Silverware Factory.

HYDE & GOODRICH,

Corner of Canal and Royal sts., N. O.,

Have their Manufactory of SILVERWARE in the city and will make to order any article wanted, at short notice.

PRESENTATION CUPS,
GOBLETS and PITCHERS,
REGATTA PRIZES,
FIREMEN'S TRUMPETS, etc.

Prizes for Agricultural and other Fairs, made by the quantity at a very low price.

Silver Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Soup Tureens, Chafing and Ice Dishes, Urns, Center Pieces, Candlesticks, Tea Sets, Meat and Vegetable Dishes, Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Spoons and Forks, and Fancy Pieces in endless variety.

Old Silver taken in exchange for new pieces, or bought for cash.

HYDE & GOODRICH,
d5 1yr New Orleans.

First Premium Shirts,

FINE BESPOKE MADE CLOTHES,
—And—
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ PRICES CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST and in all cases the WORTH given for the money, at

LEIGHTON'S,
Corner St. Charles and Canal streets.

N. B.—Clothing and Shirts made to order. n28 2ytf

W. A. Wilson,

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,
FANCY GOODS, etc., etc., etc.

1e3 2ytf No. 88 CANAL STREET.

Bi-Carb. Soda.

250 kegs Bi-Carb. Soda, in store and for sale by
WOODMAN & BEMENT,
n28 2ytf Corner Magazine and Common streets.

Notice.

I have the honor to inform my patrons, that owing to improvements in my Store, I have transferred the SHAVING-ROOM to the next door, and that same attention will be paid as heretofore.

I. B. BOHON,
n28 2ytf 64 St. Charles street.

Mantel Ornaments.

Just received from Paris, a beautiful assortment of—
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
BRONZE AND PORCELAIN VASES,
BRONZE STATUES AND CANDLESTICKS,
PORCELAIN CANDLESTICKS,
BISCUIT GROUPS, etc., etc., etc.

LION & PINSARD,
n28 2ytf 34 and 36 Royal street, corner Bienville.

Hostetter's Bitters.

500 Dozen in store and for sale by
WOODMAN & BEMENT,
n28 2ytf Corner Magazine and Common streets.

J. Y. WATTS..... F. JO. BAUDIN..... J. G. MACKEY.

Watts, Baudin & Mackey,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
—AND—
APPRAISERS.

Nos. 55 and 57 Magazine street, (corner of Natchez.)

Will give prompt attention to the sale of—
REAL ESTATE AND SLAVES,
SUCCESSION AND FORTWARDENS' SALES,
CARGOES, VESSELS,
BANK AND OTHER STOCKS,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PRODUCE, LIQUORS,
HORSES, MULES,
CARRIAGES,

And all other descriptions of property and merchandise.

n28 2ytf

Woodman & Bement,

(Successors to O. O. Woodman & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans.

—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—

CHOICE GOODS—SELECTED MEDICINES,
PURE CHEMICALS,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
MEDICINAL EXTRACTS,
FINE PERFUMERY,
FANCY SOAPS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE,
BRUSHES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WINDOW GLASS,
PAINTS,
OILS
DYE STUFFS, ETC.

Druggists, Physicians, Country Merchants and Planters, who purchase Medicines of best quality, may rely upon being suited. Orders promptly attended to.

WOODMAN & BEMENT,
n28 2ytf Corner Magazine and Common streets.

Cigars! Cigars!

Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well known brands—Impendido, Flor de Paja Sos, Meridiana, Flor de Rancha, Rafaela, Cabecas, Partanas, Know Something, Wash Ingoes, Dos Hermanos, Mano Habana, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

P. PRATS & CO.,
n28 2ytf 29 Commercial Place.

The Eastern Clarion,

PAULDING MISS

S. R. Adams, Editor.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER having the largest circulation of any country newspaper in the South, is very respectfully offered as an advertising medium to the Merchants of New Orleans. Agents for New Orleans—

A. B. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
n5 2ytf No. 22 Commercial Place.

E. A. Tyler.

109 CANAL ST.....NEW ORLEANS.
—Dealer in—
FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
—Manufactures to Order—
Silverware and Jewelry.
DIAMONDS RESET, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 16 2ytf

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 CORDON SHERRY, ANCHOR SHERRY, SPARKLING and STILL HOCK, Old and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, BRANDIES—Sazerac, of the vintage of 1826, 1836 and 1840, and other brands. WHISKY, of all descriptions—Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon. ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best

Wines and Liquors

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

SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
o7 2ply No. 13 and 15 Royal street.

Skeptical.

