Slightly Damaged

ALL PURE LINEN SHIRTS,

—At—

S. N. MOODY'S,

Corner of Canal and Royal streets.

A portion of MOODY'S make of Linen Shirts, being slightly damaged, he has resolved to give his liberal patrons the benefit of his sacrifice upon them by offering the entire stock at considerably less than cost prices, instead of returning them to the factory in New York to be paid for in order.

They will be sold in lots of not less than half dozens, with the original prices upon the boxes, at the following immense reduction:

FINEST LINEN SHIRTS, marked $60, for $45 a dozen.
Superfine .. .. .. $36, for $27 "
Fine .. .. .. $30, for $20 "
Excellent .. .. .. $30, for $24 "

A good fit guaranteed and returnable, if not satisfactory.

This is an opportunity to purchase fine Linen Shirts at the price of Cotton ones, will necessarily clear them out immediately. Therefore, full advantage and secure a choice.

Just received, large shipments of

SEASONABLE UNDER GARMENTS AND HOSIERY,

Offered at the usual bargains that characterize

The New Orleans Shirt Emporium,

n12 2pNoTh7a corner Canal and Royal streets.

Lillie's

PATENT WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON

SAFES.

These are the only Safes manufactured actually possessing PURE AND BURGLAR PROOF qualities combined.

All other Safes offered for sale in this market are constructed of SHEET IRON, which can never effectually resist the attacks of Burglars, and regarding the Fire-Proof qualities of the SHEET IRON STRUCTURES, let it be remembered that out of all the number of Sheet Iron Safes at the late

ROYAL STREET FIRE!

NOT ONE, which was exposed, PRESERVED ITS CONTENTS uninjured! while several were BURNED OUT entirely—not even a vestige of the interior wood work remaining when opened.

Per Contra—Read the following unprecedented trial of LILLIE'S SAFES, through which LILLIE'S ALONE could pass triumphantly:

Unprecedented Trial of Lillie's Safes!

We clip the following from the Troy (New York) Daily Whig:

NEW YORK, July 18, 1860.

Lewis Lillie, Esq., Troy:

Dear Sir—When I visited your works in Troy I became satisfied of the superiority of your Chilled and Wrought Iron Safes, and I then said I was determined to order one on my return to New York. My determination was delayed, however, that I might investigate the charges which your competitors in this city brought against the reputation of your Safes. I did not do this, however, until after the night of June 15th, when my sheet iron safe was thrown open and robbed of $400. I then bought of your agent, on whose representations I entirely relied, one of your No. 5 Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, although I was told by the same competitors that in case of fire the contents would be entirely destroyed.

On the night of the 25th of June, my office, which was a four-story building, together with the stables of my steam saw mills, were entirely destroyed by fire. Your Safe was in the second story, and was entirely surrounded by the hottest fire I have ever known; it fell, red hot, into the cellar, striking a bed of rocks, and it was not until then that any water came in contact with it, as the neighborhood was too hot for the firemen to hold the hose on that building.

I had all my books and valuable papers in this Safe, together with $30,000 in money and notes, and I am free to say that when it was dragged out of the ruins, I did not expect the contents saved, as the engineers and firemen all assured me that it was as hot a fire as they ever attended. Quite the contrary is the case, however, as all the contents were entirely saved, and it is my pleasure—as I deem it my duty—to refer those interested to the Safe and its contents, which I will cheerfully show here.

Yours, etc.,

J. J. VAN PELT,

Agent for the E. R. S. S. Mills, New York.

The outer walls of Lillie's Safes are SOLID IRON, from one to three inches in thickness; inside of this is a great depth of fire-proof filling—the best known.

Lillie's celebrated COMBINATION LOCKS are used on these Safes ONLY.

We have in store the largest stock of Safes ever offered for sale in this city.

Call and examine at

Fairbanks' Scale and Safe Warehouse,

20 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

a29 3pmW1f FAIRBANKS & CO.

Purchase a Good Sewing Machine

ONE THAT CAN BE DEPENDED ON.

The FINKLE & LYON Sewing Machines are guaranteed to be superior in every respect to any other Machine sold in this city or any other market. Call and examine. Office over our Clothing Establishment, Story Building, corner of Camp and Common streets.

n10 2pEtodeAWtf ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

We'll Be Find Her?

