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Under the St. Louis Hotel.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a BILLIARD SALESROOM at the above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand BILLIARD TABLES, from the celebrated manufactory of J. W. BRUNSWICK & BRO., Cincinnati, of all descriptions and prices; such as

ROSEWOOD,
BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, MAHOGANY,
BIRCH AND OAK,

With Marble, Slate or Wood Bed. Also, Bagatelle Tables and Balls, Pool Boards, Cushions, Cloths, Cues, Pockets, Cue Leathers, Ten Pin Balls and everything appertaining to Billiards or other games.

N. B.—Specimens of the above Tables can be seen at the St Charles, Marble Hall and St. Louis Billiard Rooms.

Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

m29 1y A. W. MERRIAM.

NOTICE—MR. M. E. SHADLEY IS NO LONGER MY Agent for the sale of my Iron Ties.

H. FASSMAN.

New Orleans, September 1, 1860. se4 1m

ITALIAN MARBLE, OF VARIOUS DIMENSIONS, Veined and Pure White. For sale by

BARELLI & CO.,

se13 tf 61 Common street.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Nothing of an important character transpired yesterday on Carondelet street. There was some accession to the daily congregations, by the arrival or return of some four or five hundred active members of the body commercial within the past three days. They look hearty, in fact, well. Among the arrivals yesterday we noticed the representative of Brown Brothers & Co. He looked about as well as though he had been feasting on gumbo *filé* in our midst during the summer; the other tall representatives of distinguished houses will be along in a few days, all prepared to operate either in exchange, cotton, tobacco and the buying of paper. We welcome all back, and hope some of them are the precursors of the good time to come.

The Persia's advices from Liverpool to the 15th inst. were received yesterday; they came on a tame and spiritless market. The cotton market was reported firm and steady at the previous advices, say 6⅛d. for Middling Orleans. The sales for the week ending the 14th reach 116,000 bales. If our memory serves us correctly, these are the largest sales for a week on record. The harvest advices are considered favorable. Talking of the harvest brings up a good many remarks that there will be immense losses on shipments of breadstuffs to Europe. We may expect to learn of great difficulty among the New York shippers and would-be speculators. Already do we learn of trouble in the negotiation of exchange in New York, based or drawn against grain and flour. Some would-be shippers have been obliged to abandon their shipments. This only corroborates the New York jockey system of transacting business. The speculators and jockeys have abused and ruined at times the regular and legitimate transactions in cotton, and now another class of speculators are doing the best they can in breadstuffs.

The New Yorkers never take lessons from experience; they are excitable in everything—commercial, financial and social. They are going crazy now about Madame Victoria's pet. This is, however, only incidental talk; but it is hoped some of the produce operators—the speculators in phantom, as it were—will remember the years 1825, 1837, 1847, and not forget the more recent panic of 1857.

The political intelligence is something of a cloudy nature, but then leaders in Sicily, Sardinia and Italy are making a great stir in the political world. It is hoped they will go to fighting in real earnest at once and settle their differences, so that the great commercial and financial world will be relieved of a share of disturbing causes. The general commercial advices read too much on the say say order to command much credence. Lard is reported slow of sale; wheat was firm at former prices; it is not known what they were or how far back former prices are intended to be alluded to. Flour unchanged, and not much to be made by this quotation. Indian corn was firm, and prices had undergone no change; so there will be no advance in hominy, if our trans-Atlantic friends know the article; and finally, Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., to wind up the long story, say that the market for provisions is quiet, without change in prices. Not much encouragement for shippers from this side.

The Persia and the Anglo-Saxon's advices, though quoting an extensive business in cotton, have not had any effect on our cotton market. The sales yesterday reached 4500 bales. These restricted operations are charged up to difficulties in the way of negotiating exchange; our very good customer, Mr. Bull, not having come to the conclusion to send his sovereigns here for investment in bills, nor to purchase cotton; neither has our ancient ally, Mr. Crapeau, forwarded any of his twenty-franc pieces, nor his Napoleons hither to pay for cotton. Some few doubloons may come from Spain, via Havana, to purchase a few thousand bales of clean cotton for the Spanish manufacturers. The prospects for gold coming from Europe are very light. There may be some gold from New York after a while, that is, when exchange goes down another peg or two, say down to ½ discount for sight.

It will be remembered that last season there was a good deal of talk, some little action taken, a few preliminary measures carried out, in regard to the establishing of a line of steamers between this city and Liverpool; so very limited were the subscriptions on the part of our merchants and citizens that they amounted to just next to nothing at all, being only $70,000 towards the capital required of one million dollars. The project, notwithstanding the apathy of our community, has not been abandoned. The English capitalists are a far-sighted people. Two steamers of 1800 tons burthen are now nearly ready for launching by this intended Company. The first one will probably arrive in our port in the month of December, provided the New Yorkers do not step in and buy the Company out. There are fears that this may be so from the recent great advance in all kinds of vessels, and the encouraging prospects for the future. We are not so very sure but what both of the vessels may be in our port this coming season. It is tolerable certain that one of them will be dispatched hither, and arrive by Christmas, provided the New Yorkers do not buy her up. One of our merchants, who has just returned, was on board one of the steamers last month at Newcastle. He speaks and talks most encouragingly of the prospects, and the willingness of English capitalists to forward the enterprise; but aid and encouragement are desirable from our city, that is, dollars are wanted, or bales of cotton from planters will answer the same purpose. They want something besides *talk*, and as we, as a community, cannot furnish anything more than a "little talk," we may have the privilege of thanking British energy and capital for a line of steamers to trade direct between our city and Liverpool.

