*The Fashionable Clothing.*

F. STRINGER & CO.,

Have Removed their Stock of Goods

FOR A SHORT TIME,

—TO—

47 Common street.....47 Common street,

ONE DOOR FROM MAGAZINE STREET.

In consequence of the interruption to their business, caused by the accident to their Store, on the 2d inst., they will SELL OFF THEIR STOCK of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

—AT—

*GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!*

OVERCOATS AND GARRICKS,

BUSINESS SUITS,

SUPER CLOTH FROCK COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, etc., etc., etc.

—A Large Stock of—

*SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!*

AT LESS THAN COST!

SHAKER FLANNEL, MERINO, COTTON AND SILK

Undershirts, Drawers, Half Hose, etc.

o24 2pif

*Southern Shoe Store.*

J. W. BRIGHAM,

—WHOLESALE—

DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 33 Magazine Street,

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock, manufactured expressly for the New Orleans trade. o23 2p6m

*Norris, Maull & Co.,*

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,

Corner of Camp and Common streets,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL.

We have opened our usual large stock of Fine Fashionable

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

—And—

FURNISHING GOODS.

Of choice material and the latest styles, to which we call the attention of our friends and the public.

NORRIS, MAULL & CO.,

o15 2p6f Under the City Hotel.

*The Toilet.*

"TRÉFELIO" IS THE TRUE SECRET OF BEAUTY!

"TRÉFELIO" Cures all Eruptions.

"TRÉFELIO" Softens the Skin.

"TRÉFELIO" Beautifies the Skin.

"TRÉFELIO" Eradicates Humor.

"TRÉFELIO" 50 cents a bottle.

Particularly adapted to warm climates. A few drops poured in the water for Bathing is delicously refreshing and exhilerating, giving the Skin Freshness, Smoothness, Elasticity, Softness, Brilliancy and Purity—Cooling and Invigorating—renders the flesh firm and of an alabaster richness of Beauty; removes all Eruptions. Immensely popular among the Ladies.

☞ Sold everywhere at 50 cents a bottle.

Sold wholesale and retail by JAMES STME, No. 134 Canal street, and by Druggists generally.

TILESTON & CO.,

my23 2ply General Agents, 48 Broadway, New York.

*Hardware.*

BRUFF BROTHER & SEAVER,

384 and 386 Broadway,

NEW YORK,

*IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF*

Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

CUTLERY AND GUNS.

Manufacturers of RIFLES and DERRINGER PISTOLS. Inventors of the Cast Steel Oval-Eye COTTON HOOKS. Sole Agents for R. P. Bruff's Celebrated AXES. SUGAR SKIMMERS, LADLES and CANE KNIVES, ANVILS, VICES, CHAINS, PLANTATION TOOLS, etc.

☞ Catalogues furnished by mail, on application. 1y21 2ply

*Wines, Liquors, etc.,*

Nos. 13 AND 15 ROYAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

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, CARBINET SHERRY, SPECIAL SHERRY, GOLDEN SHERRY, DUFF GORDON SHERRY, ANCHOR SHERRY, SPARKLING and STILL HOCK, Old and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, BRANDIES—Sazerac, of the vintage of 1795, 1798 and 1805, and other brands. WHISKY, of all descriptions—Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon. ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best

Wines and Liquors

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

SEWELL T. TAYLOR,

o7 2ply No. 13 and 15 Royal street.

*Bi-Sulphite of Lime.*

The undersigned, having been appointed Agent and Manufacturer of the Chira street Bi-Sulphite of Lime Manufactory, (occasioned by Messrs. Marsolin & Rode,) is prepared to supply the same PURE and SUPERIOR BI-SULPHITE OF LIME as has heretofore been manufactured by them, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of Planters and Merchants.

Orders to be addressed to the undersigned at the Manufactory's Depot, No. 23 CONTI STREET.

se14 2p2m P. MARCELIN, Agent.

*Fairbanks'*

PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN

Scale Warehouse,

AND DEPOT FOR

LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

d12 1p6f No. 98 Camp street.

*Boots, Shoes and Brogans,*

AT WHOLESALE.

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

FROST & CO.,

No. 10 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.,

1y13 2p&W No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

*Watches, Jewelry, etc.*

BEING DESIROUS OF CHANGING MY BUSINESS,

—I AM NOW—

Offering my Stock

—OF—

*WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, etc.,*

AT COST PRICES!

