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 "	30,000	1 "	5,000
1 "	15,000	20 "	2,000
1 "	10,000	100 "	1,000
1 "	5,000	100 "	500
1 "	5,000	100 "	400
1 "	5,000	100 "	300

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $500 approximating to $100,000 prize are			$2,000
4 prizes of 300 approximating to	50,000 prize are		2,000
4 prizes of 200 approximating to	30,000 prize are		1,000
4 prizes of 300 approximating to	15,000 prize are		1,200
4 prizes of 200 approximating to	10,000 prize are		800
20 prizes of 100 approximating to	5,000 prize are		2,000
3,000 prizes of 20 are			60,000
5,520 prizes, amounting to			$640,000

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 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 "	1,908		

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $400 approximating to $20,000 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			$320,000

Whole Tickets, $40; Halves, $20; 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 154 H, Post Office, New Orleans, La., or
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
o26 2p&W Augusta, Georgia.

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 Ebony, Papier Mache, and Old Oak; Diningroom, Hall and Library Sets; FINE CURTAIN STUFFS, consisting of Lampasoie, Brocatelle, Damask, Satin, Satin, Embroidered Robinette and Muslins, and a large assortment of TRIMMINGS for UPHOLSTERY, such as Tassels, Lenos, Fringes, Cords, Cornices, Bands and Hooks. Also, English Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting and Rugs; French and American Window Shades, Matting, etc.; Mirrors of all sizes; Gilded Woods for Frames and Cornices; Bronze and Porcelain Clocks, and Chandeliers for Gas and Oil; Fancy Vases; Toilet and Washstand Sets; Cut Glasses; China Dining and Tea Sets—all of which will be sold as the lowest prices, so as to prevent all competition with any house in the United States.

P. MALLARD.
se29 2p2m 67 Royal street and 80 Bienville st.

Southern Sewing Machine Depot.

No. 99 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, 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 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.

Cigars! Cigars!

Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well known brands—Intermitted, Flor de Pojados, Meridians, Flor de Palacha, Bellows, Cabezas, Partanas, Know Something, Washington, Dos Hermanos, Mano Habana, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

P. PRATS & CO.,
o26 2p4f 29 Commercial Place.

Cabinet Makers'

—AND—

UPHOLSTERS' MATERIALS

Of Every Description,

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

HEATH & CO.,
m28 2ply No. 75 Camp street.

SAMUEL FAIRBRE—

—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 desiring to break up Home Keeping, would do well to call upon us. o11 3m

C. & E. ROLLING, (SUCCESSORS TO P. ROY,)

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

AND DEALERS IN WINES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

No. 40 OLD LEVEE STREET, New Orleans,

o11 1y&W Between Bienville and Conti street.

DORBALIER & CO.'S ISLAND OF CUBA Express, receive and forward all kinds of packages and freight to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Villa Clara, sugars in Grounds, Remedios, Nuevitas, Puerto Principe, Santiago de Cuba, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, etc., in connection with the Express of Wells, Fargo & Co., Cardenas & Co., United States Express Company, American and European Express and Exchange Company, for the United States, California and Europe.

Agents in New Orleans,
REDDING & CO.,
fel5 tf St. Charles st., under St. Charles Hotel.

PRUNES IN CARTOONS—100 cases expected per Yeaton, from Bordeaux, for sale by

S. D. GRATIAN & CO.,
o31 tf No. 20 Customhouse street.

WILMINGTON TAR—600 bbls. Wilmington Tar, in fine order, for sale by

KEARNY, BLOIS & CO.,
o19 62 Magazine street.

NOTICE—ALL POWERS OF ATTORNEY HERETOFORE granted by me are hereby revoked.

ABNER L. GAINES,
New Orleans, November 2, 1859. n3

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1859. NUMBER 213.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

EXODUS OF FANATICS.

