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 2ptdkW

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. 55 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 | 5 2,000
1 ..... 10,000 | 20 1,000
1 ..... 5,000 | 50 500
1 ..... 3,000 | 100 300
1 ..... 2,000 | 200 200
1 ..... 1,000 | 500 100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $500 approximating to $100,000 prize are.....$2,000
4 prizes of 300 approximating to 50,000 prize are.....1,200
4 prizes of 200 approximating to 20,000 prize are.....800
4 prizes of 150 approximating to 10,000 prize are.....600
20 prizes of 100 approximating to 5,000 prize are.....2,000
3,000 prizes of 20 are.....60,000

3,538 prizes, amounting to.....$66,000

Whole Tickets, $20; Halves, $10; Quarters, $5; Eighths, $2 50.

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.....$50,000 | 50 prizes of.....$500
1 ..... 10,000 | 100 400
1 ..... 5,000 | 150 300
1 ..... 3,000 | 200 200
1 ..... 2,000 | 500 100
1 1,000

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 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

5,465 prizes amounting to.....$110,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 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.
e25 2pdkW

Wines, Liquors, etc.,

NOS. 13 AND 15 ROYAL STREET.

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

Wines and Liquors

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

SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.
e7 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.
je21 2ply

W. A. Wilson,

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,

FANCY GOODS, etc., etc., etc.

No. 88 CANAL STREET.
je3 2ptf

Cigars! Cigars!

Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well known brands—Tejeranidad, Flor de Pujados, Meridiana, Flor de Pancho, Redowa, Cabergo, Partagas, Know Something, Washington, Dos Hermanos, Muro Habana, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

P. PRATS & CO.,
22 Commercial Place.
o26 2ptf

Splendid French Furniture,

—MANUFACTURED BY—

P. MALLARD,

87 ROYAL STREET AND 89 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 Hall, Papier Mache, and Old Oak, Dining-room, Hall and Library Sets; FINE CURTAIN STUFFS, consisting of Lampassade, Brocade, Damask, Satin, Silk, Embroidered Bobinet and Muslins; and a large assortment of TRIMMINGS for UPHOLSTERY, such as Tassels, Loops, Fringes, Cords, Cornices, Bands and Hooks. Also, English Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting and Rugs; French and American Window Shades, Mattrasses, etc.; Mirrors of all sizes; Gilded Wentls 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,
87 Royal street and 89 Bienville st.
se29 2p2m

Cabinet Makers'

—AND—

UPHOLSTERS' MATERIALS

Of Every Description,

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

HEATH & CO.
No. 75 Camp st., east
m28 2ply

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1859. NUMBER 199.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1859.

THE DELTA AND THE CRESCENT.

In Tuesday morning's Crescent we commented at length upon an article which appeared in the Delta the Sunday previous. The reading of the article gave us anything but pleasure, for we considered it highly inflammatory, and solely calculated to aggravate existing evils, and alleged evils, without paving the way, or indicating a desire to pave the way, to the accomplishment of a solitary good result. We also alluded to the well-known historical fact, that such articles, such incendiary declamation, such efforts to rouse the passions of the multitude, and stimulate them to deeds of violence, invariably appeared, within the last four or five years, a short time previous to the taking place of important State and municipal elections. In doing this we were actuated by no uncharitable spirit. We were only discharging what we conceived to be our bounden duty as journalists.

And, before proceeding further, we will state that the Crescent will maintain its consistency unto the end, no matter what others may do. It has ever been the advocate of law and order. It always will remain the advocate of law and order. It has ever opposed lawlessness and violence; and it ever will oppose lawlessness and violence. In these particulars it can proudly point to an untarnished record, and no matter what political errors, if any, it may have inadvertently fallen into, it never countenanced insubordination to law, encouraged resistance to the regularly constituted authorities of the land, or patronized or shielded men who were known to be unworthy. When any of our neighbors can point to a clearer, a purer or a better record, we shall be prepared to take off our hat and bow in sincere admiration to superior excellence and superior consistency, but not before.

