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 a sworn Commissioner, 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	$20,000	1 Prize of	$2,000
1 "	10,000	1 "	1,000
1 "	5,000	1 "	500
1 "	3,000	1 "	300
1 "	2,000	1 "	200

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prices of $500 approximating to	$100,000 price are		$2,000
4 prices of 300 approximating to	60,000 price are		1,200
4 prices of 200 approximating to	40,000 price are		800
4 prices of 100 approximating to	20,000 price are		400
20 prices of 100 approximating to	20,000 price are		2,000
5,000 prizes of 20 are			100,000
5,020 prizes, amounting to			$106,000

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 56 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 "	6,000	100 "	300
1 "	4,000	100 "	200
1 "	3,000	100 "	100
1 "	1,500		

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 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
5,425 prizes amounting to		$150,000

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 B, Post-Office, New Orleans, La., or
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Augusta, Georgia.

o26 3pAW

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 GORDON SHERRY, ANCHOR SHERRY, SPARKLING and STILL HOCK, Old and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES. BRANDIES—Sazerac, of the vintage of 1795, 1798 and 1840, 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,
o7 2ply Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

Bruff Brother & Seaver,

44.....WARREN ST.....41

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. 1y21 2ply

W. A. Wilson,

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,

FANCY GOODS, etc., etc., etc.

y3 2ply No. 88 CANAL STREET.

Cigars! Cigars!

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

P. PRATS & CO.,
o26 2ply 29 Commercial Place.

Splendid French Furniture,

—MANUFACTURED BY—

P. MALLARD,

87 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 Lampasends, 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 Wooden 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.

n29 2p2m 87 Royal street and 80 Bienville st.

Southern Sewing Machine Depot.

No. 98 CANAL STREET.

1500 MACHINES TO ARRIVE.

In the whole list of MACHINES, none have done so rapidly into favor and use as

SLOAT & CO.'S ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE

It is a great and a decided improvement over all others.

It is an improvement on the Wheeler & Wilson's. It is more simple, and far easier to learn; has no Leather Pad; runs lighter, and costs fifty per cent. less,

AND IS WARRANTED

TO BE SUPERIOR

TO ANY MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

M. S. HEDRICK,
Agent.

N. B. I caution the public to beware of Wheeler & Wilson's complicated Leather Pad Machines. o17 2p3m&W

Cabinet Makers'

—AND—

UPHOLSTERS' MATERIALS

Of Every Description,

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

HEATH & CO.,
n28 2ply No. 75 Camp street.

SAMUEL FAIRVRE—

—Dealer in—

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

No. 7 Baronne street, near Canal.

Highest Cash Prices paid for Second-Hand Furniture, Pianos Carpets, etc.

Persons designing to break up House Keeping, would do well to call upon us. o11 3m

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1859. NUMBER 203.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The early part of yesterday was devoted to the reading of the correspondence received by the Persia's mails, (a part of which came through.) The recent cold snap of weather was also commented on, as there was much talk of frost in various parts of the country, and from some sections it was represented as killing, which means that it has checked the growth and maturity of cotton bolls for this season. There were dispatches received yesterday that a killing frost was experienced in the vicinity of Montgomery, Ala. But the question is, what is a killing frost? Many dispatches are sent on the spur of the moment, say by an operator in cotton, who may have just purchased a few thousand bales. The talk is that it is best not to alarm the Manchester spinners or to encourage the efforts of the cotton supply association of that borough and city by accounts of a deficiency of supply of the staple from the United States—for it is manifest that cotton growing region of this confederacy can supply the world, provided there is a sufficiency of labor to cultivate the land which may be brought or can be brought into cultivation.

