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. 42 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	1 "	5,000
1 "	15,000	20 "	2,000
1 "	10,000	50 "	1,000
1 "	5,000	60 "	300
1 "	5,000	60 "	400
1 "	5,000	150 "	300

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $600 approximating to	$100,000 prize are		$2,400
4 prizes of 500 approximating to	50,000 prize are		2,000
4 prizes of 300 approximating to	20,000 prize are		1,200
4 prizes of 250 approximating to	15,000 prize are		1,000
4 prizes of 200 approximating to	10,000 prize are		800
20 prizes of 100 approximating to	5,000 prize are		2,000
5,000 prizes of 20 are			100,000
5,080 prizes, amounting to			$610,000

Whole Tickets, $50; 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 $30,000!

1 prize of	$30,000	50 prizes of	$600
1 "	10,000	60 "	400
1 "	6,000	60 "	300
1 "	4,000	50 "	200
1 "	3,000	100 "	300
1 "	1,000		
6,080 prizes amounting to			$320,000

Whole Tickets, $20; 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.

o25 3t&EW

Wines, Liquors, etc.,

NOS. 13 AND 15 ROYAL STREET.

A supply of CESME DE ROUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, continually on hand, which is equal to the best that comes to this market, and 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 1798, 1738 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.

o7 2ply

Bruff Brother & Seaver,

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

New York.

INVENTORS OF THE

CELEBRATED OVAL EYE COTTON HOES.

IMPROVED PATTERN CANE KNIVES.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

R. P. BRUFF'S AXES.

☞ The jobbing trade supplied by the package.

☞ A heavy stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, etc., constantly on hand. jy21 2ply

W. J. Wilson,

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, FANCY GOODS, etc., etc., etc.

No. 88 CANAL STREET.

je5 2ptf

Cigars! Cigars!

Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well known brands—Ingenuidad, Flor de Pujolas, Meridiana, Flor de Pancho, Redowa, Cabanga, Partanas, Know Something, Washington, Dos Hermanas, Mezo Habano, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

P. PRATS & CO.,
29 Commercial Place.

o25 2ptf

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 Lampasede, Brocats, Damask, Satin, Silk, Embroidered Bolibrett and Muslins; and a large assortment of TRIMMINGS for UPHOLSTERY, such as Tassels, Loops, Fringes, Cords, Cornices, Rods and Hooks. Also, English Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting and Rugs; French and American Window Shades, Matting, etc.; Mirrors of all sizes; Gilded Woods for Frames and Cornices; Bronze and Porcelain Clocks, and Chandeliers for Gas and Oil; Fancy Vases; Toilet and Washstand Sets; Cut Glasses; China Dining and Tea Sets—all of which will be sold at the lowest prices, so as to prevent all competition with any house in the United States.

P. MALLARD,
87 Royal street and 80 Bienville st.

se29 2p2m

Southern Sewing Machine Depot.

No. 90 CANAL STREET.

1500 MACHINES TO ARRIVE.

In the whole list of MACHINES, none have come 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 2p2m&W

Cabinet Makers'

—AND—

UPHOLSTERS' MATERIALS

Of Every Description,

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

HEATH & CO.,
No. 75 Camp street.

se28 2ply

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 2m

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1859. NUMBER 205.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1859.

"FACTS AND FIGURES."

On Monday morning last we published an article under the foregoing caption. It was lengthy and somewhat elaborate, occupying about one column and a half of the Crescent. The two principal points involved in it, showed that the administration of Criminal Justice in this city was unprecedentedly efficient; and that the municipal Police had, within a given period, done more work and arrested more persons than probably any other Police of the same number, and under the same circumstances, had in any other city on the surface of the globe. These facts we demonstrated by the production of unmistakable official figures, and we called the attention of the public thereunto in such language as we then deemed, and as we deem now, just and appropriate.