We will now recur to the article in Sunday's Delta, and quote sentences therefrom which do no injustice to the context, (we published the whole article Tuesday morning) showing that it was inflammatory and incendiary in its letter and spirit. Starting out with the assumption that there were unmistakable symptoms of rowdyism, which were intended to operate on the next election, which would prevent a *fair* expression of the popular will, the Delta proceeds to suggest that "rowdies and ruffians be notified and impressed in some emphatic manner," etc., "and that this information must be communicated to them before the election." Now, here is a direct recommendation that the laws be suspended, the officers of the law ignored, the jurisdiction of the courts set at naught, and that unauthorized citizens proceed to take all matters in their own hands, without regard to law, judge, jury or any rule appertaining to the usages of civilized society. We have no sympathy with "rowdies and ruffians." We never have had, and never shall have. But, they should receive their deserts through the regular process of law; and in New Orleans it is swift and terrible, as the records of the First District Court unmistakably demonstrate. Notwithstanding the unmadversions of ignorant or prejudiced censurers, the records of the court prove that the administration of criminal justice in this city is more efficient than in any other metropolis of the size in the whole broad confederacy.

Further along, in the same article, the Delta said that "the best mode of imparting" this information "will be to show that the citizens are organized and prepared, as they were in San Francisco," etc., and that "*it will not do* to put this lesson off until the day of the election."

Here is another distinct recommendation that a Vigilance Committe be formed, that the laws be trampled under foot, that the mandates of the courts be defied, and that a treasonable tribunal, organized in secret and unknown to the general people, proceed to usurp executive, judicial and other functions, and put to death, or otherwise punish, those who have been, unheard and undefended, tried and condemned in privacy. The reference to San Francisco is unmistakable, as are the other suggestions to which we have alluded.

Having proved to the satisfaction of all intelligent and candid men that the article in Sunday's Delta was alike inflammatory and incendiary and uncalled for, by any present or probable emergency, (unless the election of Senators and Representatives to the Legislature favorable to the re-election of John Slidell, is considered more important than the preservation of law and order, and the prevention of anarchy and bloodshed,) we will proceed to notice the response of the Delta of yesterday morning to our Tuesday's strictures upon its article of Sunday morning.

The Delta, of yesterday morning, evidently alarmed at the consequences likely to flow from its bloody pronunciamiento of Sunday, strives to excuse itself, and devotes nearly a column to special pleading and to the Crescent. Its excuses and its special pleadings do not avail it. They are lame, inconsistent, and broadly tinged with the ludicrous. The first paragraph of the article is a rich affair. It says: "The Delta pleaded in behalf of a peaceful election." Unsophisticated, innocent Delta! What a nice, little sheep you are, scantily covered with a wolf's skin! You want a "peaceful election." Of course you do. And to obtain a purely "peaceful election" you intimate that a Vigilance Committee is rather desirable, and suggest that citizens form themselves into associations beyond and above the law! Certainly, that's the way to promote peace. If you want to keep men in good temper, just tell them you are going to knock them down first, and hang them afterwards, and the end will be accomplished. Of course it will. No doubt, then, "peaceful" times will prevail. But what kind of "peaceful" times? Has the Delta ever reflected about that? What kind of order and peace does it desire? There are several sorts. A Russian Marshal once sent a dispatch to his Emperor that "Order reigned in Warsaw." "Order" did reign in Warsaw, and *peace* reigned supreme there, too. But the streets were running gutter-full with human gore, and the glare of blazing dwellings illuminated the heavens. Is *that* the description of peace and order our cotemporary would have?

The second paragraph needs little notice, unless on account of its inconsistency and awkwardness. The Delta says:

We simply called upon citizens, without respect of party or ticket for public office, to proclaim themselves in advance firmly and effectively on the side of peace and law and order, and thus notify election rowdies and ruffians that their armed interference would not be permitted, and that the disgraceful system of outrage which they are organized to carry out would be no longer endured.