There was some talk that the several cotton presses could not meet the requirements of the shippers of cotton—that is, the cotton purchased could not be delivered fast enough. We begin to think this is a fast age, when twenty cotton presses, worked by steam, cannot meet the requirements of shippers; and some of these presses can press and turn out from nine to twelve hundred bales per diem. The talk is that the steam presses of Frevet Brothers alone can compress from one thousand to twelve hundred bales per day. Of course it might be impossible to deliver this quantity on shipboard from one single press, for the want of vehicles to transport it. But we are stopped in our talk by other insinuations, which means that conflicts arise almost daily between sellers and buyers of cotton, of which we do not choose to talk about.

The talk of dusty and sandy cotton is still continued. We, however, think that the talk we promulgated from week to week last summer has been productive of some good, as we observe that the bales which are now cleared at the Custom-House are on an average of a less size or lighter weight, as will appear by the comparison of the great cargo of the ship Ocean Monarch, which was cleared on Saturday last, the 29th of October, with 7013 bales of cotton, weighing 3,143,509 lbs, or an average of 447 lbs ⅌ bale, against an average last year of 472 lbs ⅌ bale. As this great ship cleared hence in March last, it is fair to conclude that she carried a good deal of sandy and dusty cotton, which will account for the disparity in weight, as shipments late in the season comprise the latest pickings. The Ocean Monarch is registered at 2145 tuns, and it is presumed she will go over the bar at the mouth of the river drawing 19 feet 3 inches of water or thereabouts, and if an "old fogy" of the present day, so termed, had predicted 20 years ago that ships carrying 7000 bales of cotton would find ingress and egress through the mouths of the Mississippi, he would have been derided in the same manner that the late Gen. E. P. Gaines was when he suggested and advocated the railroad from Memphis (Tenn.) to Charleston, S. C. We have only to remark that the Ocean Monarch has been loaded in the short space of 10 days, which confirms the talk heretofore, that business and dispatch are the prominent features of the commerce and trade of our city. The Ocean Monarch was built for the passenger trade between Liverpool and New York, but it is found more profitable to come to the great South and carry cotton. The screw steamers, under Mr. Bull's encouragement, are monopolizing the trade.

The further talk was of the receipts of cotton. They count up well, including another boot load of over 6000 bales, and with the numerous arrivals of steamboats, there was considerable activity and briskness on the great levee. There were some accounts of a heavy frost in Alabama and other sections, but what effect it will have remains to be seen. With ten days of dry weather the cotton Bears think they will have the call, and as there is no prospect of rain at this moment, the 4,000,000 crop believers have the call, and dry weather to the 10th inst. will settle the question so far as estimates are concerned, provided there is no further frost.

The further talk was of the meeting of buyers of cotton on Saturday evening last. The meeting was convened in conformity to notice and numerously attended. Various resolutions were passed, which will be made known in due season, as the meeting was of a private nature—that is, to interchange views and opinions between buyers to adopt measures to relieve the great cotton trade of many and growing evils. The proceedings and results cannot with propriety be made public through our talk for the present.

Under our monetary head of this morning will be found the proceedings of a meeting of spinners and others in Manchester last month. It appears our transatlantic friends are really and truly moving in regard to adulterated cotton.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—The Holly Springs (Miss.) Herald learns that D. C. Wilson, a convict from Marshall county, who had been sentenced to ten years hard labor in the penitentiary for the attempt to burn the gin-house of Mr. Wm. Rhodes, made his escape near Grenada, from the gentleman who had him in custody on his way to Jackson. It appears that a convict was brought from Tippah and put with the three convicts from this county, and an arrangement was made among themselves to escape whenever an opportunity offered. For this purpose the man from Tippah had been furnished with a key by some of his friends, which was to be used to release each of them. This key was either placed in Wilson's hands, or he managed to steal it, before he left Holly Springs. After leaving the cars and entering the stage, near Grenada, Wilson unlocked himself from Childress, and jumping from the stage made his escape, in hot haste. He probably took the key with him, as none of the other prisoners made their escape.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE.—City and Interior readers are referred to the card of Mr. Frederick A. Johnson, commission and forwarding merchant, 106 Magazine street. He will give particular attention to the sale of produce and purchasing of Southern commodities, and his extensive acquaintance and business ability must command continued success.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.—Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald announce another practically useful publication, a companion to "Inquire within" and "The Reason Why." It is by the same author and is entitled "The Corner Cupboard; or Facts for Everybody," and will be illustrated with over a thousand engravings. See advertisement.

