Wood, Eddy & Co.'s

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES!

GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE

$100,000!!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS!!!

The Extraordinary Drawings

Of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Single Number Lotteries will take place in public, under the superintendence of sworn Commissioners, at Augusta, Georgia, as follows:

Class No. 47 Draws SATURDAY, Nov. 19, 1859.
Class No. 51 Draws SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1859.
Class No. 56 Draws SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 1860.
Class No. 60 Draws SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1860.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING, to take place as above specified.

One Grand Capital Prize of $100,000!

1 Prize of	$50,000	1 Prize of	$5,000
1 "	20,000	1 "	2,000
1 "	10,000	20 "	1,000
1 "	6,000	30 "	200
1 "	5,000	40 "	100
1 "	3,000	150 "	500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $600 approximating to	$600,000 prize are		$2,400
4 prizes of 400 approximating to	50,000 prize are		2,000
4 prizes of 300 approximating to	30,000 prize are		1,600
4 prizes of 200 approximating to	15,000 prize are		1,200
4 prizes of 200 approximating to	10,000 prize are		800
20 prizes of 100 approximating to	5,000 prize are		2,000
5,000 prizes of 20 are			100,000
5,520 prizes, amounting to			$650,000

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Quarters, $12 50; Eighths, $6 25.

The Ordinary Drawings

Of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lotteries will take place at Augusta, Georgia, as follows:

Class 45 Draws SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1859.
Class 46 Draws SATURDAY, Nov. 12, 1859.
Class 48 Draws SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1859.
Class 49 Draws SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1859.
Class 50 Draws SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1859.
Class 52 Draws SATURDAY, Dec. 24, 1859.
Class 53 Draws SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1859.
Class 54 Draws SATURDAY, Jan. 7, 1860.
Class 55 Draws SATURDAY, Jan. 14, 1860.
Class 57 Draws SATURDAY, Jan. 28, 1860.

ORDINARY DRAWING, to take place as above specified.

One Grand Capital Prize of $50,000!

1 prize of	$20,000	50 prizes of	$500
1 "	10,000	100 "	400
1 "	5,000	140 "	300
1 "	4,000	190 "	150
1 "	3,000	200 "	100
1 "	1,500		

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $400 approximating to	$80,000 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		1,000
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 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			$320,000

Whole Tickets, $40; Halves, $20; Quarters, $10 50.

☞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.

o25 2p&tW

Wines, Liquors, etc.,

NOS. 13 AND 15 ROYAL STREET.

A supply of CREME DE ROUZY 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 CORDON SHERRY, ANCHOR SHERRY, SPARKLING AND STILL HOCK, Old and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, BRANDIES—Sarenne, of the vintage of 1795, 1748 and 1815, and other French Brandies, of all ages and prices—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,
Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

o7 2ply

Bruff Brother & Seaver,

44.....WARREN ST.....44

New York.

INVENTORS OF THE

CELEBRATED OVAL EYE COTTON HOES,

IMPROVED PATTERN CANE KNIVES.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

R. P. BRUFF'S AXES.

☞The jobbing trade supplied by the package.

☞A heavy stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, etc., constantly on hand.

jy21 2ply

W. A. Wilson,

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,

FANCY GOODS, etc., etc., etc.

jy3 2ptf No. 88 CANAL STREET.

Cigars! Cigars!

Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well known brands—Injenuidad, Flor de Pujados, Meridiana, Flor de Funcho, Rolacia, Cabaiguan, Partagas, Know Something, Washington, Dos Hermanos, Mano Habana, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

P. PRATS & CO.,
59 Commercial Place.

o26 2ptf

FREDRIKE BELDEN.....D. W. EAMES.

BELDEN & EAMES—SUCCESSORS TO S. P. 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. 66 Broadway, N. Y. jy21 2d6 6m

LUMBER—LUMBER—LUMBER—

400,000 feet 1¼ and 1½ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, tongued and grooved.
150,000 feet 1¼ and 1½, wide dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, tongued and grooved.
200,000 feet ⅞ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine CEILING, tongued and grooved.
100,000 feet ⅞ wide dressed Florida Yellow Pine CEILING, tongued and grooved.
200,000 feet 1¼ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, square edged.
100,000 feet dressed WEATHERBOARDS.
1,500,000 feet rough Yellow Pine LUMBER, consisting of inch Boards, Weatherboards, Scantling, Joists, etc.
250,000 feet assorted Cypress Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, etc., etc.

