NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XI. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1858. NUMBER 227.

ROBT. H. READ. J. H. H. HEDGES. E. S. DREW.

Read, Hedges & Drew,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

Importers and Dealers in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, etc.,

108 Canal street,

(GRANITE ROW,)

n29 3p12t New Orleans.

Millinery. Millinery.

OLYMPE & CO.,

34..............Chartres Street..............34

Corner of Customhouse street, New Orleans.

OPENING OF GOODS.

The ladies are respectfully informed that we have just received from Paris a fine and rich assortment of

MILLINERY AND NOVELTIES,

which will be opened on

MONDAY, the 22d inst.

The goods having been selected by

MADAME OLYMPE,

herself, in the best houses in Paris, the undersigned confidently expects a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

OLYMPE & CO.,

n22 2ptf 34 Chartres street.

New and Fashionable Clothing.

F. STRINGER & CO.,

35 Camp street,

Have just received—

SUPERFINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH FROCK COATS.

SUPERFINE OLIVE, BROWN AND DAHLIA FROCK COATS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS.

BLACK AND FIGURED SILK VELVET VESTS.

n22 2ptf

Drugs and Medicines.

We have just received a fine assortment of

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

INSTRUMENTS,

PATENT MEDICINES, etc.,

from the most reliable houses in Europe and America, to which we invite the attention of Commission Merchants, Planters and others.

We have made arrangements to receive, direct from the Saratoga Springs, a constant supply of FRESH CONGRESS WATER, for sale by the box, dozen or bottle.

READ, HEDGES & DREW,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

n15 2p1m 108 Canal street.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

BAUMBACH & EVERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

French and American Paper Hangings,

BORDERS, CORNERS, OAKS AND

MARBLES, in every variety

65 CHARTRES STREET.

Particular attention paid to all work in their line. au28 7uly

Improved and Brilliant Scheme!

SWAN & CO.'S

LOTTERIES TRIUMPHANT!!

Capital Prize, $50,000—Tickets only $10!

The following Scheme will be drawn by S. SWAN & CO., Managers of the Sparta Academy Lottery, of Georgia, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for December, 1858, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners:

Class 40 Draws Saturday, December 4, 1858.

Class 41 Draws Saturday, December 11, 1858.

Class 42 Draws Saturday, December 18, 1858.

Class 43 Draws Saturday, December 25, 1858.

ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS,

Fifty Thousand Tickets.

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS.

5,510 PRIZES!!

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME! TO BE DRAWN EACH SATURDAY IN DECEMBER.

1 prize of	....	[illegible]
1	....	[illegible]
1	....	10,000
1	....	[illegible]
1	....	4,000
1	....	3,000
1	....	1,500
1	....	1,000
10	....	[illegible]
10	....	[illegible]
10	....	[illegible]
10	....	[illegible]
10	....	[illegible]
60	....	[illegible]
60	....	[illegible]
100	....	[illegible]
230	....	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $400 approximating to $50,000 prize are.... $1,600

4 prizes of 300 approximating to 20,000 prize are.... 1,200

4 prizes of 250 approximating to 10,000 prize are.... 1,000

4 prizes of 200 approximating to 5,000 prize are.... [illegible]

4 prizes of 150 approximating to 4,000 prize are.... [illegible]

4 prizes of 125 approximating to 3,000 prize are.... [illegible]

4 prizes of 100 approximating to 1,500 prize are.... [illegible]

5,000 prizes of 20 are.................. 100,000

5,510 prizes amounting to.................. $320,000

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

A Circular showing the Plan of the Lotteries will be sent to any one desirous of receiving it.

5,000 Prizes of $20 will be determined by the last figure of the number that draws the $50,000 prize. For example: If the number drawing the $50,000 prize ends in No. 1, then all the tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $20. If the number ends with No. 2, then all the tickets where the number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 0.

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets.............. $80

" " 10 Half " 40

" " 10 Quarter " 20

" " 10 Eighth " 10

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain and give their Post-Office, County and State.

Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full, without deduction.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address orders for Tickets or Certificates either to Sam'l Swan & Co., Augusta, Ga., or to

SAM'L SWAN & CO., Box 368, Post-Office,

o24 2p&W New Orleans, La.

GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR

—Awarded to—

THE PORTABLE ENGINE BUILT AT PHILIP RAHM'S EAGLE MACHINE WORKS,

Richmond, Va.

For the best Portable Engine for Agricultural purposes; being the SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, most economical and durable manufactured North or South!!

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

One of these Engines and Mills complete, of size No. 3, expressly guaranteed to saw 3,000 feet of one-inch boards per day. We furnishing a good man [illegible] to erect it, and the purchaser paying freight and insurance from this city.

FOR $2,500.

Portable Circular Saw Mills.

One of these Engines and Mills, size No. 4, expressly guaranteed to saw 4,000 feet of one-inch boards per day, with the services of a good mechanic, etc., as above.

FOR $2,700.

Portable Circular Saw Mills.

One of these Engines and Mills, size No. 5, expressly guaranteed to saw 4,000 feet of one-inch boards per day with the services of a good mechanic, as above, etc.,

FOR $2,900.

These Engines are complete for driving Grist Mills and Cotton Gins.

The cost of larger or smaller machinery is about in proportion to the amount of work to be done. All machinery expressly guaranteed as represented, or no sale.

One of these celebrated Machines, from P. Rahm's Eagle Foundry, Richmond, Va., is now on exhibition at my office.

Also, a variety of Machinery for Plantation uses, now on hand for sale by

EDMUND M. IVENS, Agent,

n6 1m&W No. 2 Union street.

