (Muscovado) closed at 6¾ to 7c.

Coffee closed firm. Auction sales of 5000 hhds. at 10½ to 12½c.

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

Whisky closed dull at 25c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The Cotton market to-day closed firm. The sales of Cotton yesterday were 800 bales. The sales to-day amount to 1000, of which 300 bales in transit from New Orleans to Liverpool, at 11¼ for Middling, with 9-16d. freight.

Flour closed firm. Sales to-day 18,500 barrels.

Corn closed firm. Sales to-day 5,500 bushels Mixed Corn, $1 00.

Clear Sugar at auction 6¼ to 6⅞c. Muscovado 6 to 7c.

A GERMAN MURDERED IN BALTIMORE FOR VOTING THE AMERICAN TICKET.—The Baltimore Patriot of the 13th gives the following account of a cold-blooded assassination in that city:

Last night, between ten and eleven o'clock, as a young man named John Philip Huble, who resides with his parents in Constitution street, between Monument and Front streets, was proceeding quietly to his home, he was attacked by a party of three persons, in front of Jackson Hall, when one of the number struck him a blow, upon which he cried "Murder!" and started to run, but had proceeded but a few steps when a shot was fired by one of the crowd, the ball from which entered the left side of his head, near the temple, causing instant death. The report of the pistol attracted to the spot a number of persons, including several policemen, who made every effort to find out the person or persons who had done the deed, but all of no avail.

The body was carried to the residence of his heart-stricken parents, and this morning Coroner Sparklin was sent for to hold an inquest.

Between nine and ten o'clock, a jury was empaneled, when a number of witnesses were examined, most of whom heard the cry of "murder" and the report of the pistol, but as to who did the deed no light was thrown on the matter. While one of the witnesses was giving in her evidence, (Miss C. Constance, No. 7 McElderry street,) she stated that the deceased had told her that he had voted the American ticket at the 11th ward, (whether true or not, we do not know,) when one of the jurors replied "if he did he ought to be killed." After the conclusion of the evidence, the jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death from a gun-shot wound fired in the hands of some one unknown to the jury."

Another witness testified that Huble had made a similar statement, to which he added that a man named Philip Davis threatened to kill him for doing it, and that he feared to go home lest he should be waylaid and murdered.

A GRAND WEDDING.—All New York snobdom was agog on the 13th for particulars of the wedding between Miss Bartlett, of that city, and Mr. Oveida, an opulent Cuban. As the utmost pains had been taken by the parties intrusted with the arrangements to make the affair one of public notoriety, there was a vast throng present at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the choicest seats had been reserved for the *creme de la creme* of Gothamite society; a middle region set apart for the less pretentious middle class; and the remainder of the sacred precincts consecrated to the mob. At noon Archbishop Hughes appeared, followed immediately by the bridal group; and the marriage was solemnized according to the Roman Catholic ritual. Curiosity was abundantly gratified in the inspection of the wealthy bridegroom, and of his young and handsome bride, whose expensive *parure* had so long been the theme of exaggerated gossip. The married pair left for Boston in the evening.

When a Wisconsin girl is kissed she looks surprised and says: "How could you?" To which the swain replies: "It will give me great pleasure to show you," and proceeds to give her a duplicate.

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER continues changeable. Yesterday was a bright and beautiful day, but so cool as to render thick clothing necessary to comfort out doors, and to set the coal fires blazing in doors. Everybody seemed to be out frisking about and enjoying the bracing atmosphere; the ladies in particular beautifying the streets and flocking around the dry goods stores in unusual numbers. Such weather is particularly valuable to the street pavers; and for the sake of the pavers and the obstructed public, we hope it may long continue as it was yesterday.

