New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1860.

THE VANCEY DEMONSTRATION LAST NIGHT.

Yesterday morning the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama, the champion of the South in the cause of Breckinridge and Lane, arrived in the city upon the invitation and as the guest of the Young Men's Breckinridge and Lane Club. He was received with distinguished honor by the Democracy of the city, and last night the meeting to hear him speak was convened on Canal street, as per notice previously given.

The turnout was large, Canal street and all its avenues being overflowed by the deluge of male and female humanity which had turned out to hear the distinguished gentleman, with the fame of whose oratorical prowess the country has been ringing during the stirring campaign now drawing to its close. The Black Republican journals of the North, wherever he spoke, were forced to confess the power of his eloquence and to acknowledge the rare excellence and eminence of his intellectual endowments. They could not do otherwise, and we freely accord him the credit due to his eloquence and genius.

A spacious platform was erected for the accommodation of the officers of the meeting, there being a large number of Vice Presidents nominated, most of whom occupied the places prepared for them. B. M. Thornhill, Esq., was President of the meeting, and Messrs. Joseph P. Hornor, J. D. Reynolds, Richard T. Nolan, Thaddeus Ripley, and H. L. Hurley officiated as Secretaries. The meeting was called to order by Mr. G. H. Braughn, with brief and pertinent remarks, concluding with the introduction of Mr. Yancey to the humanity congregated before the stand.

Several minutes elapsed after Mr. Yancey came forward before the crowd allowed him to begin, and he did so with an appeal to the assemblage to be as quiet as possible that he might have a fair hearing. He opened his address with an eloquent exordium. The times were serious, and the responsibilities with which they were charged pressed upon the heart of every good and loyal man, no matter what the party to which he belonged. He proposed and would endeavor to deal with the affairs of the day in something of the same spirit with which our fathers grappled with somewhat similar emergencies. It was no time, when we were standing upon the brink of a precipice, as it were, for the men of the South to be divided. In the Northern States he had endeavored to shake off the shackles of party in the discussion of the momentous questions of the day, and to stand as the representative of national interests. He told them up North that their rights were his rights, that the interests of all were common, but that if those rights were invaded he would stand by the South to the death.

He referred to the great commercial interests and commanding trade relations of New-Orleans, the emporium of the South; she could not be a sectional city, so interwoven were her interests with those of the North and West. But in the event of dissolution, she would occupy a commanding position which would make the North, the West and the nations of Europe suppliants for her favor. But when free and slave States come in conflict, then the prosperity of New Orleans must be affected by the temporary causes.

The Black Republicans preach that free and slave labor are in irrepressible conflict; that an antagonism which must be destructive to one or the other naturally exists between them. Our fathers were wiser than these modern philosophers. They believed, and they organized and established the Republic in that belief, that free and slave labor moved in different planes, and they framed the Government accordingly, so that they might not clash. They thought that they had provided slavery with its defense for all time by constitutional enactments, by giving it a representation in Congress, and thus making it one of the fundamental institutions of the land.

All the men of the Union were made equal in their property rights, and this equality of the white man everywhere was the keystone in the arch of the Constitution. It was the guaranty that property recognized as property under it was property everywhere within the domain of the Union in which that Constitution was maintained or should maintain.

In Pennsylvania the late election showed that the majority of the people had decided against the equality of the slaveholder. He was not to go into the territories and hold a species of property recognized under the Constitution. The citizens of the States must have equality, or each must go its way and seek out a safe path wherein to travel its career of the future.

Mr. Yancey earnestly declared that he was for the Union with the Constitution, but not for the Union without the Constitution in its integrity. He was not aware that he had ever taken a position against the Constitution, though he had been sufficiently abused for having done so. Perhaps he had not sung pæans to the Constitution as often as others, and had signified his unwillingness to cling to a hopelessly violated Constitution.

Who were they who threatened the violation of the Constitution? He proposed to confer with Southern men on this point. The Union was endangered, and how to preserve it was the question. What Southerner could look his Southern brother in the face and say that the dangers of dissolution were brought on by the Secessionists of the South? The danger came from the North. We might be compelled to seek escape from the aggressions of the North by secession from her.

He spoke of secession. It was not an act of aggression on any section. It was not a wrong perpetrated on any section. It was simply a method of preventing aggression upon themselves. The States had this right of secession, and it was the power which they held whereby to shield themselves from the great aggressive force of the North, which was likely now to triumph, unless the united front of the South at the coming election should at a check and gave it time for reflection and reformatory action.