BY A NEW ORLEANS LAWYER.

THOMAS L. WHITE,

Bookseller and Stationer,

105.....Canal Street.....105

—Has just received the following:—

THE MAN WITH FIVE WIVES—By Dumas.
THE RUINED GAMESTER—By Reynolds.
HARRY COVERDALE'S COURTSHIP—By Smedley.
COUSIN HARRY—By Mrs. Grey.
CAMILLE—From Dumas' celebrated play.
DUNALLAN—A good old novel, republished.
ODD PEOPLE—By Capt. Mayne Reid.
THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH—With Portraits.
New Supply of RUTLEGE, and
HOUSEHOLD OF BOUVERIE. n13 2p34

Fire Department of New Orleans.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Nov. 11, 1860.

The frequent occurrence of fires and false alarms, concentrating the entire Fire Department upon the "fire ground," often unnecessarily, thus withdrawing timely and adequate protection from other portions of the city, exposed meanwhile to successful attempts of incendiarists, prompts to our mind, the several Fire Companies are required from this date, EXCEPT UPON A GENERAL ALARM, to confine their duties at fires, only necessitating within the localities temporarily assigned to them below:

The Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—Engine Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1 and 2, and Louisiana Hose Company.

Fire Districts Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9—Engine Companies Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 24, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 3 and 4.

Engine Company No. 7, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, will, in addition, run in Fire District No. 5, and Engine Companies Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and Louisiana Hose Company, in Fire District No. 6.

A GENERAL ALARM OF FIRE

Will be indicated by TWENTY SUCCESSIVE BLOWS upon the bells throughout the city, and will call out the whole Fire Department to the locality whence the District Alarm proceed. By order

ALFRED BELANGER,

n12 2p6t Chief Engineer.

DUBOIS, LEMANIERE & CO., SUCCESS ORS TO COLVIN & DUMAS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

112 Chartres st.....112 Chartres st.

Beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they are just receiving from Paris their new assortment of Cloth and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully invite examination of their stock, which, having been selected by them selves, they feel confident cannot be surpassed for elegance and variety. n23 1m

ORLEANS FEMALE ACADEMY,—

INCORPORATED WITH COLLEGIATE POWERS,

230 (New No.) Camp, between Josephine and Calliope streets.

Eighteenth Annual Session.

The Eighteenth Annual Session of this Institution begins on the First Monday of September, 1860.

The plan of instruction comprises a general and extensive system of education. It offers great advantages for the acquisition of languages. The French is daily spoken in the school, and the Modern Classics are thoroughly analyzed.

The location is central, and the apartments are spacious and well ventilated. The school is provided with a choice library, the best musical instruments and complete philosophical apparatus.

References are innumerable. Among them the Alumnæ of this Institution, who now number among the gems of society.

Students admitted at any time during the session.

For further particulars, apply in person at the Institution, or by letter, Box D, No. 61 M. D. DIMITRY, A. M.,

President of the Board.

New Orleans, August, 1860. n634WtF

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1860. NUMBER 217.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Matters and things, commercially and financially, pertaining, as it were, to cotton and exchange, opened yesterday with good feeling, and moved along favorably till towards meridian, when the telegraph let loose something of its pent-up intelligence from New York, which interfered with transactions in the staple. The nature of the advices from New York were supposed to be of a strong Bear nature. On reading them, as published in the evening papers, we did not discover anything more than was expected. We expected a tissue of accounts, heading great decline in stocks, depression in sterling exchange, money tight, and all this, that and the other, just to influence and have some strong effect on the Southern markets. The advices received were talked of, and supposed to be when first received something partaking of a panic. But, as usual, the flaming and vaunting headings of the dispatches turned out to be all sound and fury, without any substance. The timid ones on the flags and the Bears began to talk, when they discovered they had nothing to talk about, as the New York dispatches proved to be nothing more than a flash in the pan. As for the dispatches from Washington City, no man of intelligence pretends to give credence to more than one-quarter. Somebody, however, in Washington City, who may be the owner or proprietor of a vacant lot, sends a dispatch that real estate is sensibly affected in Washington. Most profound and astounding information to our community, who have about as much interest in real estate in Washington as they have in the Hottentot regions.