For sale at the lowest market prices in lots to suit purchasers by

SHIPSON & DOIG,
No. 5 Carondelet street, New Basin.

se30 1y

CHEAP FUEL.—WHILE THE PRESENT building is going forward at the Station, the price of COKE will be continued at the very low price of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS per bushel.

It is a clean and pleasant fuel for house use, and superior to either wood or coal for cooking.

At this price it is full 25 per cent. cheaper than the best coal.

N. O. J. TISDALE, Treasurer.
New Orleans Gas Light Company, Oct. 10, 1859. o21 tf

J. B. WALTON,

CITY AUCTIONEER,

—And—

Auctioneer, Appraiser, and General Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Lands, etc.

Office, No. 10 Bank Place.

The undersigned, a duly licensed Auctioneer, will give his personal attention to all sales of Real Estate, Slaves, Furniture, Bank and other Stocks in Incorporated Companies, Successions, Carriages, Damaged Cotton, and Merchandise generally.

He invites attention to the advantages he will possess in the purchase, sale and appointment of Real Estate, having in the course of preparation, from the most reliable sources, at a large cost, separate plans of every square of ground showing every lot, and the dimensions thereof, in each square in the four districts of the city, with which will be kept a record of all sales made.

In this department he will also have the aid and advice of Mr. MARK WALTON, whose connection with the Real Estate operations of this city for over thirty years, and whose general knowledge of the value of property will enable the undersigned to offer to parties requiring his services superior advantages.

se30 6m

BUILDING MATERIAL, BRICKS, FIREWOOD

Y. DEMORUELLE, Dealer,

At the Old Basin, corner of Toulouse and Rampart Sts.

Has constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Lime, White and Yellow Sand, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Staves. Also, English, French and American Fire-Bricks, and all kinds of Firewood.

☞Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to. ms3 1y

COAL.....COAL.....COAL.

G. W. CLARKE,

Dealer in Pittsburg, Anthracite and English Cannel COALS. Particular attention paid to Factors' orders for Coal in bulk.

☞Office, 85 St. Charles street, under Masonic Hall. o18 1m

REMOVAL.—H. BIDWELL, DEALER IN PORK and Rice, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky etc. etc., has removed from Store No. 30 Poydras street to No. 41 Poydras street between Magazine and Tchopitoulas streets. o3 1m

NOTICE.—MR. FREDERIC R. BRAND ENTERS INTO our employ this day, and holds our full power of Attorney, as per act passed before Jaques Graham, Notary Public, of this city.

JULIAN NEVILLE & CO., Auctioneers.
New Orleans, July 11, 1859. jy12 6m

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1859. NUMBER 198.

Nominations American Party.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 7, 1859.

CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.	**J. E. Bouligny.**
SHERIFF	**E. T. Parker.**
CORONER	**Dr. E. D. Beach.**
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	**C. M. Bradford.**
CLERKS OF COURTS.	
CLERK FIRST DIST. COURT.	**N. Trepagnier.**
" SECOND "	**P. S. Wiltz.**
" THIRD "	**E. Toledano.**
" FOURTH "	**J. O. Chalon.**
" FIFTH "	**C. F. White.**
" SIXTH "	**Isaac N. Phillips.**
STATE TAX COLLECTORS.	
FIRST DISTRICT	**Thos. Askew.**
SECOND "	**Jos. Hernandez.**
THIRD "	**V. St. Cyran.**
FOURTH "	**C. D. Bance.**
ALGIERS "	**Hypolite Fortier.**
BOARD OF STATE ASSESSORS.	
FIRST DISTRICT	**F. F. Trinchard.**
SECOND "	**H. D. Hubbard.**
THIRD "	**T. A. Boulet.**
FOURTH "	**J. A. Watkins.**
(The above Board is voted for by the entire City.)	
ALGIERS "	**J. E. R. Chisholm.**
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.	
FIRST JUSTICE	**J. G. Brice.**
SECOND "	**D. F. Mitchell.**
THIRD "	**A. Saucier.**
FOURTH "	**E. Morel.**
FIFTH "	**Aug. Duquereron.**
SIXTH "	**A. Fortier.**
SEVENTH "	**Jas. B. McLin.**
CONSTABLES.	
FIRST JUSTICE COURT	**J. B. Houghton.**
SECOND "	**W. H. Waters.**
THIRD "	**Saml. Hamilton.**
FOURTH "	**Octave Calungue.**
FIFTH "	**Louis Power.**
SIXTH "	**C. V. Esnard.**
SEVENTH "	**J. C. Codley.**