About one-quarter of the money spent and disbursed this summer, or season now ending, by Louisianians in Northern States and Europe, would have built a line of steamers for the Liverpool trade, another line for Havana, and completed the Opelousas and Great Western Railroad to the Sabine.

THE REGATTA IN MOBILE.—The Regatta yesterday, says the Mobile Evening News, at Point Clear, lacked wind enough to make it very interesting, but in other respects was quite an agreeable affair. The entries and order of starting were as follows:

Match Race for $1000.—B. T. Rigby, sailed by Wm. Etter; Vesper, sailed by John Pierce.

First Class—Prize $100.—G. M. Graves, sailed by B. Chamberlain; Striker, sailed by A. W. Deering.

Second Class—Prize $75.—Twilight, sailed by J. Crimmons; Venus, sailed by J. O. Belknap.

Third Class—Prize $50.—Jeannie (Hattie), sailed by John Dorgan; H. McKibbon, sailed by J. Comecil, Gertrude, sailed by H. McKibbon; Capitola, sailed by W. Brainard.

The race was from the South wharf 2½ miles to the Southwest, thence 2½ miles Southeasterly, thence home 2½ miles nearly due North, and repeat. The wind being light from the N. N. W., the start was delayed till about half-past 1 o'clock, when there being little prospect of improvement, the signal was given.

SUMMARY.

Time of starting half-past 1 o'clock.

FIRST ROUND.

	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
Rigby	3	36	52
Vesper	3	46	59
Striker	3	50	39
Graves	4	0	10

SECOND ROUND.

	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
Rigby	5	12	56
Vesper	5	35	59
Striker	5	43	48
Graves	5	59	26

FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

GRAND OPENING DAY.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT!

MILITARY REVIEW.

Immense Display of Fruits, Vegetables, Stock, and Works of Art.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

ST. LOUIS, September 24, 1860.

Mr. Editor—The opening of the great Fair, under the auspices of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to-day, was a grand affair. The liberal premiums offered by the Directors for the products of the field, garden, orchard, farmyard, domestic animals, the works of genius, science and art in all their branches, their departments of usefulness and taste, have attracted the attention of the whole country, and over fifty thousands people were on the grounds to-day to witness the display and enjoy the grand opening day.

The city has been in a feverish excitement for the past two weeks. St. Louis is certainly the world's tavern at present, where all nationalities, languages, costumes, faces and manners have put up. The streets present a gay and busy appearance, and are filled by thousands of strangers from every part of the country. The anticipation of the great Fair has pervaded all classes for some time past.

The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, as it at present exists, originated in the year 1855, by an act of the Legislature incorporating the Association, "for the better development of agricultural and mechanical interests." A Board of Directors was at once elected, and the purchase of the present grounds effected on the 4th of June, 1856, from Col. John O'Fallon, at a cost of $50,000. The first Fair was held on the 13th October following, and was a great triumph, considering the haste in which everything was prepared and the magnitude of the enterprise. Thousands flocked to the exhibition, and the pecuniary results were so gratifying that many other additional buildings were erected, and the premium list increased for the second Fair upwards of $6000. It proved a success, more decided even than the first; and the Fair then became a recognized national institution, and the presence of thousands of strangers during its progress gave an impetus to every branch of business. The number of contestants for various premiums increased wonderfully, and last year the fourth Fair took place and the attendance was even greater than upon either of the previous years. Over twenty thousand pamphlets, giving a description of premiums offered, were scattered throughout the country, and the managers were compelled to turn away a good many parties who came too late with their offerings.

Every one who was in this city during its progress cannot forget the general excitement and pride among all classes of citizens which it elicited. Not less than 25,000 people were present at various stages of the exhibition, a large proportion of whom were from abroad. The profits of previous fairs have enabled the association to offer superior inducements for stock raisers, farmers, mechanics, and artizans of all classes to compete for prizes, and, in fact, exceeds that of any fair exhibition in the Union. As for example: The great leading premium of $1500 for the best roadster stallion in harness, is one of unparalleled munificence, and has created a sensation among the owners of choice stallion flesh throughout the Union. For thorough bred bull, best blooded stallion and sweepstake roadster stallion, there are premiums of $1000 each—each of the great premiums divided into three parts—thus insuring a greater number of contestants. The second and third prizes, though much inferior to the first, are attractive for their pecuniary value, and will be criterions of merit.

The present exhibition opened to-day under the most brilliant prospects, and its fame as the "model" fair on the Western Continent will ever be upheld, if managed with the same generous spirit that it has been up to this time.

