Wood, Eddy & Co.'s

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES

GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE

$100,000!!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS!!!

The Extraordinary Drawings

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

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

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING, to take place as above specified.

One Grand Capital Prize of $100,000!

1 Prize of ..... $50,000 | 1 Prize of $5,000
1 " ..... 25,000 | 1 " 5,000
1 " ..... 15,000 | 50 " 2,000
1 " ..... 10,000 | 100 " 1,000
1 " ..... 5,000 | 100 " 500
1 " ..... 5,000 | 100 " 300
1 " ..... 5,000 | 100 " 200

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $500 approximating to $50,000 prize are.... $2,000
4 prizes of 300 approximating to 30,000 prize are.... 2,400
4 prizes of 200 approximating to 20,000 prize are.... 1,600
4 prizes of 150 approximating to 15,000 prize are.... 1,200
4 prizes of 100 approximating to 10,000 prize are.... 800
20 prizes of 100 approximating to 5,000 prize are.... 2,000
5,000 prizes of 20 are 100,000
5,520 prizes, amounting to $160,000

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

The Ordinary Drawings

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

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

ORDINARY DRAWING, to take place as above specified.

One Grand Capital Prize of $50,000!

1 prize of ..... $20,000 | 50 prizes of $500
1 " ..... 10,000 | 100 " 400
1 " ..... 5,000 | 100 " 300
1 " ..... 4,000 | 100 " 150
1 " ..... 3,000 | 100 " 100
1 " ..... 1,500 | 100 " 50

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
5,485 prizes amounting to $525,000

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

o25 2p&W

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

Wines, Liquors, &c.,

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—Sazerac, of the vintage of 1795, 1798 and 1805, and other brands. WHISKY, of all descriptions—Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon. ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best

Wines and Liquors

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

SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
o7 2ply Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

Bruff Brother & Seaver,

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

New York.

INVENTORS OF THE

CELEBRATED OVAL EVE 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. ly21 2ply

W. A. Wilson,

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,

FANCY GOODS, etc., etc., etc.

je3 2ptf No. 88 CANAL STREET.

Cigars! Cigars!

Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well known brands—Injo-nillas, Flor de Pujolas, Meridians, Flor de Pancho, Robaina, Cabaigas, Portagas, Knox Something, Wash Gem, Dos Hermanos, Mass Habana, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

P. PRATS & CO.,
29 Commercial Place.

o25 2ptf

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 Hall, Parlor Mastic, and Old Oak, Dinningroom, Hall and Library Sets; FINE CURTAIN STUFFS, consisting of Lampasade, Brocade, Damask, Satin, Silk, Embroidered Reboiant and Muslins; and a large assortment of TRIMMINGS for UPHOLSTERY, such as Tassels, Lacos, Fringes, Cords, Cornices, Beads 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 Candelabras for Gas and Oil; Fancy Vases, Toilet and Washstand Sets; Cut Glasses, China Dinning 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,
o29 2p2m 67 Royal street and 80 Bienville st.

Cabinet Makers'

—AND—

UPHOLSTERS' MATERIALS

Of Every Description.

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

HEATH & CO.,
No. 75 Chartres street.

n28 3ply

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. MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1859. NUMBER 208.

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.

o819 2pdAW

American Nominations.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FOR THE SENATE:

E. A. PATTERSON, JOHN B. LEEFE, E. SALOMON.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES:

FIRST WARD.....**Dr. W. B. Lindsay,**
.....**James Beggs,**
.....**Alfred Kearny,**
SECOND.....**W. R. Fish,**
.....**T. A. Bartlette.**
THIRD.....**Maj. H. J. Hanney,**
.....**John A. Jaques,**
.....**John Jay Lane.**
FOURTH.....**Anatole Blache.**
FIFTH.....**John McClelland.**
.....**John L. Lamothe.**
SIXTH.....**Louis Gastinel.**
SEVENTH.....**R. L. Theard,**
.....**Theo. O. Drouet.**
EIGHTH.....**C. Octave LeBlanc.**
NINTH.....**Joseph Magloire.**
TENTH and ELEVENTH.....**J. H. Phelps,**
.....**Louis Adam.**
.....**John Mardis.**
ALGIERS.....**Geo. W. Lewis.** n1 2,n

PARISH TICKET.

CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.....**J. E. Bouligny.**
SHERIFF.....**E. T. Parker.**
TREASURER.....**Dr. E. D. Bench.**
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.....**C. M. Bradford.**

CLERKS OF COURTS.

CLERK FIRST DIST. COURT.....**N. Trepagnier.**
SECOND " " .....**E. S. Wills.**
THIRD " " .....**P. Touchard.**
FOURTH " " .....**J. O. Claiton.**
FIFTH " " .....**C. F. White.**
SIXTH " " .....**Isaac N. Phillips.**

STATE TAX COLLECTORS.

FIRST DISTRICT.....**Thos. Askew.**
SECOND " .....**Jos. Hernandez.**
THIRD " .....**Va. Wm. Crane.**
FOURTH " .....**C. D. Bunce.**
ALGIERS.....**Hypolite Fortier.**

BOARD OF STATE ASSESSORS.

FIRST DISTRICT.....**F. F. Trimchard.**
SECOND " .....**R. D. Hubbard.**
THIRD " .....**T. Wharton.**
FOURTH " .....**J. A. Watkins.**
The above Board is ordered for the entire city.
ALGIERS.....**J. E. R. Carisholm.**

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

FIRST JUSTICE.....**A. G. Brice.**
SECOND " .....**D. F. Mitchell.**
THIRD " .....**A. Sauvetier.**
FOURTH " .....**E. Morel.**
FIFTH " .....**Aug. Duquerron.**
SIXTH " .....**A. Fortier.**
SEVENTH " .....**Jas. B. McLin.**

CONSTABLES.

FIRST JUSTICE COURT.....**J. R. Houghton.**
SECOND " " .....**W. H. Vera.**
THIRD " " .....**Saml. Hamilton.**
FOURTH " " .....**Octave Calongne.**
FIFTH " " .....**Louis Poyrer.**
SIXTH " " .....**C. V. Esnard.**
SEVENTH " " .....**J. C. Costley.**

n1 2p2

A Card.

The undersigned, members of the Bar of New Orleans, without distinction of party, deem a proper, in view of the approaching election, to bear witness before the public to the impartiality, energy and attention to business which have uniformly characterized the administration of the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, by E. T. PARKER, Esq., its present incumbent; and they recommend him to the suffrages of their fellow citizens, believing that the best interests of the community will be promoted by his reelection.

New Orleans, October, 1859.

L. Peirce.	C. Roselius.
Edward Rawle.	A. N. Ogden.
G. LeGardeur.	Thomas B. Hunt.
E. Warren Moise.	Chas. A. Taylor.
D. W. Adams.	Harry T. Hays.
M. M. Cohen.	Wm. C. Bodd.
E. Hunt.	Jules Lamont.
Henry M. Spofford.	Alfred Hennen.
R. H. Marr.	L. Cuttes.
J. D. Mayes.	L. Eyma.
J. N. Brickell.	D. S. Byron.
M. A. Foute.	H. D. Ogden.
Dwight Martin.	Thos. L. Bayne.
J. S. Whitaker.	Frank Hayne.
George L. Brich.	J. Q. A. Fellows.
William H. Hunt.	T. L. Lemee.
Thos. Hunton.	A. P. Field.
Geo. A. Breaux.	Jas. D. Augustin.
C. W. H. Marr.	Robert N. Ogden.
Carleton Hunt.	A. Lochrop.
Rufus Waples.	Robert H. Bradford.
H. Van Dalson.	David C. Liboth.
H. A. Chinch.	J. A. McHenry.
Edm'd Pendleton.	P. A. Duaros, Jr.
E. Filleul.	T. G. Morgan, Jr.
L. Chauvet.	Jos. B. Lyman.
John McKee.	Geo. M. Morgan.
C. H. Luxenberg.	Thomas Carey.
Isaac E. Morse.	William D. Hunter.
John H. Kennard.	Aug. W. Jourdan.
J. M. Davidson.	J. T. Wheat.
John M. Bonner.	James W. Duncan.
R. F. Jones.	James Y. Gilchrist.
H. H. Strachbldze.	R. M. Hooper.
F. E. Bonford.	Wm. Pike.
T. A. Duncan.	A. Phelps, Jr.
John Henderson.	E. T. Fellowes.
Bentley Egan.	Chas. S. Reese.
G. P. McPheeters.	W. O. Denegre.
Johnson & Denis.	