P. SOULIAR, SUCCESSOR TO H. G. WUNSCH, DEALER IN LUMBER

Nos. 275, 277, 279, 281 and 283 LIBERTY STREET, between Euphrosine and Calliope streets,

NEW BASIN, New Orleans,

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

—Such as—

Sills, Joists, Scantlings, Inch Boards, Flooring, Weatherboards, Ceiling, Shingles, etc.

All orders will meet with the promptest attention. o22 6m

R. C. Armstead,

(SUCCESSOR TO MALARD & CO.,)

63 Gravier street, corner Bank Place.

CLOTHING IN EVERY VARIETY,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

o16 2p3m BLANKETS, KERSEYS, etc.

Removal.

THE DIAMOND HAIR CUTTING & SHAVING SALOON

Has been removed to

No. 90 COMMON STREET,

Where the proprietor has completed his extensive arrangements to give his patrons that great desideratum,

A CLEAR WATER BATH.

Warm, Cold, Shower, Douse, Sulphur, Salt, Mustard and Perfumed

BATHS.

IN CLEAR WATER, at 90 COMMON STREET.

As usual, in the TONSORIAL DEPARTMENT, the best of Artists are employed. se6 2ptf

Deler's

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WORSTED STORE,

No. 156 CANAL STREET, near Dauphine.

Direct importation of BERLIN, ZEPHYR and SPLIT WORSTED, SHETLAND WOOL, ENGLISH KNITTING, and FRENCH EMBROIDERY, COTTON, CANVAS, PATTERNS, etc., etc. o8 2p1m

Coal. Coal. Coal.

ATTENTION

The City Fathers having removed the Coal Landing to the extremity of the city limits, which will greatly retard the delivery of Coal—do not wait until the last lump of Coal is on the fire, or Jack Frost takes position at the fireside, but leave your orders in time, at

No. 18 Exchange Place,

CITY COAL OFFICE,

Opposite Post-Office.

P. H. WILLARD.

N. B.—250 TUNS ENGLISH CANNEL, best article hand-picked, just received per ship Meese. We are now delivering from the ship at very low prices. s6 2ptf

Wood, Miltenberger & Co.,

SOUTHERN

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

57 Camp street, New Orleans.

All styles of RAILING for Cemeteries, Galleries, Balconies, Offices, Verandahs, etc., etc., from the lightest and most graceful, to the heaviest and most elaborate designs.

IRON FOUNTAINS, VASES, STATUARY, LIONS, DOGS, Dragons, etc.

IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, TABLES, STOOLS, BRACKETS, Lamp Posts, Flower Stands, Horse Troughs, Hay Racks, Hitching Posts, Carriage Gates, Tree Boxes, etc.

IRON STAIRS, Straight and Spiral.

CAST IRON MAUSOLEUMS of beautiful design and finish.

CORINTHIAN CAPS, COLUMNS, etc., etc.

Our facilities for executing orders for any and every article in the Ornamental Iron way are second to none, and we invite the attention of the public to our list of Designs, over 500 in number, embracing that which their tastes will be suited, our work will combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Wareroom—No. 57 Camp street. Foundry and Machine Shop—No. 247 Tchoupitoulas street.

WOOD & PEROT, WOOD, MILTENBERGER & Co.,

jy16 2pm Philadelphia. New Orleans.

Gas Fixtures.

HENDERSON & GAINES,

No. 100 Canal street,

Are now opening a complete assortment of GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, etc., of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

ranging from the lowest priced upwards.

When desired, they will be put up without extra charge. se1 2ptf

Bonnabel's

BI-SULPHITE OF LIME.

The proprietors of the NEW ORLEANS SOUTHERN CHEMICAL WORKS, anxious to disappoint none of the regular customers of the establishment, is compelled, in view of the difficulty anticipated of filling the unprecedentedly large orders that are being daily received, to inform all the old patrons of the BI-SULPHITE OF LIME manufactured at the great Southern Works, that unless they send in their orders early, so as to secure them an early place on the order books, some disappointment may be experienced in their supply, which would be vexatious to both parties. Already preparations have been commenced at the Works to make a lot of having at least FORTY THOUSAND BARRELS OF THE BI-SULPHITE prepared; but even this large amount would seem to be insufficient, so unusually heavy are the orders received from old customers, and many new ones, who heretofore have either not employed this most valuable defecator or have procured it from other manufacturers.

The strength of the BI-SULPHITE now being manufactured at the Southern Chemical Works of H. BONNABEL, will be found uniform and of greater strength than at any other period, no pains or expense having been spared to bring this invaluable chemical product as near perfection as possible, and to make it worthy of the high character the Southern Works have already secured with the Sugar Planters of the State.

Planters desirous to have the GENUINE BI-SULPHITE OF LIME, manufactured at the Southern Works, should specify it particularly in their orders through their merchants, or address themselves directly to

H. BONNABEL,

No. 8 Front Levee,

d11 2-3AW between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

Lillie's Patent

WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

—AND—

BANK LOCKS.

J. G. NEWCOMB, Agent,

o17 2ptf No. 11 Magazine street.

E. Carver Company's

PATENT IMPROVED COTTON GINS.

The undersigned, sole manufacturers under E. CARVER'S patents of 1839, 1843 and 1853, have permanently established an Office and Warehouse at No. 70 GRAVIER STREET, and are now prepared to furnish to Planters and Merchants any size of this celebrated GIN.