No you did'nt. Allow us to refresh your memory. You advised in your Sunday article, "citizens" to "*take matters in their* OWN HANDS," and that certain denounced parties be "notified and impressed in *some emphatic manner*," etc., and that this "information *must* be communicated to them *before* the election." That is what you said, and that is what you recommended. And to impress the public still more deeply you mentioned San Francisco, and that mention amounted to suggesting a Vigilance Committee. No other inference could be legitimately drawn. And, in your article of yesterday morning, you alluded "to the late *examples* of San Francisco," etc. The Vigilance Committee hung people in San Francisco without authority of law. Gentlemen, do you want any Vigilance Committee hanging in New Orleans? If you do, get ready your ropes; but before you invest largely in the Kentucky staple, it would be well enough, perhaps, to ponder over the misfortune that once befel an individual named Hanman, in the olden times, and in the land of the Orient. Although he was a leader among the "peoples," he was hung with his own rope, paid for with his own money, unless he purchased it on credit and thereby swindled some innocent dealer in the article.

The inconsistencies in the third paragraph are really amusing, as well as characteristic of the Delta. We doubt whether its chief writer could indite a column in which half a dozen contradictions were not involved. We will just, for the sake of the parallel, quote a couple of sentences. Here is number one: "We have *counselled the people to rise against lawlessness*," etc. Here is number two: "We have protested against violence, we have pleaded for peace." The above sentences are in juxtaposition: in the one the people are incited to acts of anarchy, without reference to the courts or legal authorities; and in the other, the Delta having told "the people to rise," pleads for "peace" and protests against "violence!" "Comment is unnecessary." The simple citation of the two sentences is sufficient.

One or two more references, and we will bring this article to a close. The Delta says: "We are, as we have ever been, on the side of law and order, peace and quiet." Was the Delta on the side of "law and order, peace and quiet," in June, 1858, when it defended the Vigilance Committee, when it justified treason, when it had no words of condemnation for those who broke up courts, stopped the administration of justice, caused the death of some dozen innocent Germans, defaced the records of courts, and aimed a deadly blow at the foundation of civil government?

We must decline the proffer of the Delta contained in the last paragraph of its article, to combine with it for the purposes it indicates. Why? With all possible respect, and without the smallest disposition to wound, we answer—"We cannot trust the Delta's professions in favor of law and order, peace and quiet!" Our past is clear and unassailable. The Delta's is not; for at least on one occasion it defended treason, espoused the cause of those who warred upon all "law and order," and the man who was to be benefitted by anarchy then, is the man to be benefitted by anarchy now, if it is successful, (*which it cannot be,*) although in a greater degree. We are our own masters, and owe allegiance to none. But, let our cotemporary presume to manifest the slightest opposition, directly or indirectly, to that personage, and then we will entertain its proposition seriously.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Another fine day was yesterday, which brought out on the flags every one desirous of having a talk. Yet it was manifest there were several folks who preferred the shady side of Carondelet street after meridian. The arrival of the Persia at New York was fully announced between eleven and twelve o'clock; yet, these dispatches being at hand long before eleven o'clock, no disposition was evinced to use them. The advices regarding cotton are favorable, and we hope they may continue to be favorable, to bring out the two hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton now *en route* for Europe. The quotations by the Persia, say 7 1-16d., approximates more toward the relative value of cotton in our market than we have noticed for some time. Assuming eleven cents to be now the price of decent middlings in our market, freight 9-16ths, and exchange as current, or average at nine ⅝d. (9), we require 7 22d. in warehouse at Liverpool to cover. However, by some kink and maneuvering, in regard to classification, shippers have a peg to move on. The Persia's advices report sales for the week ending on the 14th instant to the extent of sixty thousand bales, the greater part of which was to the trade or spinners, only three thousand bales being taken by speculators, which denotes a sound and healthy state of trade. The advices from Havre are also very favorable; but they leave no margin for profit on the present existing rates in our market.