Twenty years ago the representative men of this power which is now menacing us with its political weight were in such disrepute that they were pelted from the rostrums in New England, and they have consolidated New England and half the whole North, and their leaders declare that the time will soon come when the foot of a slave shall not tread this continent. Now, like Alexander, having no foot of ground left North to conquer, they are threatening to come over the border to seek new fields of conquest. They have already entered the opening wedges.

The abolition men of the border States are already numerous—they have already a foundation in the South on which to base their operations. They have their leaders who advocate their cause, Davis, Etheridge, Botts, Blair, Clay. They are running Black Republican tickets in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware. They were coming down on us with accumulating power and with aims of destruction.

They of the North have united in sentiment, and are, therefore, powerful; and the men of the South ought to be shamed by them into a like unity of action and sentiment and forgetfulness of partisan divisions.

Mr. Yancey reviewed the rise and progress of Abolitionism from its small beginning until now they were already proclaimed the victors in a great national contest. With the power for which they have so long contended in their grasp, what will induce them to pause. All know the spirit which animates them. At the recent celebration of the anniversary of the capture of Harper's Ferry by John Brown, an orator of note in that country mounted on the grave-stone of that executed malefactor and preached from it a crusade against the South. A John Brown procession paraded the streets of Boston, and the ladies of the modern Athens waved their handkerchiefs in greeting and with their fair hands threw bouquets to a band of negroes who formed part of it. So corruption of popular sentiment and prejudices of education had perverted even the hearts of the most innocent and upright of intention. The late progress of Seward through the North exceeded in enthusiasm of ovation the triumphal march of any Roman conqueror. The whole North is engulfed in Abolitionism, and Pennsylvania, hitherto the keystone of the Union, is now the foundation stone of a power which menaces that Union with subversion. What Southern man but will resolve all his energies to a determination to meet the issue, and to stand by his brethren in the cause?

We are divided among ourselves, and are, consequently, weak. The North sees our dissensions, and is made daring, haughty, arrogant and hopeful, as he had seen in his recent tour. He was taunted with our lack of union and fraternity among ourselves. They told him that the South did not know its rights under the Constitution, or did not seem to know them, and that a large portion of it was inclined to take the same view as the North of its institutions, and to favor the action of the North. He had advocated, and it was his position upon that stand, union upon any man who could defeat Lincoln. Much as he might deprecate the election of Bell or Douglas, he would delight in voting for them if thereby the election of Lincoln might be defeated, and the South thus given breathing time for getting into a position of united and consolidated sentiment and action.

It was not altogether certain that Mr. Lincoln would be elected, but the probabilities were that such would be the result. In New York he found the Breckinridge and Bell men work together fraternally and earnestly to defeat the common enemy and in the cause of the Union, while the Douglas men, with folded arms, were tacitly discountenancing their efforts, or were openly aiding Lincoln. The orator paid a high compliment to the earnestness and patriotism of the Bell men of the North, and the courtesy which he had experienced from them and their journals, while he castigated with cutting severity of rhetoric the political course of the Douglas men, and the discourtesy and injustice toward himself displayed by their journals. His most earnest prayers were for the success of the noble efforts of the Fusionists of New York.

There are those who say that if Lincoln is conservative that the South and her rights will be safe under his Administration. But no matter what his Administration may be, if it is countenanced it will only give so much more time for the increase of the strength of Abolitionism. The Northwest is constantly settling up and organizing new States, and very soon enough will come in to give them power enough to amend the Constitution itself under the provisions of the Constitution, and in a manner that the slaves of the whole South may be constitutionally emancipated while they are at work on the plantations of the South.

There were numbers in the South, in this city of New Orleans, who sympathize with the doctrines of Lincoln, and who were ready to take office under him. His officers and his sympathizers, sustained and encouraged by the influential authority and countenance of his Administration, would fill the country, and undermine our institutions and corrupt popular sentiment as water percolates and disintegrates rock. If, under the administration of Buchanan, abolition outrages, plots and incendiarism cannot be prevented, how will it be when an abolition Administration is in power? The continuance for four years of Lincoln's administration would render slave property almost valueless in the border States from its insecurity. They will have to get rid of their slaves by sale, or become another St. Domingo, or another Jamaica.

Will the South let this man get into power and obtain the control of the army and navy, which is itself an "overt act?" It would be an act of rebellion to resist his inauguration. We have no right to resist; but we have a right to preserve ourselves. We have a right to withdraw from allegiance to an oppressive government. This is a right declared in the Declaration of Independence, which also sets forth that it is the right of a people to provide themselves with a proper government. It is the right which the people of Italy are to-day exercising in their struggles for freedom from tyrannic rule. It is the right of the worm crushed under the heel to turn upon its assailant; it is the right of the brute when struck to resist if it may. We have the right which the Italians are exercising bequeathed us by our fathers, and it existed long before our fathers thought, wrote, fought and framed our Constitution. But was their position but a reiteration of the brute right of resistance? He thought not; our fathers made it not only the right but the duty of man to resist oppressive government. They declared that men had a right to make government for themselves, and if one was wrong to frame another to suit themselves. If they were wrong, England was right in trying to hang George Washington, John Hancock, etc.