They deem it unnecessary to detail its advantages over others, as its number's endorsements by practical authorities, now using it, are sufficient to confirm its high reputation, and to make its adoption still more general.

n3 2p1y E. CARVER COMPANY.

Lea & Perrins'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

—To be—

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,

AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a letter from a Medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, under date of May, 1851:

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Extensive Frauds

The only Medal awarded by the Jury of the New York Exhibition of Foreign Sauces, was obtained by LEA & PERRINS for their WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. The world-wide fame of which having led to numerous FORGERIES, purchasers are requested to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the WRAPPER, LABEL, STOPPER and BOTTLE.

LEA & PERRINS will proceed against any one infringing, either by manufacturing or vending spurious Sauce, and have instructed their correspondents in various parts of the world to advise them of any infringements. Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States,

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,

405 Broadway, New York.

A stock always in store. Also, orders received for direct shipment from England. no16 2ply

Singer's

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,

WALTER BENNETT, Agent,

n19 2p1m No. 32 CAMP STREET.

Cigars! Cigars!

Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well known brands—Intimidad, Flor de Pajaritas, Mirlitona, Flor de Banchs, Kohinoor, Cabanas, Partagas, Know Something, Washington, Dos Hermanos, Manuel Rubio, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

P. PRATS & CO.,

o26 2ptf 20 Commercial Place.

James H. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 411 BROADWAY, (near Canal street,) NEW YORK

jy15 2pt

Rutland & Davis,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—And—

Agents of the Independent Boats,

n4 2ptf MOBILE, ALA.

Clothing!

NORRIS, MAULL & CO.,

CLOTHIERS,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

Under the City Hotel,

Are now offering for sale, on the most reasonable terms their

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

WINTER CLOTHING!

—Consisting of—

OVERCOATS,

FROCK COATS,

PROMENADE COATS,

VESTS,

PANTS,

SHIRTS,

HOSIERY, &c.

All selected from the LATEST NOVELTIES in Style and Material.

Purchasers would do well to call and examine. n15 2ptf

St. Charles Street.

46 DAVE'S, 46

Opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

Who trims my beard and shaves my chin—

Shampoons my head neat as a pin—

My hair grow thick when bald and thin?—

DAVE, the Barber.

DAVE desires to inform his patrons and the public, that in connection with his establishment near the corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets, adjoining the U. S. Exchange, he has opened the

ST. CHARLES SHAVING SALOON,

No. 46 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Opposite the St. Charles Hotel,

Where he hopes, by strict attention to the wants of those who will patronize his establishment, to give satisfaction. All he asks is—call in and try. n20 2p1m

Moreau's Restaurant,

127 CANAL STREET.

During the past season this well known establishment has been refitted and put in complete order and such arrangements made as to guarantee to our patrons, at all times, all the delicacies the markets afford.

The public may rest assured that nothing will be left undone on our part to maintain the reputation that "MOREAU'S" has hitherto sustained—that of being one of the best Restaurants in the United States.

RHODES & MOULIN,

Proprietors "Moreau's."

n17 2ptf No. 127 Canal street.

To Medical Students.

We have just received a large supply of

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS,

from the most celebrated manufacturers, particularly adapted to the use of

Medical Students,

—ALSO—

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, of the finest quality.

For sale by

READ, HEDGES & DREW,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

n15 2p1m 108 Canal street.

The Southern Oil Company.

The undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of the products manufactured by the SOUTHERN OIL COMPANY'S Factory at Mobile, are now prepared to furnish

Machinery Oil

warranted equal to WINTER-STRAINED LARD OIL, for lubricating purposes.

Paint Oil.

Suitable for every description of PAINTING, and for ALL COLORS, except white or extreme light shades.

Gas Oil.

Manufactured expressly for the portable gas apparatus.

Deck Oil.

Of superior quality, for decks of ships and steamboats.

—Also—

Navy Pitch,

Which will be found of superior quality, perfectly clean and free from all impurities.

The Machinery Oil is fully guaranteed when purchased of any recognized agent of the Company.

For sale by the resident agent at the works in Mobile, and by

G. C. BOGERT & CO.,

Agents of the Company,

n6 2-tAW 72 Camp street, N. O.

Magnolia Cotton Gin.

The undersigned, Agent for the sale of this improved Patent GIN STAND, has now on hand a large stock of all sizes.

For speed, lightness of draft, and beauty of sample, it stands unrivalled.

M. S. HEDRICK, Agent,

28 Camp street,

se10 2ptjul&W Also, 31 Front st., New Orleans.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Dressing BOOTS, Russet BROGANS, Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Campeachy HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,

No. 30 Magazine street, New Orleans.

HATS, CAPS, etc.,

AT WHOLESALE.

We are constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk and Fur, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,

jy13 2p&W 30 Magazine street.

T. F. Murray, Agent,

—Dealer in—

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER, BOTTLES, CORKS AND CIDER VINEGAR,

Removed from 19 and 21 Bienville street to 22 and 24 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.

All orders for the above articles promptly filled at the extent notice, by wholesale and retail. my3 2ply

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

A good selection of Fine, Medium and Low Priced Papers, just received. A good assortment of CABINET HARDWARE and UPHOLSTERERS' TRIMMINGS, CAMPHENE, SPIRIT GAS OR BURNING FLUID, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, etc., etc., at Lowest Cash Prices, by

HEATH & MILLER, 75 Camp st.,

Agents for W. Tilden & Nephew's

m23 2ply celebrated Coach Varnish.

Wines, Liquors, etc.,

NOS. 13 AND 15 ROYAL STREET.