"PARLOR THEATRICALS; *or Winter Evenings' Entertainment,*" is a new work just published by Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, 18 Ann street, New York, who advertise it through our columns. The synopsis given of its contents indicate that it is a book of a very entertaining character.

NEW FIRM.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the cotton and sugar factors to the card in another column of Messrs. Webster & Jourdan, just opened in the bagging, rope and provision business, at Nos. 76 and 78 Poydras street. We are confident that orders entrusted to them will be filled with promptness and dispatch.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We are requested to say that all new students who possibly can are desired to begin to-day.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. J. & W. Ellis give notice of their removal from No. 44 to 25 Carondelet street, near Common.

BORROW AND LOAN OFFICE.—See card of Abner LeGrand Gaines, 91 Common street.

NOT EXACTLY CORRECT.

The following is from the Vernon (Jackson parish) Times of the 21st ultimo:

The New Orleans Crescent says it can't comprehend why there should be Southern hostility to Senator Douglas. Our usually astute cotemporary must be very dull with reference particularly to this matter. When Mr. Buchanan was represented as occupying exactly the same position that Senator Douglas now occupies with so much defiance, the Crescent was unable to comprehend why there was *not* Southern hostility to Mr. Buchanan. The Crescent then assailed the supposed squatter sovereignty views of Mr. Buchanan, and, upon a mere supposition, desired the South to repudiate him. Mr. Buchanan, in his letter to the thirty-three Northern parsons, gave the world to understand he held no such views, but maintained the Democratic construction of popular sovereignty. Yet the Crescent continues to abuse the President as vehemently as ever. Judge Douglas is now defiantly advocating the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, a thing the President never did, and yet the Crescent cannot for the life of it comprehend the reason for Southern hostility toward him. Why, arguing from its bitter invectives against Mr. Buchanan, in the presidential campaign of 1856, one would have thought the Crescent would hurl the thunderbolts of Jove at the Illinois Giant, if it could usurp the throne on Olympus, and with an imperial nod, such as old Homer represents Jupiter sometimes to indulge, make the earth tremble with fear.

We are not aware that we are "very dull" in this or any other matter. The "Southern hostility to Senator Douglas," all things considered, is strange. There is not a man in the Union who is pursued by the Abolitionists with as much vindictiveness as he is, and all because they say he is, and ever has been, a friend of the South.

When we assailed Mr. Buchanan for his tergiversation and treachery in Kansas affairs there was a practical principle at stake. But for him Kansas might have been saved to the South. Now we have no chance for it, or any other territory. Hence it makes little difference, practically considered, what views a man entertains in regard to "squatter sovereignty." No new slave State will ever be admitted into the Union anyhow. Consequently, what's the use of frittering away our energies discussing impracticable issues. We had better unite on some common sense platform, and prepare for the momentous struggle of next year.

So far as Douglas is concerned—although we have never been partisans of his—we would infinitely prefer to see him President than the present imbecile, corrupt, treacherous and unutterably contemptible occupant of the office. We can hardly imagine any change that could possibly be for the worse. And, besides, we still hold to the oftexpressed belief that the alternative which will be presented next year, will be Douglas or a Black-Republican. In such a contingency as that, we infinitely prefer the Illinois Senator. He is, to use the language of Gov. Brown of Mississippi, a great, bold, brave man—"a giant in intellect and a giant in will"—and such a man is always embued with noble, true, generous and patriotic qualities, which render him a tolerably safe custodian of public rights.