"Going to the fair" is the great pass-word at present. You hear it a hundred times a day, and see it, too, written in large letters on every carriage, furniture car, baggage wagon, or any other of the numberless vehicles which are everywhere to be found "going to the fair." Besides these, the street rail cars leading out to the Fair Grounds are in great demand, so much so, that the cars are all crowded to suffocation with hardly room enough left in them to drop a pin. Being rather a comfortable youth, *sans gene*, as you well know, dear Crescent, I engaged the fourth seat in a carriage and off we went to the fair. The streets leading out to the Fair Grounds had such a lively appearance and attracted my attention to such a degree that I scarcely looked at my fellow-travelers, until I heard a voice singing out, "a very fine morning, sir!" which fact I politely acknowledged, at the same time taking the opportunity of examining my worthy companions. The party consisted of a gentleman and two ladies. The gentleman was dressed in a pea green suit, and even wore green spectacles, which threw such a green aspect over his coppered nose that he looked and reminded me of King Nebucadnazzar, who, the legend tells us, ate nothing but salad and grass in his later days, and lived altogether like a beast of prey. Whenever he addressed the two ladies, he smiled like a big mastiff with a bad cold. The lady sitting next to him appeared to be his wife, a great big, far-extending woman, with a red mile-stone physiognomy, dimples in her cheeks, which looked like spittoons, and a fleshy down-hanging chin, which seemed to be the continuation of her upper face; a high-heaving bosom of some forty-five summers, surrounded by a stiff-laced collar, looking like one of those European fortresses which are surrounded by bastions and turrets, and which, according to history, have "never been taken," made up her figure. Whenever the old mastiff addressed her, she answered at least eight notes above the regular pitch of a woman's voice; and when she laughed, it reminded me of the neighing of a colt just 18 months old. Another lady, evidently the friend or relative of our above named couple, was passenger No. 3 in our carriage. Her face was a mixture of midsummer night's dream, moonshine, nightingale voice, blue heavens and rose scent. She fully made up for the freaks of nature in her relations, and if the carriage hadn't brought us at last to the gates of the Fair ground, I am inclined to think your correspondent would have missed writing, having been lost and too absorbed in the never-to-be-forgotten azure eyes of his fair traveling companion.

Having alighted at the gate of the fair ground, a spectacle presents itself which would have been a heart's delight to the immortal Hogarth. There are some fifty outside shanties, tents and booths, containing the young American giant, the Egyptian crocodile, the great sword and fire eater, with his pet serpents, the calf with two heads, and many other unnatural curiosities too numerous to mention. The lager beer and bretzel stands are of course close by, and music played by every imaginable instrument enlivens the scene. Dutch organ girls and Italian harp and fiddle players are here in their glory, reaping a golden harvest. The picture can only be compared to "Goethe's Witches' Sabbath." I entered one of these show-booths, and saw a little Italian girl on a platform, dancing away to the music of a harp and a tambourine. In spite of the situation, and against my will, I found myself interested in the pale features and love-sick eyes of the little danseuse. I admired her wild gracefulness, "that dumb music of the body," her limbs one time moving in the sweetest rythms, and then again with a deadly voluptuous laziness, which gave her as it were a highly poetical coloring. If it is painful to look at an old showman when the public highway becomes his theater of action, it is more so with a young girl who is thus exposed to the stare and remarks of a Fair-going crowd. She wore a Spanish fancy dress, her breast adorned with a rosebud, which seemed more forcibly opened than ripened by nature, and yet over that unhappy girl shone a spring-like pleasantness, a grace which you could distinguish in all her miens and motions, when the overjoy'd crowd howled and clapped their approbation. I left, thinking what a fate must be hers, and went into the Fair grounds.

The grounds are situated just outside the city limits, in the western part of St. Louis city, fronting upon Grand Avenue. The land, when selected and purchased for the purpose, was a mere wild wood, diversified by a considerable plain of slightly uneven surface, and requiring an immense deal of improvement to render the sight available for an extensive Fair. The location is not far from the water-works, a fact which had much to do with the selection. It was at once enclosed by a substantial fence nine feet high, and the erection of buildings speedily commenced. These have been added to from year to year, until at present there are a variety of substantial structures adapted to the use and purpose of the exhibition upon the premises. The immense amphitheater for the exhibition of prize stock is unsurpassed by any similar building upon the American continent, being 306 feet in circumference, while its seats provide for the accommodation of nearly 12,000 persons, and sheltering at least 30,000 more. The grounds are well set in blue grass and shaded with a beautiful grove of forest trees, and through them are winding avenues, handsomely adorned with evergreens and trees of all other kinds; whilst an aqueduct from the city reservoir keeps seven ornamental fountains constantly in play, and furnishes an ample supply of water to every part of the grounds. Around the whole are large and commodious stalls for the accommodation of the stock, and convenient thereto is a grand drive, thirty-five feet wide, for the exercise of horses. The attendance to-day must have been, beyond all doubt, some 25,000 people. It was a grand and imposing sight to see so many human beings collected together, partly for their pleasure and partly to be informed and benefitted by the exhibition. Every body was there to see and be seen. Everything passed off with the greatest order and decorum. The police on the grounds were very efficient, and strengthened in numbers by policemen from all parts of the country. The ability and skill that are manifested in all the various departments of the Fair furnish the most striking evidences of our advancement in all the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life; we are keeping pace with the people of the Old World, who have attained the highest grade of civilization, and most successfully cultivate the arts of peace. The entries made up to-day at the Fair office exceed 6000. The following premiums were awarded on the grounds to-day:

STALLIONS—Four year old and over. The number of entries were ten, comprising a large variety of breeds: Kentucky Farmer obtained the first prize, of $50, owned by G. N. Montgomery, of Madison county, Ill. The second premium, a silver medal, was taken by Louis Napoleon, owned by O. P. Cushman, of Tazewell county, Ill.