The free States constitute the especial beat of all noisome isms—socialism, free-loveism, spiritualism and the other varieties of ism—spiritualism and socialism owning the great Greeley as their most illustrious prophet, while he occupies a like position in the ranks of abolitionism. The three first-named isms and, of course, the latter, were never able to cross Mason's and Dixon's line—a paralysis striking their vitality on the very outer border of the South, whose society affords no shelter to them and no food for their propagation, though they thrive and flourish never so greedy amid the boasted purity and morality which, we are told, has its special abiding place among the sanctified peoples of the North. That it does this and does not that, is a most striking feature in the history of corrupt fanaticism—it has life and waxes great in the North, and has no life in the South; and though the thousand tongues of public speakers and the thousand pens of the writers of our Southern press do not continually vaunt the superior purity of our society, and the excess of popular morality, as do they of the North, giving the lie to truth set forth by every circumstance as they do it, the act is not less patent and loud-spoken to the world, that the boundary between the North and the South is also the boundary between conservatism and license in ethics and politics.

It is a lamentable and very astounding fact that until within a very recent period a great body of the Southerners themselves have been among the humbugged by the protestations of virtue continually proclaimed by the North, and its claims to be considered as the especial haunt of social decency and propriety, and have done tacit if not active injustice to their own section, the South. The judgment of Southerners was continually forestalled by the garrulous earnestness of Northern special pleading purists, who magnified their section as the inner court of the temple of the Union, while we poor Saducees of the South were left only to occupy the outer court and doorways, as though clinging by sufferance of our holier brethren to the skirts of the great Confederation of the North, which tolerated us though unworthy and unequal. In this light have we been made to stand in the eyes of the superficial observers of foreign nations, and, as we said above, even some of our own people have been overpersuaded by the specciousness of the never ending pleas and protestations advanced. But happily a new leaf in history is being, and is well-nigh turned, and the fair sheet soon to be broadly displayed will show the South properly and happily vindicated before the world. The North is at last carrying the thing just a little too far in politics as it has heretofore in sham morals and materialism, and the act will strip her of the false colors which she has been flying, and at the same time let in the sunlight of truth on the South to gild her with a radiance proportioned to the blackness which overshadows the other.

With the migration which sought the auriferous shores of the Pacific went also the isms of the North; but they have not flourished well there, though most prosperous in their mother country, for at the same time with them went the element of their discomfiture. This was the infusion into California society of Southern ideas which went out with the settlers from the South, and by this wholesome influence moral poison has found its death in California. The new clime was rendered noxious and the isms, unable to survive, must seek another and more propitious—where society is yet unorganized and governmental authority is lax and inefficient. Spiritualism, freelovelism and socialism in that region have organized themselves into one association, and as we learn from the San Francisco papers, are about to pull up stakes and depart to "colonize themselves where they can follow their own inclinations without bringing upon them the opprobrium which would attach to their names if they remained among the decent people in San Francisco." An agent was recently dispatched to San Salvador, in Central America, to buy the Society a large tract whereon they could settle undisturbed.

The agent purchased from the San Salvador Government a tract of some fifty thousand acres of good arable land, at twelve and a half cents per acre, or six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars in all. A cargo of these abominable colonists have already sailed to occupy their new stamping ground, and it is presumed that the remainder confessing to their faith will soon rid the golden State of their scandalous and corrupting presence. One of the emigrants sold a property in Alameda county, to Gov. Weller, for forty thousand dollars and threw the price into the common fund of the association, and as all act on the same principle of community of goods—as well as community of vice—they have abundant funds for operating.