In another column will be found a communication taken from a late Liverpool paper, regarding the manner, and commenting on the course, of cotton buyers and the cotton trade in our city. New Orleans appears to be singled out as the target for the shots of "Mr. York," just as though New Orleans was the only place where cotton was sold. The coolest effrontery we have witnessed for a long time, is, that the factors of New Orleans, with their patrons, should be taught submission, and forced or whipped to meet the views and dictation of the Liverpool junta of speculators. We have seldom met with so much effrontery and boldness as is contained in the paragraph interlined under our monetary head. The day is passed for some few disappointed harpies or jockeys in cotton, located on the flags of Liverpool, to dictate and control the greatest cotton market in the universe, excepting, perhaps, that of the *town* of Liverpool. If spinners or others have been duped by trusting their orders to irresponsible and fast agents, our old, permanent and established merchants should not be charged with the misdemeanor, ignorance, nor credulous position of the many hundreds who annually come to our city, representing themselves as the agents of parties of worth, wealth and credit. There is a broad difference in our view and talk about what constitutes a merchant; when we talk of a merchant, we mean something more than a shadow, or a come to-day and go to-morrow, cosmopolite, who may accidentally have a few letters of credit in his pocket for still lesser sums from responsible principals, predicated, of course, on contingencies. If dealers in cotton in Europe desire their orders for the staple to be faithfully carried out, they should send their instructions to our located and resident merchants. We have them in our midst from Germany, Holland, France, Spain, and, of course, England, who will honorably carry out instructions; and when we say merchants, we mean and allude to those of the "old fogy stamp," and not the "*fast men*," who come under the perhaps well merited reproof of the correspondent of the Liverpool Post.

Under the usual head will be found the reports of arrivals, which are numerous for the low stage of the Mississippi and tributaries. The arrivals of vessels are few, but freights are well maintained, and present rates will be realized for some time to come. We notice that the ship Eliza Mallory was cleared yesterday for San Blas, on the west coast of Mexico, with 4,523 pockets of cotton; that is, 2,461 bales, at a freight, it is presumed, of 2½ cents ⅌ lb. It is a long time since the last vessel load of cotton was dispatched from this port for the Pacific ocean. There are fifty-seven ships in port at this time loading for Europe, of which forty are for Liverpool. We learn that freights in New York for Liverpool advanced last week: 7-32d. was paid for cotton to Liverpool.

The mails came "through" yesterday as late as due from New York; and, with the favorable advices by the Persia, the talk is, that the balance of this week will be attended with considerable animation in business.

MISSOURI MULES.—Mr. A. M. Forbes will keep for sale at the stable, corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets, Fourth District, large size, well broke, three and four year old Missouri mules. See advertisement.

LUXURIES FOR LUNCH.—All who are hungry at lunch time to-day make take the Crescent as a directory and strike out for Beard's office, where they will find turtle soup, fins and steaks, venison steak, prairie chicken, fried clams and boiled partridge, some of which doings go with the lunch, and some extra. See an advertisement.

FINE OFFICES TO LET.—Desirable offices in the new banking house of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company are advertised to let by the cashier of the institution.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP JASON!

MINISTER WARD'S RECEPTION AT PEKIN, CHINA!

The Ratified Treaty by the Next Mail!

COTTON MARKET UNCHANGED!

FURTHER ADVANCE IN CONSOLS!

[BY NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 24.—The steamship Jason, of the Galway line, has arrived at this port. She left Galway on Monday, the 17th instant, and brings two days later advices from London and Liverpool than was received by the Persia at New York.