W. A. WILSON,

1y2 2pif 5 Canal street.



# NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1860. NUMBER 215.



*Great Southern Emporium*

—OF—

FANCY GOODS

—AND—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Established December 1859.

F. & L. PIFFET,

133.....Canal Street.....133

OPPOSITE THE TOURO BUILDINGS,

Have just received their large and tastefully selected stock of—

FALL GOODS!

Comprising goods FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, selected with a view to supplying the

NEW ORLEANS DEMAND!

—IN—

Style, Quality and Cost!

THEY WOULD SPECIALLY INVITE ATTENTION

—To their—

RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS!

Which are of the LATEST PARIS STYLES, and the assortment cannot be surpassed in the Union. Their

FANCY GOODS

—Comprise—

GILT AND SILVER BANNER TASSELS,
GILT AND SILVER FRINGES,
GILT AND SILVER STARS, SPANGLES, ETC.,
CHOPERA GLASSES,
FINE SHELL AND IVORY COMBS,
FINE TOILET BRUSHES,
BISCUIT STATUARY and VASES,
FINE FRENCH JEWELRY,
PAPIER MACHE WORK-BOXES,
CHESS MEN AND DOMINOES,
PLAYING CARDS AND BACKGAMMON BOARDS,

—ALSO—

NEW STYLE HEAD DRESSES, OF ALL QUALITIES AND COST.
PEARL, SHELL and SILVER PORTEMONNAIS, and CARD CASES,
STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
WRITING DESKS and DRESSING CASES,
PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS, from the celebrated manufactories of Lubin, Mempelas, Pinaud and Coudray.
FANCY STATIONERY.
LADIES' FANCY WORK BASKETS and RETICULES, etc., etc., etc.

THEY HAVE A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

—OF—

FINE CUTLERY.

Comprising of ROGERS', WOSTENHOLM'S, CROOKS' and PINKNIOR'S RAZORS and SCISSORS.

Also, a complete assortment of—

TOYS, CHILDREN'S GAMES and FIREWORKS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
VELOCIPEDES and ROCKING-HORSES.

—Also—

A complete assortment of French WIRE MEAT SAFES, DISH COVERS, etc., etc.

☞ All of which will be sold at

*LOW PRICES!*

☞ Persons from the country would do well to call and examine this beautiful assortment of goods, when in the city.

☞ Nothing is charged for showing goods.

F. & L. PIFFET,

133 Canal street.

n12 2pMoSa Opposite Touro Buildings.

*Musical Instruments.*

We have just received, per ship Bromberg, from Havre, a splendid assortment of the above named goods, which comprise the following—

Accordeons and Flutinas,

$2 to $30 EACH.

Music Boxes,

AT FROM $3 TO $100 EACH.

Also, VIOLINS, FLUTES, FIFES, DRUMS, etc., etc.

F. & L. PIFFET,

n12 2pMoSa 133 Canal street.

*A Card to the Ladies.*

We would respectfully inform the Ladies of the city and country that we have lately imported the Machinery, and employed two first-class European workmen, for the MANUFACTURE TO ORDER of

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING

OF EVERY VARIETY,

in a style not to be surpassed

*IN THE UNITED STATES!*

Any order for articles of this kind can be filled by us within ten or twenty minutes after it is received.

We will also keep on hand constantly all descriptions of

Dress Trimmings,

which we will sell VERY LOW.

F. & L. PIFFET,

n12 2pMoSa 133 Canal street.

*Toys at Cost! Toys at Cost!*

Our whole stock of TOYS will be sold this season at

COST PRICE!

on account of not having room to keep them in the variety we would like, without seriously interfering with our other business.

THE STOCK WE ARE NOW OFFERING

Has been selected with the greatest care; guided by a lifelong experience in the business, it is therefore

Complete in Every Respect.

☞ Please call and examine for yourselves.

F. & L. PIFFET,

n12 2pMoSa 133 Canal street.

*One Thousand Yards Ribbons,*

ALL COLORS—FINE,

—At—

Twenty-Five Cents Per Yard.

F. & L. PIFFET,

n12 2pMoSa 133 Canal street.

*Carpet and Curtain Warehouse.*

No. 30 CAMP STREET.

We are receiving, by late arrivals, a full supply of

CARPETS, CURTAINS,
CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
MATTING, etc., etc., etc.,

Which we are prepared to sell at the lowest market prices.

WATKINS & ROMAN.

n12 2p6f

NEW ORLEANS MACHINE & WOOD WORKS.