We were led to this on account of the systematic detraction, on one hand, and ignorant detraction on the other, which had been indulged in against both the Criminal Court and the Police—leading many worthy people to believe that the Court was incapable, if not worse, and the Police inefficient and lazy, if not positively dishonest. The figures we presented proved exactly the reverse; and we have the satisfaction of stating that many hundreds of voters have been undeceived, and now, having their eyes opened, are prepared to do full justice to these much and causelessly maligned departments of our government.

Two of our cotemporaries—the Delta and the Courier—had, in their yesterday morning's edition, replies to our article of Monday morning. The Delta devotes two studied, ponderous columns to us, and the Courier comes out with a goodly portion of a column. We have read the Delta's article over with some degree of care, and we are sorry to say, find little in it to reply to. We made plainly defined issues, familiar to most of our people, and gave figures and facts to support them. It starts out by quoting one of Sir Walter Scott's novels against us, and in maintenance of itself! Now, we are a great admirer of Sir Walter, and were he alive, we would be afraid to meet him in controversial debate; and, although we do not apprehend anything serious from the Delta, we respectfully suggest that the use made of the glorious old Scotchman's name and works was unwarranted.

Our cotemporaries dodge quite ingeniously the main points of our article—the sterling administration of Criminal Justice and the efficiency of the Police Department in this city—and devote themselves mainly to a defence of the Plaquemines frauds of 1844, and the election frauds in this city in 1853. The Delta refers to a man who died a natural death to make its allegations good, and cites a man who died a violent death on account of the Plaquemines proceedings of 1844, for the same purpose. With this we have nothing to do, nor is it pertinent to the subject. All the world knows that tremendous frauds were perpetrated in Plaquemines in 1844; and even the Delta admits "that no such vote ever was polled before, *or has been polled since.*" Plaquemines has increased immensely in wealth and population "since" 1844. It seems to us that the Delta's bringing up the name of a man, who died a bloody death on the field of honor because of that very vote, is singularly inappropriate.

Our cotemporaries then refer to 1853, and the elections in November of that year, after the most fearful epidemic that had ever desolated our metropolis, and carried to their long homes thousands and thousands of our citizens. On this point their arguments are singularly lame and untenable. They neither meet the issue, as presented, or controvert it in any important particular. Here is what we stated in Monday's Crescent: "Previous to 1853 the highest vote of New Orleans had been about 10,000. In November, 1853, after the most horrible and unutterably awful yellow fever epidemic this city had ever suffered," the "vote swelled, if our memory serves us correctly, *considerably above thirteen thousand.*" The Delta admits that the vote of 1853 was 13,101; and that "the vote on the same day, *the year before*, was 10,462." In 1852 the Presidential election took place. Generals Pierce and Scott were the opposing candidates. The summer was as healthy as that of 1859. There was no yellow fever. Party spirit ran high, and politicians of all classes, grades and conditions, were at fever heat. The extreme healthfulness of the season had brought all our citizens home long before the election. What was the sum total of the ballots, under these extraordinarily favorable circumstances? Why, the Delta tells us, 10,462! Yet it claims that no frauds were perpetrated in 1853, one year afterwards, when we had been scourged with the most frightful epidemic ever known to the city—when it states that the "total mortality in 1853, from fever, was less than 10,000," and when the vote swelled above the full vote of the previous healthy year nearly *three thousand ballots!*

We shall argue against no such absurdity as this. According to the Delta's theory, if 10,000 people die, and the circumstances are as unfavorable as possible, the vote of a city can be honestly *increased* 3000. To carry out its own parallel, if 50,000 people should die, an increase of 15,000 might reasonably be expected; and if our whole population, root and branch, should be cut off by the yellow scourge of the tropics, why then the number of legal voters would be correspondingly enlarged! Now, by reducing our cotemporary's theory to practice, an intelligent public will see what it leads to.

Then the Delta takes another tack, and falls into error as usual. Endeavoring to defend Mr. Slidell and his friends against the alleged election frauds of 1853, it says, referring to the Crescent:

The alleged excessive and fraudulent vote of 1853 is charged to the same "cool, indomitable, shrewd, all-powerful, arch manager," who had proposed and executed all the other frauds in the State. What a preposterous assertion! The gentleman to whom reference has been made was not in the city during the canvass of 1853. He had been elected to the Senate a few months before by the Legislature of 1852, and was quietly enjoying his honors abroad. The Democratic candidates for Congress and the Legislature were generally unfriendly to him, and he had no special, personal or political purposes to promote in that election, and the party did not need his services.