The Cunard steamship Arabia, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—By telegraph from Liverpool to Galway. The sales of cotton for the two business days (Saturday and Monday) since the sailing of the Persia, amount to 16,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3000 bales. The market closed steady at the quotations by the Persia.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The funds have considerably improved in tone, and an advance of ¼ to ½ has been attained. Consols for money closed at 96 to 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—The Liverpool Breadstuff market generally closed quiet and steady, at the quotations by the Persia. The Provision market closed steady, and the quotations of last week are generally maintained.

Later advices from China had been received by the overland mail in England, which state that the American Minister, Mr. Ward, had at length arrived at Pekin, and was courteously received by the Chinese authorities, and treated with great respect and consideration. He expected to have an interview with the Emperor at once, and be able to send home the ratified treaty by the next overland mail.

It was expected that the steamship Great Eastern would leave Holyhead for Portland, Maine, on the 24th of October.

The negotiations between the plenipotentiaries at Zurich were still pending, but they seemed to have made little progress towards a satisfactory conclusion. Various rumors were in circulation respecting the progress made, but nothing authentic has yet transpired.

HAVRE, October 15th.—(Per steamer Jason).—The Havre cotton market closed generally steady at the advance reported by the Persia. Orleans Bas is quoted at 103 fr.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Baring Brothers & Co.'s circular reports wheat closed buoyant and had advanced 1s. per quarter.

The London sugar market firm, at full prices.

Coffee closed dull, and prices were generally unchanged.

American securities were slow of sale, but quotations were generally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—James Hewitt & Co.'s circular reports an advance in cotton during the week of 1-16 to ⅛ on all descriptions of cotton free of sand and dust. East India cotton has been taken to an unusual extent for exportation, on account of its being more free from dust and sand, in consequence of which India cottons have obtained a decided preference over the common grades of American.

The imports of cotton at Liverpool during the week amount to 14,000 bales. The amount of cotton at sea from American ports amounts to 35,000 bales against 10,000 bales at sea at the same period last year.

Some circulars report that the advices from Manchester are unsatisfactory.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular reports that there is a good demand for plain cottons, and that Middling Orleans, and all the better grades of Orleans and Mobile Cottons have advanced ⅛ during the week, but that Upland Cottons have scarcely partaken of the improvement. Holders seemed quite willing to sell at the ruling rates.

Kleinworth & Cohen's Circular says that speculators in cheap grades of cotton are awaiting the development of the American crop. They report that the exports of the week amount to 12,000 bales: 4,200 bales were American cotton. Their closing quotations are as follows: Middling Orleans, 7¼; Middling Mobile, 7d.; Middling Uplands, 6¾.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, October 26.—The steamship Persia, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 15th inst., arrived at this port this morning.

Her advices are two days later than those received by the Ocean Queen and Kangaroo.

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

The latest advices from India represent that the public mind continues to be agitated with conflicting rumors, and warlike preparations were being made on every hand.

The threatening attitude of Austria had occasioned much disquietude, and many warlike rumors prevailed.

The Zurich Conference continued its sessions, but no satisfactory progress seems to have been made.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 60,000 bales, of which speculators took 3000 and exporters 11,600. Fair and Middling qualities of cotton have advanced 1-16 to ⅛ during the week. The market closed firm. The sales of cotton on Friday were 10,000 bales, the market closing steady and firm at the following authorized quotations of the Brokers' Circular: Fair Orleans 7¾; Fair Mobile 7½; Fair Uplands 7¼; Middling Orleans 7 1-16; Middling Mobile 6⅞; Middling Uplands 6 11-16.

HAVRE, Oct. 14.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 12,500 bales. All qualities of Cotton have slightly advanced during the week. Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 111 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—The advices from Manchester are of a more favorable character. There was an improved demand for goods and yarns, and the market closed with an advancing tendency.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The funds have some what recovered, and closed with an improved tone. Consols for money closed at 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—The Liverpool breadstuff market closed with a declining tendency. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular reports flour closed with a downward tendency, prices ranging from 22s. 6d. to 27s. Wheat also has a declining tendency. Red wheat is quoted at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; White wheat 9s. 9d. to 11s. Corn closed with a downward tendency; Yellow is quoted at 6s. to 6s. 4d.; White corn 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d.