P. HOW, ENGINEER,

212 and 214 New Levee street.

PATENT COTTON CLEANING MACHINES made, sold and in operation.

PATENT METALIC AND GRINDSTONE SAW GUMMING MACHINERY MODELS, etc., put in operation.

FANCY WOOD WORK of all descriptions.

☞ Orders for any of the above executed promptly. n11 tf

REA'S ROTARY PRESS

*STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,*

48 Magazine street,

NEW ORLEANS.

REA BROS., PROPRIETORS.

We have in use the latest and most improved machinery, and an office well stocked with every new style of type.

Having during the past summer added a Ruling Machine, we solicit the orders of our patrons in that line. se25 1y&W


## New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1860.

### THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Abraham Lincoln is President elect of the United States. All the Northern States, with the exception of gallant and glorious New Jersey, have voted for him, and in most of them his majorities are very great. These majorities are more significant and suggestive than anything else—more so than the election itself—for they unmistakably indicate the hatred to the South which animates and controls the masses of the numerically strongest section of the Confederacy.

In emergencies of this kind it is the height of folly for men to strive to shut their eyes and stop their ears against stubborn facts. Especially is this proposition true in regard to the people of the threatened section. They, of all others, should look at the facts as they are, and should prepare themselves accordingly to meet whatever circumstances it is legitimately inferrable the future may have in store for them. They must, if they would pluck the flower of safety from the nettle of danger, neither be blind nor deaf nor inert. They must boldly, but deliberately, calmly and judiciously, meet whatever questions or dangers Northern abolition sectionalism may force upon them—and to meet them as they should be met, the sooner the proper steps are taken the better for all the parties to the controversy which seems to be unavoidable and imminent.

In a crisis like this there should be neither hesitation, vacillation or faltering. We should either submit quietly to Abolition domination, and do nothing, or we should go to work with resolution, prudence and inflexible determination. If we are going to submit, let us do so without any fuss or excitement. If we are going to fight, let us prepare for the conflict while we have time, without ostentation or parade, and then go into the battle determined to preserve our liberties or perish in the attempt. If we are going to act at all, let us act forthwith; but, in the name of common propriety, let us have as little talk as possible, no matter which alternative is adopted.

Since the election of Lincoln most of the leading Northern Abolition papers have essayed the herculean task of reconciling the Southern people to his Presidential rule. Having succeeded to their heart's content in electing him—having vilified and maligned the South through a long canvass, without measure or excuse—they now tell us that Mr. Lincoln is a very good man, a very amiable man; that he is not at all violent in his prejudices or partialities; that, on the contrary, he is a moderate, kindly-tempered, conservative man, and if we will only submit to his administration for a time, we will ascertain that he will make one of the best Presidents the South or the country ever had! "Will you walk into my parlor said the spider to the fly."

Now, as it is generally believed most things are possible, Mr. Lincoln may be all that these Abolition journals say he is. But, we do not believe a word they say. We are clearly convinced that they are telling falsehoods to deceive the people of the South, in order to carry out their own selfish and unpatriotic purposes the more easily. They know that, although Lincoln is elected to the Presidency, he is not yet President of the United States, and they are shrewd enough to know that grave doubts exist whether he ever will be. The chances are that he will not, unless the South is quieted; and if any such catastrophe happens, all their past labors and all their expected plunders and spoliations will elude their rapacious grasp. Hence the indecent and hypocritical haste with which they are attempting to conciliate the Southern people.

We propose to measure Mr. Lincoln by his own standard. None of his friends in this or any other latitude can object to such measurement. Mr. Lincoln is quite an old man, and we shall quote nothing against him which can be charged to the indiscretions of youth.

Some years ago the free negroes of Ohio presented Gov. Chase with a silver pitcher as a token of their affection for him. The ceremony of presentation took place in Cincinnati, and Abraham Lincoln was present. Mr. Lincoln was called upon, and made a speech. In that speech he said:

> I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring *my disapprobation* of that clause of the Constitution which denies to a portion of the colored people the right of suffrage.
>
> True democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin, or place of nativity, or any other circumstance of condition. I regard, therefore, the *exclusion* of the colored people, as a body, from the elective franchise, as *incompatible* with true democratic principles.