He said that he would recommend no course to be pursued by the people of Louisiana in the event of the election of Lincoln. The State of Alabama would call a convention within thirty days after his election, as provided by law. She would act wisely, cautiously, prudently, and whatever might be her course he would be with her. He had been misrepresented by some as an arch-agitator, but they of Alabama accounted him one who knew the rights of the States and of their citizens, and dared to advocate and maintain them. In following out his position, Mr. Yancey paid a splendidly eloquent compliment to the Yancey Rangers, named in his honor.

It was his opinion that if Lincoln was elected every Southern sovereign State ought to meet in convention, and deliberate on the course to be pursued. There are true friends on the border—on both sides of it. Whenever a State secedes, and Lincoln and his Lieutenant-General, Stephen Arnold Douglas, undertakes to cross the border with Federal bayonets, they would have work enough to do on the other side before they crossed to this. The Bell men of Kentucky have declared by their orators that force could not be used to coerce a State, and a Federal force could not get through that State if it got into it. He was satisfied, too, from the tone of a strong minority in the North, that if any State wished to leave the Union and pursue her own path, no attempt, or an attempt futile in its very initiation, would be made to use force. A strong element of Northern sentiment was adverse to the recognition of the principle of coercion.

There was no provision in the Constitution for keeping up a standing army within a disaffected State, conquered back to subjection, to compel its submission to the Federal compact. As they came in freely so they could go out freely as they saw fit for sufficient reason. The articles of agreement between the States fixed no period, nor form, of dissolution of the compact. It is a partnership at will, and as in a business compact of the sort, any member may retire when he sees fit.

Mr. Yancey then discussed very lucidly the sovereigns' rights and powers, absolute, and relative as to the Union, of the independent States. Citizens owed their first allegiance to their State, and after that to the United States. The States had laws against treason, and if citizens should do as they had said they would—take up arms to aid Federal forces in compelling their fellow-citizens to submit to Lincoln's administration after a State had seceded—they would thus render themselves amenable to the treason laws of their own State. The act of the State carried their allegiance with it, and only through the State did citizens owe any allegiance to the General Government.

Should the South resolve to go out of the Union what would be the consequences? The banks at the North would be bankrupt, the factories would stop, and tens of thousands would be crying for bread and denouncing the Northern authors of their misery. The South would no longer be preyed upon by the North, but retain within her borders the wealth which now enriches the latter. He pictured the advantages which would accrue to the South from the throwing open of her ports to the free trade of nations, and the disastrous consequences which would ensue to the North having no longer a protected market for her manufactures.

Northern manufactures would be completely excluded from our market by the successful competition of the more cheaply produced merchandise of Europe. We would no longer pay a premium to Northern manufacturers. But he was willing to do this for the sake of the Union under the Constitution. The South could afford to give of her abundance to the North, and so long as our rights were respected he should be glad, and advocate that it be done.

All we contended for was equal rights under the Constitution. In the event of separation the North would very soon become a suppliant for treaty stipulations which would secure to her the advantages of our commerce. The Northerners would become the best slave-catchers in the world for fear of our disastrous displeasure, which would ruin their trading and shipping interests.

So far from harboring or stealing negroes as now, a runaway would be unable to get ten miles into the North, so sedulously active would they be in catching him and taking him back to his master, lest the injurious hostility of the cotton supplying and merchandise purchasing South be incurred.

He prayed that the conflict which now seemed impending might be fought at the ballot-box. He did not plead for the man whom he would fain see elected. He hoped that partisan opponents of the South would not plead for theirs. But that all would manifest the same willingness which he felt to unite upon the most likely to win the battle at the ballot-box. That man was John C. Breckinridge, as any calmly-thinking man must, in his opinion, grant. He did not think, and he had enjoyed extended advantages of observation, that Douglas had one chance in one hundred of getting an electoral vote in any State. If the South is beat in New York, it will be because of Douglas men not going to the polls, or voting with Black Republicans. The efforts of fusion in different States was everywhere prevented, as far as possible, by Douglas, who told his friends not to fuse under any circumstances, no matter who might be elected by their course.

Mr. Bell would not get a Northern State. Delaware was quite as certain for Breckinridge as Alabama was. So was Maryland and so was Virginia. A month ago Tennessee would have gone for Bell by several thousand majority, but it will go for Breckinridge by at least five thousand. Kentucky and Missouri are doubtful States. Bell may carry them, but there was reason to think otherwise. He had traveled through the different States and gave the results of his personal observation exclusively.