Why cannot our cotemporary get things right once in a while? Why does the Delta almost invariably persist in error, when it refers to facts and figures? Speaking of the election of 1853, the Delta says that the "Democratic candidates for Congress and the Legislature were generally unfriendly to him, (Mr. Slidell) and he had no special, personal or political purposes to promote in that election, and the party did not need his services."

Mr. Slidell is now serving out a six years term in the United States Senate. That term expires March 4th, 1861. Pursuant to the Constitution of the State he *must* have been elected to his *present term* on the fourth Monday of January, 1855. According to the Delta, Mr. Slidell "had no special, personal or political purposes to promote" by carrying the election of 1853. Why, bless your innocent soul, the Senators and Representatives to the Legislature chosen in 1853, and who took their seats first on the third Monday in January, 1854, elected Mr. Slidell to his present office, and to fill his own vacancy, on the fourth Monday of January, 1855. The election to which the Delta refers, while Mr. Slidell was "quietly enjoying his honors abroad," was to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Soulé, caused by his acceptance of the mission to Spain.

But, we care not to follow the Delta further. It has refuted none of the facts, figures and arguments, contained in our article of Monday, showing that the Criminal Court has been unsurpassedly efficient, and that the Police deserved praise instead of censure; but has wandered off to other times and to matters having no immediate bearing upon present questions.

On the second page we reproduce our Monday's article, and call upon the intelligent public, without distinction of party, to peruse the "facts and figures" there presented.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Nothing of an important nature turned up yesterday. Carondelet street and environs were well thronged at an early hour. The return of several operators, or will-be operators in cotton, were noted, that is, several old stagers appeared on the flags. Of course, they do not yet believe in the killing frost accounts which are coming to hand daily. The talk was, there was more cotton opened before the frost than can be picked, which has undoubtedly a strong foundation for the remark. The receipts at all the ports up to last evening were 798,790 bales, against 682,590 bales, or an increase of 116,194 bales. The deficiency at Charleston lessened considerably last week. The total receipts at that port up to the 27th of October were 80,909 bales against 99,642 bales last year. At Savannah on the 27th of October the decrease was 23,471 bales. At the Florida ports there is unexpectedly an increase over last year, say total receipts 5315 bales against 5201 bales last year. The receipts at this port continue free. The talk is, that at the various depots on the Jackson Railroad there is more cotton offering than two freight trains can daily bring to market. The receipts, however, by this road for the last month (October) did not equal those of October, 1858, say 28,762 bales for last month against 28,922 bales for October, 1858. It is reasonable to conclude that there will be an increase this month, provided the dry weather does not keep all the force of planters in the field picking; and while the weather continues so very favorable, it is hoped that sand and dust will be repudiated. It is of no use to be sending scrapings and leaves, intermixed with a little cotton, to market. It will not sell. Talking of sandy cotton brings up the further movements contemplated by spinners and dealers in Manchester, remarks on which will be found under our monetary head.

The arrivals from the West are free, and the stocks of Western produce are equal to the demand, which demand, from the movements going on in Tchoupitoulas, Poydras, Fulton and New Levee streets, is equal with last year at this time. We note continued and large shipments of flour and corn to Texas. From the general talk of the season it was supposed that there was sufficient wheat and corn raised in Texas, or would be, to meet the demands of its inhabitants. Shipments to Mobile of flour, corn, Cincinnati strychnine, (red eye) as well as cow feed, are large, and have been so for sixty days, greatly in excess of last year. If it is cheaper or a truer policy for cotton planters to pay $1 25 ⅌ bushel for corn, and $1 40@$1 50 when delivered on plantation than it is to raise it and sell cotton at 10@11c. ⅌ lb., a different view is taken of economy than is found in our library of knowledge. However, all this selling and buying in our market benefits our Western trade, and we hope that the growers and millers throughout the West will find it to their interest to keep our market well supplied, as it has been conclusively proven that sales are rendered more promptly, with less attending charges, than in any Northern market. Moreover, if there is any foreign export demand it is certain to be made in or through our market. It is the only market where cash is paid for purchases—in fact, the rule is cash and no exceptions.