Those who are incredulous in regard to the superiority of Iron over Rope as a throwing for Cotton in case of Fire, are requested to examine a bale that passed through the fire on the Levee, Oct. 3d, and by FORTY HOURS in the smouldering remains of 70 bales of Rope-Bound Cotton, nearly all of which was consumed. There were only two bales in Iron, both of them saved, with a loss of LESS THAN TEN PER CENT.

The bale is to be seen at No. 22 COMMERCIAL PLACE, where orders will be promptly filled for any number of the Hoops, by

P. BELCHER,
n5 2ytf Agent of "FASSMAN'S IRON TIE."

Bruff Brother & Seaver,

44.....WARREN ST.....44
New York.
INVENTORS OF THE
CELEBRATED OVAL EYE COTTON HOES.
IMPROVED PATTERN CANE KNIVES.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
R. P. BRUFF'S AXES.

☞—The jobbing trade supplied by the package.

☞—A heavy stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, etc., constantly on hand. 1y23 4ply

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY J. O. NIXON, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1859.

"UNION MEETINGS" AT THE NORTH.

There was a thrilling scene once in the French Chamber of Deputies. Paris was in a state of insurrection. The troops of Louis Philippe were either defeated, or had joined the populace. The magnificent capital of the Bourbons was in the hands of the insurgents; and the most splendid throne in Europe was rapidly crumbling from beneath him who had been crowned as the "Citizens' King," but who had been false to his pledges and disloyal to his people. The Chamber of Deputies, representing the people of France and of Paris, was in session. Intense, but not noisy, excitement prevailed. Members were excited to the utmost stretch of mental and physical tension, while an almost unnatural calmness prevailed, showing that weighty events were in process of determination.

It was at this critical and momentous period of time, that a Deputy, friendly to the dynasty of Louis Philippe, rose in his place and proposed that the old King should be forced to abdicate, and that the executive department of the Government be confided to a Regency, to be named by the Chamber, until the son and heir of Louis Philippe should attain his majority. For an instant the proposition seemed to take favorably. A dead, painful silence, reigned throughout the vast hall, and had the question been instantly put, it would have probably carried. But the silence was broken by a stentorian voice that rang powerfully through the hall, and echoed and reechoed again—"IT IS TOO LATE."

It was too late! Those four words doomed Louis Philippe and his race to perpetual exile from their native land, and made them houseless wanderers upon the face of the earth. Had the proposition been made twenty-four or forty-eight hours sooner, it would have succeeded beyond all question, and a Bourbon, instead of a Napoleon, would now be presiding over the destinies of the finest empire upon which the sun shines.

The merchants and business men of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, are about holding grand "Union Mass Meetings" in their respective cities, to convince their Southern brethren, as they say, that they do not approve of the conduct of the getters up of servile insurrections, of murderers, robbers and traitors! This is exceedingly kind and considerate on their part, and will be duly appreciated by the Southern people. But, it strikes us they are rather late in the day, and that if they do not do more—much more—than hold public meetings and pass grandiloquently patriotic resolutions, full of most excellent sound, but wholly destitute of practical value or results—that they will hear a strong, solemn, and determined voice—the voice of a wronged, a despoiled, and a plundered people, majestic in its grandeur, and all-potent in its union—rising from the hills and valleys, mountains and plains, cities and villages of the South, and pealing in thunder tones across Mason and Dixon's Line: "IT IS TOO LATE!"

When Virginia roll was outraged—when Virginia's sovereignty was defied—when Virginians were wantonly assassinated on their native soil—and when an attempt was made to subject the matrons and maidens of Virginia to a fate worse than death a thousand fold—these patriotic Union-savers of New York and Boston had little or nothing to say. Some of them deprecated it—but the masses of the people, by their acts, sustained it. At the elections held in New York and Massachusetts, a few days after the Harper's Ferry foray, the Seward-ites triumphed in both States by overwhelming majorities! Here is a gigantic fact—a startling truth—which offsets a million fold the proceedings of the patriotic public meetings to which we have referred. Why? It shows that the participators in these Union meetings, granting, for the sake of argument, that they are all sincere in their movements, are wholly unable to stem the tide of adverse public sentiment, and that they are, therefore, powerless for good, and no matter how well disposed, can do nothing to protect the people of the South in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights. Consequently, their efforts should be judged by this standard, and by none other, if our citizens would measure the present and the future by the rule of truth.