Mr. Yancey closed with a stirring appeal to Southerners to unite upon one man, that the South might present an undivided front to its opponents, and elect him if we fortunately have the aid of New York. We have given as full a synopsis of his address as possible, and it covers, in brief, about the whole ground of a speech more than two hours in length. We give the tenor, but not the very eloquent language, of the gentleman's exceedingly able effort.

Local Intelligence.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The report of the Board of Health, issued yesterday, shows that there were 143 interments in the city cemeteries last week. Of the number, 42 were children under two years of age. Of the adults, 24 died by consumption.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

In the Fourth and Fifth Representative Districts (Fourth and Fifth Wards), elections were yesterday held to fill the vacancies of those Districts in the State House of Representatives.

Mr. Thomas E. Adams, the Bell and Everett candidate in the Fourth Ward, had for his competitors Mr. A. A. Lipscomb, Douglas Democrat, and Mr. Starke, Breckinridge Democrat. Mr. Adams received 332 votes, Mr. Lipscomb 102, and Mr. Starke 160. Starke beat Lipscomb 58 votes; Adams was elected by a majority of 172 over Starke, 230 over Lipscomb, and a clean majority of 70 over both put together.

In the Fifth Ward Mr. Arthur Arroyo, the Bell candidate, was opposed only by Mr. Gottschalk, Breckinridge Democrat, there being no Douglas candidate in the field. Mr. Arroyo having openly and publicly pledged himself never to vote for John Slidell, under any circumstances, received the cordial support and the vote of many personal friends in the Douglas party. He beat Gottschalk by a majority of 183 votes, he receiving 386 votes, and Gottschalk 203.

At all the precincts the election passed off very quietly; there was no disturbance anywhere that we heard of.

We are not in the least disposed to boast of the result of this, the first election held in this city since the triangular formation of our local politics. For we know very well, that had all the Bell and Everett men turned out, both Adams and Arroyo would have been elected by much larger majorities. It was a foregone conclusion that both were bound to be elected; so the Bell men did not get excited, and very many of them did not go to vote. In neither Ward was there anything like a full vote polled. On Tuesday next we shall expect to see different things.

Works, Richm

We append the vo[illegible] from the tally-lists of the electio[illegible] at the Sheriff's office last evening.

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Precincts.	Adams.	Lipscomb.	Starke.
Eighth—Poll No. 1....	102	26	56
Poll No. 2....	76	17	61
Ninth —Poll No. 1....	85	27	33
Poll No. 1....	69	32	31
	332	102	160

Adams' majority over Starke, 172; over Lipscomb, 230; his clean majority over both, 70.

FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Precincts.	Arroyo.	Gottschalk.
Tenth —Poll No. 1.....	32	22
Poll No. 2.....	25	21
Eleventh—Poll No. 1.....	38	23
Poll No. 2.....	33	37
Twelfth —Poll No. 1.....	123	92
Poll No. 2.....	94	37
	336	203

Arroyo's majority, 133.

LOUISIANA FOOT RIFLES.

Company No. 1 of the Louisiana Foot Rifles, Capt. Henry St. Paul, on Sunday observed their anniversary by turning out in full force, and attending a solemn mass at the St. Louis Cathedral. After that they paraded the principal streets, making an elegant display. As at the Cathedral they had taken up a handsome collection for the orphans, the famous Orphan Boys' Brass Band of the St. Mary's Asylum, in the Third District, was at their head, and led them around with the best of music. For the compliment which Capt. St. Paul and his company paid the Crescent office, we return our most cordial acknowledgments. The company halted, faced about, and the Orphan Brass Band treated us to as pretty and sweet a musical offering as we have been complimented with this season. The fine appearance and correct soldierly movements of the Foot Rifles, and the novelty of the Orphan Brass Band, afforded pleasure to all of the thousands who collected along the streets to see them.

THE BUNKER HILL RANGERS.

In our yesterday's report of the doings of this club on Saturday night we accidentally made a twist, which we now proceed to untwist. We said that Mr. Jonas presented the flag for the ladies at Mr. Maupay's residence, and that Mr. William F. Hodgkins received it. 'Twas just t'other way. Mr. H., on behalf of the amiable and patriotic ladies who made the flag with their own hands, presented the flag, and Mr. Jonas, (as proxy for Mr. Thomas E. Adams) received the flag, and made the handsomest sort of a speech in receiving it. We were not present; had we been, the mistake would not have occurred. In writing out the report, from notes furnished by a friend, we made the twist which we now untwist. We do not regret being called upon to correct the mistake, for we now have the opportunity of reporting what Mr. Hodgkins said in presenting the flag:

Rangers—It becomes my pleasing duty, on behalf of the ladies of the Fourth Ward, to tender to you this flag. Inscribed upon its folds is the honored name you bear; and what patriot heart does not beat with emotions of pride at the very name of that hallowed spot?—

"Where first the vital current flowed,
Freeing mind in the moral world;
For man's great birthright!
Which glowed for love of country
More than love of life?"