The mail failed again yesterday. Of course it must continue to fail when contractors are not forced to pay the penalty. The mail via Jackson failed from beyond Canton. It is strange, too, for we talked with old residents who arrived in three days and a half from Richmond, Va.

The steamer America from Liverpool of the 22d will be fully due at Halifax to-day. She is a slow boat, however.

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

In our columns will be found an advertisement issued by President Wm. G. Hewes, of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, wherein are offered for sale the first mortgage eight per cent. construction bonds of the company for $2,000,000, bearing date April 1, 1859, which are now put into the market, as it is desired to contract for the extension of the road from Berwick's Bay to Opelousas, and circumstances are such that contracts can now be made on very favorable terms and such conditions that the work will be rapidly advanced towards completion.

For eventual payment of these bonds the security is ample. The division mortgaged is a complete road in itself in all respects, requiring no extension or further outlay, and being in separate and distinct operation in connection with the Texas line of steamships. Thus the availability of the security, and, if necessary, the separate ownership of this division, is complete and perfect. The contract for the punctual payment of the interest is all that can be asked or desired, and that for the gradual redemption of the principal insures full payment at maturity and a continually augmenting security to the holders of bonds.

Not only should the large importance of this road to the trade of New Orleans, the consequent improvement of the value of property and increase of the public revenues, exercise their legitimate influence in inducing citizens to regard favorably the negotiation tendered, and to aid in the prosecution of so great and proper an enterprise, but the immediate character of the operation should ensure their action, for the terms on which the bonds can be taken give the holders the best security with the highest rate of interest.

The route of the road from New Orleans to Opelousas is one hundred and sixty-five miles in length, and it traverses a portion of the State bountifully favored by nature with every advantage of soil and natural aspect. The distance from Opelousas to the Texas line is but ninety-three miles, and through a country unusually well adapted for the cheap and enduring construction of the road, the building of which will entitle the company to the possession of 608,000 acres of land, recently officially reported to the Governor of the State, and to the company as ensuing to the road under the donation act of Congress of June, 1856. It is estimated that one-half the prospective value of these lands would pay the whole cost of the construction of the road, as they are exceedingly eligible and favorably located. When completed to the Sabine, the road will be two hundred and fifty-eight miles in length, and, at a fair and reasonable valuation, will, with all the depots, wharves, rolling stock and other property, be worth $6,000,000, and will yield a revenue the extent of which the business man and any intelligent reader can form an idea of, for the road will be the trade and passage channel of a vast and well settled region of largely productive country. It will be the great Western arm of New Orleans, stretching out and grasping the immense and essentially important trade which we look to from that direction.

THE OPPOSITION TICKET.—A notice published by order of the Chief Marshal requests the several Clubs of the Fourth District, and all citizens favorable to the Opposition ticket, to meet at the corner of Philip and Magazine streets, on Saturday evening next, at 6½ o'clock, in order to proceed in a body to the meeting on Canal street.

FOURTH WARD AMERICAN CLUB.—Meetings of this Club are announced to take place this evening and Saturday evening, at the Crystal Palace coffee-house, corner of Conti and Front Levee streets.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

PRIVATE ADVICES BY STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

THE MARYLAND STATE ELECTION.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED AT BALTIMORE!

THE POLLS IN POSSESSION OF THE RIOTERS.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE TALKED OF.

Domestic Intelligence.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LINES.]

HAVRE, Oct. 18.—The Havre Cotton market closed firm. Orleans Bas is quoted at 105 francs. Middling Orleans, to arrive, 98, and strict Middling 98 to 99½ francs.