We are sure we are not cruel by nature, and know that we never premeditatedly injured or wounded the feelings of any human being in our life; but we candidly tell our friend of the Times that if we ever get on the summit of the high hill called "Olympus," and should occupy the "throne" of authority there, we think in about the sixtieth part of the sixtieth part of a minute, there would be an utter annihilation of Buchananism in this country—that our naval officers would be relieved of the degradation of police duty—that they would at once become the peers of English naval officers, instead of being obliged to play second fiddle to them—that all Federal officers would be instructed to attend exclusively to their legitimate business, and not meddle with local elections—that a fundamental principle of our Government, involved in the right of expatriation, would be vindicated—that the Nicaragua Transit Route would be opened "immediately if not sooner"—that peaceable fishing parties would not be molested with, or annoyed by governmental fizzlers—that the system of Federal "pimping" and Federal persecution would be wholly abolished—that the Jeffersonian rule of honesty, capacity and fidelity, as passports for public station, would be revived—and that there would be a good, honest and patriotic time generally, particularly, and in detail and in aggregate.

UNANSWERABLE LOGIC.

Speaking of a brief visit of the Achilles of Louisiana to the Parish of St. Helena, the Greensburg Imperial of the 29th ult. says:

JOHN SLIDELL.—Since the short visit of this distinguished personage to our quiet village, there has been among the citizens a good deal of speculation as to the "object of his coming." On the street corners, voters and candidates, while they discussed his merits and demerits, have puzzled their brains with unsatisfactory conjectures and surmises. Some are of the opinion that he came to encourage with his pur—presence, his co-workers in this part of the political vineyard; some that he came with the purest motives to see and be seen by the people; while others think that the sole object of his visit was to effect, by influence of his name, and at the risk of his immense fortune, if necessary, the defeat of our worthy candidate for the office of justice of the peace! We shall not venture an opinion ourselves, as it might operate against us in our political elevation. Through the influence of Mr. Slidell we expect some day to be appointed Minister to France or the Court of St. James. We know a "thing or two," but shall not publish them, as sad experience has taught us a lesson so graphically and poetically expressed in the phrase, "Know which side of your bread is buttered?"

The St. Helenians should strike for their rights. That "Justice of the Peace" should be protected "at all hazards and to the last extremity." The "crisis which were to have arriv am arrove." But, is the aforesaid "Justice" a long tail, a lob tail, or an "Independent American?" That's the question.

On Tuesday last, Thomas Green Davidson and Edward H. Robertson, addressed quite a respectable number of the citizens of this Parish, at Sturges' Ball Room. Their remarks were confined principally to general politics, both avowing themselves opposed to Mr. Douglas. John Slidell received a little castigation at their hands, although Mr. Robertson qualified his objection by preferring him for President to Douglas.

There is no opposition in this Parish, worthy of notice, against either the Democratic State or Congressional nominations. [Clinton (East Feliciana) Democrat, 20th ult.

"John Slidell received a little castigation at their hands." Goodness, gracious! Dare Messrs. Davidson and Robertson raise their sacrilegious voices against the "King?" Why, this is rank treason, flat burglary, and every man, woman, child and nigger in East Feliciana ought to be held individually responsible for permitting it! Times have arrived at a precious pass when the sanctity which ought to hedge in the person of a ruler is not only ruthlessly assailed but the ruler himself put through a process of "castigation."

GEORGIA STATE RAILROAD.—From the Comptroller's report to the Governor, we learn that the increased receipts of the State Railroad this year over last amount to $220,000.

The Federal Union of the 26th inst. says: "We are authorized to state that $43,000 have been received at the Treasury as the net earnings of the State road for the month of October."

LOOK OUT FOR THE SHARK! Sardines, whales and shrimps are alike interested in looking out for the Shark, whose dangerous presence is officially announced in our advertising columns. The defensive members of the piscatorial tribe will heed the warning and swim accordingly.