But, while we desire to be as charitable as possible, we shall not shut our eyes to stern truths, no matter whom we please or whom we offend. These New Yorkers, Philadelphians and Bostonians are not half so patriotic and fraternal as they pretend to be. They did not move in condemnation of John Brown's murderous raid until the pulpits and press of the North had made him a martyr—until the air of the North had echoed and reechoed with the clang of funeral bells—until the heavens of the North were full of the smoke of minute guns fired in honor of the memory of a horse-thief, a murderer and a traitor—and until they saw that this direct and indirect, this active and passive sympathy of the North had produced in the South a feeling so deep and absorbing, so potential and all-pervading, that it threatened the destruction of their entire Southern trade, by the passage of non-intercourse laws, which would be tantamount, also, to a radical change in the course of foreign importations. We opine that the pocket-nerve has more to do with these movements than brotherly love and patriotism, although we assail neither the honesty nor the motives of any one concerned. We only state facts, and argue and illustrate from legitimate premises.

No, no! These Northern Union-savers must do more than hold patriotic public meetings. If they would retain their hold upon the people of the South, They must crush out Abolition in their States; they must stop stealing our property; they must frown down all sympathy with murderers and traitors; they must preserve inviolate the guarantees of our common constitution; they must treat us as brethren, not as outlaws as they do now; they must do unto us as we have done unto them; and then, perhaps, the old fraternal feeling may be restored, and a disruption prevented.

But, until these things are done it is idle to hold public meetings. The people of the South, being at last fully aroused, are too wise to be cajoled by loud-sounding resolutions, which are as powerless as the paper upon which they are written, and equally as useless. When the pikes of Northern assassins are at the throats of their wives and children, and the torches of Northern incendiaries are ready to bring about a general conflagration of their homes and firesides, it will not do for a few hundred merchants in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, anxious to retain their Southern trade, utterly helpless to control public sentiment and action in their own States, to meet and pass resolutions, in the hope of quieting the indignation which has been aroused.

No! we say again. They must do more, or else a momentous day is near at hand. When traitors hear sway, as is the case throughout almost the entire North, and patriots are driven to private station, it is time the threatened section organized and armed.

There are good men at the North. To them we say, act more and talk less, without they would hear the words—"IT IS TOO LATE" thundered in their ears. The times require action—action—action.

THE VARIETIES.—Holcroft's fine old comedy, "The Road to Ruin," will be performed tonight for the first time this season, with a great cast, Mr. Couldock playing *Mr. Dornton*; Mr. Sothern, *Harry Dornton*; Mr. Owens, *Mr. Silky*; Mr. H. J. Wallack, *Goldfinch*; Mr. Chapman, *Sulky*; Miss Charlotte Thompson, *Sophia*; and Mrs. W. A. Chapman, *Widow Warren*. *A pas de deux* will follow, and the entertainment conclude with the merry duality, "A Conjugal Lesson," by Mr. Owens and Miss Thompson.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Although the gatherings on Carondelet street and environs yesterday were as large as usual, there were very few real negotiations reached confirmation. The early part of the day was devoted to the reading of the correspondence received by the Persia up to the 26th, and if we may be permitted to express our opinions, the private advices differ from the telegraphic dispatches, which were forwarded at the date of arrival. It appears from our private accounts that cotton may be dull and declining in value in Liverpool, and at the same time, or on the same day, the market in Manchester may be active for goods and yarns, and prices rule in favor of spinners; and yet the importers of the staple in Liverpool have to contend against a weak market and the bearing down propensities of the Manchester Bears. The sales of new crop Orleans cotton for the week ending on the 25th November, ranged from 7 5-16@7¼d. These figures, it is presumed, apply to Middlings. Of course, the shipments made thither in September, October and early in November, will come out, as the talk goes, right sight up. The Bears on rue Carondelet, who predicted 7d. as the extreme figure for Middlings on the 1st of December, will not realize their predictions, as it is hardly possible that a decline of ½d. can take place in three days, under the regular routine which has attended the Liverpool market for two months past.

We received the following by mail yesterday:

Per Persia: LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25, 1859.

Enclosed are circulars showing the state of the Cotton market. Middling, of the new crop, good staple and clean, is selling per sample "to arrive" at 7¼@7¼d., but lower grades are much neglected.

Spinners and manufacturers continue to resist the enormous prices, as the demand for yarns and goods so far is unabated.

Notwithstanding the apprehensions and preparations, the invasion of England by France is probably too distant to disturb cotton operations this season. Louis Napoleon will allow Mr. Bell to enjoy undisturbed the comforts of old England for some time to come. In verity, the prospect of peace on the continent is more promising than it has been for months, and unless old Lundy Lane pulls a few hairs out of the British lion's tail at San Juan, things may jog along quite peacefully.