THE GOVERNMENT BEGINS TO SHOW ITS GREATNESS.—The great and gouty government of this great country, which is afflicted with a "smell of eternal rats" at home, but has no nose for Mormons, Indians, Mexicans, or other frontier or foreign rascals who plunder and assassinate its citizens, is in great glee just now. Yesterday it found a nest in the hold of the steamship Philadelphia, with a great and very fresh smell of rats about it. Over this nest it will doubtless, like a good terrier, snuff and bark a long time, thereby proving itself to be solely a terrier with a mission for rat-holes only, and not a mastiff or a cur, to bark at or bite the better game that banters him on every side. Read the report of yesterday's proceedings in the U. S. Commissioner's Court, and if you are a loyal subject you cannot refrain from throwing up your hat and shouting, "God save the Queen, and long live his Royal Highness, James the Fourth!"

GOOD FOR THE SCHOOL BOYS!—A few days since, Mr. George W. Harby, Principal of the Paulding School, in the First District, reached the sixty-third anniversary of his birth. Having spent thirty-three years of his life in this city as an English and classical teacher, and having always won the lasting regard of his pupils by the humanity and kindness with which he softened the sternness of his duty as a teacher, it was deemed by his present pupils not to be out of place to make him a birthday present. So the boys, out of their own pockets, (stimulated, no doubt, by appreciative parents and friends,) had a large and sumptuous cushioned mahogany armchair made, and on the old man's birthday formally presented it to him. There are few in this community who will not feel pleased with the action of the school boys, and applaud the taste of their present to the faithful old teacher, who was already old when they were babies. Mr. Harby is still hale, hearty and vigorous. We hope he will live till his new arm-chair shall be his loved and cherished "old arm-chair," and long after that.

AN EXCITEMENT IN THE FRENCH MARKET.—The farmer of the Vegetable and Fruit Markets, in the Second District, has for some time allowed huxters and others to place tables and stands along the sides of the markets, the same being an obstruction to the public and in contravention of the market ordinances. The different hints and notifications of the Street Commissioner and his deputies having been uniformly treated with contempt, the Street Commissioner, Mr. Fleschler, Mr. Deputy Guyot, and a posse of the other officers of the Department, yesterday afternoon visited the markets and themselves proceeded to remove the stands. They began at half-past one o'clock, and got through at about five. The proceeding created prodigious excitement among the denizens of the market. Some looked upon it as a military charge, and stampeded; others remained, and consented to move their stands themselves; if they did not set about it instanter, they were saved the trouble. No resistance was offered by any of the huxters, for it would have been useless, and would have resulted in their being carted off with their furniture. No less than twenty cart loads of tables and boxes were trotted off to the pound; and some four or five tuns of stones and ballast were taken out of the boxes, in which they had been placed to give them weight, and to prevent them from being easily upset or moved out of place. This part of the spoils was appropriated by the Street Commissioner to fill holes in the streets with. Altogether, it was a big and lively afternoon's job.

FIRE AT MILNEBURG.—A gentleman connected with the Crescent office went down the Pontchartrain railroad on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of visiting a yacht which anchored off the end of the long wharf at Milneburg. A strong wind was blowing in from the lake, and our man's shouts to the yacht to send a boat off for him, could not be made heard on board the yacht. Some person standing by, and sympathizing with our man in his quandary, commenced ringing the bell at the end of the wharf. This had the desired effect; the yachtmen aroused, sent a boat in, and our man at last got off.

The ringing of the bell, however, was mistaken in Milneburg for an alarm of fire. At once the bell in front of Washington Hotel sounded an alarm of fire, and in double quick time the Milneburg Fire Company (including, we believe, every voter and freeholder in the place, with the boys for *lagniappe*,) got out their "gallus" little machine, and went thundering out on the wharf; an alarm of fire on the wharf always being responded to with break-neck alacrity.