Take then this flag, and may it remind you in the coming contest of the undying sentiment of those who rallied around it at Bunker's heights, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. And when the contest's o'er, may it be seen proudly floating to the breeze, "with not a single star obscured," but shining out in all its original purity and brightness, for in the language of the poet:

"Oh! may the star of the free heart's only home,
By angel hands to valor given;
Its stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all its hues were born in Heaven."

I now, with the prayers of the donors for your success, transmit it to your keeping.

P. S.—The Bunker Hill Rangers turned out last night again, to serenade Mr. Thomas E. Adams, who had during the day been elected by their Ward to the Legislature. They had a grand round of it; and serenaded not only Mr. Adams, but Mr. Maupay, who gave the splendid entertainment to the club on Saturday night; Mr. Maynard, President of the club; Mr. Beares, the Secretary; Capt. Slemmer, one of the chief pillars of the club, and others, good men and true, who were well entitled to such a compliment.

PRESENTATION OF STILL ANOTHER BANNER TO THE YOUNG BELL RINGERS.

At their meeting on Saturday night, the Young Bell Ringers received a proud present. It was the banner carried by the Donelson Club of the Fillmore Rangers in this city during the Presidential campaign of 1856. The banner had been charmingly redecorated by the fair hands of Miss Eliza Stringer and Miss M. L. Hodgkins. The donor of the banner was Mr. Charles D. Dreux. It was presented on his behalf to the club by one of the members, Mr. Wm. F. Hodgkins, Jr., who, in presenting the prize, read the following accompanying letter from Mr. Dreux:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27, 1860.

Mr. Frank Lobrano, President Young Bell Ringers:

Dear Sir—During the Presidential election of 1856, the Donelson Club of the Fillmore Rangers, of which I had the honor of being President, received the donation of a handsome banner from several ladies of this city. By the young men who composed the club—many of whom are now to be found in the ranks of your association—that banner was looked upon as a worthy incentive to do battle for the glorious cause of the "Union of the States." By them it was nobly and proudly borne during all the stormy strife of the campaign. They fought faithfully and bravely under it, and abandoned it only after victory had perched upon the standard of the foe. The spirit of Union, compromise and love of country which prompted us in the formation of the Donelson Club, was fully aroused in your hearts when you organized the "Young Bell Ringers" of New Orleans. I therefore request you, Mr. President, to accept this banner, and present it to the gentlemen of your association. It will be easily recognized by many of them, and its history will revive many pleasant associations. Let it animate you to action when you gaze upon its folds; may the glorious sentiment inscribed upon it of "Union now and Union forever," never cease to live in your hearts, and may you, under the leadership of the patriotic statesman whose cause you are so zealously advocating, succeed in saving our beloved country from the ruin which threatens it.

With sentiments of respect, and wishing you God-speed in your patriotic undertaking, I beg leave to remain, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES D. DREUX.

The banner was received on behalf of the club by Mr. Theodore Dimitry, who did the handsome in acknowledging for the club the gift of a prize so precious. The Young Bell Ringers have now, we think, as many banners, wreaths, and other complimentary marks of public recognition and approval as their hearts can possibly desire. No club in the city has better deserved compliments, or more abundantly received them.

POVERTY AND SUICIDE.

Another sad case of suicide by a young man, in consequence of poverty and friendlessness, was disclosed by yesterday morning's sunrise. The workmen engaged in building the moresque buildings, corner of Camp and Poydras streets, were startled and shocked, upon going to work in the morning, at the spectacle of a young man of light complexion, cleanly and neatly dressed, hanging by the neck, dead, in the rear part of the buildings, near the doors, on St. Francis street. He had tied a stout piece of thick hemp rope around a joist of the second story, and tied the other end of the rope in a hard knot around his neck. His hat, found on the timbers above, seemed to show that he had deliberately prepared for the deed up there, and jumped off after fixing the rope to his satisfaction. His fall was about twelve feet; his neck was dislocated, and his death must have been instantaneous. The body hung there several hours before the Coroner arrived to cut it down; thousands of people, in the meantime, flocking to the spot, and endeavoring to find out who the suicide was. In his pocket the Coroner found the only probable clue to his identity: a razor, on the handle of which was marked "R. H. Breckinridge, Texas, 1856." This alone, and might not have been his name.