Had California been settled solely from the North who can doubt but that the isms would have thriven there as successfully as in the North itself; but as it was not, who can doubt that it was the leaven of Southern society in California which led its society thus to eject with loathing the taint saddled upon it by Northern migration? This seems plain to a demonstration. We wish San Salvador well of its valuable access of population.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The commercial community and the public in general were taken by surprise yesterday morning on reading our telegraphic dispatches, announcing the passing off Cape Race of the steamer Hungarian *en route* for the "village" of Portland, Me., bringing dates and advices from Liverpool up to the 2d inst., anticipating the regular weekly advice of the Asia of 29th ult. On taking a review of the commercial advices, we find that they are extremely unsafe on which to base operations. The advance in cotton can only be attributed to the scarcity of certain qualities. In fact, the quotation of 7⅞@8d. is ominous of woe, in face of the yield of 1859. True, it will help out many shippers and several thousand bales of cotton, but the advance is a harbinger of woe and losses. The Liverpool market is leading and tending to an unsafe state of affairs. We look on this cotton question calmly and dispassionately; our feelings, our proclivities are all in favor of the planting and cultivators; in fact, we go for the South and its institutions, right or wrong. We cannot, therefore, be charged with a leaning in favor of English interests, but we do say that the advance in cotton, as announced yesterday, will, if followed up, be attended with the direst evils. It may be said or talked of, that it is none of our business if Manchester spinners in Liverpool choose to give a shilling a pound for cotton. We admit that, but we look further ahead. We look to the ultimate reaction on the great commercial and financial interests (we may add social interests) of our city; therefore, to be brief, we have to say that we have no faith or confidence whatever in the advance of our great staple as announced, and this is the talk of our oldest, most intelligent and judicious merchants. But stop—it may be remarked we are talking too fast. It is undeniable that the stock of clean and good cotton in Liverpool was remarkably low at last accounts, though there was a superabundance of low and ordinary qualities, some of which could not be sold at four pounds sterling or $20 ⅞ bale, and good clean cotton might command 7½@8d. ⅞ ℔.

The talk has been that with sufficient force, that is, descendents of Africa, the great Southwest could turn off every year a *good* supply of cotton, regardless of what might be raised in India for direct account of Mr. Bull. The shipments to Liverpool from the United States foot up to the 19th inst. from the 1st of September last, largely in excess of previous years. The following figures show the quantity of cotton exported to Liverpool with the number of vessels loading at the time designated for the last seven years:

Date.	Cotton cleared.	Vessels.
1859, November 10	297,582 bales.	56
1858, "	178,706	29
1857, "	116,037	19
1856, "	70,485	17
1855, "	205,184	29
1854, "	87,499	27
1853, "	60,068	20

The arrivals of steamboats continue numerous, notwithstanding the extreme low stage of the river. Yet, there are many arrivals from the tributaries: say from the Arkansas, Yazoo, Red and Ouachita rivers; but is there no communication direct, by water, with the Bayou Teche, Opelousas, and the Southwestern parishes, only via and over the Opelousas Railroad. The great and manifold advantages of this road to the Southwestern districts of our State are now being more than apparent. A good lift, that is, a real solid movement towards this road the coming season, will be productive of almost fabulous results, not only to the commercial interests of New Orleans, but to the great agricultural interests of both Louisiana and Texas. There is no mistake, whatever, about this Opelousas Railroad.

Of course there were the usual remarks yesterday about the weather being highly favorable for cotton planters, but directly reverse to the sugar growing community. It is entirely too warm and dry for anything of a satisfactory result to the sugar interest. The gimlet rangers have, however, got to work at the depot, and among the sales of the past two days we note 150,000 gallons molasses sold in eistern on plantation at 35 cents per gallon, and some other transactions of equally as favorable result to planters. The movements at large in sugar are restricted, in a great degree, from the difficulties of navigation with the West. But short or long crops, molasses at 35 cents and sugar at 6½ cents, on an average, will of course pay, though the prospects for a higher range of prices are fair.

The mails failed yesterday. They may fail again to-day. "*Mais, n'importe.*" The European mails, by the America of the 22d will be due this morning. It will be well that our merchants instruct their correspondents to forward by the Canadian line, the steamers which will arrive at and depart from Portland semi-monthly until spring.

ONLY A SHADOW.

She sits in the window high and dreary,
And night is stealing across the park;
She searches until her eyes grow weary
The mystery under the deep'ning dark.

There is an oak in the far-off darkness,
Riseth aloft like a giant old,
And right above in the dusky nearness
Frowneth a turret dark and bold.