DRY GOODS SALE.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the extensive sale of dry goods to take place this day at 10 o'clock, at E. Roger & Co.'s auction room, No. 28 Old Levee street. Terms liberal at sale.

A BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The oyster stand, 95 St. Charles street, with fixtures, run of business, etc., is offered for sale cheap. See advertisement.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

[BY NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The Overland California mail has arrived, with dates from San Francisco to the 7th inst. The advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the same mail at Memphis.

Col. Bonneville had ordered an immediate campaign against the Apache Indians, to chastise them for recent depredations upon white settlers.

The mail brings later advices from Santa Fe. Serious fears are entertained for the safety of two mails from Independence, now considerably overdue.

Mr. Gallegos has announced his intention of contesting Mr. Otero's seat in Congress.

India and China.

It is reported that the authorities of Pekin have expressed themselves as ready to receive the British Minister at Pekin on friendly terms.

Advices from India state that the Governor-General had been requested to furnish 15,000 troops for China, and two regiments were already under orders to depart.

Advices from Cochin China state that the negotiations for peace between the French Admiral and the authorities of Cochin China had so far progressed that upon the announcement of the recent defeat of the allies at the mouth of the Peiho, the Admiral was able to send a large reinforcement of troops and gun-boats to Canton.

Later advices had been received from Japan, which state that the British Consul had made no progress in his negotiations with the Japanese authorities in the relation to the question of currency, and that, consequently, trade with that country was still very limited.

American Consul at Leghorn.

A letter from Florence states that Mr. Binda, the American Consul at Leghorn (an Italian by birth) received notice of the withdrawal of his exequatur, because he recommended to the Republicans of Italy to proclaim a republic, while he appeared to be exerting himself in favor of the princes, from which it is inferred he sought a pretext for the armed intervention of other powers.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Destructive Fire at Auburn.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31.—The Southern Overland mail has arrived here from California, bringing dates to the 10th inst. The news is generally unimportant.

The half of the town of Auburn has been entirely destroyed by fire. Loss is estimated at $50,000.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Outlaw Brown's Counsel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Mr. Magruder, the law partner of Mr. Chilton, left for Charlestown, Virginia, yesterday, to act as counsel for Brown. These gentlemen are both natives of Virginia and pro-slavery men.

The men retained by certain Boston parties were unsuccessful in being accepted as his counsel. An effort had previously been made by the abolitionists to engage Montgomery Blair as Brown's counsel.

Brown's Trial Concluded—Verdict Guilty.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Oct. 31.—The trial of Brown, the leader of the late insurrection, was concluded to-day.

The Judge summed up the case briefly. The jury had been out but a short time, when they brought in a verdict of guilty of all the counts named in the indictment—treason, insurrection and murder.

Confession of Copeland.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 31.—The confession of the negro Copeland, which was made to the U. S. Marshal of this district at Harper's Ferry, has been published, and reveals the fact that two men by the name of Plumb, of Oberlin, in this State, furnished the money to Copeland to pay his expenses to Virginia.

It also reveals the fact that Mrs. Sturtevant, of this city, knew of the plans of the insurrectionists, but it does not yet appear whether her husband, a prominent citizen, knew anything of the matter.

The confession also implicates C. H. Langhton, a colored man, but no further developments are published.

A Card from Senator Hale.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Senator Hale of New Hampshire publishes a card in which he denies having received any knowledge or intimation of the late Harper's Ferry insurrection, or of his ever receiving from Brown or any person implicated in the riot any letters or communications whatever. He also states that he will go to Virginia voluntarily to attend his trial if the grand jury of that State find a bill of indictment against him.

The Harper's Ferry Riot.

The General Government has taken no action against the aiders and abettors of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and it is supposed the whole matter will be left to the authorities of Virginia, as in the case of Cook and Hazlett.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—It is believed that there is no probability that the heads of Departments will be required to submit estimates of expenditures within fifty millions of dollars, as required by the resolution of the Senate at the last session of Congress, that sum being inadequate for the purposes of carrying on the Government.