Mr. Lincoln made a speech at Peoria, Illinois, on the 16th of October, 1854. Here is an extract from that speech:

> That no man is good enough to govern another man *without the other's consent*. I say this is the leading principle—the SHEEP-ANCHOR of *American Republicanism*.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> The *master* not only governs the *slave* without his consent, but he governs him by a set of rules altogether different from those which he prescribes for himself. Allow all the governed an EQUAL VOICE IN THE GOVERNMENT, and that and that only, is self-government.
>
> [Howell's Life of Lincoln, page 279.

On the 17th of June, 1858, Mr. Lincoln delivered a set speech at Springfield, Illinois. Here is a paragraph from that speech:

> We are now far on the fifth year since a policy was initiated, with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South.

Still later, in a speech at Chicago, July 10, 1858, we find Mr. Lincoln promulgating sentiments like these:

> If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should.

All the foregoing extracts prove Mr. Lincoln to be a thorough radical Abolitionist, without exception or qualification; and in the last one he declared his willingness to violate his oath were he in Congress, sooner than allow slavery to exist in a Territory. If he was so anxious to perjure himself as a Congressman, it is barely possible he will be particularly scrupulous about his oath as President.

We have presented the above extracts, not with a view of stimulating excitement, but for the general information. We wish our people to be fully posted, so that when they act, they may act advisedly, and with full knowledge of every important matter pertaining to the past which has any bearing upon the present.

NEW BOOK BY AN ORLEANIAN.

WILL HE FIND HER? A Romance of New York and New Orleans, by Winter Sammerton. New York: DERBY & JACKSON, publishers.

The publishers have favored us, through Messrs. Bloomfield & Steel and Thos. L. White, with copies of the above publication, which, we are told, is by a member of the New Orleans Bar. The author informs us, through his preface, that this work was written without a view to publication. We have always deemed it very dangerous to publish books under such circumstances, especially if a writer expects much fame from his labors. After reading a few pages of "Will he Find Her," we see no reason to change our opinion in this matter.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN LINE.]

### Movements of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 10.—Meetings are being held throughout the State of Georgia for the formation of minute corps.

A meeting is called for to-night at which decisive measures for the secession of Georgia will be adopted.

A Military State Convention is to be held on Tuesday next at Milledgeville.

A delegation of South Carolinians is visiting Georgia.

It is reliably reported that several hundred thousand men are already enrolled at the South, and that the enrollments are still in progress.

### Agitation in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Business is perfectly stagnant. News from the South is of the most alarming nature. The working classes are thrown in a state of agitation, which the Tribune and Times try in vain to suppress. Southern bank bills on Europe are scarcely negotiable. Southern State stocks are on the decline.

The organs of the Union party are pressing upon Lincoln to issue a proclamation promising not to violate the interests of the South.

Gold shipments to the South, to purchase Northern exchange, are increasing.

### Great Excitement at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.—Intense excitement continues to prevail throughout the city. Everybody is making preparations to resist all attempts on the part of the North to encroach upon the constitutional rights of the South. The Palmetto flag is still being hoisted.

A large crowd assembled and marched to the arsenal with the intention of removing the arms deposited there to Fort Moultrie, but they were unsuccessful in their attempt.

The excitement is growing more intense and resistance meetings are to be held in different parts of the State.

### Action of the South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 9.—The Committee on Federal Relations has reported a bill calling a convention on the second Monday of January for the purpose of taking measures against the dangers incident to South Carolina's position at the present moment.

Eight thousand minute men are drilling to-night.

### Latest from South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 10, 9 P. M.—Both branches of the South Carolina Legislature have passed, by a unanimous vote, a bill calling a convention to meet on the 17th day of December.

Senator Chesnut has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—In official quarters no apprehension exists that further seizures of forts or public property will take place in the South.

The report set afloat that President Buchanan intends issuing a proclamation is erroneous.

The members of the Cabinet hold a meeting to take into consideration the events in the South, but no formal action was taken.

### Virginia Gone for Breckinridge.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—The State of Virginia, according to the last returns, is considered certain for Breckinridge.

### Steamers for Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The steamships Fulton and Vigo sailed for Europe to-day. The former took out $156,000 specie on freight.

The latest New Orleans mails taken out by the Vigo are those of the 5th inst. The latest telegraphic dispatches are those of yesterday.

### Arrival of the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNY, Nov. 10.—We have news from San Francisco to the 31st ult. by the arrival of the Pony Express at this point to-day.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Uncle Sam arrived at San Francisco from Panama on the 29th ult.

The trade of San Francisco is moderately active.