A supply of CREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, continually on hand, which is equal to the best that comes to this market. Also, other brands of inferior quality. TOPAZ SHERRY, CABINET SHERRY, SIERRA SHERRY, GOLDEN SHERRY, DUFF GORDON SHERRY, ANCHOR SHERRY, SPARKLING and STILL HOCK, Old and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA and SHERRY WINES, BRANDIES—Seignette, of the vintages of 1795, 1798 and 1815, and other brands; WHISKY, of all descriptions—Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon; ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best

Wines and Liquors

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

SEWELL T. TAYLOR,

47 2ply Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

Southern Enterprise Ahead!

EMERY'S

PATENT CORN HUSKING MACHINE,

Now on Exhibition at No. 90 CAMP STREET.

This machine, for simplicity, utility and durability, surpasses anything for the purpose ever brought before the public. It is worked by a treadle, with the foot, and fed with the hands, thus husking from 500 to 600 bushels per day, against the old fashioned way by hand, of which 40 bushels is a large day's work.

Another advantage, besides the saving of time in the husking, is that this machine prepares the husk in the most perfect manner for mattresses, which are worth from $50 to $100 per ton as they fall from the machine.

Planters and the public generally, are invited to call and test the merits of these machines.

A. CAMPBELL, 90 Camp st.,

n27 2ptf Owner of the Patent for the United States.

Cravats!

CRAVATS!! CRAVATS!!

Just received by ship Baden, from Havre, a large and beautiful assortment of CRAVATS, of all styles and prices.

LION & PINSARD,

n8 2ptf 65 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

GREAT MEETING AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Speech of Senator Douglas.

As might have been expected, Odd Fellows' Hall last evening was tremendously crowded. All except a few of the chairs had been removed, and at least four-fifths of the hall contained a gorge of standing spectators. The weather was uncomfortably warm, and the crowding was still more uncomfortable; but the great mass stuck it out, being fully determined to give the "Little Giant" a hearing. Every arrangement had been made by the citizens who called the meeting to give it the proper eclat. There were cannon-firing and the most extravagant fire-works on the square in front; the hall dazzled the approaching crowds with two locomotive lights for eyes; and a powerful brass band occupied the gallery in the hall, and did their best to earn their money.

The platform was crowded with prominent citizens of the different parties; the Mayor and Aldermen being of the number.

Mr. Franklin H. Clack called the meeting to order, and read off the names of the following gentlemen, as officers of the meeting:

PRESIDENT:

HON. PIERRE SOULE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Rice J Ward,	Franklin H Clack,
Logan McKnight,	Thomas Warren,
Charles Bienvenu,	E Ames,
E H Dix,	P Lanoux,
H a Kennedy,	John Fox,
P Irwin,	R McAlpin,
George A Fosdick,	John R Shaw,
Thomas N Blake,	Thomas Sullivan,
P Devereux,	P A Hardy,
C Roselius,	J B G Arnault,
George C Lawrason,	J A Fauret, Jr,
D Augustin,	Thomas D Harper,
M M Simpson,	Geo W Parker,
J Ad Rozier,	J Deniger,
A E Bienvenu,	W C C Claiborne,
I N Marks,	James Foulhouse,
Lafayette Folger,	J S Brander,
W G Mullen,	Thos C Porter,
Emile Wiltz,	Alfred Moulton,
Samuel H Kennedy,	C Diamond,
A Brother,	M O H Norton,
W C Templeton,	C Dechoteau,
Samuel Locke,	Josiah Cole,
V H Ivy,	W & Crane,
Samuel B Davis,	C H Lee,
W C s Ventress,	Thomas J Beck,
Adolphe Hupin,	Chevalier Jumonville,
V Livaudais,	Dr. Thomas Cottman,
Dr. Howard Smith,	James Robb,
G Lugenbuhl,	W R Stuart,
W P Welham,	Hon. Trasimon Landry,
S F Slatter,	R A Upton,
G W Race,	Charles Maas,
John Paton,	E F Mioton,
M S Brady,	L C Lord,
Jules Arnault,	John Conolly,
Gustave Leroy,	William Creevy,
Louis Duvigneaud,	Edward J Key,
John Armstrong,	Isaac E Morse,
T Wharton Collins,	Charles B. Singleton,
Henry St. Paul,	James Brewer,
J B Buckner,	Dennis Donovan,
L H Simonds,	Dr. Samuel Choppin,
J K Gourdain,	F A Rost,
E G Robichaux,	James T Pugh,
Wm Reed Mills,	F H Bound,
J M Bach,	Jas L Witney,
M Nolan,	J F Rell,
H W Palfrey,	P P de Gournay,
Stephen Pike,	Denis Cronan,
Dr. Warren Stone,	Henry Judson,
A Pellerin,	C Lagarde,
John Mitchell,	M C Duru,
W H Hiriart,	David C Labatt,
Chas E Fenner,	D C Beard,
W L Cushing,	E K Converse,
W H Paxton,	S W Sewall,
Jonas McCall,	Dr A Mercier.

SECRETARIES.

Benjamin S Tappan,	N Soule,
M Hahn,	S P Farre.

Mr. Soule, on taking the chair, amid a lively round of cheers, said:

Fellow Citizens: On no occasion could I have been called upon to perform a more grateful task than that which is assigned to me as the presiding officer of this meeting. I shall discharge it briefly. Nor, knowing, as I do, your anxiety to hear the distinguished guest you have so enthusiastically welcomed among you, I cannot wish to keep you in painful suspense by any remarks I might offer. Tendering you, therefore, my humble thanks for the distinction with which it has been your pleasure to honor me, I will at once invite him to these hustings.