We trust our correspondent will be relieved of *his fears* when he learns that Lundy's Lane or "hasty plate of soup" has returned from San Juan with favorable intelligence. It will, however, be somewhat astonishing for Europe to learn that a brigand from Mexico, with four hundred followers, has invaded the territory of the United States, captured American citizens, taken the Government mails, issued a proclamation, and held full possession and undisputed control of the lower Western boundary of the United States for two months and a half. We should not be surprised after this at anything Mr. Napoleon the Third may do, even if he should eat his New-Year's dinner in London as a conqueror.

On the levee there was an increased activity yesterday; not, however, beyond the corresponding dates of last year. The arrivals of steamboats were free, and all with good cargoes, excepting the boats out of Red river. The late reported rise in that stream was light. From present indications, the resumption of intercourse with the Northwestern section of our State is likely to be precautiated. It is hardly necessary to talk of the sugar depot. In our peregrinations in that section we did not learn, nor did we discover anything gratifying. The gimlet rangers, of course, were in good spirits, and were trying hard to enhance the price of sugar and molasses, in which they will, no doubt, be successful. Consumers and dealers in the saccharine may rest assured that the crop is woefully deficient. It is, however, manifest that the "rangers" much prefer (like ourselves) to talk of large crops, irrespective of prices. We sympathize with all concerned and interested in our sugar produce at the very impoverishing aspects—double prices will scarcely make up the deficiency.

There was some talk in the freight market. Some concessions have been realized within the past two days by shippers. The increasing stock, however, is in favor of shipowners. The further talk was, that our insurance companies are under large risks and assumptions at this time. In fact, all our local companies, with most of the foreign agencies, have as much business as they can well manage.

The mails failed yesterday. The announced arrangement for the conveyance of the mails over the gap was premature, as letters and papers from Northern States were not received yesterday via Jackson Railroad.

Gen. Scott and the San Juan Island Imbroglio.

Gen. Scott, with his staff, consisting of Colonels Lay and Thomas and Dr. Crane, reached New York on the evening of the 12th, as we learn by telegraphic dispatches published yesterday. We are informed by a gentleman who came down upon the same steamer with Gen. Scott as far as Panama, that the health of the old hero was as perfect as possible, notwithstanding the unprecedented fatigues of his long voyage. It is, indeed, wonderful how he withstood the protracted labors of his mission at his advanced age. From the day that he sailed from New York to the day of his return there, he has been constantly on the sea, encountering several severe spells of weather, with the heat of the sultry tropics and the wintry snows of British Columbia—spending, in all the time, but *two nights* on shore—and yet he returns home to report to his Government, after accomplishing the task assigned him, without having experienced a day's severe illness or exhibiting, in his face or person, the smallest sign of fatigue. Few young men could have endured the same test upon their physical natures; and certainly there is not another in the land who, at seventy-three years, could come out of such a trial so successfully.

On board the Pacific steamer, the John L. Stephens, Capt. Lapidge and all his officers, of course, exerted themselves to the utmost to make the trip pleasant to the illustrious passenger. The "bridal chamber" was fitted up for his accommodation; and it was found necessary to take down the luxurious bed, and replace it by another of greater length. Being stiff in one knee, Gen. Scott could take no exercise on his feet while aboard ship, as he could not accommodate himself to the rolling motion of the vessel. His days were spent in reading, conversing, and, perhaps, a game of chess. In the evening, he regularly had a match at whist—he invariably taking a dummy hand in preference to a partner.

The San Juan Island affair has been settled, temporarily, in this manner: Gen. Scott has withdrawn all the American troops, with the exception of a portion of a company under Capt. Hunt, who remains to protect the American residents against possible outrages from the Indians. At the same time, Gen. Scott made it perfectly understood by Gov. Douglas and the British authorities, that the Americans surrendered all pretention to the exclusive occupation of the Island until the question of the title is settled. Though the English had not, as a matter of fact, sent any soldiers there, and probably would not, as none are needed, the occupation in effect is now a *joint one*. Gen. Scott admitted, on the part of the United States, their perfect right to go there, under the agreement of Mr. Marcy, as long as the title to the Island is in abeyance.

So far as could be judged by our informant, from conversations with Gen. Scott and the officers accompanying him, the General goes home firmly convinced, after his investigations conducted on the spot, and on inspection of the ground, that the American title is the paramount one, and the one that must prevail. We think he will so advise the President and the Cabinet; and then, unless the British Government recedes, matters may be forced to extremities.