The shadows fall like heavy fingers
Upon her eyes in the dreary room;
She shuts them—the wasting image lingers
Of all she saw in the growing gloom.

Ah! who is near? what hand in greeting
Has she clasped unbidden between her own?
And her heart, though never so quickly beating,
Is beating in marvel and fear alone.

The hand of the night is very dear to her,
The arm of the night is about her form,
The lips of the night are very near to her,
And the breath of the summer night is warm.

His unseen locks are upon her forehead,
How humanly waving and soft and light!
And a sudden resistless impulse carried
Her lips to the lips of the shadowy night.

She must have been dreaming—she's sitting lonely
Whiling away the dreary hour;
The land is dark, for the young moon only
A crescent of silver hangs over the tower.

She must have dreamed—the world reposes
So silently under the starlight fair,
And—the *fairies* lift the three white roses
That fell on her hands when she loosed her hair.

Dusty Cotton.

The appended letter is from the pen of an esteemed friend—one who has had a large experience in raising cotton, and, consequently, one whose opinion is worthy of consideration. We commend the letter to the careful perusal of all who are interested in the great Southern staple:

BLACK RIVER, LA., Nov. 5d, 1859.

Messrs. Editors—Permit me to say a word in relation to "dusty and sandy cotton." I observe that a writer in your paper of 29th ult. has given an explanation of the causes producing this dust and sand; but he is not exactly correct. The writer referred to says the "storm" cotton, or that which has been beaten from the bolls by the weather, is the dusty and sandy cotton of New Orleans classification. It is true that such cotton will have some dust in it, but not so much as cotton gathered without having had a drop of rain upon it, but which has remained open for a long time in the field. A very dry season will cause more dusty cotton than a wet one does. The great drought which has prevailed this season causes a disintegration of the surface soil in the fields, and clouds of dust are raised and driven by the autumn winds over cotton fields white with open bolls. The cotton collects a great quantity of dust in this manner, which is not perceived until it is subjected to the ginning process, when it becomes very apparent.

Thus cotton of fine color and staple, free from leaf also, will be found dusty in the sample paper on a merchant's table. It would seem, however, that the quantity of dust in such cotton must be too small to make so much uproar about, and certainly ought not to be as objectionable as leaf, which no machinery can take out after cotton is ginned. There may have been some fraudulently packed bales sent to New Orleans—packed with a *shovel*—and I suppose every man who sees the slightest dust in a cotton sample fears that a quantity of earth is in the middle of the bale. The writer in the Crescent is very correct as to his view of the way to get rid of the dust: it must be done by fans or trashers, on the plantation, before ginning.

Yours, PLANTER.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Tennessee, we received dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th.

The coast of Vera Cruz has been visited by a severe norther, which, beginning on the 22d ult., lasted full ten days. This is doubtless the storm in which a portion of our own shipping was caught and suffered so severely. The English steamer from Havana did not get into Vera Cruz till the 1st inst., and the Spanish mail steamer did not get off till the same day, she not being able to land her cargo before on account of the violence of the storm.

There is no decided change in the political condition of the country. In the Vera Cruz *Progreso* of the 8th we find it stated that Gen. Marquez, commandant in Guadalajara, received at Leon the conducta sent from Mexico to the Pacific coast. This conducta consisted of some $2,800,000, and on its arrival at Guadalajara, Marquez levied a tax of $300,000 upon it. The remainder of the conducta, excepting a few small sums privately consigned in Guadalajara, was deposited in the house of Messrs. Sonrellera & Hernandez, subject to the order of Marquez, and the *Progreso* thinks he would take possession of the money whenever he should require it. The *Progreso* of the 8th says this news arrived there on Sunday last. Mr. Mathews, the British Minister in place of Mr. Otway, had protested energetically against the high-handed measure, and it was supposed Mons. Gabriac would do so also. Miramon declares Marquez a traitor, and at last accounts was preparing to crush him in conjunction with Gen. Woll.