n2 2p1c

Bonds

OF THE NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS

—AND—

Great Western Railroad Company.

The President and Directors of this Company now give public notice that, desirous of contracting for the extension of the Road from Berwick's Bay to Opelousas, they offer for negotiation the Bonds of the Company for $82,000,000, dated 1st April, 1859, and payable in thirty years, bearing interest at 8 per cent, payable semi-annually in April and October.

These Bonds are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the First Grand Division of the Road between Algiers and Brashear, all sales, including the franchises, rolling stock and all the depots, wharves, etc., appertaining to the same.

This Division, for all business purposes, is a complete separate Road in itself, now in full operation, terminating at Berwick's Bay, and there connected with Texas by a tri-weekly line of steamships.

Partial payment of the interest is provided for, by contract with the Louisiana State Bank, for special monthly deposits, which cannot be withdrawn for any purpose whatever, payment being made by the bank only on presentation of the coupons.

For the gradual redemption of the Bonds, a contract has been made with Edmond J. Forstall, Esq., in behalf of and for the benefit of any and all Bondholders, and with the Louisiana State Bank, establishing a SINKING FUND, by deposits commencing in 1860, in the months of January, February and March, and also in July, August and September, and in the following years until final payment to pay off, semi-annually, $12,600 of the Bonds, or $80,000 annually, sufficient to extinguish the whole amount at maturity.

The funds deposited cannot be used for any other purpose whatever, or be withdrawn from the Bank, but may be paid only on presentation of Bonds offered semi-annually, after public notice, and accepted from the lowest bidders.

It is calculated that the proceeds of these bonds and other means of the Company, will be sufficient to construct and equip the whole road from Berwick's Bay to Opelousas, and to pay all our whole floating debt, adding 35 miles to the present extent of the road—opening up a country of great fertility and agricultural resources, and increasing very materially the revenues of the road.

It is with this object, and with these views, that these bonds, so perfectly well secured, are now offered on favorable terms.

Copies of Acts of Mortgage, contracts for payment of interest, and also for establishing a Sinking Fund, Maps showing the route of the road, and its important connection with Texas, can be examined on application to the office of the Company.

WILLIAM G. HEWES,
President.

New Orleans, November 1, 1859. n1 2p1w

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1859.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

We have but few words to say in regard to the election which takes place to-day. We have no long-winded harangues—no passionate appeals—no furious declamation, with which to regale our readers. We shall speak the words of truth and soberness—shall advise as we think patriotic, just and right—and no matter what the result, shall have the proud consolation of knowing that by no act of ours has disorder in anywise been countenanced, excitement encouraged, or anything calculated to lead to excesses of any kind or description been patronized.

From the beginning—in this as in previous elections—we have set our faces against every influence, outspoken or secret, active or passive, of a character likely to promote bad passions, lead to turbulence or foment disorder. This is a fact all our readers will unhesitatingly testify to, and so will the universal public, the moment the excitement created by circumstances passes away and leaves the head cool and the heart free to act from generous impulses.

If others, less experienced and more excitable than ourselves, have chosen to act differently—have seen proper to use incendiary language, to make inflammatory appeals and to resort to expedients alone calculated to arouse bad blood and induce tumults—no blame can attach to us, nor can we be held in the remotest degree responsible for consequences. Our record is clear, positive and unblemished. We have pleaded for peace, and inculcated the paramount importance of the preservation of law and order. If our pleadings and inculcations have been in vain, it is not our fault.