### Railway Repairs.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 10.—The trains on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad are running through without interruptions, the damages by the late freshet having been thoroughly repaired.

### Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—The Clarendon Hotel was partially consumed by fire to-day.

It is supposed that several of the hotel servants lost their lives.

### Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—M. & L. Gilenns' saw-mill and lumber mill has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

### Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Cotton dull; sales 4600 bales, at 11½ to 11¾c., including 3000 Middling Orleans at 11¾c., with 9-16d. freight. Flour dull; sales 14,000 bbls. at $5 30 to $5 35 for Superfine State. Corn dull; sales 26,000 bushels at 69 to 71c. Pork firm at $19 18¾ to $19 25 for Mess. Lard very dull; sales 1750 bbls. at 12 to 12½c. per lb. Rio Coffee quoted at 14½c. per lb. Sugar closed quiet, with sales of 425 boxes Cuba at 6¾ to 7¾c.; 1200 boxes Havana at 7½c. per lb.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—Flour dull; sales at $4 75 to $4 80 per bbl. Oats dull, at 28c. per bushel. The sales of Whisky included 1600 bbls., at 16½c. per gallon. Western Mess Pork is quoted at $17 75 per bbl.

### River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—The Ohio river at this point is at a stand, with 9 feet 9 inches of water in the canal.

### The Vote of Louisiana.

We shall continue to publish in tabular form the returns of the election in this State as fast as received:

| Parishes. | Breckinridge. | Bell. | Douglas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orleans | 2645 | 5319 | 2948 |
| Jefferson | 149 | 350 | 397 |
| Ascension | 144 | 279 | 256 |
| St. James | 109 | 290 | 308 |
| Lafourche | 214 | 292 | 647 |
| Assumption | 193 | 223 | 451 |
| Terrebonne | 441 | 549 | 84 |
| Livingston | 274 maj. | 100 | 100 |
| St. Tammany | 164 | 244 | 132 |
| St. Bernard | 115 maj. | 100 | 100 |
| East Baton Rouge | 192 | 560 | 136 |
| West Baton Rouge | 147 | 218 | 27 |
| Iberville | 535 | 239 | 101 |
| Pointe Coupee | 625 | 193 | 71 |
| St. Helena | 44 maj. | 100 | 400 |
| East Feliciana | 57 | 257 | 101 |
| West Feliciana | 79 maj. | 100 | 100 |
| St. Mary | 105 maj. | 100 | 100 |
| Washington | 326 maj. | 100 | 100 |
| Avoyelles | 363 maj. | 100 | 100 |
| Rapides | 1095 | 620 | 98 |
| Total | 8896 | 10657 | 5566 |

A BOGUS BABY CASE.—In Philadelphia, a few days ago, a pawnbroker's wife undertook to play the bogus baby game, and while absent from home pretended to be confined with a baby that had been procured at the Almshouse for the purpose. The pawnbroker had money which the wife, as mother of an heir, wished to control; but he was too cute to be caught napping, and had his spouse, her doctor and a female accomplice arrested for conspiracy.

THE HUMAN SACRIFICES AT DAHOMEY, IN AFRICA. The Dahomey massacre seems to have been as bloody and revolting as it possibly could be; the victims were numbered by thousands. In the London Times is the following extract from a letter dated Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, September 16: The atrocities at Dahomey have far exceeded the report of which you are aware. Thousands have been sacrificed. Latterly came a steamer on that coast and shipped off 1500 slaves. A man-of-war being on the spot, saw the vessel, but suspected nothing of her design. We hear that English people and other Europeans have been imprisoned there—most probably from refusing to witness the human sacrifice, or take part in the rites of diabolical superstition.

## Local Intelligence.

### THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING.

### A JAM AT ARMORY HALL.

South Carolina Sustained—Blue Cockade Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNOR, ETC.

A great crowd of men, composed of all the late parties, jammed Armory Hall on Saturday night; the object being to organize a body for contingent military service under the title of the "Minute Men of New Orleans." Dr. Dirmeyer called the meeting to order, and the following gentlemen were nominated and unanimously approved as officers:

*President*—Dr. G. A. Nott. *Vice-Presidents*—E. Dussumier, A. Da Sola, John F. Condon, Major A. G. Blanchard, Dr. G. W. Cross, J. J. Michel, J. B. Houghton, H. W. Reynolds, John O'Brien, Jos. Laborde, E. Blessey, Jos. Salomon, G. W. Sadler, James Strawbridge, Major A. H. Gladden, Col. S. A. Lockridge, Dr. N. G. Austin, Hon. A. G. Brice, Henry A. Clinch, Samuel Smith, Frank Jourdan, L. E. Reynolds, John M. Bach, Major Dolan. *Secretaries*—J. C. Abrams, W. D. Foley, Wm. Quirk.