[The above despatch was left at the National office in New York at 12 30 P. M., and received at their office in New Orleans at 11 30 A. M. to-day.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, under date of Havre, 18th ult., says the demand for cotton in the Havre market last week was regular, and that some descriptions had advanced ½c. 2f. owing to the scarcity of the supply.

The sales of the week were 12,000 bales. The exports during the week were 1000 bales. The stock at Havre amounts to 50,000 bales. On Saturday, the 15th ult., the demand was active, with large sales at 105f. for Orleans Bas.

On Monday the demand was regular, with sales of 1200 bales; some lots to arrive were taken at 98 for Middling Orleans, and 99 to 99½ for strict Middling.

On Tuesday prices were firmly sustained. The stock of common grades at Havre is small.

Private Accounts by the Arago.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Arago arrived at this port at 9 o'clock yesterday evening, and her mails went South in the early morning train.

James Hewitt & Co. write under date of the 18th ult., that Cotton closed active until that day, when a pause ensued, and the market closed dull, but that the rates are nominally unchanged. Sales for the past four days amount to 37,000 bales. The imports amount to 20,000 bales.

The Liverpool and Continental Breadstuffs markets are lower, especially the French market.

W. D. Tomlinson & Co., of Manchester, write under date of the 18th ult., that last week's transactions of goods and yarns relieved the market of anxious sellers. Exporting has assumed a healthier tone, and prices are slightly against buyers.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Maryland Elections.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2d.—The election for State officers and members of the Legislature came off to-day, and was characterized by the usual display of violence and rowdyism.

There were many disturbances and much fighting in the streets, and at the polls in the early part of the day.

Several serious affrays occurred before 3 o'clock, in which several respected citizens were shot.

The Reformers in the Fifth Ward were driven from the polls at an early hour.

The First, Second and Fourth Wards were also taken possession of by the rowdies early in the day.

In the Twelfth Ward the rioters have full control of the polls, and are knocking down (1 P. M.) whom they please.

The Police Department offer no protection to peaceable citizens.

A gang of armed rowdies from Washington are aiding the Baltimore Roughs.

The Reformers have generally abandoned the contest, and the citizens are talking of establishing a Vigilance Committee.

Second Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, 6 P. M.—Wm. J. Preston, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, was badly beaten about the head with a club in the hand of a Rough.

In the Eleventh Ward, which is the stronghold of the Reformers, Mr. Thomas, the candidate of the Reform party for Attorney-General, withdrew his name, whereupon the Reformers left the polls.

Adam B. Kyle, a merchant, who, with several other prominent citizens were shot this morning, is considered as in a dangerous condition, and is not expected to survive.

The stores are nearly all closed and the Roughs have almost undisputed sway in the city.

Mr. Dark, the proprietor of the Baltimore Exchange, has demanded of the city authorities the protection of his office from the violence of the mob, which has threatened to destroy it.

Mexican Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Mr. Conner, our Consul at Mazatlan, is here making arrangements to take advantage of the privilege he obtained some time since from the Juarez Government to run a line of steamers on the Mexican coast under the American flag.

He has partly arranged with one of the Pacific steamship companies to connect with its line of steamers at Acapulco.

Dispatches from our Consul, Mr. Black, fully confirm previous reports in regard to the cold-blooded murder of Ormond Chase, by the Church officers. The President is exerting all his powers to secure full redress for the outrage.

Constitutional Election in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Nov. 2.—The official vote upon the question of the acceptance of the late Constitution is as follows: For the Constitution, 10,419; against it, 5,530.

The vote on the Homestead Law was 8,750 for, against 4,772.

An Extensive Forgery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A report is current that a prominent tobacco broker, whose name has not been ascertained, has committed a forgery, or breach of trust, to the amount of from $50,000 to $80,000.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The friends of the Constitutional Government of Mexico are urging Señor Lerdos' immediate return to Vera Cruz, to aid in procuring the consummation of the pending treaty with our Government.

General Sevan is here from New Granada, and there is a prospect that New Granada will ratify the treaty with our Government, as amended by our Senate at the last session of Congress.

Postmaster General Holt left Washington to-day for Charleston, which will delay action upon the bids for carrying the mails from Portland to New Orleans.