We believe the day will pass off peaceably and quietly, notwithstanding the persistent efforts to the contrary on the part of the leaders of the opposite side. We have an abiding faith that the people of New Orleans—especially the American portion of the population thereof—will, by no act of theirs, forfeit the good name and fair fame they honorably acquired in former times and under similar circumstances, when matters were about as unfavorable as they are now—by which we mean, in as unfavorable a condition as mere partisans, having nothing but partisan ends to accomplish, could superinduce. But for these partisans and their managing chief there would hardly have been a ripple upon the surface of the body politic of this metropolis. But for them and the great foreigner whose political all is hazarded upon the cast of to-day's electoral die, and their exciting language, publications and acts, there would have been scarcely any heart-burnings, strifes or jealousies, and not a single black cloud would have lowered upon our metropolitan horizon. Therefore, if trouble should ensue and bloodshed stain the progress of this day's election, let the consequences attach to the proper quarters and not be dovetailed to those who strove by every means in their power to produce an opposite result.

We are of the confident opinion that the American party can elect their parish and legislative tickets by handsome majorities, if the members thereof put forth every legitimate and lawful effort in their power. But they should not count too confidently on their strength nor relax any proper exertion. They should strive unceasingly from the opening until the closing of the polls to bring out as large a vote as possible, to strengthen their own ticket as much as possible, and should work manfully and energetically all the time.

Above all things we would caution them against splitting tickets. They should vote their whole ticket, one and indivisible. Their political opponents count largely upon the ticket splitting process we advise against, and by this means hope to get several of their candidates in office. And here we will tell our political friends what may, or what may not be, a secret. It is a fact, nevertheless, whether private or public. It is this: You will find plenty of men who will propose to vote for the entire American parish ticket, if you will agree to vote for the Slidell-Custom-House legislative ticket. Don't you do anything of the sort. Don't you enter into any such absurd bargains. If you do you will act ridiculously, loose by the operation, and advantage your opponents. The parish ticket of the American Party—and a better or a nobler one was never formed—is sure to be elected. The Slidellians know this. They know the parish ticket is impregnable; and hence they have all to gain and nothing to lose, by trading off their own parish ticket to get votes for their legislative ticket. The legislative ticket is what they are after—and they would, without hesitation or remorse, throw every "Independent American" candidate overboard, if they could thereby secure the success of a Slidell delegation to Baton Rouge, or even a majority portion of that delegation. Therefore, we say again, don't split your tickets, and don't trade at all with the common foe.

In conclusion, we would advise our friends to action, energy, union and activity. If they carry out this advice, and, at the same time, do all in their power to promote peace and quiet, we are quite sure they will bear away the laurels of triumph.

NEW LUSITANOS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Secretary Saubola publishes notice of a special general meeting, which the members of the Association are requested to attend at the hall, 265 Old Levee street, on Wednesday night at 6 o'clock. Important business will come up for consideration.

PERSEVERANCE SOCIETY BALLS.—Mr. Chas. Escoffier, President of the Board of Managers of the Perseverance Society Balls, has our acknowledgments for tickets to the first entertainment of the series, which will come off on the 12th, at the corner of Dumaine and St. Claude streets.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—We learn, says the Vicksburg Citizen, that Mr. Miles McGehee, a planter of Bolivar county, Miss., was shot with a pistol in a difficulty at Prentiss, last Thursday, by a Mr. Wilkerson of the same county. Mr. McGehee was married, and was slightly wounded twice out of five fires.

CLASSIC MUSIC SOCIETY.—Subscribers to the concerts of the Classic Music Society are advised by the notice of Mr. Secretary Dromel, published through our columns, that the first rehearsal of the season, with full orchestra, will take place at Odd Fellows' Hall on Sunday next.

FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT.—The following communication appeared in the Weekly Mirror of Saturday last. It does nothing more than justice to Mr. Brice, as we happen to know. We trust the firemen will recollect their friends:

TO THE FIREMEN OF NEW ORLEANS—*Brother Firemen:* As our department is not a political but a benevolent organization, it is but natural that on election day we should follow no party rulers but our own. Now, I find one who was a friend to the department in time of need; I allude to Mr. Brice, candidate for First Justice of the Peace in the district between Julia street and Felicity road. In 1850, when a member of the Legislature he was mainly instrumental in defeating the obnoxious bill introduced by another city member, to deprive firemen of their only special privilege—exemption from doing jury duty. During the same session, it was owing to his masterly management that a grant of $2000 was made to the Firemen's Charitable Association. The next year he also succeeded, against great opposition, in securing a similar grant, and from the time that we were deprived of his services in the Legislature, by the expiration of his term, we have received no grant from the State, although other members have done what they could for us. So true a friend as Mr. Brice is, should not be deserted by the firemen, and I trust that he will receive every firemen's vote in his district.

Relying on the good sense and grateful feelings of the department, I remain

A TRUE FIREMAN.

THE MEETING OF SATURDAY NIGHT

FIFTH AND LAST GRAND RALLY OF THE

OPPOSITIONISTS AND THE AMERICANS.

SPEECHES, PROCESSION, ETC.

Canal street, on Saturday night, offered a spectacle worth the beholding. It was an immense meeting; by far the largest of the present canvass. The large platform on the neutral ground, between Royal and Bourbon streets, was densely crowded, and crowded all round, filling the ground for a square, whilst the banquettes were lined with crowds, including many ladies; the balconies and windows of the neighborhood being also radiant with life.

The field was brilliantly illuminated with stationary lights, whilst the torches and lanterns of the different Clubs added a ruddy hue to the glare which filled the street. This, with the numerous flags, banners and detonating fireworks, rendered the occasion brilliant and exciting enough. All the American Clubs from the four Districts and from Algiers were present. The banners and mottoes of the Clubs we have heretofore described. There was one new and very conspicuous banner on hand; that of the Fourth District Club. It represented a coiled rattlesnake, with the words, "We give you fair warning!"

We need not give any extended report of this meeting; for we opine that none of our readers will care about reading long stories to-day.

Col. Field called the meeting to order at the proper time, and read the names of a great many gentlemen as officers of the night, which we are obliged to omit.

Mr. Mazereau, before taking the chair, made a brief and spirited speech, particularly pertinent to this, the last meeting of the canvass.

Mr. Durant was the first regular speaker. His speech was still different from his former speeches, and displayed his exhaustless talent in dishing up the politics of the day. Upon the mention of Stephen A. Douglas, that gentleman was gallantly cheered. He concluded with an assurance that he would do his best to promote peace during Monday's election, and that if the Opposition victory should deprive one man of his vote or shed one drop of blood, he would reject that victory with indignation and horror. Mr. Durant was much cheered throughout his speech, and honored with a rouser at the close.

Mr. Blocker next addressed the meeting, in fulfilment of his promise previously given. The public expectation was more than realized. He kept his hearers in a constant alternation of applause and laughter. He spoke principally of the Slidell Democracy, and the Independent American party, and the candidates and leaders of those parties, or *that* party. Colonel Marks of the Post-Office, Henry C. Miller, Charley Dreux, and others, were attended to for what they said at the Independent meetings; the vein of these remarks being that of a caustic humor, void of personal denunciation. It was a capital speech, just suited to the occasion, and was hugely relished by all who were lucky enough to be within hearing of it. He concluded with a few spirited and eloquent observations in regard to the Democratic taunt that the American party is dissolved. He predicted that the party would not die till the sounding of the last trump by the Angel of the Apocalypse.