Dr. Nott, the President, on taking the chair made a brief but warm speech, and submitted the following preamble and resolutions, signed by himself and 277 other citizens:

Whereas, It is certain that an Abolition candidate will be elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, upon the avowed and undisguised declaration on his part and on the part of his supporters, that the common Government shall be administered for the destruction of the rights and equality of the Southern States in the Union; and, whereas, we recognize the right of any sovereign State to withdraw from the partnership of States whenever, in her sovereign capacity, she may determine that the objects of the Confederacy have been perverted, or not carried out in good faith, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Louisiana, acknowledge our allegiance to our State to be paramount to our allegiance to the Federal Government; and that, whereas, Abraham Lincoln has been elected President, we most "solemnly pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," to maintain at all hazards and to the last extremity, any course she may adopt for self-defense against the Federal Power.

*Resolved*, That if any Southern State determine to secede from the Union, we will, by all means in our power, assist her in her resistance against any effort on the part of a Black Republican Administration to coerce her back into the Confederacy.

*Resolved*, That it is the sacred duty of Southern men, in the present alarming crisis, to forget past political differences, and to unite together as brethren of one household, in determined opposition to the policy of the Black Republican party.

For the accomplishment of the purposes above set forth, we hereby pledge ourselves, and cordially invite men of all parties to join us who prefer independence out of the Union, to dependence, degradation and oppression within it.

(signed) GUSTAVE A. NOTT, President.

and 277 other names.

The resolutions were adopted enthusiastically, with three cheers for South Carolina.

Mr. Chalmers spoke; Mr. J. J. Michel also, and Dr. Austin. All were brief, but warm and to the point; and all were much cheered. Mr. Michel's question, "Shall we submit to our enemies, or resist?" was responded to in deafening shouts, "Resist! resist to the death!" Dr. Austin, at the close of his speech, offered the following draft of a memorial to the Governor of Louisiana:

To his Excellency, T. O. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

The undersigned, your memorialists, citizens of New Orleans, and of the State of Louisiana, deeply impressed with the conviction that the result of the recent election for President of the United States, in elevating a Black Republican to that high office, is evidence of a deep seated hostility on the part of the North towards our State in common with the other States of the South; and in view of the fact that many of our sister States are taking counsel through their Legislatures, as to what shall be done in this emergency, would respectfully request your Excellency to convene the Legislature of our State, at as early a day as practicable, to take such measures as they may deem necessary and proper to vindicate and secure our rights.

This was adopted, and very numerously signed on the spot.

Mr. W. C. Capers addressed the meeting in strong and glowing terms. He had worked with the Bell and Everett party, but now knew no other party than that of the South.

A resolution was adopted, that the meeting organize under the name of "The Southern Rights Association of the State of Louisiana;" and papers were issued to receive the signatures of all desiring to join the same.

The following gentlemen were then appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and select permanent officers, and call this meeting together thereafter:

A. H. Gladden, George Seymour, H. H. Chalmers, B. M. Turnbull, J. J. Michel, E. Blessey, G. W. Dirmeyer, M. M. Simpson, H. A. Clinch, J. M. Bonner, James Strawbridge, A. P. Avegno, Joseph Salomon, Joseph Laborde, B. S. Tappan, C. T. Nash, W. C. Capers.

Mr. Robert Hunter, of Rapides, Judge Cotton Capt. Henry St. Paul and Mr. J. M. Bonner successively addressed the meeting in the language suited to the occasion. Capt. St. Paul announced that his company, No. 1 of the *Chasseurs à Pied*, had tendered their services to Gov. Moore.

The enthusiasm of the meeting was very great, during all these speeches.

A blue cockade was shown as a sample of what all the Minute Men of New Orleans are expected to wear, whenever called upon to turn out: it being understood that whoever accepted such a cockade, stood pledged to take up his gun and march to the fight whenever it should offer.

The meeting then adjourned; and after the adjournment, a great portion of the crowd enrolled their names as members of the Minute Men of New Orleans.

SOUTHERNERS PREPARE! CLEAN OUT YOUR POP GUNS AND SHARPEN YOUR TOOTH PICKS.

