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 2w(eiW

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	$2,000
1 "	20,000	100 prizes of	5,000
1 "	15,000	20 "	3,000
1 "	10,000	100 "	1,000
1 "	5,000	100 "	500
1 "	5,000	100 "	400
1 "	5,000	150 "	300

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $500 approximating to	$10,000 prize are		$2,000
4 prizes of 300 approximating to	10,000 prize are		1,200
4 prizes of 200 approximating to	10,000 prize are		800
4 prizes of 100 approximating to	10,000 prize are		400
26 prizes of 100 approximating to	5,000 prize are		2,600
3,000 prizes of 20 are			60,000
3,220 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 47 Draws SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1859.
Class 49 Draws SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1859.
Class 50 Draws SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1859.
Class 52 Draws SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 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	100 "	300
1 "	2,000	100 "	200
1 "	2,000	100 "	100
	1,500		

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $100 approximating to	$50,000 prize are		$6,000
4 prizes of 300 approximating to	20,000 prize are		4,200
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	2,000 prize are		800
4 prizes of 150 approximating to	2,000 prize are		600
4 prizes of 100 approximating to	1,500 prize are		400
3,000 prizes of 20 are			100,000
3,475 prizes amounting to			$120,500

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.
se26 2p4W

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 GORDON SHERRY, ANCHOR SHERRY, SPARKLING and STILL HOCK, Old and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, BRANDIES—Sarcens, of the vintage of 1790, 1798 and 1805, and Henessy, 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.
oct 2 2p1y

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.
se28 2p1y

W. A. Wilson,

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,

FANCY GOODS, etc., etc., etc.

No. 88 CANAL STREET.
se3 2p1f

Cigars! Cigars!

Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well known brands—Injunidad, Flor de Pujadas, Meridians, Flor de Partelas, Redowa, Cabaras, Partagas, Knee Something, Washington, Dos Hermanas, Mano Habana, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

P. PRATS & CO.,
29 Commercial Place.
se26 2p1f

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, Papier Mache, and Old Oak, Diningroom, Hall and Library Sets; FINE CURTAIN STUFFS, consisting of Lampasante, Brocade, Damask, Satin, Silk, Embroidered Bobinett 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, 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 Dinner 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,
67 Royal street and 80 Bienville st.
se26 2p3m

Cabinet Makers'

—AND—

UPHOLSTERS' MATERIALS

Of Every Description,

Gilt Cornices, Hair Cloth, Shades, Curled Hair, Enameled Cloth, Curtain Goods, Cords and Tassels, Varnish, Crape and Fringes, Springs, Buttons and Twine, Glue, Painted and Common Chairs, Camphene and Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Putty and Glass, Wall Paper, etc., at the Lowest Cash Prices, by

HEATH & CO.,
No. 70 Camp street.
se28 2p1y

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1859. NUMBER 200.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1859.

THE BATON ROUGE SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

This District, under the apportionment of last winter, consists of the parishes of East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge and East Feliciana. Two Senators, under the old apportionment—Hons. Edward Delony of East Feliciana, and J. T. Sterling of West Feliciana—(the latter elected in part by the voters of West Baton Rouge), hold over for two years. And a gentleman (understood to be in favor of Mr. Slidell,) of West Baton Rouge, has been nominated as a candidate at the ensuing election.

This leaves Baton Rouge, in which the capital of the State is located, and which outnumbers in population both West Baton Rouge and East Feliciana, without an immediate representative on the floor of the Senate. There is nothing fair, or Democratic, or republican, in this kind of arrangement. It gives, if it is carried out, a doubly represented minority, a treble advantage. It ignores the fundamental principle on which our free government is founded—upsets in practice the theory that majorities should govern—and adopts altogether a new rule of political action.