The Liverpool Provision market generally closed dull, without material change in prices. Richardson, Spence & Co. report beef closed quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at previous quotations. Bacon closed dull and unchanged.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool amounts to 536,000 bales, of which 440,000 is of American production.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has decreased during the week £354,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Advices by the Persia state that the reports from Zurich are of a contradictory nature. One report says that the treaty will soon be signed and a European Congress immediately called.

Another account states that the disagreement upon the question of the settlement of the Lombard debt causes the delay in the conclusion of the treaty.

It is also reported from another source that Austria will not sign a treaty of peace, unless it conforms strictly to the preliminaries of the Villafranca treaty, and further, that Austria desires to protract negotiations until spring in order to recommence the war under more favorable auspices.

It is further stated that Austria has undertaken to guarantee the temporal power of the Pope in the legations.

The exequator of the American Consul at Leghorn has been withdrawn, on account of his alleged political intrigues.

A note has been sent to Washington by the Government in explanation of the affair.

The Emperor Napoleon had returned to Paris, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Several Italians were arrested at Bordeaux, during the Emperor's visit, suspected of plotting against his life.

Nothing is positively known as to the future movements of the Great Eastern, but it is expected she will sail for America during the latter part of the present month.

The British war steamer Hero is in course of preparation for Vancouver's Island to aid in settling the San Juan difficulty.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company have purchased the steamers of the Glasgow line, and are to run from Glasgow monthly in the winter and fortnightly in the summer season.

The report from India that Lord Clarendon was to succeed Lord Canning as Governor-General of India is denied.

Prince Napoleon is soon expected in London on a visit.

The Paris Bourse has been considerably depressed, which reacted on the London Exchange, in part caused by the decline in Consols which was experienced during the early part of the week.

The Bourse has again rallied and rentes closed at 69f. 5c.

The decrease in the amount of specie in the Bank of France during the month amounts to 51,000,000 francs.

The Pope was at the castle of Gondolfo, under the protection of the King of Naples.

Reports were again current in relation to an approaching interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, after which it is reported that the Emperor of Austria will visit the Emperor Napoleon.

An U. S. frigate (name not given) had arrived at Jaffa, and demanded the extradition of the originators of a murder committed there three years ago.

The steamship Borussia and the steamship New York, from New York, arrived at their respective destinations on the 13th inst.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Persia's Southern Mails.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The New Orleans mails received from Europe by the Persia were sent South this morning in the early morning train.

The Surrender of Cook.

HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 26.—Governor Parker, of this State, has received the requisition of Governor Wise, and has ordered the immediate delivery of the outlaw Cook, and another man named Hazlett, who is also implicated in the Harper's Ferry insurrection, to the authorities of Virginia.

Arrest of the Outlaw Cook.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—A dispatch has been received here, dated at Chambersburg, Penn., announcing the capture of the abolition outlaw, John E. Cook, at Montalto, yesterday. He is strictly confined, and awaits a requisition from Governor Wise.

New Orleans Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The latest New Orleans mails for Europe, taken out by the "Africa," which sailed for Liverpool to-day, are those of the 21st. The latest telegraph dispatches for Europe taken out by the "Africa," were those of the 25th.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Cotton market closed firm. The sales to-day amount to 500 bales; Middling Uplands closed at 11⅛c. Sugar closed buoyant; Muscovado 6¾ to 7¼c. Flour closed dull; sales to-day 11,000 barrels. Corn dull. Eastern Mess Pork $15 30. Whisky 28 to 28½c.