Mayor Monroe yesterday received from Boston a telegraphic dispatch, signed by a "Mr. Whaley," to this effect: That the Black Republicans are thoroughly organized to attack the South upon any attempt at secession; that they have employed Gen. Shields, of this country, and Gen. McMahon, of France, to lead the army, which will number a million of men, or more; and that if called out, their first movement will be to seize and occupy the cities of Boston, New York and New Orleans. A bloody civil war, adds Mr. Whaley, is inevitable, and the South should be prepared. We believe there are many, in the present state of public feeling, who could be induced to believe this dispatch. The Mayor simply treated it as a very cheap and paltry specimen of wit, or attempt at a sell. The author, if known, would doubtless be kicked, even in Boston.

DEATH OF EDWARD DOUGHERTY.

Edward Dougherty, shot by George Woolly in the Fourth District last week, died on Saturday evening. Coroner Beach yesterday set about his inquest. The post-mortem examination by Dr. Berthelot, aided by Dr. Lemley, showed three bullet wounds; one a flesh wound in the right arm; one a serious wound in the right side, the bullet lodging in the muscles of the hip; and the other, the fatal wound, in the left side, the bullet entering between the eighth and ninth ribs, fracturing the latter, wounding the spleen, causing a slight hemorrhage, and resulting in inflammation and death. The circumstances of the tragedy will be made known before the Coroner, to-day, at 10 o'clock, at Recorder Adams' office in the Fourth District.

OTHER INQUESTS.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Wm. Henry Peck, a native of New York, 35 years of age, found dead on board the steamship Tennessee, which arrived here on Saturday from Vera Cruz. Verdict, consumption. The deceased was a river engineer, and had gone to Vera Cruz for his health. Feeling that he was dying he concluded to return and take one more look at home; he was so feeble when he boarded the steamship at Vera-Cruz, that the Captain advised him not to come, as he did not believe him able to survive the roughness of the voyage; but he insisted upon coming, was kept on board and attended to, but died as the steamship was coming up the river, and when near the Quarantine. Having but little money with him, the Captain and crew of the Tennessee generously raised a subscription to have him decently buried in this city, and his relatives, if he leaves any, will be glad to know that though sick and friendless among strangers, the fact of his being an engineer brought him new friends, who did all they could for him and buried him decently.

The Coroner yesterday held inquests on two babies, one from Pennsylvania and the other from Mexico. Dentition in one case and marasmus in the other, were the verdicts rendered.

Also, an inquest on the body of Hugh Longe, an Irish levee laborer, 30 years of age, found in the river at the foot of St. Philip street. Verdict, accidentally drowned. Deceased, with other laborers, was at work loading a ship lying third from the wharf, on Monday last, and disappeared mysteriously. It was not known what had become of him till his drowned body turned up, and the conclusion was that whilst at work he fell between ships from the staging when no one else was near.

JACKSON BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This Association, composed principally of the German mechanics and tradesmen of the Third District, yesterday celebrated their fourth anniversary by a grand turnout, parade, the dedication of their tomb in the St. Vincent de Paul Cemetery, and a dinner at the United States Hotel.

The procession was large and elegant. The banners and flags were beautifully decorated, and there were two bands of music. The members were all in fashionable black dress, with blue scarfs, rosettes, and bouquets in their hands. After marching up town and around and down again, the procession continued on down to the cemetery on Louisa street, back of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, where they inaugurated their new tomb with due ceremony. John Leggett, Esq. made the oration, and did justice to the occasion and to himself.

The dinner at the United States Hotel was a sumptuous affair in all respects. The tables were loaded with all imaginable substantials and delicacies, and there was no end to the vinous accompaniment. There was much speeching and toasting of a happy character between the officers and members of the Association and their guests; some account of which we would give had we the room in these columns.

THE H. R. W. HILL DISASTER.

Coroner Beach on Saturday proceeded to investigate the causes of the fearful accident on the above steamer, by which so many persons lost their lives. The jury sworn consisted of Messrs. Geo. O. Beares, C. H. Waldo, J. A. Sylvester, Hess Addison and J. B. Poindexter.