Brown Sentenced to be Hung.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Nov. 2.—Messrs. Russell and Sinnott, Attorneys engaged by the Boston philanthropists to defend the Harper's Ferry insurgents, arrived here to-day.

The case of Cook was taken up. Cook moved a preliminary examination and was committed for trial.

Mr. Chilton's motion for arrest of judgment was argued, but not granted. Brown made a characteristic speech previous to hearing his sentence. The Judge, after a few impressive remarks, sentenced him to be hanged on the second day of December next.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Shipping List says Coffee is in good demand with an upward tendency.

Cotton closed steady, with sales mostly to the trade. The Shipping List quotes Middling Orleans at 12c; Molasses dull and unchanged; an advance of ¼ on Sugar.

The receipts of Cotton for to-day were light and but few parcels pressing on the market. Freights all firm.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Cotton market closed firm. The sales to-day amount to 2500 bales, of which 1500 bales were sold in transitu at 11⅛c for Middling Orleans, with 9-16 freight. Middling Uplands in our market is quoted at 11⅛c.

White Corn is quoted at $1 01. Yellow is quoted at $1 00½. Western Mess Pork is quoted at $15 25 to $15 50. Muscovado Sugar is quoted at 6 to 7c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—The Flour market closed dull at $4 70 to $4 80. Whisky closed firm at 21½ to 22½c. Corn closed quiet at 41c. Western Mess Pork closed quiet at $13 75. Lard closed firm at 10½c.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 2.—The Ohio river is still very low, and no boats can pass the falls or canal.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 2.—The steamer Sharpe passed down at 11 o'clock this morning, and the Johnston at noon to-day.

A Civilized Chief.

Capt. Parker, Chief of the Six Nations, and grandson of Red Jacket, is a lawyer in good practice in Galena, Ill., and is, moreover, one of the best practical architects and engineers in the Northwest. The Dubuque Herald of the 15th inst. says:

"Captain Parker started this morning for New York. He goes on to Buffalo to pay his annual visit to the Six Nations. He goes every year, divests himself of the habiliments of civilization, puts on the garb of the red man, and, as their chief, listens to their complaints, adjusts their grievances and harmonizes their diverse grievances. Captain Parker looks about half-and-half Indian; he is portly, as if fed upon turtle soup, has a dark but pleasant eye, long straight hair, the copper complexion, lightly softened with white, and generally does not present any appearance suggestive of tomahawks or scalping knives. The number of the Six Nations now remaining amounts to a little over 8000."

We had the pleasure of meeting a few weeks since with Mr. Parker. He is indeed a gentleman of great intelligence and learning, an excellent speaker, a man of thought, study and refinement. He is a Free Mason, and was present at the Masonic banquet given to the members of the General Grand Chapter and the Grand Encampment of the United States. With a happy propriety, he was called upon to respond to a toast—"The University of Missouri"—and he performed that duty with an eloquence of feeling that captivated every heart. His allusions to the red men, gradually disappearing from their old hunting grounds, and going down with the sun in the far West—increased in the effect as they were, by his own presence there, a living proof of what civilization has done and can do for the Indian—were full of touching pathos.

Mr. Parker wears upon his person, attached to a long string of ancient wampum, the medal that was given by George Washington to Red Jacket, and which he holds by inheritance as the present Chief of the Six Nations. It is a silver medal of oval shape, about six inches in length. It is inscribed on both sides. Upon one is a representation of Washington and Red Jacket meeting. The medal bears the date, if we remember rightly, of 1792.

Mr. Parker graduated, we believe, at Princeton, New Jersey, and with very high and distinguished honors. We should judge him to be about 34 years old.—[Natchez Courier.