se29 2ptf

Opposition State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOS. J. WELLS, of Rapides.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

Hon. JOHN RAY, of Ouachita.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

THOS. J. DURANT, of Orleans.

FOR AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

THOMAS C. ANDERSON, of St. Landry.

FOR TREASURER,

Dr. JEHU PERKINS, of E. Baton Rouge.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

Hon. E. W. BLAKE, of Terrebonne.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,

R. H. CUNY, of Catahoula.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS FIRST DISTRICT,

Dr. PHILIP YEISER, of Orleans.

se19 2p&tuW

Splendid French Furniture,

—MANUFACTURED BY—

P. MALLARD,

67 ROYAL STREET AND 80 BIENVILLE STREET.

Large Assortment

—OF—

HOUSE-FURNISHING AND ARTISTIC ARTICLES.

He would respectfully inform the public that he has just arrived from Paris with the first choice of Goods ever selected in Europe, for this market—which, for beauty, tastefulness and richness, cannot be excelled by any house in America. Among other things to which he would invite special attention, are—

Magnificent Parlor and Bedroom Sets of Furniture, in Rosewood and Mahogany; Inlaid Buhl, Pinder Marble, and Oil Cloth, Dinningroom, Hall and Library Sets; FINE CURTAIN STUFFS, consisting of Lampasside, Brocade, Damask, Satin, Silk, Embroidered Robinet and Muslins; and a large assortment of TRIMMINGS for UHROLSTERY, such as Tassels, Loops, Fringes, Cords, Cornices, Bands and Hooks. Also, English Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting and Rugs; French and American Window Shades, Matting, etc.; Mirrors of all sizes; Gilded Woods for Frames and Cornices; Bronze and Porcelain Clocks, and Chandeliers for Gas and Oil; Fancy Vases; Toilet and Washstand Sets; Cut Glasses; China Dining and Tea Sets—all of which will be sold at the lowest prices, so as to prevent all competition with any house in the United States.

P. MALLARD,

se29 2p2m 67 Royal street or 80 Bienville st.

The Southern Oil Company.

RAILROAD OFFICERS AND PLANTERS

Are requested to read this Company's circular, wherein contain the certificates of

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad;
" New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad;
" Pacific Railroad;
" Ohio and Mississippi Railroad;
" Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

Since the endorsement of the above roads was received, the agent has received those of—

The Georgia Central Railroad,
" Morris and Western Railroad,
" Western and Atlantic Railroad.

And since Mr. Williams, of the Pacific Railroad, gave his certificate in February last, our Oil has been put to further and more severe tests on the same road, under his immediate supervision, and resulted in his running 5,250 miles without re-oiling, and without the use of tallow, which, with other oils, is necessary in order to keep boxes cool, and is pronounced by Mr. Williams to be superior to any he has ever used.

On the Western and Atlantic Railroad (Georgia) it was run on an entire train 2,200 miles without re-oiling; keeping the boxes cool and free from gum, which is pronounced 100 per cent. better than the lubricator then in use.

On three trains on the Georgia Central Railroad it ran with same results, without re-oiling, 9,000 miles. This test was made by the gentleman having full charge of that department, and he pronounces the Oil superior to any he has ever used, in an experience of twenty-two years. This road has also adopted the exclusive use of our Oil.

From the accumulated evidence presented above, it must be evident to every one not totally blinded by prejudice, that the Lubricating Oil manufactured by this company is worthy of all confidence and is the equal of any in use.

If at any time it should be condemned, it cannot it will be found to originate either in the natural prejudice that exists against Oil previously made from rosin, or from sheer carelessness or neglect in cleaning the machinery before using our Oil.