So great was the multitude that but a portion could get within hearing of the loud voices of Messrs. Durant and Blocker. In consequence, those who could not get near the front assembled at the back of the platform and called for speaking on that side. The call was answered by Col. Field. Whilst Mr. Durant was yet speaking, the Colonel addressed a great crowd from the opposite side of the platform. He also dressed up the Democratic orators of the past week, and was in this quite as trenchant and humorous as Mr. Blocker. The spectacle offered, that of speeches on each side of a platform, was one we never saw in this city before, and was the natural result of the great extent of the multitude.

Col. Field, on his side of platform, was followed by John Henderson, Jr., who reviewed present issues and the corruptness of the National and State administrations, in his usual vigorous and telling style.

When the last speech was finished the meeting adjourned and the American Clubs consolidated and marched off in a procession, which was a procession. All the Clubs being out in full strength, the line was about eight squares long. The display of banners and lanterns was never excelled in any previous year, whilst the innumerable torches borne by negroes gave to each street through which the procession passed the appearance of one long and intense blaze of fire. Music and rockets were along in liberal installments, and the enthusiasm of the processionists, as may easily be imagined, was at a high pitch.

After parading the central and back portions of the First and Second Districts, the Clubs separated, with cheers and upraised hats, and took their various ways home.

The only incident of the night calculated to mar its harmony, was a shooting affair at the corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley, the particulars of which are elsewhere reported.

LATER FROM BROWNSVILLE.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Arizona, from Brazos Santiago, we received a copy of an extra of the Brownsville Flag, from which we condense the following report:

It appears that a force had been organized in Brownsville for the purpose of attacking Cortinas' band; it was composed of about 60 rancheros and 20 Americans on our side and 50 of the Matamoras infantry under Lieut. Col. Larunca, the force from our side being under the command of Capt. Thompson. They carried with them a four pounder belonging to the Mexican forces and a four pound howitzer belonging to Capt. Kennedy. They arrived at the ranche of Cortinas' mother, which they found in possession of about twenty men, who retreated after firing one or two volleys. During the firing the cannon of the Americans rebounded, and fell off its carriage. Six or seven mounted Americans went and retook the gun, but being unable to remount it, and failing to get any assistance from the infantry, they finally abandoned it. About this time the rout of the attacking party became general. Most all of the mounted men had left, the majority of the infantry followed, and at last the few who had remained with the little howitzer at the carriage, finding themselves unaided, and so few in number that they were unable to put the gun into the river or destroy the ammunition as they desired, left also Antonio Espinosa and others, and put it into the river afterward, but Cortinas has since got it out. The preparations for the expedition were miserable; few had percussion caps for more than four or five charges; many of the cartridges were found to be too large for the muskets, and at the close of the attack, when an attempt was made to rally, it was found that there was not enough ammunition for a single round. As it is Cortinas won a victory, and is in possession of two very efficient pieces of artillery, all the ammunition belonging to them, a large keg of rifle powder, and several provisions which were on the ranche when the fight took place. From the reports of Col. Larunca and Mr. Thomas, Cortinas had some 250 or 300 men, but others estimate his forces as farless. But few of the bandits were seen at any one time. Cortinas will now be able to greatly increase his band, having artillery and the prestige of victory to aid him. The 24th ult. he again stopped the U. S. mail coming from Laredo, cut it open, examined each letter in it, opening all but two, kept the mail rider until to-day, and then sent him down with such of the open letters and way bills as he did not care to retain. This mail rider left him examining the contents of the mail which had arrived that morning from Brownsville. On yesterday Mr. Jefferson Barthelow, who has been for some time sojourning in San Fernando, (Tamaulipas) returned with his family, seeking protection.

Some seventy felons, under sentence in the prisons of Victoria, had been released by the populace, and had levied their contributions on the rich of that place. They have since recruited others, until it is reported that they have a large band, who are visiting and robbing the ranches, and they expect finally to make there way out to Matamoras and Brownsville. The daily and nightly watches are most unremittingly continued. Every citizen capable of carrying arms is in quarters, and the two twenty-four pound howitzers and nine pound carronade are posted at three prominent points, which are defended by barricades, while the entrances to the city is obstructed by others. It has been ascertained that Cortinas has been sending out his scouts in strong bodies, gathering up horses and driving off cattle. It was reported, at Matamoras, that from thirty to forty of the desperadoes, who escaped from the Victoria prison, had succeeded in joining Cortinas' band, also that he had obtained some $6000; but it is not known how he got it.