It is hard to believe that two such mighty nations will suffer themselves to become embroiled about such a trifling dispute, and we still have faith in the opinion that after all his blaster, John Bull will find some excuse to back out with decency. With Nap. at his doors, he cannot afford to be at loggerheads with his "big boy" over the water.

THE GOATS OF CASHMERE.—Whoever wants to take a look at these golden-fleeced exotics from the land of Thibet, can see about a hundred of them in the vacant lot on Calliope street, between Nayades and Prytania. These have all sprung from the original few imported by Dr. Davis in 1859, and are native Georgians, wearing on their backs as precious a golden fleece as Jason was after, for it is worth near its weight in sterling silver. The staple is surprisingly fine and glossy and long, and is worth $8 a pound in this country, for we have seen a letter from a manufacturing house of Philadelphia, dated the past month, and addressed to Col. Peters, of Atlanta, Georgia, from whose flock these hundred goats came, and offering $8 per pound for all the wool, or rather hair, that may be required for two years in the finer manufacturing work of the concern. These goats are very hardy, breed easily and plentifully, as is shown by the astonishing increase of the eight or ten originally imported, and are peculiarly adapted to the climate of the South. Doubtless before many years Cashmere wool will be among the valuable staple products of the South, and this will be hastened by the attention the species is beginning to excite in Texas. There are quite a large number of them, of this stock, in that State now, and within a day or two a dozen or more of the flock referred to have been sold to Texas gentlemen, some of them for as high a sum as $1000 each—this being the price of pure blooded rams. The presence of these distinguished quadrupedal visitors in the city is announced elsewhere in advertisement by Mr. Chas. A. Labuzan, agent for their sale, No. 8 Commercial Place. We should mention a somewhat curious fact, which is that the wool of the Cashmere goat is not shorn, as the sheep's is, but pulled off at the approach of the moulting season of the animal, as the cotton fiber would be picked from the boll.

☞ Hotel Arrivals on eighth page.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Last night Mr. Barry Sullivan was welcomed, after his brief illness, at this theater with very evident satisfactory greeting by a goodly number of spectators. The well-known, and generally abused in scenic and general effect, play of the "Merchant of Venice," was given, and in some scenes very creditably put upon the stage. Here we have reference more to the costuming than the scenery.

The Shylock of Mr. Barry Sullivan, as a whole, did not please us, since it was not marked with the evident scholarly and artistic study that this gentleman has given to other characters of the great author.

Had we space we could dwell at length on what appeared to us defects in the conception of Mr. Sullivan as to the tone of Shylock's character. We, then, simply have to state, touching another feature of this gentleman's acting last night, that there was a general wanting of harmony between actions and words. The aged Shylock was sufficiently tottering, but his declamation was in some instances very young and sophomoric, making the contrast too severe. The close, observant spectator, will have recognized this in the first scene of act third, where Shylock is addressing *Salanio* and *Scharino*, and alludes to his being "disgraced and hindered of half a million," etc. The vigorous expression and high tone of voice given by Mr. Sullivan in this instance would have done more credit to a younger man than "old Shylock."

In a word, we do not think Mr. Sullivan's rendering of Shylock comparable, by any means, with that of many others we have seen—certainly not with that of old James Wallack.

The *Gratiano* of Mr. Pope had one or two very excellent points; and if this gentleman devoted a little more attention to the by-play that character representations require to make a harmonious whole, he would add much to his popularity.

Mrs. Cunningham's *Portia* exhibited a marked improvement in this lady's confidence.

Miss Honey dressed well and looked quite a Venetian *Nerissa*—that is if Venetian Nerissas were charmingly full of graceful *abandon*.

Miss Lizzie Maderti's *Jessica* was like all Jessicas—a fond, soft belle, loving her father some and the *bel masque* more. To-night the St. Charles offers a good bill.

THE VARIETIES.—"Camille" was repeated last night to a deeply interested auditory, Miss Charlotte Thompson personating the unfortunate heroine of the *demi monde* with a strength and energy of emotional portrayal which carried the hearts of the auditory with her, and was calculated to elicit the approval of the most critical. Every time that Miss Thompson appears in characters calling for the delineation of fervent, passionate feeling, it becomes more apparent that light comedy is not her best walk, though she is very excellent in it.

THE AMPHITHEATER.—Good house, as usual, to see the circus doings. The European Circus company includes some most adroit performers, among them the artist who does the wonders on the slack wire as easily and naturally as a fellow runs when the leatherheads get after him.

To-night the New Orleans Circus transacts in the Fourth District, and there will be a grand performance at the Amphitheater.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is published that the annual election for twelve Directors of the Bank of New Orleans will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 9th.