J. B. WALTON, auctioneer, sells to-day at 12 o'clock M., on the St. Louis Exchange, a good gardener, rough carpenter and whitewasher. For particulars, see advertisement.

Local Intelligence.

AID FOR BROWNSVILLE.—A company of U. S. troops, numbering about 75, having arrived from Baton Rouge, left yesterday on the steamship Arizona for Brazos, their destination being Brownsville on the Rio Grande. They are commanded by Capt. James Ricketts, and will doubtless be heartily welcomed by the robber-threatened citizens of Brownsville.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following gentlemen have been elected visiting physicians of this institution for the next six months: Drs. Jas. Jones, A. A. Cenas, G. A. Nott, J. G. Richardson, G. W. Turnell, James Burns, J. A. Jones, A. Flint, D. W. Brickell, A. Peniston, E. D. Fenner, E. G. Cox, F. Strube and C. H. Jourdan.

FREE DISPENSARY.—Weekly report of the New Orleans School of Medicine on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital:

Cases treated—Saturday, Nov. 5	72
" Monday, " 7	81
" Wednesday, " 9	81
	234
Treated previously	15,132
Total	15,366

A FAST YOUNG MAN BROUGHT UP WITH A ROUND TURN.—A young man of "parts," and respectably connected in this city, went on a Northern spurge last summer. Being too fast for his purse, he took to issuing drafts on a firm in this city, of which firm he represented himself a partner. On this sort of capital he was going it with a rush at Niagara Falls, when the arrival of an actual member of the firm imposed upon, spoiled his fun and put him to flight. Recently he returned to this city, paying his passage down on the steamer Vicksburg with another of his fancy drafts. Since then he has been living rather fast, at the expense of different people. A few days since he got a basket of champagne from J. W. Fee & Co., and paid for it with a draft on the same old firm. When the bill was presented to the said firm they concluded that they had stood the youngster's jokes long enough, and had him arrested. He is now under lock and key. As it is not probable he will be prosecuted, and as it is probable that a few days' incarceration will convince him that he is not a member of the firm he has been imposing upon, and mayhap save him from ultimate ruin, we suppress his name.

FANCY BALLOTS.—On Monday last some qualified voter deposited as his ballot, at one of the First District precincts, a programme of the Buckley Minstrels, at the Amphitheater. It was discovered in counting the votes at night, and was of course rejected.

At one of the Fourth District precincts some one deposited the following ballot, neatly written on a piece of paper, the size of the printed tickets:

For Governor—Sans Souci.
For Lieut. Governor—N'importe.
For Attorney General—Simon Suggs.
For Auditor Public Accounts—John Smith.
For Secretary of State—Nom de Plume.
For Superintendent Public Education—Nix far Stay.
For Commissioner Board Public Works—Absalom Snooks.
For Congress—L. D. Nicholls.
For State Senators—Wm. Freret, Samuel Harty, J. N. Lea.
For Representatives Tenth Rep. District.—V. F. Cotton, Wm. M. Perkins, A. C. Wilbur.
For Sheriff—E. T. Parker.
For Coroner—Dr. Reedy.
For District Attorney—C. Roselinus.
For State Assessors—J. H. Watkins, F. Turner, E. C. Payne, R. W. Bayne.
For State Tax Collectors—First District, John Smith; Second District, John C. Smith; Third District, John A. Smith; Fourth District, George Mensman.
For Seventh Justice Peace—P. Doesticks.

In consequence of the fantastic and ridiculous names for most of the offices, the Commissioners rejected the ballot; the names of Parker, Nicholls, Watkins, Turner, Mensman, and other actual candidates, not being enough to save it.

FIRE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the elegant two-story frame residence occupied by Mr. Ferguson, on Bacchus, between Euterpe and Polymnia, was totally destroyed by fire, with most of its contents. The family were absent at the time, though the house had been left in charge of a woman as keeper. The fire was evidently started by an incendiary; for it started in the partition of the lower story into which the folding doors slid, and made its way to the upper story with the greatest rapidity. The firemen were late on the ground, owing to negligence in the bell-ringing. We did not hear the amount of loss. The police last night believed they had some clue to the incendiary.