The Money market is easier.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 26.—The H. R. W. Hill passed down at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—The officers of the steamship Tennessee, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, report having left Vera Cruz Oct. 22. Left in port: schooner Mary Clinton, Ryan, hence, discharging, to leave for Pensacola; schooner J. W. Lindsay, to leave for Coatzacoalcos on the 22d; British brig Montezuma, discharging, to leave for Laguna; British brig Hamon, discharging, to leave for Laguna; schooner S. Hart, from Coatzacoalcos, loading with old iron for New York. The U. S. ship Savannah was at Sacrificios, and the French war brig Oliver arrived there on the 20th. The bark Laura was taken on the coast of Africa by an English cruiser, and brought into Vera Cruz on the 18th.

The Tennessee exchanged signals with the Spanish steamer Mexico on the 22d, 20 miles N. N. E. of Vera Cruz.

The Tennessee experienced a heavy north-east gale during the whole passage to New Orleans.

The brig Nancy sailed on the 21st for Coatzacoalcos.

Capt. Reed, of the ship Horizon, from New York, reports that on the 21st inst. he saw the ship Portland, Capt Leavett, from Liverpool for this port, at anchor off the Bemoni Islands. Learned that she had been ashore on the Muscle Shoal, and had been got off by wreckers.

The ship Crescent City, Capt. Delano, from Bath, Me., arrived last evening, leaking badly. Capt. D. informs us that on the night of the 24th inst. the ship struck on a shoal to the north-west of Britton Island, which he supposes was the "Grand Gazeera." After dragging some two hours, by the aid of an anchor succeeded in clearing the shoal, after which he found the ship to be leaking badly. The leak continued to gain on the pumps, and on her arrival at the wharf she had 8½ feet water in the hold. The Crescent City is a new ship and on her first voyage.

There is a Frenchman living in Cincinnati who has experienced a very sad reverse of fortune. He was born in the midst of princely luxury, his father holding a high position in the government of Napoleon I. His baptism was conducted with almost royal ceremony, Prince Murat standing as his godfather, and no less a personage than the Empress Josephine as his godmother. In the changes of government which followed, the child was banished from France, and in this country has lived a life of extreme poverty. He is now a hog-driver in the vicinity of Brighton. He is dissipated in his habits, and drunk most of the time. The French Government recently allowed him a small pension, but he spends that and all his trifling earnings for whisky.

SINGULAR CASE OF SUICIDE.—John Seylas, of Rochester, N. Y., committed suicide on the 18th because his wife refused to sign a bond and mortgage on their homestead, to enable him to raise some money to pay a debt.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AND SLAVES.—J. L. Carman, auctioneer, sells at auction at 11 o'clock this day, at the residence of Columbus Moise, Esq., No. 427 Apollo street, between Robaud and Polymnia, fine household furniture, and at 12 o'clock precisely, a family of servants. For particulars see advertisement under the head of auction sales.

THE MEETING AT WASHINGTON SQUARE.

THIRD GRAND RALLY OF THE OPPOSITION.

Great Turnout of the American Clubs.

The Opposition mass meeting at Washington square, in the Third District, last night, was by far the largest of the present canvass, and the largest ever held on that square.

There was a large platform in the center of the square, with the American colors flying, and two very large American flags stretched, awning-like, from the trees in front of the platform. Numerous flambeaux, staked around the square, shed the light of day over the nocturnal scene, and cannon, fireworks and music added their share to the brilliancy and enthusiasm of the occasion.

The arrival and presence of the different American Clubs was the conspicuous feature of the occasion. The Seventh Ward Club, with a banner portraying an eagle and the name of the Club, and an enormous American flag, which none but the herculean members could carry; the Eighth Ward, or Elephant Club, headed by a banner bearing the name of the Club and a fine picture of a big elephant; the Ninth Ward, or Cooper's Club, headed by a banner bearing a picture of a sugar hogshead, and all the members carrying live sugar canes; these represented the Third District; and all were headed in their march to the square by a cavalcade of men on horseback, wearing the red velvet caps of the Orleans Base Ball Club. They had several bands of music; the members of all the clubs carried lanterns, and any number of negroes showed them the way with flaming pine torches. These were on the Square and distributed around among the assembling multitude, some time before any of the up-town Clubs arrived.