Presenting Mr. Douglas to the audience, and awaiting the subsidence of an uproarious huzza, Mr. Soule turned to him and addressed him thus:

Judge Douglas—This immense concourse of people which you see congregated here, have thus assembled to hear you on those great doctrines of National and State policy which you have so triumphantly vindicated in that ever-memorable contest in which you had to encounter, in full array, the influences and power of a reckless, disorganizing and fierce fanaticism, combined with the dark maneuvers and the perfidy of profligate politicians. But for your indomitable firmness and the enlightened patriotism of the Democracy of Illinois, which struck these with impotency, you and the Democracy had been surrendered over to the tender mercies of a foe, who, if victorious, would have strewed this glorious country of ours with such seeds of trouble and discord as would have imperilled the very existence of the Republic, and perhaps blotted the last hope on which hung with our liberty the liberties of the world.

Come, then, you, the intrepid and inviolate tribune, the defender and uncompromising Senator; come and speak forth with that boldness which you have so successfully displayed in the councils of the nation and before your own people at home, and say where were and where still are the designs of your enemies and ours. Be fearless. You are in the midst of men who love truth, and who value above all other things moral courage and political honesty.

Mr. Douglas, stepping forward, was greeted with another huzza, and then he proceeded with his speech.

He stated that it was with reluctance and hesitation that he had consented to address the citizens of New Orleans on this occasion. He had just passed through a fierce party conflict in Illinois, in which he had had more speaking to do than was agreeable to either his inclinations or his strength; he had come to New Orleans as privately as possible, on private business; and, in coming, had no intention of engaging in politics or political discussions. But when he arrived, he was amazed at the magnificent reception that was offered him by this magnificent city. To be welcomed in such a manner by the city authorities and the citizens at large, as well as by his political friends, could not but fill his heart with gratitude, and he found himself unable to decline the general request which was made to him for a public address. He had one consideration, however, in acceding to the request. That was, his desire to know if the sound conservative principles existing in the Northern States—principles upon which depend the perpetuity and prosperity of the Union—passed current in the South; and if those principles could not be as boldly avowed in the South as in the North.

He had nothing new to address to his hearers; but intended to speak here just as he had been speaking before his constituents in Illinois. The tendency of the last fifteen years, he said, had been to array the North and the South against each other; and on this (the first division of his speech), the Senator spoke at some length. He alluded to the fact for twenty-five years he had been an actor in public, and he alluded to the unvarying ground he had taken on all subjects of national policy during his fifteen years in Congress. He described the present state of excitement between the people of different sections of the Union, as the necessary result of the Federal Government assuming or attempting to usurp powers not conferred upon it by the Federal Constitution. The preponderance of slave over free States, twelve to one, when the Constitution was formed, was set forth in its bearing upon the present preponderance of the free States, and of the political aim of those States, or of the Abolition power, to crush slavery out of the Southern States.

The assertion of Seward and other Abolition leaders, that a house divided against itself must fall, and that all the States must be free States or all slave States, or else the Government could not endure, he denounced as a fatal heresy. Suppose the framers of the Constitution, being in a majority of twelve slave States to one free State, had seen proper to force that free State to accept slavery, and thus make slavery in all the States an irrevocable feature of the Constitution, what would have been the result? Why was not this done? Simply because the sages who framed that document had more regard for equal rights and State sovereignty than to do such a thing. They were content that each State should retain its own individual powers, and enact its laws for its own government to suit itself.

This Government was founded on the principles of States rights and State sovereignty. It is simply a confederation of independent sovereignties, each maintaining its own principles and managing its own affairs within its own jurisdiction. It is a fatal heresy to proclaim that there can be uniformity in all the States; uniformity is not possible. Our fathers knew this when they formed the Constitution. Different laws and institutions are required to suit different localities. Hence it is to be seen that the power of each State to manage its own affairs is an essential principle of government.

The speaker referred to the antagonistic elements of the country at present as being represented by the Black Republican party on the one hand, and on the other by the Democratic party: though there might be some individual exceptions. There were men in the North who preferred their own elevation to the glory and prosperity of their country. So long as the free States were in a minority, those men were content to allow each State the privilege of attending to its own affairs and letting the other States alone. But when the free States acquired power, first by their preponderance in the House of Representatives, and next by their tie, and then their preponderance in the Senate, they proceeded to raise a storm, and guide the whirlwind, and thus ride into power. This course of the Abolitionists had the natural tendency to force Southern men to form a Southern party; and so it was growing to be the test of a man for office, not "is he faithful, honest, and capable;" but, "is he true to the North" or "faithful to the South?" The Constitution recognized no such division: no North, nor no South. This portion of his speech Mr. Douglas concluded, by asserting, that he owed no allegiance to either the North or the South; his only allegiance he owed to his State, and through that State to the Federal Government, and to no other power on earth. Let the Constitution of that Government be carried out, and peace will reign in all the States of the confederacy.

The next branch of Mr. D.'s speech was a consideration of the status of the negro. He took up what the Abolitionists offer as their great argument, that the negro is equal to the white man, to-wit: the first part of the Declaration of Independence, which holds that "all men are created free and equal," that they "are endowed with certain inalienable rights," and that among these are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The Abolitionists, he said, had harped upon this with their specious sophistries until they had led numerous children, weak-minded men, and silly old women in their latitude, to really believe that the negro is their brother. He believed, too, that there were some Southern men who had quailed under the question. [The precise and full purport of this remark we did not catch, owing to noise in the audience around us.] He argued that the signers of the Declaration had reference solely to white people, or people of European descent, and not to negroes or any other race of inferior beings.