From the feeling evinced yesterday after meridian, it might be taken for granted that commerce and trade were coming to an end. It is astounding to witness every petty paragraph or dispatch pounced on as something of great import. In advance of the telegraph, we have to state that dispatches, rumors and reports will be coming hourly over the wires, not worthy of the least consideration. It is expected that there will be something of a fuss in New York among the banks, bankers, stock jobbers and the thousand of business speculators which infest that locality. Amongst all the talk, and the very strong probability of political troubles, we do not learn of any instructions from the principals of the leading exchange dealers to their branches and agents here to suspend operation, withdraw from the market. Though foreign exchange took something of a downward turn yesterday, there were buyers of sterling drawn against cotton, though at rather low rates, but that is one of the freaks of commerce. If such exchange continues to rule at present rates for a few weeks, the Bank of England will have to disgorge, and the gold must come. Whether a call on the "Grandmarm" for two or three millions of pounds sterling would not create a little flurry in Threadneedle street, and an advance in the rate of interest, does not admit of a doubt. In the meantime, let us buckle on our armor and stand by the commercial community of the Crescent City. Let us move on calmly, composedly, without flattering, excitement or agitation, relying on the impregnability of the value of one hundred millions of dollars value of cotton, and twenty-five millions of dollars of sugar and molasses. Let panic-makers at the North do their worst, we fear them not.

The movements about town are far from active. Our chief customers have not come to town yet. We do not expect that there will be an active state of general trade, outside of cotton and sugar, during the present political movements throughout the South. Produce continues to come to market freely, and we expect large supplies from the great West. If the West sends its produce to New York or Boston, it will only go to a half bankrupt market, and in case of a panic in the North, the New York banks will suspend.

The receipts of cotton yesterday were light compared to Monday. We note the arrivals as follows:

From Texas Landing, per Jacob Battle.....bales...	120
From Ouachita river, per Telegraph.....	168
From Bidon Rouge, per Thorville.....	29
By the Jackson Railroad, 12th November.....	267
From Shreveport, per Etna.....	585
From Alexandria, per Eleanor.....	47
From Grand Ecore, per Honor.....	142
By the Opelousas Railroad.....	50
Previously received from Saturday morning to 6 o'clock Monday evening.....	21,158
Total bales.....	27,602

The European freight market continues active. Shipowners are receiving highly remunerative returns. It is to be regretted so many thousands, hundreds of thousands, yea, millions of dollars go into the hands of Black Republican shipowners. It will cost over eight millions of dollars to transport the cotton from New Orleans to market this season. The State of Maine is well represented in all Southern ports, and several ships now in this port seeking employment are known to be owned by some of the rankest Black Republicans. The Captain of one in particular was on the flags yesterday with an anxious face among the brokers, who appeared to be posted up in regard to the owners' politics. Some of our brokers decline to advertise vessels owned by enemies of the South. There are several vessels and owners amenable to these charges and talk.

A stronger case still has been talked of, that the owner, or one of the owners of the ship William Singer, now in this port, was a candidate for the Legislature of his State on the Black Republican ticket at the last election. How is this? who knows? We solicit information.

It would be better for our shippers to encourage British shipping. We know that England is our open enemy on the slavery question, but it would be preferable to deal with an open and avowed opponent, than with the secret disturbers and Black Republicans of New England. Undoubtedly British propellers and steamers will be seen in Southern ports at an early day; if not in New Orleans, they will be in Charleston and Savannah.

A BARTISH SNOB RESCUED BY A BALTIMORE LADY. A good anecdote is told of Mrs. Patterson of Baltimore, the lady connected with the Bonaparte family by marriage. Being in Italy, at an evening party, it fell to her lot to be handed into the supper table by a young English nobleman, who had a good share of the puppy in his composition. Thinking to quiz the lady, he said: "You are acquainted with the Americans, I believe?" "Very well." "A monstrously vulgar people, are'nt they?" "Yes; but what could you expect when you consider that they are descended from the English? Had their progenitors, now, been Italians or Spaniards, we might look for some good breeding among them." The nobleman did not venture to address Mrs. Patterson again that evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from the New Albany Ledger that a Scotchman by the name of John Mitchell, was killed Thursday evening, 8th inst., at the bridge near Very's mill, about four miles north of New Albany, in the following manner: A derrick had been rigged and a large stone was being raised from the base of the bridge to the top, and when some distance up by some means it fell, striking the unfortunate man on the top of his head, which cracked his skull from the crown backward to his neck. He was carried to a house near by in a state of insensibility, and lingered from 3 o'clock till 11 at night, when his sufferings were relieved by death. Mitchell was about 38 years of age, and is a stranger. He lately came from Canada, and has no relatives in this vicinity.