An unexpected visitation was that of the "Algiers American Club." They came over in an astonishing crowd for Algiers; had proper transparencies and banners, and, on a tall pole, the celebrated miniature ship which typifies the chief branch of Algiers industry.

In good time the Second and First District Clubs arrived. The Fourth Ward, or Metamora Club, appeared with their picture of an Indian chieftain, enunciating the motto, "Thrice armed is he who has his quarrel just." The Fifth Ward Club had on their banner the picture of a "fretful porcupine," with the English words, "Rough and Ready," and a French announcement to this effect: "Rub against me and you will be stung."

At the heels of the Second District Clubs, came those of the First District. The first was the Winnebago Club, headed by a large banner, setting forth a resplendent Indian chief resting on his rifle, with the motto, "Our cause is just and must prevail; we speak with no forked tongue." Then came the Third Ward Club, with a plain transparency announcing their name. One band of men in the procession were headed by a transparency bearing the words, "Tom Parker Boys." So far as we could see, they were very hairy-faced boys.

When all the Clubs added themselves to the already assembled multitude in Washington Square, the scene was beautiful and animated beyond description. The dozens of banners and flags, and the hundreds of variegated lanterns, combined with the surrounding torches and turpentine pots, to leave nobody in the dark.

The crowd in the square filled it handsomely; outside, on all sides, was assembled the family multitude of ladies and children. There never was before such an assemblage at Washington Square.

Rockets and cannon firing announced the opening of the meeting; and after these came an extraordinary salute from the Algiers miniature ship, elevated on its pole. The Algiers miniature is a man-of-war, with port-holes; in these holes firecrackers had been run out for cannon; and the firing of the little Chinese cannon (no reference to allusions about Pel-ho) enveloped the little ship in a little blaze of glory. The humor of the Algerines in this little manifestation created much enthusiastic mirth.

Col. Field called the meeting to order, and read off the names of the following gentlemen as officers:

President.—George Clark.

Vice-Presidents.—E. Tarbery, Sr., G. DeFeriet, John McLean, Webster Long, A. Larose, A. Pierrnas, Alex. Lea, Octave Leblanc, Jr., Henry Wade, J. P. Barnett, B. Hernandez, Theo. Wiltz, Judge J. Bermudez, C. Morel, Guy Duplantier, M. Bienvenu, George Porter, Wm. Piles, J. G. Poindexter, Th. Drouett, E. Planchard, Sr., Louis Castera, A. Lefonne, J. L. Fabre, Col. A. P. Field, J. O. Nixon, Adam Giffen, V. Duplessis, J. B. Leefe, N. Vignie, D. T. Glenn, W. W. McGarity, Frank Borges, Cyrus Thompson, W. S. Mount, Alex. Phillips, Antonio Valencia, Francisco Sambola, Sr., J. P. Barret, B. Campbell, A. Viavant.

Secretaries.—Wm. Emerson, Jas. M. Musselman, C. W. Culbertson, Emile Lamarie.

Mr. Clark, on taking the chair, made a brief speech, announcing the object of the meeting, and explaining, in terse language, the animus of the Opposition party.

Mr. Durant was the first speaker. In his usual eloquent and impressive style, he showed up the Federal and State Governments and their obnoxious doings; bringing up points not treated of in his previous speeches, and picturing the economy policy and the war policy of President Buchanan with photographic clearness and precision. He was much applauded during his speech and at the close.

Mr. John Henderson spoke next, and made himself heard on matters nearer at home. He took up Slidell at 1848, and pursued him down to the present time; giving, in that connection, the turmoils of the Democracy in conventions, caucuses, and cliques, in this and other States, and fully defining