BUILDERS are referred to advertisement published by E. W. Grinage, Comptroller of the city of Jefferson, in which he invites proposals for the erection of a Council-Hall and Market House.

THE ST. CHARLES.—"Richard III" will be performed to-night for the last time during Mr. Sullivan's engagement, who will appear as the wicked *Gloster*, Mr. C. Pope as *Richmond*, and Miss Cunningham as *Queen*. Closing farce, "Truth in the Rough," by Mr. Scallan, Miss Honey & Co.

OPERA HOUSE.—Meyerbeer's five act opera "Les Huguenots," will be performed to-night, with Messieurs Mathieu, Gouibrel, Melchiseder, Vauliar, Debrinay, Charles Petit, and M'lles Geismar, Feldinger, and M'lle Marie Pretti in the cast.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE.—Persons desirous of knowing about "the Creation" from the stand point of "Spiritualism," had better attend the lecture this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. Miss Hardinge has attracted much attention by her previous lectures, and we doubt not her audience will be large to-night.

WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANY No. 20.—A special meeting of No. 20 will be held at the engine house on Sunday morning next, as per Secretary Zebal's notice published in our columns.

DRIED FRUIT, NUTS, ETC.—Messrs. A. F. Cochran & Hall, 19 New Levee and 11 Felicity streets, are noted for always keeping on hand a very heavy stock of dried fruit, nuts, etc., and are now offering for sale large lots of raisins, figs, Zante currants, dates, shelled and soft shell almonds, pecans and large Texas pecans. Also, Sweetzer's Cuba cigars, Winchester soap and "gold chip" brooks for crackers, and lemons. We direct the attention of the trade to the advertisement to-day.

HERRING'S Patent Champion fire and burglar proof safes can be bought at 52 and 54 Gravier street. See advertisement.

SEASONABLE CLOTHING.—Mr. N. Montross, of 19 Magazine street, has in store an admirable assortment of seasonable clothing, to which constant additions of new styles of goods are added by the arrival of steamers. His stock of overcoats is large and choice, and the same may be said of his goods in the business suit line. If a gentleman wants dress clothing he can be fitted out in fashionably elegant style by Mr. M., to whose advertisement we direct the attention of all broadcloth wearing readers of this morning's Crescent.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

MASON'S RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the Senate to-day Senator Wade, of Ohio, made a long speech in favor of Trumbull's amendment to Mason's resolution for the appointment of a special committee to enquire into all the circumstances of the Harper's Ferry invasion.

During his speech Wade was subjected to a severe catachising from Senator Clay of Alabama, and some excitement was manifested.

At the conclusion of Wade's harangue, the question was taken upon Trumbull's amendment, to empower the same committee to inquire into circumstances of the capture of the United States arsenal in Missouri, in 1855. The amendment was rejected by a majority of ten. Yeas 22, nays 32.

Mason's resolution, as first presented, was then adopted by a unanimous vote. Yeas 55.

The Senate then went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

Exciting Debate in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the House, to-day, there was quite an exciting debate upon the Helper resolution and the question of organization.

McRae, of Mississippi, charged the Republican members with wilfully delaying the organization of the House by nominating and persisting in voting for a candidate for Speaker who had recommended Helper's Abolition book.

Mr. McRae appealed to the Southern Opposition members to cooperate with the Democrats in this important matter of the House organization.

He also alluded to the various so-called Union meetings at the North, and stated that they only expressed the sentiments of the Republicans.

Vallandigham (Administration Democrat) said that no one who had recommended Helper's book ought to be allowed a seat in this House. He then moved for an adjournment, which was voted down. A second attempt to adjourn was likewise unsuccessful.

After an exciting discussion and repeated calls for adjournment, the House finally adjourned at 5½ o'clock, by a vote of only two majority.

Allen A. Hall's Acquittal.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 14.—The grand jury of this place have failed to find a true bill against Allen A. Hall, who was charged with the killing of G. G. Poindexter, of this city.

Natchez Races.

NATCHEZ, Dec. 14.—Kenner's colt, Sid Story, by Vandyke, won the Natchez stake. Oden's filly winning the first heat. Minor's Castaliva being last in all three. Time, 1:51½—1:52—1:53.

There was a mistake in Kenner's entry yesterday—he ran Poindexter's Yorkshire and beat Big Silen both heats in 1:52—1:52. The entries for two-miles to-morrow—Sigma, Steve Powers and Reserve.

The Steamer Daniel Boone Sunk.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 14.—The steamer Daniel Boone, of the Memphis and Vicksburg packet line, sunk last night at Goodrich's Landing. The boat, with the cargo, is a total loss. No lives were lost.