Official Advices from Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Official advices have been received from our Minister, Mr. Dimitry, at Nicaragua, to the effect that the Government of Nicaragua are disposed to arrange the transit route in a manner satisfactory to our Government.

The only obstacle in the way of a speedy arrangement is the Belly contract, which, however, he has failed to fulfil in some particulars, which may afford sufficient ground for its annulment.

British Bearer of Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Ernest Clay, of the British Legation in Mexico, arrived in this city to-day as bearer of dispatches to Lord Lyons and the Home Government. He sought an immediate interview with Lord Lyons. His mission is supposed to have reference to the Juarez Government of Mexico.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The large sugar warehouse owned by Seth Adams was burned to the ground this morning. The loss amounts to $130,000. The property was insured for $72,000.

Shooting Affair in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—Mr. McPhael, acting Mayor of this city, was shot yesterday in an affray which took place in the office of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. He is very seriously injured. The femoral artery was severed by the ball, which makes his recovery doubtful.

The affray arose from an altercation between Mr. Hanna, the reporter of the Baltimore Sun, and Mr. Harcourt, an operator in the office of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. Mr. McPhael stated that his wound was occasioned by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of Mr. Harcourt. Mr. McPhael exonerates Mr. Hanna from any direct blame in the matter.

The Escape of a Convict.

LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 31.—A wealthy farmer of Bourbon county, of this State, named R. H. Champ, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years, for committing a rape, and who was confined in the county jail previous to being taken to the penitentiary, escaped from jail on last Saturday night. Every effort is being made to recapture him.

Steamer Lost at Sea.

HALIFAX, Oct. 31.—Three of the crew of the steamer Golden Gate, from Boston, have arrived here and report that the steamer foundered at sea in a hazy storm, and all the officers and crew were drowned except themselves.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Flour market closed firm. Sales to-day 15,000 bbls. Corn closed firm. Sales to-day 5,000 bushels at $1 02 for yellow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—For cotton there is an improved demand, on account of the reports of frost. All qualities have slightly advanced; sales to-day 3,700 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11⅜c. Middling Orleans are quoted in transitu, with 9-16 freight, at 11⅛c. Flour closed firm; sales to-day 24,000 bbls. at $4 75 to $4 80 for Superfine. Corn closed firm; Seedy Northern and white quoted at 95 to 97½. Lard Oil is quoted at 90 to 95. Sugar closed firm and prices have advanced ⅛c; Muscovado quoted at 5⅞ to 7c. Coffee closed firm; sales to-day 2,500 sacks at 10⅞ to 12⅛. Freights on cotton to Liverpool quoted at 3-16.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Flour closed dull at $4 70 to $4 80. Whisky closed dull at 23c. Pork closed buoyant; sales to-day 1,500, holders asking $13 75 to $14 00. Sugar quoted at 7 to 7⅞c. Molasses quoted at 40c. Coffee quoted at 11⅞ to 12⅞c. Oats closed quiet; sales to-day 1,150 sacks at 46c. per bushel. Corn closed quiet at 40 to 43.

Frost at Different Points.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 31.—There was a heavy frost here yesterday morning, sufficient to kill cotton.

PASS CHRISTIAN, OCT. 30.—There was a killing frost here and at Fort Pike yesterday morning.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 31.—The steamer John Warner passed down at 5 o'clock; the Iatan at 10 o'clock on yesterday morning; the Arizona passed down at 3 o'clock this morning. The steamer Doubloon passed down at 1 o'clock and the Vicksburg passed down at 5 o'clock this morning.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Justice Bradford.

This highly popular gentleman and distinguished lawyer is out before the people as a candidate for District Attorney. C. M. Bradford was an "old-line Whig," but no man in office was more judicious in his decisions to persons of all parties, and as an old-line Democrat it is my intention, as well as many others *of our party*, to vote for the man who is *honest and capable*, therefore, "Bradford is our man."