Stallions of three years old and under four.—War Eagle, owned by Mr. Turpin, Green county, Ill., took the first prize, of $40; and Solferino, owned by Gen. Singleton, of Quincy, Ill., took the second—a silver medal.

Stallions of two years and under three.—John Bennet, owned by M. Givens, Pikes county, Mo., took the first, and John Bell, owned by W. Hennesy, St. Louis, the second premium.

Stallions of one year and under two.—Andy Burton, owned by J. Dillon, of Tazewell county, Ill., took the first; and Prince, owned by Mr. Kirkpatrick, of St. Charles county, Mo., the second premium.

Colts—The first prize was awarded to Honest Abe, owned by J. Hitler, of St. Louis county, Mo; the second to Mr. J. Dillon's colt, of Tazewell county, Ill.

Geldings three years and over—Honest Abe, owned by Howard & McBride of St. Louis, took the first; and Barney, owned by H. C. Crevelin of St. Louis, the second prize.

Mares, four years and over, breeders—The first and second prizes were awarded to the two Buzzards. They were entered separately.

Mares, three years and under four—For some cause not assigned, this section was wholly omitted in the proceedings.

Mares, two years and under three—Ally Burton, owned by J. Dillon, of Tazewell county, Ill., took the first; and Lady Franklin, owned by Gen. Frost, of St. Louis, the second premium.

One year and under two—Only one colt appeared in the ring, Queen Flora, owned by A. M. Whetsell of St. Louis, took necessarily the prize of $25.

Under one year—Three entries. First premium awarded to John S. Quesinberg of St. Louis, for his colt Young Norman; the second to Walter H. Dorsett, of St. Louis county, for Fannie.

MATCHED HORSES—Horses for carriages—Reindeer and Antelope, a magnificent pair of bays, owned by Mr. John Duncan, of Howard county, Mo., took the first; and Jack and Ned, owned by H. C. Crevelin, of St. Louis, the second premium.

Mares for carriages—Lilly Dale and Nelly Day, owned by Wymore & Estes, of Liberty county, Mo., took the first; and Flora and Kitty, owned by Thos. Smith, of Springfield, Ill., the second prize.

Horses for buggy—Reindeer and Antelope again took the first premium; and Joe and Dick, owned by J. W. Costen, of Warsaw, Ill., the second prize.

Mares for buggy—A pair of dark brown mares, called Sallie Lee and McCandlass, both colts of Silver Heels' get, and owned by Gen. Singleton, took the first; and Flora and Kitty, as before, coming in for the second premium.

The awards given for the display of flowers are as follows:

Floral design of flowers—J. W. Michel, St. Louis; diploma and first premium, $20.

Large suspended and vased basket of flowers—J. W. Michel, St. Louis; first premium, $10.

Suspended vase or basket—Mrs. G. Stansbury, St. Louis; second premium, medal.

Large round ball bouquet—Miss Anna Michel, St. Louis; first premium, $5.

Round hand bouquet—a pair; Miss Anna Michel, St. Louis; second premium, medal.

Round hand bouquet—a pair; A. Echeret, first premium, $5.

Cut flowers—Largest and handsomest collection, J. W. Michel, St. Louis; first premium, $10.

Roses—Anthon Echeret, St. Louis; first premium, $10.

Roses—Twelve named, A. Echeret, St. Louis; second premium, medal.

Roses—Chas. Beyer, St. Louis; first premium, $5.

Dahlias—Display; J. W. Michel, St. Louis; first premium, $10.

Same—First premium, $5.

Same—First premium, $5.

Carew, Sanders & Co., St. Louis; second premium, medal.

Best and largest collection of purely perennial flowers—Named; J. W. Michel, St. Louis; first premium, $5.

PREMIUMS FOR POULTRY.—A considerable number of exhibitors in the Gallinarium failed to ticket the compartment in which they had their fowls, and, as a consequence, we fail to get the names of the owners of the successful competitors. Messrs. A. Phillips, M. Park, L. Pardee, and John Sale, having been appointed as a committee for the purpose, after a close scrutiny, awarded premiums as follows:

For best pair Shanghais, R. Barnett.
Pair Brahma Pootras, R. Barnett.
Pair Cochin China Dorkings, Thomas J. Sappington.
Pair Poland, black and white, Fred. Gusafield.
Golden Poland, J. S. Salisbury.
Bantams, gold laced, Wm. C. Smith.
Bantams, silver, J. Macheimer.
Bantams, white, Miss Clara Bell Hull.
Pair Game Chickens, Pat. McAndrew.
Chickens, any breed, Robert Barnett.
Pair Poland Ducks, Pat. McAndrew.
Pair Muscovy Ducks, Mrs. Hess.

Adieu, my dear Crescent, until to-morrow or day after, when I shall make my bow to your kind readers again.

Yours, FERGUSON.

A man named McClure was arrested in Newark, a day or two since, on a charge of beating his wife. He paid his fine promptly, and then returned home and eloped with his wife's sister.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

THE KING OF NAPLES GONE TO SPAIN.

SARDINIAN TROOPS IN THE ROMAN STATES.

PERUGIA IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

Political and Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE AMERICAN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Cunard mail steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at her wharf this morning.

She left the port of Liverpool on Saturday, the 15th, touched at Queenstown on the 16th, and brings two days later news than was received at Quebec by the Anglo-Saxon.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16, P. M.—The sales of cotton yesterday (Saturday) embraced 6000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1000.