These occurrences have led to considerable excitement in the parish of East Baton Rouge, and the people there seem disposed to assert the inalienable prerogative of self-government, and to oppose clique domination. In this they are right. One might as well be under the government of the Custom-House. They have brought out Dr. Thos. J. Buffington, their old and faithful Senator, as a candidate for reelection. We hope they will be successful in freeing themselves from the sway of the oligarchy. His election will accomplish that object. He is an able, faithful, true man—entirely worthy the confidence and support of any intelligent and patriotic community. We know him well—have known him long—and speak by the card. We have watched his Senatorial course carefully the past four sessions of the Legislature, and know of no man who has more fully come up to the Jeffersonian standard—which prescribes that honesty, fidelity and capacity, should be the only passports to office—than Dr. Buffington. Therefore, we trust our friends in all the parishes of the District will lend his election a strong helping hand, and thus assist in freeing themselves from Slidell serfdom.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 25th inst. has a vigorous article on this subject. From it we propose quoting several paragraphs. Under the head "Shall East Baton Rouge be Represented in the Senate?" the Gazette says:

It appears now, that it was not sufficient punishment for the *rebellious* spirit in this parish to disenfranchise her in the senate Chamber, under the apportionment bill of the late legislature, but now our masters would force us to ratify their action by electing a Senator from West Baton Rouge—a parish already represented on the floor of the Senate by Judge Sterling.

Of the well-devised scheme to violate our constitutional rights and completely disenfranchise us in the Senate, we have before expressed an opinion, and often, since the scheme was consummated, stopped to speculate on the quiet manner in which our people submit to such an outrage on their rights.

What are the facts? The parish of East Baton Rouge, under the Constitution, is entitled to one Senator by virtue of her population. Is there any one at home, or abroad, who denies this fact? Dr. Delony is the choice of the people of East Feliciana, and holds over in the Senate for two years. Judge Sterling, of West Feliciana is the Senator of the old district, and was elected by the people of West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee, and in the face of these facts, Mr. Barrow, of West Baton Rouge, is the "Democratic" nominee. How is this? Let each citizen of this parish, who believes in the doctrine that a Democratic government is a government of the people, pause and consider the position in which we are about to be placed, and then let us call on our fellow-citizens of West Baton Rouge and Feliciana to do unto us even as they would like we should do unto them in under similar circumstances. Our population outnumbers the combined population of the two parishes to which we have been united, and certainly the parish in which the capitol is located has some interest in the legislation of the country.

Further along the Gazette says:

What is this done for? We presume there is not a citizen in East Baton Rouge so blind to passing events as not to see that it is a punishment for this people, devised by our masters, there, the rebellion against the power that claims the right to rule the people of Louisiana with an iron hand has its head—here the best half of the Democracy have returned to the true faith of their fathers, and claim the right to select their rulers without the arbitrary dictation of a single man, or the command of a half dozen tricksters in caucus.

The above we believe to be strict truths. Assuming this to be the case, the question arises, will the people of the Capitoline parish strike for their political liberties? If they do, as they should, with anything like an united voice, Dr. Buffington will be elected by a large majority. As it is, his prospects are extremely favorable.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Although the gatherings on Carondelet street yesterday were numerous and the talk varied, there were no large transactions talked of when we left the flags. The Persia's advices, with those by the Galway steamer Jason, two days later, were freely commented on. It was admitted that the political intelligence, particularly the Italian question, presented features of an unfavorable nature. "The fast once," however, are sanguine, as they were last spring previous to the war between Napoleon and Francis Joseph, that there is not the remotest prospect of another war arising from the complicated Italian question. Our own talk is not to be too sanguine on this point. It cannot be foretold what a day or a week may bring forth. The peace of Villafranca took the world by surprise, and the world may again be taken by surprise in a resort to arms between some of the great powers of Europe. Though there was no serious talk yesterday on this point, yet it was manifest that some of the "old fogies" duly considered the present position of Europe, regarding it as fraught with trouble, which may or may not react on this side of the Atlantic. However, the talk was, that all the advices at hand were telegraphic accounts, which may have been manufactured for the occasion, in fact, Bear and Bull episodes. Now, what is a Bear or Bull episode? Can some of the well-informed habitues of the flags inform us?