Knowing these facts, the Board of Directors have instructed the agent to fully guarantee it in every respect for the purposes for which it is recommended, and planters and others are particularly requested to communicate direct with the agent if there is any opposition offered in the Oil, or any complaints, so as to enable the company to dispatch an agent to investigate into the causes.

In any case where it should not give entire satisfaction, the Oil can be returned and the money refunded.

PATENT WHEEL GREASE

Is manufactured with great care, and is superior to any article known for Cart-Wheels and heavy running to Sugar Mills. It will also answer in many cases as an economical substitute for Oils for lubricating purposes. The company have made valuable improvements in their Grease, which now renders it an almost indispensable article for Plantation use.

THE GAS OIL

is manufactured especially for Planters and others who use the Portable Gas Apparatus, and is a superior article for that purpose. The company recommend with full confidence their

NAVY PITCH

as superior to any ever sold in this market. It is perfectly clean and free from all impurities, possessing elastic properties not found in any other Pitch.

Arrangements have been made with the following Hardware Merchants of this city, who will receive orders and furnish the products at the same prices as the regular agents of the company:

Messrs. SLARK, STAUTTER & CO.,
J. WATERMAN & BRO.,
C. H. SLOCOMB & CO.,
JOHN B. DEIN & SON,
FOLGER & CO.,
J. S. RELF & CO.,
McCUTCHON & HOWELL.

The Machinery Oil is fully guaranteed when purchased through any of the above firms. When orders are sent direct to us from parties out of the city, they must be accompanied with the names of their merchants or agents in New Orleans.

G. C. BOGERT,
Agent for the Southern Oil Company,
72 Camp street, New Orleans.

—Agents—

St. Louis—HENING & WOODRUFF.
Charleston, S. C.—F. M. HATCH.
Macon, Ga.—CARHART & ROFF.

S. TOBY, JR.,
General Superintendent of Railroads.

o17 2pcodtm

Cabinet Makers'

—AND—

UPHOLSTERS' MATERIALS

Of Every Description,

Gilt Cornices, Hair Cloth, Shades, Curled Hair, Enameled Cloth, Curtain Goods, Cords and Tassels, Varnish, Glues and Fringes, Springs, Buttons and Twine, Glue, Picked and Common Moss, Camphene and Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Putties and Oils, Wall Paper, etc., at the Lowest Cash Prices, by

HEATH & CO.,
No. 75 Camp street.

m28 2ply

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1859.

WE HAVE LITTLE FAITH.

We have little faith that the following remarks, taken from the Washington States of the 20th inst., will ever be carried out by the people to whom they are applied, according to their letter or spirit. We wish we had more faith; but we cannot say we have, and tell what we believe to be the truth.

Speaking of the so-styled Harper's Ferry insurrection, the States observes:

The sober-minded men of the non-slaveholding States must be blind indeed if they do not distinctly perceive the precipice to which Black Republicanism is leading the country. Can they coalesce with—can they decline to resist, with all the energy which they can command, a party which is actuated by but a solitary sentiment, and that the most inglorious one which ever found a place in a human bosom?—the destruction of the noblest system of government that the Almighty ever blessed a people with.

It would be expecting too much of humanity to suppose that the slaveholding States would risk submission to such an administration as Black Republicanism would bring to Washington. Virginia, in view of what has transpired within the last few days, would be faithless to every principle which she holds most dear, were she to consent to let the armory at Harper's Ferry and the fortifications at Old Point Comfort pass into the keeping of a Seward, a Chase, a Banks, or any other Black Republican! What security could be furnished her that the arms therein contained would not be employed for overpowering her?

There never was so grave a period in the history of the Union. Sensible citizens everywhere cannot fail to so regard it. They should dispassionately counsel, one with another, as to the most effectual mode of averting the terrific pending danger.

The "sober-minded men" of the North no doubt entertain correct opinions, but they are utterly powerless in the premises. They can do nothing. They are overwhelmed by the surging waves of fanaticism. What can be done with bigots who propose to decapitate the statue of Webster because in his lifetime he proclaimed obedience to the Constitution, and who execrate the memory of Choate simply because he was an honorable, faithful citizen? Nothing—literally nothing. They rule because they are in the majority; and they are insensible alike to the appeals of justice, honor and reason. They resemble fiends more than human beings. They are as bad as churchyard ghouls, as told in oriental fables, if not worse, for they would revel in a banquet of the dying, while the ghouls contented themselves with feasting on mouldering carcasses—insensible alike to pain and degradation.