The fire company, finding that the wharf was not on fire, were properly pleased; but as they returned, they found one of the amiable Dagoes of that locality, "a young man bred a fisherman, about forty-seven years old," cooking his supper in the marsh by the side of the wharf. His fire was blazing brightly, and his fish frying sweetly. Concluding that this was the origin of the alarm, and swearing that there had lately been too many false alarms on the wharf, they unlimbered their machine, laid a length or two of hose, and washed out not only the fisherman's fire, but the fisherman's supper and the poor old fisherman's self! At any rate, said fisherman had not turned up when our man, the unfortunate and innocent cause of his misfortune, returned from the yacht.

If the Crescent office cannot send one of its quietest *attaches* to Milneburg without kicking up such a wholesale "discomboberation," as the above, the Crescent's men will hereafter, in delicacy, go to the lake by some other road, and take the boats for Milneburg.

EXAMINATION OF THE FISHING PARTY.—*U. S. Commissioner's Court.*—This case was resumed at 11 o'clock yesterday, the accused and all parties being present:

P. F. Eldy sworn.—I was employed as first officer on the steamship Philadelphia. She came from New York; left there on the 19th; was told by the Captain that we were going to Aspinwall on or about the 3d of October. Know the defendants; never saw them on board the Philadelphia; never saw any of the men said to have been taken away on the Panther. Was never told the purpose of the Philadelphia in going to Aspinwall; never asked the Captain about it, not being in the habit of asking such questions. There were arms and munitions of war on board the Philadelphia on Monday, the 3d October; they were taken on board at New York, to be brought to New Orleans. They were in boxes in the fore-hold. Was on board the Saturday night following Monday the 3d. There was an Inspector of Customs in charge that night. I turned out two or three times; a heavy gale was blowing that night. Witness objects to tell how he was employed that night, having no wish to implicate himself. [The question on this point was not pressed.] The second and third officers, John Dacon and Chas. Pitman, were on board that night. The Captain gave witness no instructions about the arms, nor did any one else on board. When left New York, had no instructions in regard to the ship's destination. She had been running as a regular packet between New Orleans and New York, via Havana and Key West. It was on the forenoon of Monday, the 3d, that the Captain said he was going to Aspinwall; this was the first witness knew about it. Never saw the Captain anywhere in New Orleans except on board the ship. Witness refuses to tell how he knew the boxes in the forward hold contained arms and munitions; refuses, for reasons already given. [Witness was here assured by the Commissioner that the mere fact of his seeing and handling the arms on board could not in any manner implicate him; upon which he became less reserved in his answers.] Witness saw a portion of the arms; saw muskets, bayonets, cartridges, belts, cartouche boxes, etc. Saw no powder taken on board at New York. Witness discovered there was powder on board on Saturday night, the 8th; there might have been twelve or fourteen kegs of it; made the discovery whilst overhauling boxes, which witness did of his own accord, with the aid of the second and third mates and two men. Commenced the work at 10 o'clock, and kept at it till daylight. The Custom-House officer was on board at the time, but where, witness cannot tell. The ship had not been seized up to that time. The Custom-House officer had been on board from 2 o'clock in the afternoon. After witness discovered them, he threw overboard a lot of the muskets, bayonets, belts, tin pans, cartridges, and 10 or 12 kegs of powder. Did not count the muskets or bayonets separately; there were a couple of bundles of belts, and two boxes of cartouche boxes. The men who arrested witness were Thomas Dacon and another man, name forgotten. Witness threw the things over without anybody's instructions; never told any one he intended doing it, except those who helped him. "Diamond X," was the mark on the boxes. Witness afterward saw on the river bank near the ship, some of the things that had been thrown overboard. Witness has been introduced to the defendants within the last few days; never saw them before to know them. The Captain said nothing about the stopping at any point after leaving the city. Heard that the ship had been refused a clearance.

W. W. Scott sworn.—Is chief engineer of the Philadelphia. Was instructed to get ready as soon as possible, as the vessel was bound from New Orleans to Aspinwall, to finish the contract of taking the mails to New York. Never saw any of the defendants on board; never saw any of the men said to be assembled below the city. Did not know how the ship was to be employed on the way to Aspinwall, or whether she was to stop at any point. Never heard anything of the arms on board.