There are observed on the flags daily many returning would-be Bulls or Bears, just as the course of commerce dictates. We observe some first appearers, or perhaps to be more explicit, the first appearance of several on our flags. We welcome them, but suggest to them not to be discouraged at their reception in our good city.

The further talk was, that by the Europa and Persia a large number of operators, or would-be operators, came over, and that they will appear next week on 'change. It is hoped, however, they will not come prepared to teach our good and worthy friends—factors on rue Carondelet and environs—the way of submission. If they do, they may be egregiously disappointed.

There was some talk of the extent of the cotton crop. The weather changed yesterday, and frost was talked of freely. It was the received opinion that cotton in the field cannot be seriously affected from this time out to the end of the picking season but by wet weather and storms of rain; that if the dry and cool weather of yesterday should prevail for twelve or fourteen days, a crop of four and a quarter million of bales may be considered as secured.

The further talk was of freights. The present rate of freights to Liverpool will pay, should a return cargo of salt—if nothing better offers—be obtained. Shipowners will realize something more than a new dollar for an old one. Talking of ships and freights brings up the great but question. The talk is, that the mouths of the Mississippi river might be barred ingress and egress at many times, if there were not thirty steamboats employed in the towing and tugging trade. Vessels drawing 18 to 18½ and 19 feet pass the bar, and the channel was never intended by nature for more than 16 feet. The further talk was, that with the aid of the six new steamtugs there will be no difficulty in getting vessels inward and outward, provided they do not draw over 20 feet water. The further talk was, that if the channel was at all times free for 18 to 20 feet draught, our enterprising friends down East would build their vessels to carry on an average 5000 bales of our staple, drawing perhaps 20 to 22 feet. In fact, there is a ship (the Ocean Monarch) now at the levee which will carry over this quantity. The whole story, long and short, is just this: vessels must not be built too large for our trade, though it may figure up the highly respectable number of two millions of bales of cotton as one branch. Therefore, the talk in the Northern cities of great detention to shipments of merchandise arises from the fact that in many instances the vessels engaged are too large. The further talk was, that the new lines of steamtugs or towboats will remedy much of the delay which has heretofore obstructed the passes at the mouth of the river. As competition is the life and soul of trade, the talk was, that it is immaterial to the shipping interest whether there are one hundred tugs or boats employed in the great towing business between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. It is, however, asserted that ultimately the Mexican Gulf Railroad will be one of the great outlets to the gulf, and sooner or later a regular harbor at Cat or Ship Island will be embraced in the port and collection district of New Orleans.

The mails failed again yesterday, and our mercantile community were deprived of their correspondence by the Europa up to the 8th instant. We may have a part this evening, though the whole mail will be due. The steamer Hungarian of the Canadian line of the 19th inst. will be the next steamer due, say on the 30th inst., though there were three other steamers to leave Southampton on the same day.

AS WE ANTICIPATED.

The Delta, unable to answer our article of yesterday morning itself, translates an article from the French side of the Bee, which is as weak, impotent and violent as its own fulminations. We think it has not strengthened its position by resorting to translations, although it could hardly have weakened it under any circumstances. The quintessence of violence and incendiarism is manifested by the translator and the translated, and all we have to hope is that no innocent people will suffer on account of the natural results of such inflammatory publications.

Men have been killed in Virginia, and there are men who will be hung in Virginia, for attempting to stir up a servile insurrection. Yet Osawatomie Brown, and his confederates in the Harper's Ferry insurrection, are innocent men compared with the Gerritt Smiths, Beechers, Cheevers, etc., who incited them to damnable deeds and furnished them with arms and money to murder Southern men, women and children. The instigators are always more to blame—are more criminal—than their instruments.