D. E. MORPHY, auctioneer, calls the attention of cotton buyers to his sale. See advertisement.

BUYERS of German cigars will find it to their interest to attend the sale this day of D. E. Morphy's, auctioneer. See advertisement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1860.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas:

Sir—We, the undersigned, citizens of New Orleans, irrespective of party, being desirous of hearing your views on the present condition of the affairs of our country, would earnestly request you to designate a time when it would be agreeable to you to address your fellow-citizens:

Fitcher & Goodrich,	Hilliard, Summers & Co.,
Thos. K. Price,	J. F. Shaw,
Pellowes & Co.,	J. Altmeyer,
Martin, Cobb & Co.,	H. L. Goodrich,
J. M. Lapeyre,	I. S. Holton,
Gibson, Watts & Co.,	R. Geddes,
Jas. Turner & Co.,	J. P. Harrison,
Bumpus Turner,	Richard Lloyd,
P. A. Shaw,	Horsell, Gayle & Co.,
W. A. Johnson & Co.,	J. R. Dicmond,
H. H. Allen,	James Byrnes,
J. & H. Johnston,	A. F. Cochran & Hall,
Eaton & Betterton,	Bisson & Simms,
A. D. Orloff,	L. W. Stewart,
A. Brother,	Alf. Penn,
Chas. Briggs,	Warren, Gilmore & Co.,
Thos. A. Adams,	Fritchard & Flower,
Wm. S. Monck,	Farley, Jurey & Co.,
S. F. Slater,	Geo. M. Pinckard,
Geo. A. Peeret,	E. K. Converse,
J. W. Carroll,	M. B. Brady & Co.,
Brander & Hubbard,	W. A. Hussey & Co.,
J. J. Purves & Co.,	W. M. Pinckard,
W. R. Redding,	C. J. Parker,
W. Fisher,	L. Dutgie,
Jacob Barker,	Geo. F. Witte,
E. Heath,	Ben. G. Adams,
Sam. Locke,	Edward Murphy,
T. N. Blake,	John B. Walsh, Jr.,
R. Charles,	F. Newhall,
R. Sandgrass,	Eugene Landry, Jr.,
J. Ellis,	John H. Smith,
James Mushawy,	Omar Hammond,
E. Barabino,	John S. Beebe,
Charles Madden,	W. S. Austin,
E. Keep,	E. McIlhenis,
John B. Leefe,	J. C. Morris,
J. S. Hogan,	N. Marache,
R. H. Brunel, Jr.,	T. S. Peeles,
S. F. Post,	N. Augustine,
A. Thibaut,	J. R. Augustine,
J. Maginn,	J. Degas,
A. G. Wharton,	Frank Ofutt,
R. T. Henderson,	A. B. Olivier,
N. H. Smith,	George McDowell,
F. S. Thorp,	George H. Grieff,
Henry J. Beebe,	H. W. Whitlock,
J. M. Johnson,	Newton Richards.

REPLY.

Gentlemen—Your request to address the citizens of New Orleans "on the present condition of the affairs of our country," has just been placed in my hands. An invitation so numerously signed by the most eminent business men of this great commercial city implies a compliment which I duly appreciate, and am exceedingly reluctant to decline.

These are not the times for patriotic men to affect indifference, or to degenerate into despondency, or to rush madly into violent and extreme measures. Just in proportion as our common country is environed with peril, it becomes the imperative duty of every patriot in the land to increase his efforts and exert his utmost powers and energies to rescue the republic from the disasters which threaten its integrity.