The market generally closed quiet, but firm, at Friday's prices.

LONDON, Sept. 16, P. M.—The English Funds were steady yesterday. Consols closed at 93¼ to 93⅜.

Letters from Damascus say that the horrid butcheries in Syria, the details of which have been received in profusion, are now subsiding, and of late no further disturbances had occurred.

The French army was still encamped at Beyrout, ready to prevent the slaughter of the Christians by the reckless and blood-thirsty Druses.

Advices from Constantinople announce the arrival of prisoners, sent to that city by Fuad Pasha, which had greatly excited the populace.

The Egyptian Overland Mail has arrived at Alexandria, bringing later advices from India and China.

The delays caused by the French were still a matter of complaint. Trouble is expected at Canton, should the Allies receive a check in the northwest. The rebels had taken possession of Loo-Kiang, a town twenty-five miles from Shanghai.

In India fears of a famine had dispelled every prospect of the averages of the crops.

ADDITIONAL BY THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the 15th and Queenstown on the evening of the 16th, reached her dock in Jersey City at 1 o'clock this morning.

Her mails have all been distributed, and those for the Southern cities were dispatched by this morning's early train.

She brought the regular weekly Liverpool circulars for the week ending September 14th.

Messrs. James Hewitt & Co.'s circular, by the steamship Persia, for the week ending Sept. 14, reports an advance of ⅛ to ¼d. on all qualities of Cotton since Friday, 7th inst.

Letters dated from Liverpool on Saturday to commercial houses in America say the transactions in Cotton were the largest for several years.

The stock is rapidly diminishing.

The sales of Saturday embraced 6000 bales, the market closing firm.

The same circular estimates the imports of the week at 13,000 bales.

The quantity of cotton known to be at sea on Saturday, the day the Persia sailed, was 38,000 bales against 32,000 same time last year.

Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. quote Middling Orleans at 6⅝d.

The trade at Manchester was more active. The advance in the prices of goods and yarns were fully maintained.

Messrs. Geo. Holt & Co. report an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. on the lower grades of Cotton. They add that the trade was purchasing freely.

Charles Saunders' Price Current says the market closed tame, and that holders were willing.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed generally quiet but firm.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others say Flour closed quiet and steady.

Wheat closed firm at unchanged prices.

Indian Corn closed quiet at 33s. 6d. for mixed. Holders demand an advance of 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—The Liverpool market for Provisions closed very dull.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report Beef dull without change of moment in prices.

Pork closed quiet but firm at previous rates.

Lard closed firm at full prices.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. and others report Sugar closed firm at a partial advance of 3d. to 6d.

The sales yesterday reached 12,600 bales; those of to-day were confined to 600 bales. The market is languid, but yesterday's quotations remain unchanged.

Messrs. Stolterfoht & Co., in their circular say the receipts of Cotton from American ports during the week were 12,300 bales.

They say that Cotton known to be at sea was 11,769 bales, against 31,704 at the same date last year.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. say the Sugar market is steady, and that prices remain firm.

Coffee closed firm at the quotations of last week.

The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £63,000 during the week.

HAVRE, Sept. 15.—The sales for the week ending Friday, Sept. 14, in the Havre Cotton market, amounted to 16,000 bales.

All qualities of cotton have experienced a slight advance during the week. The lower grades are 1 to 2f. dearer. The stock of cotton in Havre adds up 185,000 bales.

New Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 92f.; ditto bas at 83f.

European Political Intelligence.

A Rome dispatch says King Francisco II. of Naples has left Gaeta for Spain.

The city of Naples is tranquil, and all the forts have surrendered.

Garibaldi has transferred the Neapolitan fleet to Sardinia.

Sardinia has published a memorandum, defending her course in regard to the Italian question.

A telegram from Turin states that the journals of Italy have expressed their regret of the recall of the French Ambassador to Sardinia.

The Paris Constitutionel says that the recall of the French Minister is not a case of rupture between the two governments.

Ardent popular demonstrations have taken place in Naples, and many parties in high standing have fraternized with the people.

A telegraphic dispatch from Rome says that many desertions had taken place at Gaeta. An enlistment of volunteers had been ordered.

Garibaldi declares that he will soon proclaim the annexation of Naples to Piedmont, from the summits of the Quirnal, at which time all Italy will be united in a national banquet.

A reactionary movement with fatal conflicts had occurred at Arina. Garibaldi ordered forces to that point to quell the disturbances.

From Rome we have news of the hoisting of the tricola flag at Tivoli, Gennaro and Subiaco, but it is reported that the people generally did not support the movements.

It is reported that Gen. Lamoriciere has ordered the sacking of towns in case of insurrection. This statement lacks confirmation.

A strong Piedmontese force is watching the Austrians.

The Emperor of Austria gave a grand banquet in honor of the birth-day of Alexander, Second Czar of Russia.

France adds two regiments to the French force already in the Roman States, and Gen. Goyon is reinstated in command. Gen. Goyon left Paris on the 13th.

The Emperor had reached Ajaccio, where he was enthusiastically received.

LATER NEWS FROM TRUXILLO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GLADIATOR.

GENERAL WALKER SHOT.

COLONEL RUDLER STILL A PRISONER.