Our native land! our native land!
By C. M. Bradford we will stand.

JEFFERSON.

Louisiana Intelligence.

From the Planter's (St. Mary) Banner of Saturday last we extract the following paragraphs:

The weather has been so dry since the planters commenced saving their seed cane, that the seed has commenced spoiling already as many predicted. Mr. Louis Grevenberg informs us that much of his is hollow and shriveled, and the leaves and eyes have turned black. We hear that other planters complain in the same manner.

Mr. Louis Grevenberg informed us a few days since that the yield of sugar per acre on his plantation has been far short of his expectations. From one hundred and three acres of apparently excellent stubble cane, he obtained but forty-eight hogsheads, less than half a hogshead to the acre. He expects his crop to be very short.

Mr. Grevenberg is one of the largest and most successful planters in the parish, and his statements, as all who know him are aware, are strictly reliable. From the account he gave us of his crop and prospects, we can draw nothing but unfavorable inferences in relation to the crop of the parish. Mr. McWilliams informs us that his yield is very light, and that there is nothing encouraging in the run he has made except the good quality of the sugar.

The Lafayette Echo of Saturday has the following:

Several of our sugar planters have commenced "rolling." Although the season has been excessively dry, the cane, nevertheless, is large, almost fully matured, very juicy and makes very fine sugar. The cotton planters are busily at work picking out their cotton, which, owing to the drought, has opened very fast and yields largely.

Last Saturday night, a deaf and dumb boy, son of Mrs. O. V. Broussard, of Cote Gelee, was shot and dangerously wounded in the legs. The particulars of this melancholy affair, as near as we could learn, are as follows: Young Broussard had gone on Saturday to visit an aunt, Mrs. Jos. H. Moss, and on his way home after dark, got lost and stopped at the house of his uncle, Clement Broussard; he rapped at the door to gain admission, when the uncle asked, "who is there?" Of course he received no answer; the lad being deaf could not hear the demand and kept rapping. After repeating the demand for some time, Broussard finally discharged his gun at the lad, the charge taking effect in both of his legs, one of which is so badly wounded that it was thought amputation would be necessary. Broussard, after discharging his gun, did not go out to see whether he had shot any one, and the poor lad lay all night in the cold suffering most excruciating pain.

Young Broussard is a very intelligent boy, and has been for several years an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Baton Rouge. He had been at home a few weeks on a visit to his mother.

The Bayou Sara Ledgor of Saturday says:

On Monday evening last, about dusk, in this place, a difficulty occurred between a Mr. James Murdock and two Irishmen, in which one by the name of John Farrell, was killed instantly by a pistol shot. The two Irishmen had attacked, as we learn, Murdock, when he drew a revolver and shot Farrell, and no doubt would have killed the other (whose name we have not learned) but for his pistol failing to revolve. The latter named Irishman attacked Murdock with a knife and would have cut him severely, but he neglected to draw the scabbard. Murdock was released on the ground of his having acted in self-defence. The Irishman was remanded to jail, for having made an attack with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill.

The Clinton Patriot of Saturday says:

The weather has been growing cool for several days, and this morning great coats and good fires are very necessary to comfort. The sky, however, is clear and fine.

There has been a larger quantity of cotton deposited at the depot this week for shipment, we think, than has arrived any week during the season. The greater portion of the crop is now picked out, and will soon be in the market. East Feliciana will probably fall a little short in cotton—and very short in point of a corn crop.

The Morehouse Advocate of the 22d says:

Since our last issue the weather has been quite cool. On Wednesday night we had a visit from our venerable friend Jack Frost. It is still cool and bracing. The cotton crops are turning out much better than was anticipated some weeks ago. Many planters at one time did not expect more than half crops, but on the whole our parish will turn out an average yield. We have scarcely ever seen a better fall for gathering. There is scarcely a case of sickness in the country.