No man in America regrets the election of Mr. Lincoln more than I do; none made more strenuous exertions to defeat him; none differ with him more radically and irreconcilably upon all the great issues involved in the contest. No man living is prepared to resist, by all the legitimate means sanctioned by the Constitution and laws of our country, the aggressive policy which he and his party are understood to represent. But while I say this, I am bound, as a good citizen and law-abiding man, to declare my conscientious conviction that the mere election of any man to the Presidency by the American people, in accordance with the Constitution and laws, does not of itself furnish any just cause or reasonable ground for dissolving the Federal Union.

It is not pretended, as far as I am informed, that any provision of the Constitution has been violated in the recent election. No act has been done which impairs or destroys the constitutional rights of any State or citizen. Nothing has yet occurred to release any citizen from his oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, which is the *supreme law* of every State and of every citizen. But while it is conceded that no act has yet been done which impairs the rights or endangers the peace and safety of any portion of our country, it is *apprehended* that the election of Mr. Lincoln carries with it the assurance that the policy and principles of the party by which he was elected will prevail, and be carried into practical effect in every department of the Federal Government, and thereby *will* endanger the peace and safety of the slaveholding States. Is this apprehension well founded? Do the results of the recent election justify this apprehension? The President can do nothing except what the law authorizes. His duty is to see the laws faithfully executed. If he fails to perform this duty he will soon find himself a prisoner before the High Court of Impeachment. Fortunately that tribunal is so constituted as to command the confidence of the people of the entire South as well as of the Conservative men of the North. We have this security that the *existing* laws will be faithfully executed.—I have yet to learn that the people of the South complain of the acts of Congress *now* on the statute book, upon the subject of slavery, as applicable to the States or the Territories, or to the District of Columbia. These laws were enacted, mainly, if not entirely, by the joint action of the conservative members of the North and South, in opposition to the Abolitionists and Free-soilers, and have been acquiesced in by the Southern people as well as by their Senators and Representatives, under the present and preceding administrations of the Federal Government. Consequently, it is fair to presume that the South, so far from demanding the repeal of the existing laws upon the subject of slavery as essential to her safety and equality in the Union, will insist on their being retained upon the statute book, and faithfully executed. Nor are we permitted to infer that the Southern people require any additional legislation by Congress on this subject, for the reason that the Southern Senators and Representatives have not introduced and advocated any changes in the existing legislation upon the slavery question under the present Administration, and that of Mr. Pierce, when the Abolitionists and Free-soilers were in the minority in both Houses of Congress.

Assuming, therefore, that the Southern people and their Senators and Representatives deem their rights and institutions entirely safe under the constitution and laws as they now stand, and only desire to be let alone, without any interference by Congress with their domestic concern, the question arises whether Mr. Lincoln and his party will have the power, even if they have the disposition, to disturb or impair the rights and institutions of the South, either in the States or Territories, or in the District of Columbia? They certainly cannot do it under the existing laws. Will they have the power to repeal or change these laws, or to enact others? It is well known that they will be in a minority in both houses of Congress, with the Supreme Court against them. In the Northern States there have been elected already a sufficient number of Democratic members of Congress, bold and true national men, pledged to the Cincinnati platform and the doctrines of non-intervention by Congress with the question of slavery in the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, who, added to the Southern Representatives, will give at least twenty majority against Mr. Lincoln and his party on all these questions. In the Senate there is also a decided and reliable majority. Hence no bill can pass either house of Congress impairing or disturbing the rights or institutions of the Southern people in any manner whatever, UNLESS *a portion of the Southern Senators and Representatives absent themselves so as to give an Abolition majority in consequence of their absence.*

In a minority in both houses of Congress, with the Supreme Court to expound the laws and restrain all illegal and unconstitutional acts, the President will be utterly powerless for evil, if he should have the disposition to do wrong. Even in the distribution of his patronage, he would be dependent upon the Senate for the confirmation of his nominees to office, so that he cannot appoint a bad man to office without the consent of those in whom the South confides. A partisan President, thus tied hand and foot, powerless for good or evil, without the consent and support of his political opponents, should be the object of pity and commiseration, rather than of fear and apprehension, by a brave and chivalrous people. What good or harm can he do to any body, except to humble the pride and wound the sensibilities of a large portion of the American people by occupying the chair once filled by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson? Does this fact furnish sufficient cause for destroying the best Government of which the history of the world gives an example? Four years will soon pass away, when the ballot-box will furnish a peaceful, legal and constitutional remedy for all the evils and grievances with which the country may be afflicted.