The Coroner could not discover who the deceased was, and his jury rendered a verdict of suicide by hanging. A grocer who looked at the body, said it was that of a young man who called upon him, told a story of sickness and distress, and asked for employment. He had no employment to give. The young man then asked him for money to get something to eat. Suspecting him to be an imposter, the grocer refused the money, but offered him a loaf of bread. The young man sat down and ate nearly the whole of the loaf. The grocer then said, "You are hungry and no mistake;" with which he gave him a half-dollar, and directed him to a neighboring lunch house, where he could get something better than dry bread. The grocer did not see the young man again till he recognized him hanging dead. From another source we hear that the young man was by occupation a book-keeper; went to Texas some time ago; failed in finding remunerative employment; fell sick and was sick a long time; recovered and got back to this city; still could not find employment; at last went to work as a laborer, at hard out-door work, for a man up town; could not stand this, being delicate and unaccustomed to such work; tried again to get a book-keeper's or clerk's situation, and no more of him was known till his dead body was found swinging to a rafter in the moresque buildings.

ACCIDENTS—HARD FALLS.

A LADY SERIOUSLY HURT.—On Sunday evening, at the corner of Royal and Canal streets, a horse, which had frantically broken away from a carriage and was running off, ran against and knocked down a lady who was crossing; and some of the flying harness catching in her dress, she was dragged a short distance and badly hurt. It was Mrs. Rattier, wife of the druggist at the corner of Dauphine and St. Peter streets. She was promptly picked up, placed in a carriage and taken home. It was at first supposed that she was dangerously injured. The runaway horse was afterward captured in the Second District and returned to the stable of his owner, Mr. Van Rooten.

Mr. Robert Wynne, of the Third District, whilst riding up the levee on Saturday, met with a serious accident. His horse slipped and fell; the side of his head struck the granite stones as he fell with his horse, and he was badly hurt, though, we are glad to hear, not dangerously.

Officer Brennan, of the First District, discovered Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, a man named John Kelly lying on the banquette of Julia street, near Magazine street, who had been dangerously wounded by being thrown down from the second story gallery by persons unknown. It is a singular and rather summary way of getting rid of unwelcome visitors. The poor man was sent to the Hospital, and Mary Durkin, Ann Kelly, W. S. Staunton and Pat Staunton were arrested on Julia street as witnesses in the case.

August Valenberg fell, on the same day, from his wagon, at the corner of First and New Levee streets, in the Fourth District, and received a very dangerous wound.

A GERMAN REPORTER GARROTED AND SEARCHED.

On Saturday evening, when the fossiliferous reporter of the German Gazette was retiring from his nightly labors, to seek repose and genial comfort at home, he had to play a compulsory part in an affair which shows that peaceable citizens, whose duty it is to be out at late hours, ought to be particularly careful of persons meeting or following them. He lives on Rampart street, above Felicity Road, opposite Irwin's omnibus station. On Saturday night, in the square below Canal street, he was attacked by a "garroter," who with his left arm scientifically compressed his throat, and rifled his pantaloons pocket with his right. During this rascally proceeding, a genteel looking person stepped in front of him, scrutinized his features and ran off towards the swamp, with the exclamation, "it is not him!" When the victim recovered his consciousness and called "watch," a police officer and another gentleman came to his assistance; but the daring fellows had escaped and evaded the efforts of the police to bring them to justice.

Mr. B——, advertises to all such *chevaliers d'industrie*, that it is perfectly ridiculous to endeavor to extract money from his pockets (or the pockets of any newspaper man,) particularly when going home late at night or early in the morning.

AN EPIDEMIC OF BLOOD.

HOMICIDE ON ST. PHILIP STREET.—On Sunday night, Joseph Prudhomme was twice stabbed with a cane sword by Victor Piquet. He fell, was put in a cab, and started to Charity Hospital, but died on the way and was taken back to the Second District lockup. Piquet, making no effort to escape, was arrested. Dr. Delery yesterday made the post-mortem examination of Prudhomme's body, and last evening Coroner Beach proceeded with his inquest. All the outside accounts agree that Prudhomme was drunk, and grossly insulted and followed Piquet's wife and servant girl, he being with them at the time, quietly passing along the street. Jean Crespel, a friend of Prudhomme, and in company with him at the time, gave the following testimony:

Jean Crespel, sworn—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night I was with the deceased, standing at the corner of Royal and St. Philip streets, and we were talking together when two ladies, accompanied by a gentleman, passed by. One of the ladies was walking a small distance in advance; the other had the arm of Mr. Piquet. When the lady in front passed the deceased, he addressed her with vulgar expressions. Mr. Piquet then said to him: "You have insulted my wife," and he replied: "I care but little whether it be your wife or any other person." Mr. Piquet continued on his way, and the deceased followed him, continuing his insults until they arrived at the house of Mr. Piquet, which is situated a few doors from the corner. I do not know what passed there, but a moment afterward the deceased came back and told me he had been stabbed, and fell. He was in liquor at the time. There were no other persons in front of Mr. Piquet's house besides himself and the two ladies and the deceased.