Notwithstanding these efforts to stir up bad blood, we are persuaded the election will pass off peaceably, despite the violent employment of the English and French tongues.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS—FIRST DISTRICT.—Dr. Philip Yeiser, of this city, is the Opposition candidate for member of the Board of Public Works, First District, which is composed of the following parishes: East Feliciana, West Feliciana, St. Helena, Washington, St. Tammany, Livingston, East Baton Rouge and St. Bernard; and that portion of the following parishes on the left bank of the Mississippi river: Ascension, St. James, St. John Baptist, St. Charles, Jefferson, Orleans and Plaquemines.

Voters should bear these facts in mind and act accordingly.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 27, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: Gentlemen—In your report of "Talk on 'Change," in yesterday's Crescent, you refer to and publish letters in regard to false and dirty packed cotton. No doubt instances have been known of parties descending to such means to increase the weight of their cotton; but, in justice to the planters, I must say the cases are isolated. Were we to look at the true cause of the cotton sent in that state, it would be found to emanate from the laudable and consistent desire to save, and make as available as possible, all their "storm" or "gathered cotton." Not having the means heretofore to cleanse their cotton before ginning, they have been forced to bale it as it was, full of sand, broken bolls, and all other impurities—preferring to take a less price for it rather than sustain a total loss.

The remedy is, I think, in their own hands, and if they do not avail themselves of it, they cannot complain if objections are made to the cotton sent in that state. I refer to the patent Cotton Fan and Cleaner, now on exhibition at No. 177 Canal street. Its objects are, with the same power that drives the gin, to remove all the dirt, dust and heavy trash from the ground or storm cotton, however dirty, if dry; it opens and loosens the locks and clotted cotton, without in the least injuring the fiber, and assists materially the duty of the gin, and is calculated to clean two or three thousand pounds of seed cotton per hour. And what can the planter wish for more? It increases his crop by saving such cotton as would, otherwise, not be worth picking up—the very cotton the manufacturers complain of—and enables him to do what most planters desire, to send to market a clean article, that he need not be ashamed of; and that will forever silence the complaints now being made in regard to dirty cotton. There has been, as yet, only three of these machines introduced: one in the State of Georgia, belonging to George Schley, Esq., near Augusta, and two in the State of Mississippi, one on the plantation of P. A. Parker, Esq., Holmes county, and one on the plantation of Geo. S. Yerger, Esq., from all of whom certificates have been shown certifying to all that is claimed for it. I, for one, being interested in all that concerns the good name of the South, feel that it is high time for the planters, in justice to themselves, to take the means into their own hands to still the complaints now being made. EXCL.

GEN. T. J. WELLS.—We have just seen in the Alexandria American the letter of General Wells, says the Wiannsboro (Franklin parish) Sun, of the 21st inst., accepting the nomination for the office of Governor of Louisiana, tendered him by the Opposition party, and shall publish it in our next issue. It shows the man. He would have preferred that some one else was nominated, modestly distrusting his own abilities; but when the position of chief leader of his party is urged upon him, he manfully and with a determined and undaunted spirit, accepts it. He knew, no doubt, that he was leading, as it were, a forlorn hope, but as many others have done, he does it boldly, and like them, he may do it successfully.

The Opposition may well be proud of their leader, and should give him a warm and hearty support. He and his ticket will receive a large majority in the city, and with energetic action on the part of all the elements of the Opposition in the country, may achieve a triumph scarcely dreamed of by the most sanguine, and put an end to that horror to them, the reign of Slidellism in the State.

DRAWING OF THE HAVANA LOTTERY.—The following numbers drew the principal prizes at the drawing of the Havana Lottery, October 19, 1859:

No. 17,050, $100,000; No. 744, $50,000; No. 23,397, $30,000; No. 6,905, $20,000; No. 13,502, $10,000.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION!

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

Senator Seward, Gov. Chase, Amos Lawrence, and other Abolitionists Implicated!

TRIAL OF THE OUTLAWS.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The New York Herald of this morning publishes a series of letters from Col. Forbes, author of a book on Guerilla warfare, addressed to various Republican, in all parts of the Northern States.