HIRED GIRLS.—Taylor, of the Chicago Journal, is at home on all subjects in his line of writing. He can turn from a gorgeous description of the "Northern Lights," and utter "a few words" about so matter-of-fact, unromantic a thing as "hired girls." He says of these all but indispensable articles of the present day:

But as it is now, what a dignity invests "our hired girl." She is the calico "tie that binds two willing hearts in one," and be she blessed forever! Think that the red-armed barbarian who rules the roost and the house together, when she smoothes your linen bosom, is freeing your fleshy breast from care, and ironing out a wrinkle from the brow; remember when, of frosty mornings, she lights a fire whereby you make your toilet, that by the same sign she is replenishing the flame of love, and the feeblest of fancies will transform her into a priestess, who keeps forever burning the ethereal spark of domestic affection.

Had Adam been a modern, there would have been "a hired girl" in Paradise to "raise Cain," and look after the little Abel. She would have hung the dish-cloth on the roses that Eve in tears bent over, that never would "in other gardens grow," and tear the fig-leaf aprons all to pieces on washing days. Adam must bring water from the Euphrates, for her use, before he went to "lop the wanton growth" of clustering vines; she must sit between the gardner and his wife at dinner; if angel visitors, sometimes, on business bound, did call, till the stars were filled to light them home to heaven, she leaves the work, smooths the hair, and entertains the strangers, quite aware; and by and by old Adam—easy soul!—and his fair wife would live with Bridget, and Bridget would be the occupant of Eden. Happy would Adam be if, when she leaves, she will give him "a character," and not, like Sampson, "bear away the gates of peace."

SEÑORITA MARIA, "LA PETITE DANSEUSE."—We are to be favored, during an early stage of the season, and on the boards of Théâtre d'Orleans, we are informed, with a sight of the famous little dancer Señorita Maria, whose nimble limbs and genius-inspired toes have been creating a terpsichorean excitement among the admirers of the art in the capitals of Europe and Northern cities. To Prof. Vegas belongs the credit of having taught this brilliant young idea how to shoot through the graceful and fascinating evolutions of "the mazy," to use a Swivellerism; and this fact will increase the interest which is felt in the young prodigy whose career was initiated by the instructions of this popular professor.

THE AMPHITHEATER.—The performance to-night is for the benefit of G. Swaine Buckley, a famous fellow in various departments of the ramified science of professional Ethiopics and burnt-corkological exhibition, as all will allow who ever saw him in his sooty glory. On this extraordinary occasion he will open his original budget of banjo solos, besides other unique funalities and comicisms. The burlesque opera, "Lucy Did Lam-her-Moor," will be the dessert of the entertainment.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—Capt. Walton's Artillerists are called upon to be at the Arsenal at 3 o'clock this afternoon, fully equipped as infantry, in order to perform their part in the quarterly inspection and review, which is to take place at Lafayette Square. The Captain's orders are officially announced in another column, and every member is expected to be on hand, punctually at the hour.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Messrs. Wm. P. Holloway and Henry H. Lonsdale announce that they have entered into copartnership relations with a view to transacting a cotton factorage and commission business, the title of the firm to be Holloway & Lonsdale.

SARDINES are notified to awake by the Grand Whale, through A. Shrimp, Secretary, whose notice please see in another column.

MASS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN AND OPPOSITION PARTY.—The Opposition and American party will hold a mass meeting on Canal street, on Saturday evening next, when addresses will be delivered by Col. Thomas J. Durant, J. Y. Blocker, Col. A. P. Field, and others.

AN ALMS-HOUSE BURNED.—The Alms-House at North Weymouth, Mass. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th, and two insane paupers perished in the flames.

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE LOAN OFFICE.—See card of Messrs. Palfrey & Co., whose real estate and mortgage loan office is still at the old stand, 27 Camp street.

CLARET WINES, ETC.—Mr. S. Wolff, importer and dealer, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, advertises for sale, to arrive per ship Marathon, heavy lots of clarets of various favorite brands, in cases, Sauterne, and olive oil. The trade are referred to his advertisement.

PIONEERS.—See notice in our advertising columns.

THE LATE BATTLE GROUND.—This is the heading of an advertisement by Leighton, which we intend noticing at greater length to-morrow.

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—Nothing but the superabundant dust in the streets, yesterday, interfered with the beauty and pleasantness of the weather.