Mrs. Piquet and the servant girl were still to be examined when we left the Coroner's office, other calls compelling us to leave. It was expected that their testimony, with that of Crespel, would entirely justify and exculpate Piquet.

BLOODY FIGHT WITH KNIVES.—Two Irishmen, named Mike Whalen and Wm. McNamara, disagreed and concluded to fight on Sunday evening, in a coffeehouse on the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Calliope streets. They drew knives, closed in, and after several cuts, thrusts and parries, McNamara fell, with two dangerous stabs in the side. Whale received a bad gash in the left arm, and two slight cuts beside. He escaped. McNamara was sent to the hospital. At one o'clock yesterday morning Whalen was tracked to his retreat by Sergeant Williams and Corporal Busby, and arrested; but he was in such distress with his arm that the officers took him to the hospital before taking him to the lock-up.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.—The same officers, Williams and Busby, while in quest of the particulars of the bloody business above mentioned, heard a pistol-shot and a cry of pain, at the corner of Camp and St. Joseph streets. At that corner they found blood on the banquette; and following the blood-drops, overtook a drunken man named Henry Toolen, who had accidentally shattered the forefinger of his left hand by the careless handling of his pistol, an old-fashioned, double-barrel concern. The officers took [illegible] to the hospital.

REAL BLOOD ON THE STAGE.—[illegible] Sunday night, during a German theatric[illegible] performance at Concert Hall, Poydras str[illegible] Bost[illegible] was in the play for one actor to stab another. The actor who lunged at the other with Bilbo[illegible] dagger, did not make the sham appear[illegible] of stabbing which the drama required, but [illegible] an inexcusably bungling manner, *actually* stabbed the other actor in the neck. This actor, Emile Sauer, was taken to Charity Hospital, believed to be dangerously wounded. The other actor, George Kruger, was arrested and locked up. The police subsequently reported that the performance had been given without license or permit.

BLOODY SKYLARKING.—At half-past nine o'clock on Sunday night, at Bosworth's ice-house on St. Thomas street, two Irishmen named Moran and Higgins were skylarking in a friendly way, (as it is reported,) when Higgins accidentally stabbed Moran badly in the thigh. The latter was taken to the hospital.

A FAMILY STABBING AFFAIR.—One James Gallagher, living on Julia street, got drunk and quarrelsome with his wife, Margaret, on Sunday night; Martin McDonald, a young nephew of the wife, interfered in her behalf, had a fight with Gallagher, and finished the affair by giving Gallagher three stabs in the side. Mrs. G. called the police; they came, sent her husband to the hospital, and her nephew to the lock-up. The wife was in great distress, but not for her husband; her only concern was for her arrested nephew. She seemed to be so glad to hear that her husband was in danger of dying, that she herself was arrested as an accessory to the stabbing.

ANOTHER AFFAIR ON ST. THOMAS STREET.—On Sunday night, in Tillotson's dray yard on St. Thomas street, near Richard, Benjamin S. Brown dangerously stabbed Edward Fitzgerald in the abdomen. The police were quickly on hand, the wounded man was sent to the hospital, and the stabber arrested and locked up. It is said that Fitzgerald was attacking Brown with a dray pin when he got stabbed.

ALMOST AN AFFAIR IN THE OLD THIRD.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning on St. Ferdinand street Tom Johnson stabbed at and tried to kill Johnny Ragan. He slashed at Ragan with a bowie knife, and ripped open his clothes on the side without touching his body. He was arrested on the charge of stabbing with intent to kill.

ANOTHER BLOODY AFFAIR.—Last evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, John Lyman was dangerously stabbed by Michael Corcoran, at the corner of New Levee and Notre Dame streets. Officer Casson sent Lyman to the hospital. Corcoran escaped; but his wife Margaret and one Patrick Manion were afterward arrested as accessories, one by officer Bailey and the other by Lieutenant Jaquess.

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TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

INCREASE OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF ROME.

MOVEMENTS OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

Political and Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LINES.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool Saturday, October 13th, via Queenstown on the evening of the 14th, arrived at this port this morning.

Her advices are two days later than those brought by the Anglo-Saxon.