John J. Tuslenghem sworn.—Is second assistant engineer of the Philadelphia. Did not hear what was to be the destination of the ship after leaving New Orleans. Never knew there were any arms on board. First saw Maury at the Gem Coffeehouse; never saw him or any of the defendants on board the ship. Knew nothing of the body of men said to be assembled below the city. Know nothing about what Eddy stated.

N. P. Bosworth sworn.—Was purser of the Philadelphia. Knew nothing of the arms on board. Witness's duty is to receive freight, make out Custom-House papers, etc. The steward has charge of the victualling of the ship. The freight at New York was received by several persons. A Mr. Larose was charged with the delivery of the freight here. Witness furnishes the freight list and the freight bills are collected by the agents. Witness furnished the freight list trip and handed it to the discharging clerk. The captain told witness to clear the vessel for Aspinwall. Witness identifies the printed form in court as a duplicate of the one he handed in at the Custom-House. As witness understood the ship was going to Aspinwall, stores were laid in, as a matter of course. The seamen would want something to eat. Cannot tell on what day the provisions were taken on board; did not see the requisition. The requisition is made out by the steward and countersigned by the captain. Do not know what stores were on board. Saw Mr. Anderson on board the ship, but that was about three months ago; he has not been aboard since. Never saw Anderson or Maury with Capt. Griffin. Witness became acquainted with Capt. Maury after his arrest: got acquainted with Mr. Anderson three months ago as a passenger on the Grenada, not on the Philadelphia. Maury said nothing to witness about the expedition, or about the Philadelphia, or about the party going down on the Panther, or their purposes, or anything at all about the business.

A. O. Murphy sworn.—Is a Custom-House officer; has the steamship Philadelphia in his charge. Took her in charge on Sunday, the 11th October. Witness was ordered to go down, and went aboard about 2 o'clock, with three inspectors, and remained till 4 o'clock. Witness then went to see after a stevedore's gang he had ordered down. Whilst witness was absent the men came and commenced removing the coal and continued working till a quarter to 9 o'clock, and then a man named McInerny came on board with instructions not to let any thing go ashore except baggage. Witness was sent for on Tuesday by O'Sullivan, and went immediately. Got down at 12 o'clock; saw powder scattered about the deck, cartridge cases, several pieces of broken boxes, etc. Witness' attention was called to these things by O'Sullivan. Saw a cartridge box that had been picked up alongside and put on the guard. When witness left on Saturday night there were no fragments of boxes or powder lying about. Witness prosecuted the search further. Found in the lower hold three boxes of muskets and rifles and seventeen boxes of ball cartridges, five kegs of powder, some Minnie rifle cartridges, some cane knives, two barrels of lead and a barrel marked carbine cartridges. The hatchway was covered with provisions and the whole deck was covered with tar. Found several boxes marked X in a diamond. The provisions were on the deck over the hatchway; witness had to scrape the deck and take away the provisions before he could discover the hatchway. Know there must be a hatchway, as witness saw a ring-bolt, which proved to be over the hatch when the tar was scraped away. The tar looked as if it had spilled from a bursted or broken barrel; could not tell if it had been freshly spilled. There must have been five or six thousand barrels of coal on board; it was moved partially, but not taken out. Witness' attention was first directed to the Philadelphia on Saturday the 8th; was not sent up to the ship the day the clearance was applied for, never noticed any of the defendants on board the Philadelphia; never saw them with Capt. Griffin. Witness did see the body of men who were at the powder house; noticed them two or three days previous to their leaving. Don't know how the men got to that point; never saw the defendants down there.

Joseph Villarubia, Jr., sworn.—Is a member of the firm of DeVisser & Co., who are agents of the steamship Philadelphia. The Philadelphia belongs to the U. S. Mail Steamship Company. A letter of instructions was received by DeVisser & Co. from the Company, informing him that a special arrangement had been made with the Post-office