SHOT AND STABBED.—A man whose name was not given, was shot and stabbed on Thursday night, as it is reported, by a crowd of men who chased him into a shanty at the corner of Apollo street and Louisiana Avenue, in Jefferson City. He was badly wounded, and was afterward removed to a hospital.

FOOLISH HORSE.—A horse in harness, but without any vestige of a vehicle behind, dashed madly out of Tchoupitoulas street into Jackson, Fourth District, yesterday, waking up the neighborhood and creating a sensation generally. Without abating his speed he took a short turn into Beatty's stable. The result was that he came violently into contact with the clerk's office, at one side just within the entrance. There was a smashing of desks and partitions, and horse medicine bottles, and a bad smell, and people getting out of the way, and a foolish horse floundering on his side, and an exciting time generally. The horse never offered to give any explanation of his conduct, or even to pay the damage.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED AND THIEVES CAUGHT.—Thirteen bales of gunny cloth were recently stolen from the cargo of the ship Lucinda, lying at Post 61, Fourth District. The thing being complained of, detective officers Boylan and Howard investigated and found out all about it; besides recovering nine bales of the cloth. The nine bales they recovered from Patrick McCormack, keeper of a junk shop at the corner of Annunciation and Robin streets. They found that he had bought the stuff from John Lynch, a warehouse man employed in the Touro Warehouse. Finding Lynch, he denied the theft, but stated that he had sold the stuff to McCormack, on commission, for John Harrington, a dray-driver, who does a heavy hauling business between the shipping and the warehouses. The enterprising firm of Harrington, Lynch & McCormack are at present in the lockup, awaiting an interview with Assistant Recorder Monroe.

THE RAMPART STREET HOMICIDE.—The Coroner yesterday proceeded with his inquest into the death of Laurent Fleury, (not Laurence Flauridez, as previously reported) but did not get through.

The post-mortem examination showed that of all the stabs inflicted upon the deceased, the one which caused death was an almost imperceptible puncture in the crown of the head. It was found that the blade of a small pocket-knife had been driven through the skull into the brain, and broken off even with the skull. This blade was extracted at the post-mortem examination; it was a small, hacked blade, evidently belonging to a Congress pen-knife.

Yesterday it was testified to by different witnesses that the knife used by Mary Jane Jackson, alias Bricktop, was a good-sized dagger. As Mr. Jules Vienne ran up, he saw the woman stabbing the man with a dagger. He saw it well; because he tried to wrest it from her, as soon as he got up; it had a blade four inches long or more, and a German silver handle; the point was not gone; and afterward, at the lockup, the sheath of the dagger was found in her dress. William Morrison, a young river man, who was in the yard where the fight began, testified to having seen Mary Jane draw the knife, which he described as a long bowie knife or dirk with a shiny handle.

The story of the affair, briefly, was this: The three females, Mary Ann Jackson, alias Bricktop, America Williams and Ellen Collins, accompanied by Morrison and another young man, left Archy Murphy's in a cab, on election day, to take a ride around town. As they passed the corner of St. Peter and Rampart streets, the cab driver (named O'Connor) proposed that they should all stop and take a drink, there being a yard entrance to the coffee-house at that corner [the house otherwise being closed for the day under the Election Law:] that they all went in and took drinks; that whilst in there, America Williams picked up a case knife from a table; a man who was there, (Fleury, the deceased, a blacksmith,) who boarded on the premises, told her to put the knife down; she cursed him, and said she reckoned she was able to pay for the knife; one word brought on another, till she and he got into a fight; Mary Jane Jackson then ran up, and with curses and epithets asked him what he was about; he had picked up a stick of wood, and a German in the house had gone to him to prevent him from striking the woman; as Mary Jane cursed, she drew her knife and gave Fleury a cut with it; and he defended himself with his stick, and gave America a blow which bloodied her head. All this was sworn to by Morrison, who said that at this point he ran out of the yard, believing himself in danger. He said the other man who came with the women staid inside the yard while the fight went on. James O'Connor, another cab-driver, (brother of the O'Connor who had Morrison and the women in the cab,) saw the fight after it came through the gate into the street; saw the tall red-headed woman stabbing a man, and saw Ellen Collins trying to pull the red-headed woman away. Some man, he could'nt tell who, showed himself above the fence and fired a pistol in the street.