The letters, (probably copies) were found at Brown's house, near Harper's Ferry. Among the most prominent persons to whom the letters are addressed are F. B. Sanborn, Secretary of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society; Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, the latter being dated May, 1858, and Dr. Howe is requested to show it to Sanborn, Lawrence & Co., and send copies of it as quickly as possible to Governor Chase, of Ohio, who had contributed money, and to Governor Fletcher, who had contributed arms; as also, to others who were interested in the *glorious cause!*

The plans of Forbes and Brown for liberating slaves are given in these letters.

Col. Forbes also complains in these letters that he had not received the aid promised for his services, and which was to have been given for the support of his family.

In a letter, dated May 1st, 1858, Col. Forbes states that he had an interview with Senator Wm. H. Seward, of New York, and went fully into the explanation of their plans and other matters, whereupon Seward expressed his regret that he had not been informed in regard to the matter.

In another letter from Col. Forbes to Brown he informs Brown that Amos Lawrence of Boston had promised him $7,000 as soon as hostilities had actually commenced. All these letters are dated in 1858.

Rendition of Cook.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 27.—A dispatch from Chambersburg, in this State, reports that Cook and his companions in crime have been surrendered to the authorities of Virginia, and taken to Charlestown, Pa., for trial.

Some excitement prevailed, but no serious disturbance was made by the Abolitionists on his removal.

Trial of Brown and Others.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Oct. 27.—The trial of Brown was resumed to-day. Brown's counsel received a telegram from Ohio, testifying to hereditary insanity in Brown's family and proposed to set up insanity as his ground of defense.

Brown has not sufficiently recovered to leave his bed and was brought into the court-house on a bed.

Upon his counsel making this proposition, Brown rose up in his bed in the court-room and refused most emphatically to allow his counsel to set up any such defense.

Previous to this, the jury had been selected, and the case was being opened by the counsel.

Confession of Another Outlaw.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Oct. 27.—John Copeland, the mulatto prisoner taken with Brown, is from Oberlin, Ohio. He to-day made a full confession to the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Martin, of Va., U. S. Marshal Johnson, of Northern Ohio, giving the names of the parties who induced him to go to Harper's Ferry. He also stated that a similar movement was contemplated at the same time in Kentucky. These Marshals have evidence, as they think, of the complicity of prominent men in several of the free States, but for obvious reasons this information will be withheld from the public till after the present trial.

Gold Dust from the Pike's Peak Mines

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Oct. 27.—The Leavenworth and Denver City overland express has arrived here, bringing dates of the 20th from Denver and $6000 in gold dust, consigned to various houses in this city. The express also brings confirmation of the election of Willing to Congress from Jefferson Territory.

Bank Suspension.

TORONTO, C. W., Oct. 27.—The International Bank of this place suspended payment yesterday, which has caused a great run to be made on the Colonial Bank to-day.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—Flour closed dull. Sales to-day 500 barrels at $5 00 to $5 50. Whisky closed firm. Sales to-day 600 barrels at 23c to 23½c. Oats closed firm, sales to-day comprising 600 sacks at 46c per bushel. Western Mess Pork is quoted at $13 75. Lard closed firm at 10c to 10½c. Sugar is quoted at 7c to 7½c. Molasses closed firm at 40c to 41c. Coffee closed at 11½c to 12½c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—Flour inactive and unchanged. Corn dull at 49c. Oats closed buoyant at 46c. Whisky closed dull at 22c. Western Mess Pork quoted at $13 75.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Cotton closed dull; sales to-day 900 bales—Middling Uplands quoted at 11½. Flour closed dull—sales to-day of 22,000 bbls. at $4 85 to $4 95 for superfine. Corn closed with a declining tendency—sales to-day of 2200 bbls.; Mixed is quoted at $1 02½, white quoted at $1 01. Pork closed dull at $15 20 to $15 30. Lard closed steady at 10½ to 11½. Muscovado Sugar is quoted at 6 to 6½.