AN EPIDEMIC OF FIRE.—Yesterday we published, as a rarity, that during Tuesday there was no fire or alarm of fire. This was but a half of one day's duration.

Shortly after daylight, yesterday morning, three fine double two-story residences and a cottage residence, on Carondelet (or Apollo) street, at the corner of St. Andrew, and two more double cottage tenements on the latter street, were destroyed by fire. The fire was started, evidently, by an incendiary, under the main stairway of the two-story residence, occupied by Mr. Magner. Mr. M. and his family had barely time to escape, so quiet and rapid had been the progress of the flames before he was aroused. Mr. Post, of the firm of Post & Mel, and Mr. A. D. Maginnis, bookseller and stationer, of Camp street, occupied two of the other two-story tenements; the fourth was unoccupied. Some of the furniture in these houses was saved. Two of the double two-story houses were owned by Mr. Shumway; worth $9,000, and insured for $7,000. The other two-story house was owned by Capt. W. C. Templeton; worth about $10,000. Four of the tenements on St. Andrew street were occupied by the families of Messrs. Mills, Adite, Curry and Leonard. These houses belonged to Wm. Walker, and were insured for $2,500. The loss in houses and movable property by this fire was about $35,000. The spread of the fire was owing as usual to a scarcity of water.

Soon after the above, was an alarm of fire in the Second District. It proceeded from the burning out of a chimney in the house of a bird dealer on Jefferson street, near the corner of Chartres.

A third alarm speedily came, and was caused by the burning of a frame house, out Melpomene street, near the draining machine. This was between 10 and 11 o'clock. We did not hear who the house belonged to.

At about the same time an alarm sounded for the Third District, and set some of the firemen running that way. The alarm proved to be false.

SARDINES, AWAKE!—Alligator gars and Havana sea-gars are plentiful in your midst. Let not the bites of the one or the smoke of the other disturb your af-fin-ities, or decoy you with the maw of the shark! The Grand Whale issues the warning, through his Secretary, A. Shrimp. Vide the offish-nal proclamation in another column. No good Sardine will neglect the warning of the Whale and the Shrimp.

THE "HENRY HOUSE."—Charley Curtis' name is Macgregor, and once more on his native heath he stands. Some time ago, his elegant and popular coffeehouse, at the corner of Crossman and Front Levee streets, was destroyed by fire, and he and his wife narrowly escaped death in the flames. The house has been rebuilt, and the coffeehouse reopened under the name of the Henry House. Charley is at the head, as of yore, and again renders that corner one of the most popular of public resorts. For pure stuff at the bar and dainty eatables at the lunch-table, the Henry House has no superior. Curtis officially announces, in our advertising columns, the resurrection of his establishment.

STABBING AFFAIR.—A man named George Duval was dangerously stabbed about half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in a house of bad repute at the corner of Customhouse and Franklin streets. A party of men were in the house at the time, and the stabbing was laid to a steamboat steward named Francis Britton, with whom Duval had an altercation and a scuffle, and from whom he forcibly took a revolver before being stabbed. Duval was sent to Charity Hospital; and Britton and two other white men, with the female inmates of the house, white and colored, were all arrested and held for examination before Recorder Wiltz.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFAIR.—At about 9 o'clock last night, Mr. Wm. Mish, proprietor of the Tattersalls stables, on St. Charles street, had an altercation at the stables with Mr. Morphy, the auctioneer, in regard to some business matter pending between them. It ended in a scuffle, which was terminated by Morphy drawing his cane-sword and stabbing Mish in the left side, between the lower ribs. The latter was put in a carriage and taken to his residence. Mr. Morphy was arrested at his residence by Sergeant Morcheud, in an hour after the stabbing. He admitted the stabbing, but pleaded justification.

INQUEST.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Alexander Serran, a child 2 months old, at the residence of its parents on Prieur street, near St. Ann. Verdict, softening of the brain.

SHOT AT BY A THIEF.—Mr. Platz, residing on Robertson street, between St. Philip and Ursulines, was informed by his little daughter that a man was in the back yard who had no business there. He went out to look after the fellow, who, upon being discovered drew a pistol and