The "sober-minded men" of the free States may mourn. That is about all they can do. They are powerless to control. Would that they could. Would that we could discover some signs of reformation visible. But we cannot. Perhaps if the Harper's Ferry insurrection had extended over several counties and some hundreds of children had been murdered, and some hundreds of men assassinated, and some thousands of dwellings burned, and some hundreds of maidens and matrons ravished and killed, and many millions of dollars of property ruthlessly destroyed, there might have been some awakening of human sentiment in the free States, outside New England. Whether it would have been sufficiently powerful to govern, we have no means of knowing. All we are fully convinced of is that no horror perpetrated upon Southern women, children and men, could soften the heart of a dyed-in-the-wool Abolitionist.

The proposition in the second paragraph from the States we have no idea will ever be carried out in any contingency. If William H. Seward should be elected to the Presidency in 1860, we do not believe Virginia will act in the manner indicated. Why? We judge of the future by the past, and the months are not many since Virginia elected John Letcher Governor—a man who endorsed language used in reference to the institution of domestic slavery far more atrocious than any ever employed by Seward or any of his comparatively respectable associates! The supposition that such a man would seize arms and fortresses to keep the Abolitionists out is simply ridiculous.

MISSISSIPPI STATE FAIR.

This important exhibition of the products of Southern art and industry will take place at Jackson, beginning on Monday, November 14th, and ending on Friday, the 18th. From what we hear of the preparations in progress, we feel safe in predicting that the fair will repay the attendance of all who visit it, no matter from what distance and at what pecuniary cost. These preparations are on a scale worthy the object and creditable to the intelligent enterprise for which the great State of Mississippi is distinguished, and we are certain that the citizens of Louisiana, and particularly those of New Orleans and vicinity, will avail themselves of the opportunity to show their appreciation of it, especially as the Great Northern Railroad provides so ample and convenient a channel of communication.

The number of horses, mules and colts in the stock department will quadruple that of last year, and there will be a great display of kine, swine, sheep and goats. A vast array of fancy articles will occupy the great hall, and their beauty, variety and richness will make a show of a remarkable and attractive character. The basement story will be a great magazine of household articles, solid and liquid, in the provision line, as meats, breads, confectionery and pastry doings, butter, cheese, wines, cordials, pickles, etc., exhibiting the taste, skill and industry of the good-wives of Mississippi. The machinery department, however, is likely to prove the grand center of attraction, so extended and expensive will be its arrangement and the articles of exhibition. Many steam-engines will be erected, the work of doing so being now in progress, and their power will be exercised in operating saw-mills, grist-mills, cotton-gins and smaller machines innumerable which are used in the manufacturing and agricultural industry of the State. An Ericsson caloric engine will be among the motors, and itself will be far from being the least curious and interesting item of the exhibition.

The programme of proceedings will include trials of the merits of horsefleesh in every varied manner upon a fine race track, and fifteen of the young gentlemen of Jackson will contend for prizes in various equestrian exercises, calling forth all points of excellence and skill in horse and rider. The participators will be in fancy costume and will make a brave show. A club of young gentlemen from Madison county will also appear in exercises of a similar character. At different times during the continuance of the Fair, eloquent gentlemen will address the crowds on topics suited to the occasion. Among the orators will be Hon. A. M. West, of Holmes county, and the Directory having specially invited Lieut. Maury and Hon. Edward Everett, who are now in the South, are not without hopes that they will be present.