River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The Mississippi river at this point is stationary, with five and a half feet of water in the channel from here to Cairo.

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA AND JASON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Persia's mails and the telegraphic summary of the Jason's news from St. Johns furnish some items of interest not included in our previous report.

The Russian Ambassadors at London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna had received by telegraph a summons from St. Petersburg to meet the Emperor Alexander at Warsaw on the 15th of October.

Notwithstanding the capture of Schamyl the Caucasians are not yet subdued.

The *Incotiti Russe* says that they have another not less formidable and intrepid chief, who may hold out against the Russian army for one or two years longer.

The Russian army in Caucasus now numbers 60,000 men.

An attempt was made by the pirate and convict prisoners which were being conveyed by the ship Arcand from Penum, to take possession of the ship, but the mutiny was promptly put down by the officers and crew.

Of sixty pirates and convicts who came on deck, twenty-eight were killed and many others wounded.

The theater at Hull has been destroyed by fire.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times expresses the opinion, shared by many, that the object of Napoleon's demand upon Piedmont for indemnity in the late war, is to furnish a pretext for obtaining possession of Savoy and Nice, and their annexation to France.

Messrs. Wakefield & Nash's Liverpool circular reports that the better descriptions of American cotton have advanced 1-16 during the week, but that the lower grades and sandy cottons are shunned, or only taken with extreme caution.

Clare & Son report an advance of ¼ during the week for desirable American cotton, for which there was a good demand, and which closed with a healthy tone.

It was announced at Paris that the Marquis de Crequi has poisoned himself. "You see," said his friend, "he must have bitten his own tongue."

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—Sunshine, wind and dust are still the prevalent features. Last night the wind whistled around the corners, and the temperature was chilly and almost cold.

RETURN OF COMPLIMENTS.—The salutes paid to the city by the U. S. sloop-of-war Crusader were responded to by the Mayor on behalf of the city, as authorized by the Council, with a return salute of thirty-three guns. The thing was done by a squad of the Washington Artillery, headed by Sergeant H. M. Isaacson, and was done with the usual great rapidity of that company. The thirty-three guns were fired in four minutes and thirty seconds. After the salute, all hands were invited on board, and had a pleasant "high old time" of it. On returning to shore, the artilleryists fired three guns more, in return for the three guns fired by the sloop the other day, in honor of the three editors who then visited her.

FOURTH DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.—At the monthly meeting of this Board, on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Pagaud, for five years a teacher in the Fourth District, and for some time conspicuous and doubly valuable for her services as Principal of the Girls' High School, sent in her resignation. Mrs. Pearson, Second Assistant of the Laurel School, also sent in her resignation.

An election was had to fill the vacancy made by Mrs. Pagaud's resignation. Miss M. A. Burr was promoted to the place. Miss A. Cornelius was elected to succeed Miss Burr; Miss B. Neelly to succeed Miss Cornelius; Miss Southmayd to succeed Miss Neely; Mrs. M. E. Pearson to succeed Miss Southmayd; Miss J. Feinour to succeed Mrs. Pearson; and Miss Rebecca Neelly to succeed Miss Feinour.

All the above ladies, except Miss Southmayd, are graduates of the public High Schools of this city; four from the First and the others from the Fourth District.

FIRE.—The alarm at 11 o'clock last night was caused by the burning of a trifling old shanty away out Orleans street, near the Bayou. Some of the fire companies went out, but were not in time to do any good, as the fire died where it started.