Latest New Orleans Dispatches for Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The latest New Orleans telegraphic dispatches for Europe which go out in the steamer which sails for Liverpool to-day, are those of yesterday.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Cotton market closed firm, and with advancing tendency. Middling Orleans is quoted at 11½c. Molasses closed active and firm. Sugar closed dull, but with an advancing tendency.

There is only a moderate business doing in Coffee. The market to-day closed firm. Tallow closed firm. Tobacco is unchanged.

Sterling exchange is firm at 109½@109¾ for bankers' bills. French exchange is quoted at a quarter per cent. lower since Friday.

Neill Brothers estimate the Cotton crop of the present year according to last week's figures, which are 4,300,000 bales. W. P. Wright considers these high figures unwarrantable.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—The money market closed decidedly more stringent. Hogs are quoted at $5 75 to $6 25 per head; sales to-day amount to 5000 head. The receipts of the season amount to 247,000 head, against 278,500 head during the same time last year. Western Mess Pork is quoted at $16. Lard, in barrels, is quoted at 10c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Cotton market closed firm. Sales to-day amount to 1200 bales. Flour closed firm. Sales to-day amount to 14,500 barrels. Corn closed with an advancing tendency. New yellow is quoted at 80 to 84c. per bushel. Pork closed dull, at $16 12½ to $16 25. Whisky is quoted at 27½ to 28c. Lard is quoted at 10¾ to 11c. ℔ lb.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—The Ohio river at this point is falling fast, with eleven feet of water in the canal and nine feet of water on the falls.

One Day in Advance of the Mails.

A PERSONAL DIFFICULTY IN THE HOUSE.

The President and Senator Douglas.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.

From the special Washington dispatch of the 9th instant to the N. Y. Herald we extract the following:

Mr. Greeley's attack upon the members of his own party resulted in a personal difficulty in the House to-day, which came near being fatal, weapons being sought for on both sides.

It is reported, and is not denied by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, that Mr. Douglas last evening obtained an interview with Mr. Buchanan for the purpose of reconciliation. One report is that the differences between them were settled by mutual agreement, and hence the boldness of Mr. Logan, in the House to-day, in advocating Mr. Douglas as a true Democrat, which declaration was assented to by the Administration Democrats on the floor. But it is most likely that the report that Mr. Buchanan repulsed Douglas is true, from the fact that an interview between certain gentlemen and the President yesterday, concerning the nomination of a Douglas Democrat in place of Mr. Cook, the Postmaster of Chicago, who is reported as a defaulter, Mr. Buchanan became quite indignant, and expressed the utmost scorn and contempt for Douglas, and refused for a moment to consent to the proposition, although some of the delegation who waited upon him were not only Douglas Democrats, but influential merchants of the city of New York, and one was a conservative member of Congress.

It is true that Mr. Douglas has actually embraced Mr. Buchanan, it is said that Mr. Forney will discard him as a leader, and in such an event the Republicans will nominate the latter for clerk. But nobody believes the President has allowed his garments to be thus soiled.

The President's message is in type, but only proof sheets have thus far been struck off. It will occupy one page of the Herald. It is not as long as his first message, but a little longer than the second. It will undoubtedly be the most important document that ever emanated from the White House. It will refer at considerable length to the present political excitement in the country, growing out of the raid at Harper's Ferry, and other causes. It will also show that our foreign affairs, with the exception, perhaps, of the dispute in reference to the San Juan matter, were never in better condition than at present.

The President will repeat his recommendation for the purchase of Cuba, and it is believed that he is already in possession of information which renders it pretty certain that the Spanish Government may yet consent to enter into negotiations looking to the sale of the Island to us.

Although the message is completed, yet the failure to organize may make a change necessary. In regard to the affairs of Mexico, particularly, the President may receive information to compel him to alter that part of it very materially. That country remains still in a distracted and unsettled condition, and should the treaty, which is daily expected, arrive before the message is sent to Congress, the entire aspect of affairs may be changed. The President will reiterate many of the recommendations of last year.

Another American Vessel Boarded by a British War Steamer.

We have received the following letter from the captain of the bark Isla de Cuba, dated

LOANDO, West Coast of Africa, Sept. 16, 1859.

The bark Isla de Cuba was boarded by the British war steamer Vesuvius, Commander Wise, and taken along the coast of Africa in search of an American man-of-war. After having the bark under seizure for twenty days, during which time they broke open her hatches, and used abusive language, and failing to fall in with a United States vessel, the Vesuvius finally allowed her to proceed.