We join with the Jackson Eagle in urging our many Mississippi readers to give as much of their attention and means as they properly can to the great State Fair of 1859, to forward to the grounds any article worthy a place in the great exhibition, and to be there themselves without fail. And we urge all our readers everywhere in the Southwest to attend, if they can do so. These State Fairs are most important institutions, most essential helps to the development of agriculture, mechanics, art and science. They bring together all that has been achieved in either department, and comparison stimulates industry and invention to emulation. Each exhibitor profits by what the others have accomplished, and each spectator can learn what may be the most efficient machinery for his purposes, and where and how he can obtain any article or animal which he may discover will answer his real needs or please his fancy. As we remarked above, we anticipate that the coming Fair will far exceed all previous in extent, variety and generally attractive character, and should gather to Jackson representatives from all parts of the South, who will find themselves amply repaid for time, trouble and expense invested in the trip.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN RED RIVER.

The gradual but steady increase in the obstructions to the navigation of Red river is a subject of serious concern and general interest to a very large and wealthy district of country, and it is very particularly so to the business interests of this city. Those best acquainted with that river, who have watched with anxious eye the constant growth of these obstructions, are of the opinion that if left alone until next season the simple operation of the water will have so increased these obstructions as to close the river to navigation, except in the highest stage of water.

Should not this state of things arouse those most immediately interested to speedy action in an effort to guard against the closing up of Red river. It affords an outlet to the trade and commerce of a very considerable extent of wealthy country, and its close, except during the freshets, would be a serious and injurious calamity. Yet such a fate seems to be awaiting it, unless efforts are soon made to ward it off.

The present condition of Red river, the difficulty with which it is now navigated, the gradual but certain increase of these difficulties, the disappointments and delays occasioned thereby, to say nothing of the expense and the serious and almost ruinous injury an entire suspension of navigation would entail upon a large and extensive planting region, are matters which should enlist the early and serious attention of the public, particularly public men, and most especially those who may be selected to represent the interests of this State in the National Legislature.

We sincerely hope that our Legislature will give this subject its early consideration, and devise some means of arresting and finally removing the obstructions to Red river, at least below Shreveport. It may be that Congress will fall back on the old Democratic idea that Congress has no power under the Constitution to engage in the improvement of rivers within a State. If such should unfortunately be the case, then Louisiana should take the matter in hand. But it is hoped that this idea, like the Monroe doctrine, has become obsolete, and that the present Congress may consider it not only right and proper that the General Government should remove the obstructions in Red river, but also a duty. This is a matter of more importance to those immediately concerned than who is to be elected to this or that office.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

It was very quiet on rue Carondelet and environs yesterday, though the very fine weather brought almost every one out. Of course, King Cotton formed the chief topic of talk—the Balls and Bears in insurance, scrip and stocks, having fully recovered from the supposed effects of the very recent great fire, gave way to other reflections and talked as though a destructive fire was only a passing event. Outside of rue Carondelet there were large passing crowds, denoting that business is resuming its wonted activity; yet we are constrained to talk that the general business of our city will not exceed last year, unless it is assumed that a large increase of cotton will add to the sales of merchandise. The most serious interference to the advancement of the trade of our city was the great obstruction and detention of vessels last spring at the mouth of the river. The great detention of vessels has been talked of all through the Northern, as well as some of the Western States, which has led to large shipments or forwarding of merchandise for the West, via the railroads, which have their radiance from New York and Philadelphia. We are informed that in commercial circles in the North the obstructions at the mouth of the river have been greatly talked of. It appears that the works of nature have been forgotten, for the channels at the mouth of the river never admitted vessels of over 15 to 16 feet draught. However, the inward trade of our city did not suffer seriously from the blocking up at the Southwest Pass. It was the great outward trade which paid the penalty for having too large vessels.

It is a subject of serious talk, however, that a large share of the goods and merchandise for the West—which has for years passed through our city—should be diverted to other routes, merely from being detained by a mud pile at the entrance of the great highway of sixteen States. The talk is, that there will not be eighteen feet of water on the bar of the Southwest Pass succeeding the first rise of water in the Mississippi.

There was some talk of delay in the delivery of cotton over the Jackson Railroad, and to the talk came complaints of various import. It must not be overlooked that the elements retarded the efficiency of the road through the great crevasse. From the damaging effects of this crevasse the road has not yet recovered. As the complaints are only verbally made, we have no space to talk of them.

The great malfeasance in the packing of cotton last year, and which we noticed at length, is still commented on by Northern manufacturers, as will appear by the correspondence below. The meeting of buyers and dealers, which was to have been held last evening, was adjourned to Saturday evening next, so as to lay before the public further accounts of false packing. In the meantime, it is not out of place to publish the following letters, which came from and are addressed to the highest authority and standing:

BOSTON, October 15, 1859.

GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of your favor of the 8th inst. I am pleased to hear of the movement of gentlemen interested in the cotton trade at your port, with a view to the correction of the abuses which exist in the fraudulent packing of cotton.

The evils are not exaggerated; in fact, I think that "scarcely the half has been told." As quite appropriate, I enclose you a copy of a letter which I received from our Mr. H——, at Lowell, I believe on the very day of the receipt of yours.

I commend his remarks to your very particular attention, and hope you will not fail to bear them in mind when you shall execute the orders which I propose soon to send you. We cannot go on to work such sandy and otherwise fraudulently packed cotton as we have had the last two years.

Truly yours.

LOWELL, MASS., Oct. 17, 1859.

DEAR SIR—We have this day passed through our picker house about 80,000 pounds. We have weighed the heavy dirt from the whippers and willows, and find 5,151 pounds, or over 6 per cent. of the cotton worked. To this, if we add bags and ropes, dirt blown away by our fans, waste made on pickers and in mills, and shrinkage of cotton, I fear our total waste will be startling.

We are probably taking out at least 7 to 8 per cent. of sand alone, and it is plain that we can better pay 12 to 12½c. for cotton free from sand, than 11c. for what we are now using, staple remaining the same.

We have to pay freight upon this sand after we have bought it, and it costs a good deal to separate it from the cotton, while it is cutting up our machinery and absorbing our oil.

Very respectfully.

SHIPWRECK.—A dispatch of the 19th from Goodrich, Canada West, says:

The propeller Troxy, from Chicago, for Buffalo, foundered last night, ten miles off of Point Dubuque. A boat with three of the crew came ashore, but the life-boat, with eighteen of the crew and three ladies, has not been heard of.

"TAKE CARE OF THY MONEY."—Paley, whose mind was so remarkably expert, was particularly clumsy in body. "I was never a good horseman," he used to say of himself," and when I followed my father on a pony of my own, on my first journey to Cambridge, I fell off seven times. My father, on hearing a thump, would turn his head half aside, and say, 'Take care of thy money, lad, take care of thy money,' as if I myself were of no consequence!"

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO.

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The steamship Kangaroo has arrived at this port. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 12th inst., and touched at Queenstown on the following day, bringing advices of the same date as the Ocean Queen, with somewhat fuller commercial advices, which were telegraphed from Liverpool to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—The sales of cotton for two days, yesterday and to-day, amount to 16,000 bales, of which 4000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

The Liverpool breadstuff market generally closed steady and quiet, at the quotations by the Anglo-Saxon. The provision market also closed steady, but without animation and prices were generally unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The funds evince less steadiness, and quotations have varied considerably since the sailing of the Europa. Consols for money closed at 95¾.

A private letter received by the Kangaroo from an English gentleman, says that Mr. Ten Broeck's horses Starke and Prioress were beaten in the race for the Cressiwich stakes at the Newmarket meeting, on the 11th inst.—Starke coming in fourth and Prioress fifth.

Sir W. Booth's mare Artless won the race.

HAVRE, Oct. 12.—The sales of cotton during the week amount to 8000 bales. The market generally closed buoyant, and a slight advance is reported.

Orleans Bas opened at an advance of 1 franc and was quoted at 102 francs.

During the past three days the sales were moderate, but a further advance of 1 franc was obtained, Orleans Bas closing at 103 to 103½ francs.

The Havre breadstuffs market closed with a declining tendency.

Trial of the Harper's Ferry Insurgents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—The examination of the outlaw Assawatomie Brown and the other Harper's Ferry insurgents, was commenced to-day at Charleston, Va.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER OCEAN QUEEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Ocean Queen brings advices from Italy of numerous arrests having been made at Parma. Among those arrested are the murderers of Count Anvite, the late agent of the Duke of Parma, who came to Parma in disguise to endeavor to effect a compromise in favor of the deposed Duke.

Garibaldi had issued another address to the army of Italy.

The Pope had left Rome, so as to have an interview with the King of Naples at the Castle of Gondalfe, where his Holiness would remain for the present on account of the agitation in Rome.