Walker's Men on Board the Gladiator.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Sept. 27.—Her B. M. steamer Gladiator, from Truxillo, via Eustan, has just arrived, and is on her way up to the city.

The Gladiator has on board all the men that remain from General Walker's late unfortunate expedition to Honduras.

Gen. Walker was shot on the 12th inst. at Truxillo.

Col. Rudler, the second in command, was still a prisoner in the castle when the Gladiator left.

Mr. Dickens' new little story, which is exciting great interest, "Hunted Down," will appear almost simultaneously in England and America.

Local Intelligence.

ANOTHER CLERK GONE BY THE BOARD.—Vincent Giraud, late a clerk in the employ of Messrs. E. F. Mioton & Co., crockery merchants, at the corner of Chartres and Conti streets, was arrested on Wednesday evening, on the charge of having stolen goods from the store on different occasions. Yesterday, Thierry Parrot, grocer, at the corner of Chartres and Barracks streets, was arrested as a receiver; there being found in his store, of the goods stolen, twelve boxes of crockery and one basket of glassware. A. Comos was also arrested as a receiver, some of the goods being found in his possession. The slave woman Claire, belonging to Arthemise Hart, was likewise arrested as an accessory to the larcenies. All were locked up, and will soon be examined before Recorder Blache.

THE STABBING OF JEREMIAH MURPHY.—We yesterday mentioned that Oscar Blasco stabbed Jeremiah Murphy on Wednesday night, but had not time or room to give the particulars:

It seems that, at about nine o'clock, as the Breckinridge procession was passing down Royal street, at Orleans street, Oscar Blasco passed and repassed between the ranks several times, waving a small flag and shouting for other candidates, but this conduct was not heeded. As the end of the procession passed on, a young man named Jeremiah Murphy, a native of Halifax, about 25 years of age, who is a shoemaker, living on Crossman street, either left the procession or was crossing the street when he got into the middle of a crowd among whom was Blasco and who were hurrahing for Bell and Everett. Murphy shouted for Breckinridge, and a scuffle ensued, which resulted in his being dangerously stabbed by Blasco. Several witnesses agree that when Murphy shouted for Breckinridge he was between Blasco and a young man named Lacarriere, who struck him, shoving him against Blasco. Oscar Blasco then struck him over the left eye, cutting the skin, and Murphy caught him by the coat and shook him. Blasco then struck him on the shoulder, when he let go of him with one hand and struck him on the head. At this Blasco drew a dirk-knife from behind, and thrust it twice into Murphy's left side, under the arm. Murphy let go of him and fell, crying out, "Stop him! I am stabbed!"

The scuffle commenced at the edge of the banquette, but they had got by this time within the door of Bellanger's confectionery store, where some of the waiters had made an ineffectual attempt to separate them. Chief of Police McClelland, Lieut. Crévon and officer Boulissa had been sitting on Bellanger's gallery, but ran down on hearing the disturbance, and as they came out of the door they heard some one cry out, "Run, Blasco, run!" and saw him running down the street. The Chief soon caught him, at which moment he threw his dirk away on the sidewalk, and it was picked up by Mr. R. Kane. The Chief let go of Blasco to get the dirk from Mr. Kane, when Blasco ran across the street into Frank's oyster saloon, and tried to hide himself against the wall in the room where customers wash their hands, but was immediately arrested by Lieutenant Crévon, who brought him to the lock-up, where Murphy was also carried. Blasco was confronted with and identified by Murphy, who was then sent to the Charity Hospital, and Blasco locked up in a cell.

Blasco himself states that he was hurrahing for Bell when Murphy struck him, and that after scuffling for awhile he saw Murphy put his hand within the breast of his coat as if to draw a weapon, immediately after which he was struck on the top of his head by some blunt instrument, and supposing that Murphy had a weapon, he called out "self defense!" and drawing his knife, stabbed him twice. No weapon was found on or about Murphy.

THE KILLING OF THE SLAVE LOUIS.—The Coroner yesterday examined the witnesses in the matter of the killing of the slave man Louis, belonging to Mr. Billaud, by Dr. Williams, in the Magazine Market, on the 13th inst.: he giving the negro a blow on the head with his cane, which subsequently resulted in death, at Mr. Billaud's house in the Third District. We have already reported the post-mortem examination, made by Dr. Delery and others.

Casimir Wintz, sworn—I saw a gentleman come in the Magazine street market; he bought a piece of meat from me and walked off; he had a stick in his hand; shortly after, I saw the negro boy bleeding, but did not see how or by whom he was struck; that's all I know.

Jean Marie Bertin, sworn.—I was in the market and saw the affair. A gentleman whom I know by sight, but whose name I do not know, was crossing the market with a little boy who was dragging a small wheel-barrow. The slave Louis was coming from the other end of the market, walking fast; he tripped against the wheel-barrow and fell forward on his hands. The child did not fall. The gentleman was a little ahead of the child at the time, and, turning around, he struck the negro on the head with his cane. He only gave him one blow, which cut the negro's head and made it bleed. The child was apparently six or eight years old; the negro did not run against him, but got his foot caught against the wheel-barrow, because he was looking another way at the time.

Other witnesses were examined, and their testimony corroborated the above. Etienne Poque declared that when Williams struck the negro he did it very violently, as he grasped the lower end of the cane with both hands when he gave the blow.

The jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter against Dr. Williams, and the Coroner went up to make his affidavit before Recorder Adams. The Doctor is in prison, having been arrested the day the negro died.

ARRAIGNED.—James Gallagher was arraigned yesterday morning before Recorder Emerson, on the affidavit of Coroner Beach, charging him with the murder of Edward Ryan. The case was fixed for the 4th of October prox. No bail.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Jas. Holden, lately wounded by John Whalen, alias Carroll, on Camp street, between Julia and Girod, being declared out of danger, Whalen was admitted to bail yesterday by Recorder Emerson in the sum of $500.

The Lovers' Quarrel.

"I'll break the match—I will, if I *die!*"
Cried Julia fair, with a flashing eye—
"I will, if you keep on chewing!"
And Charles looked up in a fearful mood,
For fear his darling passion should
Yet prove his love's undoing.

"Give up tobacco, Julia? No!
Not if unwed ten years I go!"
"You won't? Then we are parted!
I'll find some man—I will, indeed,
Who does'nt use that naughty weed!"
And off the fair one started.

They kept apart for nearly a week;
Then, strange to say, with a quid in his cheek,
Charles happily sat beside her;
And she let him kiss her—yes, she did!
Kiss her without removing his quid!
What purpose new could guide her?

The mystery is soon explained:
Charles both his guide and his girl retained
By seeing the place he stood in—
By giving up all naughty trash,
And just investing a little cash
In the PATENT PRESSED OF GOODWIN.

Dear Julia scolds and fumes no more,
Though she thought, a little while before,
His sin so black and flagrant:
She's rather glad that Charley chews,
While GOODWIN'S only he will use—
So pure, and fresh, and fragrant.

Spalding & Co. of New York, the great "prepared glue" men, have cleared $60,000 within a year past, on the sale of their glue, which they attribute in the main to the policy of extensive advertising.

A JOLLY SUICIDE.—In Taunton, on Monday night, a man named Seward intimated to his family that he probably would not be seen again in this world. In the course of the night he provided himself with a clothes line, and went into his wood-house to hang himself, where he was afterwards found in a sitting position, with the cord about his neck, and the other end attached to a beam overhead, he being fast asleep.

A muzzle-loading gun, of large dimensions, weighing about five tons, has been received at Woolwich, from Sir Wm. Armstrong's factory, at Elswick, and is ordered for experiments at Shoeburyness. Much speculation is afloat as to its adaptability, and the experiments are looked forward to with great interest.

Kentucky and Tennessee.

Visit of John J. Crittenden to the Home of John Bell—The People for the Constitution and the Union Forever—Grand Demonstration in Honor of the Noble Kentucky Patriot—The Capital of Tennessee in a Blaze—Magnificent Reception, etc., etc.

[From the Nashville Patriot.]

The public reception of Kentucky's noble and patriotic son, the Hon. John J. Crittenden, by the Union party of this city, yesterday, was the most splendid and imposing demonstration of the kind that has been witnessed in Tennessee for a quarter of a century. Almost the entire city seemed to have turned out en masse with shouts, with music and with banners, to pay a tribute of love, of reverence and of admiration to one of the wisest and greatest statesmen of the time—one of the purest and most incorruptible patriots of the age. Such unquestionably is our venerable and distinguished visitor, and such was his welcome to the home of John Bell—a welcome such as the hero might receive when returning from the wars of his country, crowned with laurels won in a hundred fights. The streets, the sidewalks, the windows, the balconies, the walls, and every spot that afforded a standing place for man, woman or child, were crowded with people, all eager to catch a glimpse of the glorious old Kentuckian whose voice has been lifted up for forty years in defense of truth, of right and of justice in the councils of the nation, and whose name adorns some of the brightest pages in the history of his country.

The train in which Mr. Crittenden came down reached the depot at fifteen minutes past 2 o'clock. As he alighted from the cars, cheer after cheer rose from the vast concourse of people assembled to welcome him with open arms and warm hearts to the capital of Tennessee. An open carriage, drawn by four white horses, gaily decorated with ribbons, was in readiness, and in this Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Bell, who had gone down to the depot to join in welcoming his old friend and "companion in arms," were seated, with two other gentlemen, and the procession was formed for the march up town, in the following order:

1. The Bell Stars, a splendid military company from Murfreesboro, with band of music, under command of Capt. Neill.

2. Crittenden's carriage, drawn by four white horses, beautifully caparisoned.

3. A number of carriages in which rode Russell Houston, Esq., appointed to deliver the welcoming address, Hon. Horace Maynard, of Knoxville, Hon. S. S. Stanton, and other distinguished gentlemen.

4. The Bell Grays, Capt. Hinton, with band of music.

5. Horn's Silver Band, seated in their splendid band wagon, drawn by four horses.

6. The Bell Highlanders, Capt. Crenshaw, with band of music.

7. The different Union clubs of Nashville and Edgefield, and of the county, on foot—altogether forming a procession of the most imposing description, and extending along the streets for half a mile. With the fluttering of flags, the waving of banners, the flashing of bright swords and bayonets in the sun, the glitter of gay uniforms, the roll of drums, the screaming of fifes, the softer music of silver instruments, and the prancing of steeds, and the measured tread of the volunteers—

"By Heaven, it was a goodly sight to see
The long-line come gleaming on!"