The witnesses were questioned at length. It was plain enough that Mary Jane Jackson had several times stabbed Fleury with a dagger. But where the fatal pen-knife blade came from was left in mystery. The inquest was consequently postponed, in order to obtain the attendance of more witnesses, if possible.

DISCHARGED.—Sarah McLaughlin was examined before Recorder Long yesterday, on the charge of having set fire to George McLaughlin's house on Love street, on Wednesday, and caused the destruction of that house and part of the adjoining one. There was no proof against her, and she was discharged.

BURGLARY.—James Morris was up before Assistant Recorder Benit yesterday, on a charge of having burlariously entered the drug store of Julius Haan, No. 15 Royal street, on Thursday night, and carried away $75 worth of medicines and surgical instruments; he being caught in the act. He was formerly employed in the store. He was sent to prison to await examination.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—John Pecola was yesterday examined before Recorder Long on a charge of having stolen a gun, pair of boots and lot of clothes from George Groner, on Mandeville street, between Prosper and Claiborne. The testimony being satisfactory, he was sent before the First District Court, and in default of bail he was committed to prison.

Dr. John McCoy was examined before Assistant Recorder Benit, on a charge of having stabbed Joseph Schneider with intent to kill, on the night of the 13th of September last, at the corner of Customhouse and Basin streets. The testimony was conclusive, and the Doctor was sent before the First District Court, as charged. Schneider came very near dying, but was well enough to appear in Court yesterday.

Wm. Smith, James Smith and Lafayette Marsh, jointly charged with stealing a $20 gold piece from Rufus Miller, were examined before Assistant Recorder Monroe, and all sent down for trial.

Jim Brooks, f. m. c., for assaulting and biting T. R. Longfield, was examined before the same Recorder, and also committed for trial before the same Court.

BELLIGERENCY CASES.—Henri Lavie, for laying unmanly hands upon his better half Marie, at their residence, corner of Greatmen and Bagatelle streets, was talked to yesterday by Recorder Long, fined $10, and put under peace bonds.

David Kinney was before Assistant Recorder Benit on a charge of having punched the mug of Joseph Davis in his own house, No. 21 Front Levee street. He gave bail to appear on the 16th.

Wm. Cannon gave bail to explain why he slapped the face of Jacob Jarudzki on Jefferson street, on Tursday night.

Thomas B. Johnson, charged with assaulting Henry Collins with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill, on Barracks street, was locked up to await examination.

Patrick Mulligan, charged with cutting M. Carlon, was up before Assistant Recorder Monroe for examination. Carlon not appearing, Mulligan was discharged. Carlon was then sent for, brought in, and fined.

Adam Root, charged with kicking Frederick Stump, was held for a hearing before Assistant Recorder Monroe on the 18th.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—Jesse W. Robb, on his plea of guilty to assault and battery, was yesterday sentenced to six weeks in the Parish Prison.

The Grand Jury presented a true bill against Hannah Sophia Flynne, for setting fire to a house in the night time, etc.; and a true bill against Charles Horne, for maliciously setting fire to and burning an outhouse.

Hannah S. Flynn being arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to await trial.

John Lehan, in prison since the 2d inst. awaiting trial in this Court for larceny, was discharged in consequence of the papers in his case not being received.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

WOMAN ARTISTS IN ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, by Mrs. Ellet. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale in New Orleans by Bloomfield & Steel, 60 Camp street.