BADLY STABBED.—On Wednesday night, after the American Clubs had had their procession and disbanded, one of the bands of musicians engaged went, with others, to Gus Richards' coffeehouse on St. Charles street. This band consisted of three white men; a little drummer, a big drummer and a fifer. The fifer, named King, and the big drummer, named Wilson, had a quarrel about some private matter, and were about to fight, or did begin fight. Some time after they were separated, and whilst still in the coffeehouse it was found that King was dangerously stabbed. Who stabbed him, or why he was stabbed, we could not ascertain satisfactorily. One man present declared that as King stood by the screen, near the front door, a man walked along leisurely from the back end of the room, and made a quick movement with his right arm, as of giving a stab, at the moment he passed King, and walked on and out at the front door. Two policemen were present, and numerous other people; but none save one saw the stab inflicted, and he only judged he saw it, by the movement of the man's arm, as he walked by the other. It was not known that King was stabbed till several minutes afterward, when he announced it himself; and then the man who saw the other man make the quick motion as he went out, declared that that was the man who did the stabbing. King was taken to Charity Hospital, so badly wounded that he was not expected to live. Lieut. Dryden yesterday investigated the matter as far as possible, and thinks he has a clue to the man who did the bloody deed. A story circulated to the effect that Wilson did the stabbing; this, however, was immediately disproven. Though he had quarreled with King, he was one of the first to go to his assistance, and helped to put him into the cab which took him to Charity Hospital.

DISMISSED.—Assistant Recorder Monroe yesterday gave his decision in the case of Maxwell and others, charged with violation of the ordinances, in using for track-ways to load and unload ships certain planks and timbers belonging to the wharf lessees. For reasons which he gave at length, the Recorder dismissed the case. It appeared that the stevedores had only done what they had been doing for many years, and that the ordinances did not cover or provide for, with any definitiveness, such issues as that raised on the present occasion.

THE POLITICAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.—In yesterday's Crescent we stated that the American procession on Wednesday night, returning from the Opposition mass meeting in the Third District, was fired upon by a party of men at the corner of Orleans and Royal streets. We did not give particulars, because the hour was so late that we had not time to investigate, or to judge between the conflicting stories of the affair, as they flew about town.

Yesterday we made the investigation of this affair our principal business. We went after and listened to all the conflicting stories; in fact made ourself a traveling jury of inquest, to discover who fired the first shot at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets. We discovered, to our perfect satisfaction, the whole truth of the affair. We shall tell the whole story from the beginning, in its proper sequence.

The story that Wm. J., or Bill Colson, who was one of the men wearing red caps, on horseback, led off the shooting, had no foundation in fact. He was trotting along near the head of the procession, when one young man, in a crowd at the corner of the streets above named, flourished his hat and yelled, "Hurra for Ben Harrisson!" Colson, on his horse, happened to be the nearest American; he at once shouted, "Hurra for Tom Parker, and damn the man that don't hurra for him!" "I know you!" shouted the Harrisson man. Colson reined up his horse and answered, "Yes, and you can know me to-morrow or any other time; who are you; what's your name?" The Harrisson man did not give his name, but again hurrahed frantically for Harrisson, and addressed some defiant language to Colson. Colson said to him, "You're drunk, and if you'll take a fool's advice, you'll go home." He added that his name was Wm. J. Colson, and that he could be found at any time. With that Colson trotted on to the head of the procession.

The young Harrisson man was a deputy clerk or something of the kind in the Sixth District Court, named Butler. He was with a lot of his friends, all "Independent Americans," and all were more or less intoxicated. They had just left a beer saloon or oyster saloon on Orleans street, opposite the Orleans theater, and come to the corner of Royal street to look at the American procession. After Colson left Butler, the latter continued to hurrah for Harrisson in a defiant manner, as the procession passed. Men in the procession as loudly hurrahed for Tom Parker; and Butler and his friends kept up the cry for Harrisson. All this was whilst the First District, or first division of the procession, was passing. Butler's foremost companions were Manuel C. Blasco, "Independent American" candidate for State Assessor of the Second District, and John P. Montamat, formerly a police officer of the Second District, since then an Assistant Deputy Street Commissioner, and latterly a member of the "Independent American" party.