The Winans Steamer.

The New York Herald publishes the following letter of the 9th inst., from Norfolk:

This steamer put to sea yesterday during a gale of wind and a heavy sea, of a kind particularly calculated to test her sea-going qualities. The result was satisfactory in the highest degree. This was the more confirmed from the fact that there was an opportunity of comparing her with two vessels of similar dimensions, which accompanied her for that purpose, viz: the steamer Young Johnson, of New York, as well as other vessels, observed while under way, and particularly one of the Union line of steamships, of Philadelphia, which was fortunately met with during the run. The comparison in favor of the Winans steamer was most striking; in fact, under circumstances so highly calculated to produce heavy rolling and pitching, the undulations were so slight as scarcely to merit the name. Notwithstanding there were a considerable number of persons on board who were unaccustomed to the sea, not one of them experienced the slightest nausea or sensickness, which evidently would have been the case had they been on board of either of the other vessels. Another gratifying fact is that her speed did not seem to be impeded by the roughness of the sea, and the motion of her engines was as regular and uniform as in smooth water. It was also noticed that there was an entire absence of shocks which are experienced by all other vessels when running into a heavy head sea, and strange as it may seem, not a sea broke over her to prevent any part of the deck being occupied inside the railing.

Murder of a Child in Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Dec. 9.—Virginius Leonard, aged 11 years, son of Mr. Leonard, editor of the Argus of this city, was found murdered to-night in a room at the National Hotel. He had received a deep stab in the neck. The excitement caused by this event is very great. No arrests have yet been made.

Affairs in Charlestown.

From a letter of the 7th inst. from Charlestown to the Baltimore American we extract the following:

In consequence of the extreme severity of the weather much sickness has been produced in the different companies, and the hospital, which is under the direction of Dr. Edmunds Mason, is pretty well filled. The medical staff labors with much zeal, and their efficiency is highly spoken of.

A letter came in yesterday's mail addressed to Captain John E. Cook, and post marked Buffalo, N. Y. It was written in ciphers, and at the bottom had a couple of lines written in phonographic characters. As there was no one in town able to decipher it, it was not handed him.

The following has also been handed me; it was written some days before the execution:

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Nov. 22, 1859.

Andrew Hunter, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir—I have just had my attention called to a seeming confliction between the statement I at first made to Gov. Wise and that which I made at the time I received my sentence, regarding my intentions respecting the slaves we took about the Ferry. There need be no such confliction, and a few words of explanation will, I think, be quite sufficient. I had given Gov. Wise a full and particular account of that, and when called in court to say whether I had anything further to urge, I was taken wholly by surprise, as I did not expect my sentence before the others. In the hurry of the moment I forgot much that I had before intended to say, and did not consider the full bearing of what I then said. I intended to convey this idea: "That it was no my object to place the slaves in a condition to defend their liberties if they would, without any bloodshed, but not that I intended to run them out of the slave States. I was not aware of any such apparent confliction until my attention was called to it and I do not suppose that a man in my then circumstances should be superhuman in respect to the exact purport of every word he might utter. What I said to Governor Wise was spoken with all the deliberation I was master of, and was intended for truth, and what I said in court was equally intended for truth, but required a more full explanation than I there gave." Please make such use of this as you think calculated to correct any wrong impression I may have given.

JOHN BROWN.

The prisoners this morning are all apparently in good spirits, and awaiting their approaching end with much calmness. Cook was this morning engaged in reading, and spoke confidently of a visit from his wife and sister.

The prisoners have been notified that they need entertain no hope of a pardon, as the Legislature has unanimously passed resolutions approving of their sentence.

Mississippi Democratic State Convention.

From the Vicksburg Whig of yesterday we copy the following:

This body assembled in Jackson on Monday. Hon. W. S. Barry, of Lowndes county, presided. There were a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, among them our cotemporary, Col. J. L. McCullum, of the Sun, who was one of the Vice Presidents. There were but a small number of delegates present, except members of the Legislature. The highest vote given was ninety-six, and a less vote than forty frequently elected. The following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the Charleston Convention:

DELEGATES FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.—W. S. Barry, of Lowndes; E. Barksdale, of Hinds; Chas. Clark, of Bolivar; W. S. Wilson, of Claiborne.

Alternates.—J. A. P. Campbell, of Attala; J. W. Matthews, of Marshall; A. M. Clayton, of Marshall; Thomas J. Hudson, of Marshall.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A. B. Dilworth, of Tishomingo; J. T. Sinnos, of Coahoma.

Alternates.—J. M. Howry, of Lafayette