This work, by the author of the "Women of the Revolution," etc., is compiled with great care and research, and written in the easy and agreeable style which distinguishes her composition. It is a book of length, and will be a valuable addition to any library.

A GOOD FIGHT and other Tales, by Charles Reade. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale in New Orleans by Bloomfield & Steel, 60 Camp street.

Besides "A Good Fight," which is the staple of the book, the tales included are "Autobiography of a Thief" and "Jack of all Trades." We need say nothing of the literary merit of the book, for the author has high and indisputable rank among the fiction writers of the day. It is quaintly illustrated with engravings, done in the old style of Bentleyan binning and shading.

PRENTICIANA.—A correspondent asks why a certain kind of hickory-tree is called the "*pig*-nut." We presume because it takes a deep root.

It is reported that Governor Wise will respite old Brown, taking him under his special protection and into a sort of personal companionship at Richmond for a month or more, out of pure admiration for the man, and to show his own magnanimity. But it may be a question whether old Brown's consent can be obtained. Old Ossawattomie is a strange man and might prefer the jail and the gallows to Gov. Wise's parlor and Gov. Wise's talk.

Hear what our friend of the Richmond Whig says of the editor of the Washington Star:

"He would sell his soul, if he had one, for thirty pieces of silver. He is a professional jobber and swindler, and derives his meat and bread from habitual depredations upon the public treasury. He would lie or steal or murder, without any hesitation, for those who would pay him."

We don't know that the editor of the Star would really do all these terrible things, but we strongly suspect Chaliver. He is a professional jobber and swindler, and the old hen was not very fierce.

The editor of the Caddo Inquirer boasts of having an aunt, who, although in the enjoyment of perfect health, has not been fifty yards from her house in twenty years. She must be a house-aunt.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

STILL FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

PER HUNGARIAN AND CITY OF BALTIMORE.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The mails by the City of Baltimore, which left Queenstown on the 27th ult., contain some items of general interest in addition to the telegraphic summary by the North American.

We have also some further details of the Hungarian's advices to the 24 inst., but the non-arrival of the Asia, now over due, at this port, with our regular weekly commercial and general news report renders the accounts incomplete and less intelligible.

It was expected that offensive operations between Spain and Morocco would commence on or about the 8th of November.

Count Colloredo, the Austrian plenipotentiary at the Zurich Conference, is dead, and Count Carolithe has been appointed by the Emperor to represent Austria at the Conference, in his place.

The report by the City of Baltimore, which is contradicted by the Hungarian's advices, was to the effect that the French Minister of War had placed material of war at the disposal of Spain, and had agreed to render the same aid to Spain against Morocco as had been rendered Piedmont against Austria.

It is reported that a Congress of European powers will soon assemble, and it is believed than an English Plenipotentiary will sit in the Congress. England and France are reported to be better disposed to unite in a European Congress.

The French Minister of the Interior, the Duke of Padua, has resigned, and has been superceded by M. Burnault.

The French expeditionary force against Morocco, in conjunction with Spain, has been augmented by addition of two brigades, including two regiments of Zouaves.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.—Richardson, Spence & Co., report Flour closed dull and steady, prices ranging from 22s. 6d. to 27s. per bbl. Red Wheat closed at 9s. 4d. to 9s. 6d. per cental. Corn closed buoyant, and prices have advanced 6d. to 1s. per quarter.

The quotations of Cotton by the Hungarian shows an advance of ¼ on those of the America, instead of ⅛ as reported in the morning papers.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Senator Douglas, who was taken suddenly ill, a day or two since, is much better. His illness was thought to be a disease of the stomach, but proves to be billious fever.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Senator Douglas has again been taken with a severe relapse of his disease, and his condition is now considered a dangerous one.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The United States Treasury receipts for the last week amount to $819,000. The amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $4,741,000.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Nov. 11.—The trial of the insurgent Cook was concluded to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against him. He is sentenced to be hung with Green, Coppee and Copeland, on the 16th of December next. It is thought that Gov. Wise will respite Brown until that day.

The Court adjourned.

NEW YORK, N