After the Pope left Rome, some 10,000 visitors left their cards with the Sardinian Ambassador, in whose favor an enthusiastic demonstration was made.

After the desertion of Rome by the Pope, order was preserved in the city by the French troops.

The Zurich Conference continues its sessions, but appears to make very little progress.

France, it is asserted, wishes the arreas Monte Napoleon and all the indemnity and cost of the late war to be included in the settlement of the amount to be paid by Austria and Piedmont.

The Emperor Napoleon was expected to arrive at Paris on Wednesday.

An envoy of the Sultan had arrived at Alexandria with orders to oppose the construction of the Suez Canal, which is being prosecuted by the French Company.

The foreign Consuls at Alexandria immediately assembled to take action in the matter.

Letters from Madrid to the London Press state that the Emperor of Morocco has agreed to satisfy the demands of the Spanish Government.

Advices from Constantinople state that a number of infernal machines had been discovered, which were intended to set fire to and destroy the European portion of Constantinople.

A dissolution of the present ministry is considered inevitable.

A new loan has been contracted under very heavy conditions.

At the obsequies of the late Bey of Tunis, the Moors assailed the Jews and wounded a few Christians.

They also attacked and wounded a minister of the new Bey, but tranquility was finally restored.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The steamship Baltic arrived at this port last night with the California mails and passengers of the 5th instant, having, in connection with the steamer Cortez on the Pacific side, made the trip in nineteen days, which is the shortest time on record, via Panama.

Collector Washington, of San Francisco, was among the candidates for the United States Senatorship, in place of Broderick.

Advices from Utah, via San Francisco, state that at San Bernardino a serious riot had occurred between the Mormons and the Gentiles.

Capt. Porter, of the ship St. Mary, was protecting Capt. Stowe from an expulsion from Sonora.

Business at San Francisco was dull.

The United States steam frigate Saranac left Panama on the 5th for the purpose of protecting the Nicaragua transit route.

Wm. Carpenter, a prominent merchant at Salt Lake City, has been killed by the Danites, and rumors prevail that several companies of immigrants had been plundered by the Indians or Mormons on the northern route, and several of their number killed.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Bolivia is in a state of siege, and the revolutionists are trying to prevent the national forces from descending the river.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 15.—An expedition is in course of preparation for the purpose of chastising the Araucanian Indians, who are now in the possession of the Island of Vergara, which the inhabitants have deserted.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mr. Dimitry, our Minister to Central America, had arrived at San José.

The Guatemala and British boundary treaty has been ratified.

Several severe shocks of an earthquake had been felt at La Mion and in the vicinity, but resulted in no loss of life.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The sloop-of-war Vincennes, now cruising off the west coast of Africa, has been ordered home.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Marine Disaster.

PASSA L'OUTRE, Oct. 25.—The ship Crescent City, Delano, master, from Bath, Maine, has arrived here in distress, with five feet of water in her hold.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Cotton market closed dull and prices have declined ⅛; the sales to-day were 1500 bales—Middling Uplands, 11¼ to 11⅜. The Flour market is depressed and a further decline of 13 to 15c. is reported—sales to-day 14,000 bbls. Corn closed dull—sales to-day, 4000 bushels at $1 02 for mixed. Whisky closed steady at 28c. Eastern Mess Pork, $15 14 to $15 30. Lard closed dull at 10½ to 11¼c. Sugar closed buoyant at 6 to 7c. for Muscovado.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 25.—The steamer Natchez passed down at 1 o'clock, the Fairchild, New Uncle Sam and the Quapaw at 2, the Meteor at 6, and the Minnehaha at 7 o'clock this evening.

Local Intelligence.

Report of Council proceedings on 2d page.

THE WEATHER continues bright, dry and dusty. The mid-hours of yesterday were quite warm; almost hot.

THE CANNON FIRING yesterday forenoon and evening was salutatory to the city by the U. S. sloop-of-war Crusader, upon her first arrival in these Mississippi waters. The Common Council last night authorized a return of the compliment.

BALL AT UNION HALL.—The "Minnehaha Association" intend giving a grand fancy dress ball at Union Hall, Fourth District