The truth, as he spun it out to the Abolitionists at home, was this: 1st. That of the thirteen originals, twelve were slave States; 2d, That every signer of those twelve States, represented a slave-holding constituency: and finally, that if in drawing up the Declaration they had recognized Africans as their equals, they themselves would have remained slaves the balance of their lives. [Great cheering.] As an American citizen, he scorned the imputation that those old heroes and sages ever intended to recognize the negro as their equal. In their Declaration, they had reference to none but Europeans or people of European descent: no reference whatever to negroes, or any other inferior race of men. This government was founded by white men, for the benefit of themselves and their posterity forever, and for none others.

It is the law of humanity and of civilization, all the world over, that when men are found incapable of managing their own affairs, they must be governed by those who are capable. The charitable institutions for the protection of the blind, the insane, etc., are founded upon the same principle. And in accordance with this principle, as it has been found that negroes have at all times and everywhere shown themselves to be incapable of self-government, they have been governed by others; and he would say, that in the Southern portion of the American Union the negroes are in a better condition and are better cared for than in any other part of the world. [Cheers.] Yet, the negro is human, and is entitled to all the care and good treatment consistent with the safety of the society in which he lives. Humanity everywhere requires us to do all that we can for the negro, consistent with the good of society.

The question of Abolition, Mr. D. continued, was a question for each State to decide for itself. Illinois has decided the question. "We have," said he, "adopted a policy satisfactory to us; if you don't like it, we must say that we are sorry, but it's none of your business; if you don't agree with our way of doing things, just stay at home, and live under such laws as you do like." [Cheers.] The people of Illinois have decided that a negro cannot be a citizen. If those people were located here, in this fertile region of sugar, and cotton, and rice, where slave labor is necessary, and profitable, they would favor Slavery as much as the people here, and it is not to be doubted that even the people of the granite hills of New Hampshire would think differently, were their home in the South. Slavery is not a subject for national legislation. None ought to be permitted to force any doctrine down the throats of an unwilling people.

The speaker here accounted for the present position of Illinois on the negro question. Some of the philanthropic people of Kentucky had emancipated their slaves and sent them over the river to settle in Illinois; the immigration of negroes continued until Illinois was becoming a free negro colony; and the result was that the people decided that no negroes at all should live there, either slave or free. When the people of the State found it could not be a slave State, nor would not have had it such if they could, they determined that it should not be a free negro colony, either. "Now," said Mr. D., "if you do not like this policy of Illinois, we can't help it. We'll make this bargain with you: that we all live up to and maintain inviolate the theory of our fathers, and that you let us alone, and we'll let you alone." This, he said, was what he meant when he spoke of the Democratic party being the party opposed to the distinctions which now divide North and South.

The third part of the speech was about Territorial sovereignty, and the difficulties arising out of the Kansas question. He said that the Democratic party denies that Congress can exercise jurisdiction over the people of the Territories. To say to those people, you shall or you shall not do this or that, is a violation of the Constitution. The history of the American Revolution showed that event to have resulted from the action of the British Parliament, in forcing laws upon the Colonies without allowing them representation. Congress has no right either to establish or prohibit slavery in the Territories; which must remain open to all citizens of all parts of the country, to go there freely and settle, and enact such laws for their own government as may suit them best.

He had been asked what he meant by popular sovereignty in the Territories. He would answer, by stating as he did in his speech at Freeport, Illinois; and he proceeded to give an exposition of his ideas on this point. The Democracy accepted the Dred Scott decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, as perfectly in accordance with the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, and in accordance with that decision the Democracy hold that slaves are property just the same as any other kind of property, and subject to the same laws which govern other property; that the owner of slave property has just as good a right to take his slaves through the Northern States, as he has to take any other kind of property through them. When slaves are taken into a Territory, they are subject to the local laws, the same as other kinds of property. The Constitution does not punish the stealing of a slave; nor does it punish the stealing of any other kind of property, or punish the other crimes and misdemeanors, which are punishable by the State laws. These things and all relating to property, have been left to the States, each to manage those matters to suit itself. It follows, that Territories have the same right to legislate in property matters, about slaves as well as other property. This question the Senator spoke upon at considerable length. He cited the Maine liquor law, as a legislative violation of the rights of property, similar to the Congressional violation of the rights of slave property, and carried out his argument with great lucidity and force.

If the people of a Territory were opposed to slavery, they would legislate against it; if not opposed to it, they would legislate for it. This is how it is: Where sugar and cotton are raised, negro labor is valuable, and self interest will have it, in spite of Abolition and all its power. Where the soil and climate require it, there will slave labor be had; and if this question is determined by the soil and climate, what use is there in making so much fuss about it? If slave labor is profitable, people will want it; if not profitable, they will not want it.

For either party to attempt to coerce the other, is to violate the great principles of the Constitution. If the people of a Territory do not want slavery, you cannot force them to accept it. This principle he had maintained in Congress through all the Kansas debates. Suppose the Abolitionists in Congress had succeeded in creating an Abolition constitution for Kansas, and a set of Abolition officers, and attempted to force them down the throats of the slaveholders there? Would the South have submitted to such an act of tyranny?

Here Mr. Douglas' voice began to fail him; getting weak, and very hoarse; so much so, that we were unable to catch but little of what he said. His conclusion of the Kansas part of his speech we caught; and that was, that as the Kansas controversy was dying away, he hoped the asperities growing out of it would die with it. All he hoped was, that in future, the people of the States would leave the people of the Territories to settle the slavery question for themselves.