Butler and Blasco were particularly furious in yelling for Harrisson as the procession passed; and when the First District Division was about half-way past, one man in it put his hand to his cheek and said, between a shout and a groan, "Bah!" Blasco again yelled for Harrisson, and at the same time jerked a revolver, leveled it in the direction of the man who said Bah, and fired. At the same instant, several other shots came from the crowd on the corner, and one shot came from a man on the second story gallery of the house on the lower corner. As the shots were fired, men in the procession drew pistols and fired back. The part of the procession fired into, being a little past Orleans street, the assailants at the upper corner jumped back behind the corner for shelter, and several of the Americans' bullets went into the woodwork of the store on that corner. The Independents jumped out from behind the corner and fired several shots more, and got behind the corner. The drummer at the head of the procession at once stopped the fifer and beat an alarm. One of the men carrying the big banner of the Winnebago Club let go the pole, and as the banner fell in the street, he drew a revolver and started round the corner after the assailants. At the moment, the procession, or that part of it, was broken up; numerous persons drew revolvers and started in chase of the assailants out Orleans street, shooting as they ran; but the assailants escaped by running into a coffee-house, the doors of which were banged too and fastened as soon as they got in. The coffeehouse is said to be the same from which the Sicilian gang issued when they attacked the people at the polls across the street, during an election several years ago. We cannot state positively whether this is a fact or not.

The whole affair was over in less time than we take to tell it; was over so quick, that the middle and latter parts of the procession knew nothing whatever of it, till informed of it afterward. Colson, who had the talk with Butler, was a square or so ahead when the firing commenced. He at once turned about and galloped back; but when he reached Orleans street, the shooting was all over. From fifteen to twenty shots were fired in all.

The following was the result of the shooting: Felix Trinchard, Joseph Roberts, Ned Bancker and Walter Hyatt, in the American procession, were all wounded, though but slightly; each of the first three named being wounded in the hand, and Hyatt in the leg near the ankle. It was reported that a fifth man was shot in the arm, and a sixth in the thigh; but of these latter cases we have no authentic particulars.

None of the Independents were hurt. Blasco had a bullet to graze his neck, and three other bullets passed through his clothes without touching his body.

OPPOSITION STATE CANVASS.

The following article is taken from the Shreveport South-Western of the 19th inst. It reads encouragingly, as do private advices from the same section of the country. Wells, Ray, Cuny, etc., are all in the field, engaged in an active and vigorous canvass. If the elements of opposition to the Custom-House could have been combined in time, no doubt exists, or ever has existed in our mind, that Federal rule and corruption could have been banished from this commonwealth. As it is, the chances are by no means so bad as some suppose, provided the Oppositionists are properly organized and put forth strenuous exertions.

Everything is made to hinge on the Legislature. As in this parish so it is in other parishes. The Custom-House traded off the Parish ticket in New Orleans, and established an "Independent American" ticket for and in consideration of votes to be polled by quasi-Americans for Senators and Representatives favorable to the re-election of the Hon. John Slidell to the United States Senate. Every "rule" and "usage" was conscienceless ly trampled under foot by the "Old Liners" as represented by the Federal clique, because it was imagined the personal interests of a single individual were to be subserved thereby. And, as will be seen by the letter of our Alexandria correspondent, published elsewhere, the same trading game is being played by the oligarchy in the country parishes. Well, if the genuine Democracy of the State are willing to be used by a solitary person, and his satellites, we shall interpose no objections. "It's none of our funeral."

We now submit the encouraging and able article from the Shreveport South-Western:

OUR NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.—The 7th of November, the day of election for State and parish officers, is near at hand. Our candidates for parish honors have canvassed the parish very closely, and feel full confidence in their success. We anticipate a much larger majority than was ever before polled in Caddo parish. At the same time we impress upon the minds of every voter to be prompt in their attendance at the polls and cast their votes. Don't let any think one vote is of but little importance—ONE vote may decide the fate of the governatorial election. Let the young and middle aged be active—let them see that the aged and hoary headed patriarchs attend the polls.

Let us be united to a man—let there be no splitting of votes—our honor and integrity are at stake. Our ticket was formed in broad daylight, in the open air, under the broad canopy of heaven. Then we again urge our friends to act in good faith and with unce