The R. M. steamship Europa, from Boston, with advices thence, had arrived at Queenstown, whence her advices had been telegraphed to Liverpool.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14, P. M.—By telegraph to Queenstown.—The sales of cotton on yesterday amounted to 10,000 bales, including 2000 to speculators and exporters.

The market generally closed firm at the quotations brought by the Anglo-Saxon.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Breadstuffs as closing quiet and steady at previous rates.

The Provision market remains steady, at former prices.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The closing quotations for Consols were 92¾ to 92⅞ for money, and 93 for account.

The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £143,000 during the week.

HAVRE, Oct. 12.—The sales of Cotton for the week included 11,000 bales, the market closing firm with an advance of 1f. We quote New Orleans Tres Ordinaire 94f., and New Orleans Bas 85f.

The stock at this port amounts to 153,000 bales.

European Political Intelligence.

The political intelligence brought by the Asia presents no features of importance.

From Sardinia we have advices that the Chamber of Deputies has adopted the law of annexation, and that Cavour had made a speech in which he continues to menace Austria.

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS AT HALIFAX.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

SUCCESS OF GARIBALDI AT CAPUA.

FUTURE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Movements of Austria.—Later from China.

HALIFAX, Oct. 29.—The United States steamship Illinois, from Southampton the 10th instant, has put into this port for coal. Her news is generally anticipated.

Garibaldi had taken the south bastion of Capua, and the Royalists were retiring in the direction of Gaeta.

Victor Emanuel, after issuing a manifesto to the Southern States, had left for Naples. The Sardinian troops under his command would enter the Neapolitan territory at three different points on the 9th.

Austria is reinforcing her troops in Cillstria and Dalmatia.

The French troops have occupied Viterbo, Velotor, Civita Vecchia, Castellano, Tivoli, Palestrino, Frascati, Albano and Valmoisson.

The programme for a future Congress will be examined at Warsaw, and then submitted for the approval of the French and English Governments.

The Pope's official journal claims Peter's Pence from all the faithful, but declared that the Pope will not accept a subsidy from any secular power.

Advices from China say that six hundred Pekin militia had been sent against the English, but that the Pekinese were generally favorable to the English.

The insurrection continues to extend.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP [illegible] OFF CAPE RACE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

THE NEAPOLITANS GAINING FIELD.

CONSTERNATION AT TURIN.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN CHINA.

Victor Emanuel in Naples.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 29.—The United States Mail steamship Fulton, from Havre and Southampton the 17th inst., passed Cape Race yesterday (Sunday) en route for New York.

She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news was obtained:

The Hamburg American packet Teutonia, from New York, had arrived at Southampton on her way to Hamburg.

The Canadian Mail steamer Anglo-Saxon had arrived at Londonderry, and the U. S. Mail steamer Adriatic, from New York, at Southampton.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—The sales of two days (Monday and Tuesday) amounted to 30,000 bales, of which 15,000 were taken for speculation and export. The market closes with an advancing tendency. Prices are 1-16 to ⅛d. higher, the steamers news from the United States having caused an advance.

Holders at the close demanded an advance, and some had withdrawn their stocks.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Yarns are advancing, and cloths closed firm.

All qualities of wheat have experienced a slight advance.

Flour shows a declining tendency.

Corn closed quiet and steady.

The market for Provisions is quiet, and prices are generally unchanged.

A decline of ½ is reported in Consols. The closing quotations were 92¾ to 92⅞ for money.

The Neapolitan Princes have ordered a renewal of the attack on the Garibaldians.

It is asserted that great consternation prevails in the Cabinet at Turin, in consequence of the Prussian and Russian Ambassadors having remitted formal protests against a Sardinian invasion of Naples.

Victor Emanuel entered Naples on the 17th.

The diplomats at Gaeta have protested against the decree relative to Milan.

Gen. Guyon had reoccupied Viterbo.

Advices from China by the overland mail state that the Allies had attacked a Tartar camp and completely routed its occupants. A grand attack on the Takie forts was to have taken place on the 15th of August.

The rebels attacked Shanghai on the 18th, and were repulsed. The affair had caused a stoppage of trade.

HAVRE, Oct. 12.—The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 4200 bales. The market closed with an advancing tendency.

We quote New Orleans Bas at 85f. 6 cent. to 86f.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The mails by the steamship Asia, which arrived here this morning from Liverpool the 13th and Queenstown the 14th inst., have been fully delivered. Those for the South will be dispatched by this evening's train.

She brings the following additional political and commercial intelligence:

The steamship Melita, from New York, arrived out at Liverpool on the 13th inst.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—The receipts of Cotton during the past week sum up 20,450 bales,