Mr. Douglas became so hoarse at last, that he could scarce speak at all. He began making an apology for his indisposition, which he said was the result of fatigue and exposure; and was returning his thanks to the audience for their very profound attention, when some one not regarding his weakness, shouted, "What about Cuba?" Mr. Douglas turned to the direction whence the voice came; and after a pause, in which his voice seemed to have come back to him, said, "It's our destiny to have Cuba, and you can't prevent it if you try!" The applause that followed this was perfectly tremendous. It was one deafening roar, which seemed as if it would raise the roof of the building, and was so long continued, that it gave the Senator a chance to recover still farther, and get his voice in good speaking trim. When he began again, he spoke of the acquisition of Cuba as a necessity of American progressiveness; but it was a question of time. The same, he said, was true of Central America and Mexico. Just as our population increases and our interests demand it, will we acquire new Territory and spread the boundaries of civilization and happiness. Once in Congress, a member asked him what he wanted with Central America, saying it was too far off to become a part of the United States. He replied, that he wanted it, because it was only half as far off as California, and directly on the road there. [Great cheering and laughter.]

He spoke in strong terms against the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by which Great Britain had secured to herself an equal interest with the United States in the affairs of Central America. In the course of these remarks, he related a conversation that once took place between Mr. Bulwer and himself, at Washington, on the subject of the Central American treaty. Mr. Bulwer said he thought the treaty a good one, because it was reciprocal: the two contracting countries had equal privileges. "I agreed," said Mr. Douglas, "to consider the treaty a good one, if I could have a little amendment added to it. 'What is that?' asked Mr. Bulwer. 'Why,' said I, 'the treaty secures equal rights to Great Britain and the United States, in Central America; and after 'Central America' I would have inserted the words, 'and Asia.' 'But,' said he, 'you have no interest in Asia.' Said I, 'you have none in Central America.' 'But,' says he, again, 'you have no *right* in Asia.' 'Very well,' I replied, 'and we don't mean that Great Britain shall ever establish any right in Central America.'" [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Douglas proceeded to argue that the situation of Cuba, Central America, etc., was such as to fix the United States as their future possessor and protector. In Central America and in Mexico, the people illustrate their inability of taking care of themselves, and it stands that somebody will have to do it for them. But there is no need of forcing things. We live in a rapid age, and things will come along naturally, soon enough. In concluding these remarks, Mr. Douglas disclaimed being a filibuster; but defined his position in strong terms, as being in favor of the acquisition of territory by the United States in whatever direction its progress and increasing population might require. When the country ceases to grow, it must begin to decline; hence, the acquisition of new territory will be necessary and must take place, all in its proper time. He believed that under the policy of the Democratic party, this country would become the greatest that ever existed on the face of the earth; great in its planting and in its manufactures, equally great in its commerce and in its agriculture.

Mr. Douglas thanked the audience for their attention. He said he had endeavored to speak to them as he had spoken to mixed crowds at home, but with this difference, that he could not speak as pointedly of the Abolitionists, here in the South, as when he spoke *to* them on their own ground.

A rousing huzza honored him at the close of his speech, the music struck up, the cannon banged and the fireworks whizzed and popped; and the multitudes, outpouring from the hall, filled the whole central part of town, and talked of Douglas and his speech for hours afterwards. We never witnessed more universal curiosity and anxiety to hear a speaker, and never saw a crowd put up with greater discomfort to hear any man.

The following written greetings to Mr. Douglas were presented to him at the meeting. They speak for themselves:

WELCOME TENDERED TO JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Sir—The Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814 and 1815 have the honor to greet your arrival among us, and congratulate you upon the glorious triumph you have achieved in the noble State you so ably represent.

You see around you the remnant of the few citizen soldiers who, under the immortal Jackson, contributed to the memorable victory of the 8th of January, 1815. They are all happy to shake the hand of one who, like yourself, has been so prominent in the vindication of their illustrious chief.

So long as men of your ability and firmness shall occupy a seat in the councils of the nation, the stability of the Republic will not be despaired of.

CLINTON, December 5, 1858.

To Hon. P. Soule, Chairman, etc.—In behalf of the State Rights Democracy of East Feliciana, we send their cordial participation in your welcome greeting to Stephen A. Douglas, the noble defender of the Constitution and the rights of the States.

EDWARD DELONY,

W. FERGUS KERNAN,

G. W. MUNDAY.

☞ Hotel arrivals on eighth page.

THE ST. CHARLES.—Mr. Anderson began his engagement last night to a crowded house, in the character of *Hamlet*, which he played as of old, to the full satisfaction of the audience.

To night he will play *King James* in the "King of the Commons," a favorite character, and Susan Denin, the "silver-tongued," will commence an engagement in *Madelaine*, in the same drama.

THE ORLEANS.—Tonight "La Dame Blanche," a charming little opera, will be performed for the second time this season, M'lle Cordier, and Messrs. Bourgeois and Vila appearing. On Thursday night, Meyerbeer's grand opera, "The Huguenots," will be brought out again.

A couple wishing to get married, used a "bee-line" to tie the knot.

Women will never be punctual. They scorn the "charms" that hang to a watch chain.

THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND COUNTRY BUYERS is called to the extensive sale of fine ready made clothing, this day, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 25 Customhouse street.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

OPENING OF THE THIRTY FIFTH CONGRESS,

First Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6th.—The Thirty-Fifth Congress commenced its second session to-day.

The Senate met at noon and received the President's message at ten minutes to two o'clock this afternoon.

Synopsis of the President's Message.