The mails left for Corpus Christi and Laredo in the morning, and a return mail should have come in from the former places on Thursday, and from the latter on Friday, but neither mail or riders have come in. No doubt Cortinas has taken them. It will be idle to send the mails hereafter, unless well guarded.

At daylight on Friday, one of the picket guard on the outskirts of the town, saw two armed men skulking in the bushes, but they took fright and fled. About dark, same day, Mr. Campbell, a printer by trade, and deputy-sheriff—who has a family living in the suburb of Ramireno, about a mile and a half above town, went up to see them—he rode a good horse and was armed with a Sharp's rifle and a six-shooter; a Mexican went up with him, also mounted on a good horse. They had hardly got into the house when ten heavily armed bandits surrounded them—took Mr. Campbell prisoner; took his horse and arms; also robbed the Mexican of his horse, saddle and bridle; made prisoners of four well disposed Mexicans, living at Ramireno, and took them all off—except the one who accompanied Mr. Campbell—towards the camp of Cortinas.

The families of the prisoners are in the greatest distress.

In addition to the above the purser of the Arizona furnishes us with the following report:

On the 30th ult. a party, supposed to consist of about thirty men, came into the graveyard, in the immediate center of the city, and fired some thirty shots from small arms, which did no damage. They were answered by a discharge of canister from a field piece, but with what effect is not known, for on searching the place in the morning no bodies were found—the killed and wounded (if any) having been probably carried off. Several ranches had been broken into and money and arms demanded under penalty of death, and where any of either were found they were taken. The ranche of Neall had been broken into and everything destroyed, and the house would probably have been burned had it not been made of brick. Mr. Neall and his family had escaped to Matamoras. The mails and passengers of the down trip of the Arizona started via Point Isabel, but learning that thirty men were on the road to intercept them, the passengers went up on the steamer Grampus and the mails were sent on the Mexican side, via Matamoras, to Brownsville. The return mail for New Orleans came down the same way. Several expressmen, who were sent to assist on the American side, were taken prisoners.

All the cattle and horses in the vicinity of Brownsville were seized, and the people of B. were depending on Matamoras for fresh provisions.

Parties of men who came in to Cortinas, and supposed to be from Victoria, were nearly mob, but on arrival at his camp were furnished with clothes and arms.

A universal panic prevails, and the citizens of Brownsville were hourly expecting an attack. There was a rumor that Point Isabel and Brazos were to be attacked, and for which latter place there are many pieces of artillery and some small brass pieces easy of transportation; and Cortinas has stated, that if he succeeded in taking Brownsville, he would carry the war into Central Texas as far as the Nueces. Many of the ranches near the river are surrounded by Indians, who are supposed to be interested with them. The people of Brownsville send an appeal to the citizens of New Orleans for help, as they receive no news of the troops and rangers expected, and as the roads are bad there is no certainty of the time of their arrival. They hope, however, to be able to protect the city until aid shall have arrived from New Orleans, even if they are not strong enough to punish the marauders. The prisoners spoken of as taken last trip had not been hung, but were still held in durance.

TEXAS FRONTIER.

Important News from Brownsville.

Matters are in a sad way in Brownsville, as will fully appear from the appended appeal to the citizens of New Orleans and letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Brownsville. The letter was written to a merchant in this city, by whom it was placed at our disposal. We can assure our readers that the writer of the letter can be fully depended upon as stating nothing but the simple truth. We trust a response will be made by New Orleans to the call on her for aid; and to be at all of service it must be prompt:

To the People of New Orleans:

At a meeting of the citizens of Brownsville, Texas, on the 24 of November, 1859, for the purpose of considering our present condition and the means necessary for the further defense of our town—it being suggested by Capt. R. N. Smith that assistance could be obtained from New Orleans, and that the steamship Arizona would be offered for the transportation of men immediately—and no certain information being had as to time the Texas Rangers may arrive, and our town being considered in great danger of destruction by the large force of the enemy now known to be in its vicinity, the roads being blockaded, the mails on all the routes leading to and from the interior of the State being daily seized.