STORY OF A FEMALE SMUGGLER.—A few weeks ago an elegantly dressed lady, wearing a fashionable bonnet, costly veil, flowing pelisse and silk dress distended by an ample quantity of crinoline, presented herself at one of the Custom-Houses on the Belgian frontier, carrying in her arms a bouncing child, carefully wrapped up in fine linen and rich lace, his dear little features being protected by a thick green veil. As the lady entered the office, she whispering informed the agent that her child was asleep, and begged that his slumbers might not be disturbed. The skeptical official bowed with native French politeness, but nevertheless, requested the elegant stranger to accompany a female employee of the bureau into a private room. There was no need, however, of an excess of courtesy. No sooner was the employee summoned than she snatched the infant from the mother's arms and let it fall heavily upon the floor! In the handsome stranger she had recognized a professional smuggler, and the interesting child was nothing more nor less than a roll of tobacco, weighing over thirty pounds. As for the ample crinoline, of which some suspicions also were naturally entertained, it was found, upon examination, to conceal several pounds of tobacco, rolled up into twists and introduced as hoops.

A traveler says that if he were asked to describe the first sensation of a camel-ride, he would say, "Take a music stool, and having wound it up as high as it would go, put in a cart without springs, get on the top, and drive the cart transversely across a ploughed field, and you will then form some notion of the terror and uncertainty you would experience the first time you mounted a camel."

Local Intelligence.

JACK FROST HAS ARRIVED.—The weather continues bright and cool and insufferably dusty. The suburban cisterns are getting low again.

Yesterday woke up cooler than usual, and numerous people living in the outskirts of the city, and who rise early, inform us that a veritable white frost was distinctly visible before and until sunrise. Though we didn't see it, we do not doubt it, for the order of the day was warm clothing on the streets and blazing fires in the houses.

Jack Frost's arrival is properly welcomed in all quarters. All that is wanting now is a dash of rain to fill the cisterns and settle the dust.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The report of this Board, made out yesterday, showed the total interments in the city cemeteries last week to number 173. Of this number 25 were deaths by yellow fever—most from Charity Hospital, and all the subjects from the ranks of filth, intemperance and exposure. The advent of Jack Frost will put a speedy quietus upon Yellow Jack, who has this year been only the invited guest of filth and intemperance, and not a voluntary visitor.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.—The decorations of the mansions, cottages, and hovels, in the silent City of the Dead, are complete. The visitation of the living will take place to-day. In the different cemeteries, and the Catholic cemeteries in particular, the scene will be to creoles and other old residents, not new, but something as deeply and solemnly seated in their breasts from childhood, or from years long past, as the annual return of the birthday of the Saviour. To strangers the spectacle will be one of beauty and solemnity, not easily to be forgotten. The custom long confined to the Catholic cemeteries is not so confined now. In the cosmopolitan and Protestant cemeteries the beautiful old Catholic observance will be distinctly visible; for the remembrance of the dead is a purely human feeling, unrestricted, here at least, in its outward observance by any sectarian lines. Collections for the orphans will be taken at the gates of the Catholic cemeteries. Let none go without his or her mite for the contribution basins.

NEW LUSITANOS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This being All Saints' Day the New Lusitanos Benevolent Association will observe the ancient Catholic custom, and be present at their recently consecrated tomb in the Girod Cemetery. The tomb, an uncommonly large and splendid one, will be, with its decorations, the noblest object in the whole of that extensive and elegant burying ground. Members of the Association will be present about the tomb all day, and will receive for the orphans the contributions of all who can understand or appreciate the lot of the multitudinous orphans who are thrown upon the charities of New Orleans above all other American cities. Let those who visit the old cemeteries of the Second District lengthen their walk a little and take a stroll through the Protestant Cemetery at the end of Girod street.

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