THE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President in his message to Congress, referring to the Tariff question, says that when Congress met in December last the business of the country had been crushed by one of those periodical revulsions, caused by an unsound and extravagant Bank credit system which inflated the currency of the country, and manufacturers and all public and private enterprises were suddenly arrested and thousands of mechanics and laborers were deprived of employment in consequence.

The commercial manufacturing and mechanical classes, he says, suffered severely, not because of the reductions of duties but because there is no demand for their productions at any price.

Articles of prime necessity are only wanted. Iron manufacture suffered more than any other; and railroad enterprises being brought to a bad stand, as a matter of course, the iron manufacturing interest suffered also from that cause.

The President says that no Government, and especially none of limited powers, could have prevented the disastrous revulsion of last year.

The same result he says would have ensued had duties been higher. The Tariff of 1857 had no agency in the recent financial disturbances which existed throughout the country and throughout the world. They could not be controlled by legislation in any particular country.

The effects of the late revulsion, he says, are now slowly but surely passing away, and the energy and enterprise of our citizens, together with the unbounded resources at their command, will doubtless within another year restore the country to a state of wholesome industry.

Trade and capital has again accumulated in our large cities, interest is low, confidence is generally restored or recovering, and as soon as capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvements, prosperity will again smile throughout the land.

No tariff short of absolute prohibition can prevent the effects of the inflation of our currency beyond that of other countries, whose manufactures come in competition with ours.

From these causes our imports has been abridged, and our revenue has proved inadequate to meet the constantly increasing expenses of our Government.

The act of the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issuing of Treasury notes to the amount of twenty millions of dollars. This proved inadequate to meet the estimated expenditures, and the act of the 14th of June, 1858, authorized a Governmental loan of twenty millions in addition.

No statesman would approve this increasing national debt to liquidate the ordinary expenses of Government. This would be a ruinous policy to pursue. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow, and besides incidental protection by a revenue tariff would, to some extent, give fresh impetus to our industrial interests.

No one he says will object to such a result. Sound policy requires specific duties wherever practicable.

Upon such articles as iron, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits, a specific duty is the best if not the only means of securing the revenue against frauds, and giving our manufacturers the incidental advantages of a revenue tariff.

The present system of the sliding scale operates disadvantageously to the manufacturer.

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The President says that he has no objection to offer against granting a fair compensation to the Government of Nicaragua for a transit through their Territory, but insists that the route should not be closed by any arbitrary decree of that Government.

He recommends Congress to authorize the employment of force, to prevent its obstruction by lawless violence, and says that a similar necessity exists for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes.

House of Representatives.

189 members answered to their names.

In the House Mr. Graw, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend the Court of Claims act, to prevent creditors from suing in the District Courts or United States Courts of Iowa, for the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Wm. L. Dewart, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill increasing the duty on coal and iron; and in compliance with the request of several members of the House he would add lead, sugar, and such other articles as needed protection.

A suspension of the rules was moved and negatived by 102 yeas to 87 nays—a two-thirds vote being necessary to carry it.

In the House, the President's message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

Proceedings of the Senate.

In the Senate, Senator Bigler, of Pa., moved that twenty thousand copies of the President's message be printed.

Hale, of N. H., objected to the motion because the President had, according to his opinion, abused his constitutional prerogatives and interloped a false history of the Kansas difficulties. Mr. Hale's comments upon the message and otherwise were characteristically sarcastic.

Death of Bishop Onderdonk.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—H. W. Onderdonk, formerly Bishop of this Diocese, died of dysentery this morning.

Bark Parthena Lost.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The bark Parthena, bound from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, was fallen in with on the 12th November, one hundred miles from the Bermudas, dismasted, with a heavy sea running, which prevented any communication with the bark.

Two steamers were sent in search of her from Bermuda, but were unable to find the wreck.

[The line closed without finishing our dispatch of the President's message or giving any reason for it.]

Movements of the Nicaragua Emigrants.

MOBILE, Dec. 6.—It now appears that the apparent abandonment of the Nicaraguan expedition, on account of the refusal of the Government to grant a clearance to the Alice Tainter for Greytown, was only intended as a blind to deceive Judge Campbell and the Grand Jury.

It has been ascertained that one hundred and fifty or two hundred men have been quartered about one mile from the city for several days past instead of having returned home as was reported. They were only awaiting the termination of the examination before the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court before attempting an illegal expedition.

Their concealment has been kept a profound secret to the public.

They left their quarters at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and unobserved, one after another got on board the vessel and sailed down the Bay.

MOBILE, Dec. 6.—Several persons well known as being connected with the Nicaraguan movement, are missing this morning, and it is reported that a number of vehicles were observed last night going down the Bay road at a late hour.

It is believed General Walker has been concealed near the city, directing these movements, and has probably joined the vessel at some point agreed upon down the bay.

Mobile Election.

MOBILE, Dec. 6.—The Municipal election in this city to-day was a spirited one, but passed off without any serious disturbance. The returns are yet incomplete, but it seems to be generally conceded that Col. Jones M. Withers, the present Mayor, has been re-elected by a small majority.

Col. Withers was the nominee of the Democratic and the Law and Order party. His majority over Augustus Brooks, the American candidate, is reported to be about sixty.

SECOND DISPATCH.—*Mobile*, Dec. 6.—There is great rejoicing and great excitement here over the supposed re-election of Col. Withers, although at the present writing (8 o'clock P. M.) the returns are still incomplete. There seems to be little doubt, however, of his election among his friends, who are almost frantic in their demonstrations of joy at the result.