It was resolved that the chairman of the meeting be authorized to invite assistance from New Orleans; that one hundred well armed men would be sufficient, in cooperation with our present forces, for the present protection of the town until the troops from the interior of Texas shall arrive.

It was also considered that inasmuch as large expenses have already been made by our citizens, and the city itself being utterly impoverished, it would be impossible for the expenses, either of the armament or subsistence of these men, to be defrayed here. We therefore solicit this aid, if thus to be obtained.

STEPHEN POWERS,
Mayor of Brownsville.
and Chairman of Committee of Safety.

BROWNSVILLE, Nov. 2, 1859, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Since I wrote you this morning, I have heard that Cortinas is making his arrangements to march on Brazos and Point Isabel. This may be true or not. It is the very move a man ought to make under the circumstances in which he finds himself placed. He knows he cannot take the town, except by fire, with a great loss of men. If he burns us out, he destroys all that is valuable to him. There are other heads than his now in his camp. He knows our twenty-four pound howitzers outreach his guns; therefore his artillery is of little use, except for annoyance. His plan is now, I think, to take possession of Brazos and Point Isabel, which he can do without firing a shot. The goods in the Custom-House are valuable. There is stored at Brazos some of the best guns, from six pounders to sixty-pounds, in the U. S. service. The brass batteries of sixes and twelve pounder guns are all stored there, with all kinds of ammunition and plenty of it. The barracks are complete and the guns all mounted on their carriages, besides all the various munitions of war. He can take all the fighters and transport what he wants to Point Isabel. He has the whole native transportation power on the Rio Grande at his disposal. He can transport to land or water as he chooses.

To can plant a battery at the grave yard, to some commanding position, and bring us terms. If he is the man I take him to be, he has in his gang retired officers of the Mexican army, and some other desperadoes, who broke prison at Victoria, Mexico, and who now control him in a measure. Cortinas cannot now stop in his career and disband his men, if he were so inclined to do. His men live on and about him, and have expended all their means, and they are desperadoes for vengeance and plunder, and they will make one desperate effort before they will disperse.

This is not the opinion alone of myself, but of those who have this means, as it is the only way left open to him. There are plenty of spies and traitors with him, both on this side and on the other, and if this be not soon put down, it will be too late. Cortinas, and he has the advice of men on the right side of the Rio Grande ought to be sufficient notice to any we have here at the present. The Anglo-Mexican population, with, so few exceptions, are with him in feeling; there is no doubt of this, and the only exceptions are men who have large stock interests here and cannot get their stock away.

The thinking class of Mexicans well know that a day of retaliation will certainly come; and they dare not come extend as the old they have done. Strip the Mexicans of the interest they possess on one side of the river, and there is not a man of them but who would rejoice at our humiliation. Sixteen years I know better than myself the feelings of Mexicans towards the Americans on the Rio Grande. I have as good, or perhaps better, reasons for knowing than almost any other person here. They have always been treated as inferiors, and they know it. They know we are superior; we let them know it in every way. Them never was, and never can be, any affinity between the two nations. I will close by saying, what I have written is no idle rumor. The matter has been discussed in Cortinas' camp, to my certain knowledge. Our Government has not got it in her power to protect their property either here or at Brazos. There is now a large amount of government stores in the magazine here, and the only reason I can assign that Cortinas has not taken possession of the government and city magazines, is from our marine forts a little more, in the way of a sweep which they can get on the town, that a train was laid to blow them both up—that there was a secret spring attached to the doors, and if tampered with would ignite the powder. They hollow tile, and let the magazines alone.

One thing in regard to this out