The procession moved up Market street to the Public Square, where another vast crowd had assembled to await the coming of the gallant Kentuckian, around the Public Square, passing Cedar, Deaderick, College and Market streets, to the City Hotel, in front of which the immense mass of moving humanity paused, when, after three long, loud and enthusiastic cheers for "John J. Crittenden of Kentucky," which seemed to

"Rend the sear leaves from the trees
As if a storm passed by,"

Russel Houston, Esq., on behalf of the Union men of Nashville and Edgefield, rose and addressed Mr. Crittenden substantially as follows:

"We rejoice sir, to meet you as our honored guest. May your life be long and happy, as it has been useful and beneficial to your country. We all remember, with the liveliest emotions, your visit to us in the trying times of '40, and we thank you now as we thanked you then, for your patriotic efforts in the cause of our common country. When you were so useful to us then, when peace and happiness pervaded the land—what may you not be, when greater perils now encompass us, and a sectionalism, unprecedented, disturbs the quiet of the country. We long again to hear our thirty three stars singing together for joy, and united and happy. We believe that our National Union may be preserved by the assistance of Kentucky and Tennessee, and we welcome you, sir, as the distinguished representative of our sister State. You are welcome, thrice welcome to our city and her hospitalities."

In reply, Mr. Crittenden said, in substance:

"I tender you, sir, and this vast assemblage, my acknowledgments for this cordial reception and welcome you have been pleased to give me. I remember when I visited your city on an occasion like the present; it is a green spot in my memory. I well remember your victory and triumph of that glorious time. May it be an augury of the success which awaits us now. From that victory we reaped but a small reward—from this one we may reap a hundred fold. As you have said, sir, we are assailed at the present time on one side by sectionalism and upon the other by disunion. Our opponents are the enemies to the success of our nation and of its very existence. We must put them down, or they will put us down.

"But we can triumph over them at last. I am one of those who believe in the intelligence of the people and their capacity to govern themselves. I believe that they are awake to the dangers which threaten them, and in their fidelity is the only remedy for the disastrous condition of the country. When they are fully aware there is no danger, and all these threatening clouds will be swept away, for the ballot-box is more effective than the cartridge box. The people see it, and they know it. Let every man then consider what is his duty in this crisis, and do it like an honest man. We must vote against sectionalism in the North and sectionalism in the South, must pursue the middle path, called the 'golden way.' You have alluded, sir, to Tennessee and Kentucky, as an assurance of the conservative feelings of the people. I have long ago looked upon them as twin sisters—the first-born of the Government. It has long been a settled political maxim with me, that as long as *they* stand together, there can be no dissolution of the Union. That they should so stand has been my political wish and prayer for more than twenty years. It is a union of kindred blood and kindred patriotism: we are alike in our institutions, and we were born brothers. United in politics we can maintain the Constitution and Government.

"But this is no occasion to enter into a political argument. I cannot express the gratitude I feel—I cannot make you know how much I feel indebted to you for this reception. I wish to God I was more deserving of such honor. Again I offer my acknowledgments, with all the sincerity of my heart for your cordial reception."

We do not report the speeches in full, nor do we pretend to give the exact words of either speaker! The crowd was so dense that it was utterly impossible to catch all that was said. At the conclusion of the addresses, three cheers were given for Mr. Crittenden and Kentucky, and for Mr. Bell. The three military companies then formed successively in front of the hotel and fired salutes in honor of Mr. Crittenden; after which the larger part of the crowd having dispersed, they marched down to the depot of the Tennessee and Alabama railroad to receive the Union Guards from Columbia, and the Bell Ringers from Franklin, and escort them to their quarters, which was done in due form, the five companies presenting a long and imposing array, and creating quite a stir along the streets through which they passed.

Among the many banners which were run up to lend *eclat* to the reception, none appeared to greater advantage than those of the Union Clubs of the First and Third Wards, the former extending across Market street and the latter across College. The first, a double flag with a white ground in the center, bore on one side the following inscription: "First Ward Union Club! Welcome to Crittenden, Sage of Kentucky, the great thee with the Star-Spangled Banner."

On the reverse side, was painted a large bell with the name of Everett beneath, and above, the words, "The Union, the Constitution, and the Laws."

The banner of the Third Ward Club across College street, was a splendid one, bearing on one side the words, "Kentucky and Tennessee. They won unfading laurels in fighting the foes of the Union abroad: They will add another chaplet to their glorious renown in the pending struggle against the enemies of the Union at home." And, on the other side, "A hearty warm welcome to John J. Crittenden, the noble Kentucky Patriot and Defender of the Union, to the Home of John Bell, the Standard-Bearer of the Union, the Constitution and the Laws. Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

We have given out a hasty and imperfect account of the reception, having neither time nor space to do the occasion full justice.

Having been welcomed to the city, Mr. Crittenden retired, and became the guest of the Rev. Dr. Edgar.

A Family of four persons in Darke county, O., were recently poisoned by taking what was recommended to them as a remedy for the ague. It seems that a root of some sort was named to the family as having the power to cure the ague. A woman went to the woods and dug what she supposed to be the root specified, which was put into whisky, and after remaining in it for awhile each of the persons affected took of the decoction the dose prescribed, and all died in an hour afterward. It is supposed that the woman made a mistake and dug some poisonous root instead of that recommended.

A friend proposes to send us a gray eagle. We should rather prefer a yellow one.