The first witness examined was *Mr. John Christy*, engineer of the steamboat Natchez. He testified as follows: From the examination of that part of the boiler that gave way, it appears that it was produced by natural causes. The ends of the boiler were part cast iron and part wrought iron. The cast iron head being thicker than the flange and boiler, caused the contraction and expansion to be unequal. The consequence was an unequal strain every time the boiler was heated, which caused the cast iron head to be gradually cracked, until it could stand but little pressure and gave way. I am satisfied there was plenty of water in the boiler at the time, and can see nothing to cause blame to be attached to the engineer. I am not acquainted with the engineer of the boat, but I understand these head ends have been on the boat some six or seven years.

*John C. Mirsky, United States Local Inspector*, sworn—I have seen the boilers before the explosion; I corroborate the statement of Mr. Christy as far as it goes. I had the steam gauges taken down after the explosion and examined them; I found the one in the cabin correct, the others had been injured by the explosion; she was allowed to carry 120 pounds of steam; I am not personally acquainted with the engineer; I am told that he had been on the boat ever since she was built. Cast iron heads are no longer allowed on the boilers; that is they are not put on, but those having them previous to the passage of the last law on the subject are permitted to retain them.

I found the safety valve set at 154 20-100 pounds. She was allowed 120 pounds. I do not think the explosion could have moved the safety valve. Should a boat be in danger, and it be necessary to put an extra amount of steam to get out of difficulty, although the process be dangerous, it is left to the officer to choose the lesser danger of the two, in attempting to save the lives of the passengers. There are two safety valves on board of steamboats; one is under the control of the engineer; the other is not; it is the government safety valve, placed there as a check on the engineers.

*B. S. Brentzer*, sworn.—I am an engineer by profession; I am now repairing some of the wrought iron work on the Hill. I concur in the opinion of Mr. Christy. I have examined the cast iron boiler heads; the cracks in them I judge to have taken place by gradual giving away. One of them I examined particularly. I consider the cast iron head as safe as the wrought iron; I have found both defective upon being removed, which is caused by too constant heavy pressure. Engineers being allowed a certain pressure by the inspectors, they often strive to keep up to this highest mark; this is an unsafe practice. I would, if permitted, by law, use a cast iron head as well as a wrought iron one; but I would never carry more than 150 lbs. on any boiler. I consider that our boats are allowed to carry too much steam.

*Capt. T. H. Newell, of the Hill*, sworn.—On the night of the accident, about 11 o'clock, I looked at the gauge, and saw the steam was at 115 pounds. I walked out and was pacing the deck, congratulating myself upon the prospects of our speedy arrival, when I heard something give way. I had no idea of an explosion. I ran to see what was the matter, and found that the boat was leaking badly. I ordered her head to be turned ashore. As we did so I heard the boat was on fire aft. All hands were immediately put to work with the buckets, to put the fire out. I found that the head of the boiler had given way. The explosion made no loud report. The change of the valve might have been produced when the boat listed, as we got her on the bar. The engineer, Mr. Peters, has been on the boat some six or seven years. I would trust my life and property in his hands at any time.

*Wm. Peters, Engineer*, sworn—I am first engineer on the H. R. W. Hill; after the boat snagged and got on the bar, it listed, which might have caused the change in the valve, by throwing the weight of the lever on one side; if such a thing had taken place I would not have noticed it, unless I had been on top of the boilers; this Government valve is somewhat hid from view; I have never interfered with this valve; it is a point of honor among the engineers never to meddle with it unless in the emergency indicated by the inspectors; I have never noticed any leak in the boiler—nothing that could indicate a crack; since the explosion I have examined the boiler heads and found three of them cracked; I spoke with Mr. Meek, the striker, who was killed, after he had been hurt; he was all wet, and his last words to me concerning the accident were that he had tried the boilers and there was plenty of water in them.

After considering the evidence, the jury found a verdict exhonerating the officers of the boat from any blame, but declaring that, in their opinion, the cast-iron boiler heads are unsafe, and recommending that they should be no longer used on any boat.

In connection with this, we are informed by Capt. Newell that he has had all the boiler heads changed on board his boat, and wrought iron used instead of cast iron.

COMING TO A FOCUS.

The imbroglio between our two good friends Monroe and Emerson, (one Mayor of the city and the other the Recorder of the First District,) approaches a climax. Nothing but law can settle their differences as to the line which divides their jurisdictions. A peremptory order of the Chief of Police, posted in the First District lockup, forbids the officers to discharge any prisoner on the order of the Recorder, (excepting those arrested on his warrant,) unless the order be signed by the Mayor or Chief of Police.

Recorder Emerson, yesterday went, as all the Recorders