If, in the meantime, any act shall be perpetrated which shall violate or impair the rights of any citizen or State, or shall endanger the peace and safety of any portion of our people for which the Constitution and laws shall fail to provide adequate and efficient remedies, the time will then have arrived for those who think the Constitution has been disregarded and the Federal power perverted to purposes inconsistent with their safety, honor and equality, to consult and deliberate upon the nature, extent and mode of redress.

I do not anticipate, nor do I deem it possible in the present condition of the country, that, under the administration of Mr. Lincoln, any act can be perpetrated that would destroy or impair the constitutional rights of the citizen, or invade the reserved rights of the States upon the subject of slavery; but, if I should find myself painfully mistaken on this point, I have no hesitation in expressing my deliberate conviction that such an outrage would not only make the Southern people a unit, but would arouse and consolidate all the conservative elements of the North in firm and determined resistance, by overwhelming majorities.

In such an event, the South would occupy an impregnable position. With her own people united and animated by one sentiment—the unfaltering resolve to maintain and defend their rights and liberties as won by the blood of their fathers and guaranteed by the Constitution of their country, they could safely rely upon the justice of their cause and confidently expect the sympathy of the civilized world and the choicest blessings of Divine Providence while struggling for the right. Under these circumstances I can perceive no just cause, no reasonable ground for such rash and precipitate action as would plunge into the horrors of revolution, anarchy and bankruptcy, the happiest people, the most prosperous country and the best Government the sun of Heaven ever shed his genial rays upon.

To those, if any such there may be, who look upon disunion and a Southern confederacy as a thing desirable in itself, and are only waiting for an opportunity to accomplish that which had been previously resolved upon—the election of Lincoln may furnish a pretext for precipitating the Southern States into revolution. But to those who regard the Union under the Constitution as our fathers made it, the most precious legacy ever bequeathed to a free people by a patriotic ancestry, and are determined to maintain it as long as their rights and liberties, equality and honor are protected by it, the election of Mr. Lincoln, in my humble opinion, presents no just cause, no reasonable excuse for disunion.

Having discussed all the questions at issue freely and elaborately in my addresses to the people during the recent canvass, I do not perceive that any patriotic objects can be advanced by any further public discussions on my part prior to resuming my seat in the Senate. That the passions and animosities engendered by recent contests may soon give place to reason and patriotism; that calm and wise counsels may prevail, and fraternal feeling be restored; that the Constitution may be preserved inviolate, and the Union maintained forever, is the ardent hope and fervent prayer of your friend and fellow-citizen,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

New Orleans, Nov. 13, 1860.

Local Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL ELECTION.—At the late meeting of the Board of Administrators of the Hospital the following visiting surgeons and physicians were elected for the ensuing six months: From the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana—Surgeons, Doctors Stone and Hunt; Physicians, Doctors Jones, Canas, Nott and Richardson. From New Orleans School of Medicine—Surgeon, Doctor Choppin; Physicians, Doctors Flint, Peniston, Fenner, Brickell and Beard. From the Profession at large—Doctors Parnell, Holliday, Gaudet, Devron and Chastan.

THE PROPOSED NEW INSANE ASYLUM.—We are indebted to Dr. Charles Delery for a copy of his printed report, regarding the erection of a new Asylum for the Insane in or near this city. The report was made to a committee of the Common Council, and contains many wise and sound suggestions.

THE MAYOR AND THE RECORDER.—Day officer Frank Grace (as is elsewhere mentioned) was yesterday sent to prison for twenty-four hours, by Recorder Emerson, for a contempt of his authority, in refusing to release a prisoner upon his order. It is of course understood that Grace disobeyed the Recorder's order upon the positive order of the Mayor and Chief of Police, who would have dismissed him had he obeyed the Recorder.

After Grace went to prison, it was expected that the Mayor would take him out by habeas corpus, and thus bring the whole matter before one of the higher Courts. But the Mayor did not do this; neither did he remove the peremptory order posted in the lock-up, under which the day and night officers will have to continue disobeying orders of the Recorder similar to that which Grace had refused to obey, and for which he was sent to prison. So the issue is no nearer a settlement than before. The Recorder, finding that no steps were taken by the Mayor to rescue the officer who had been sent to prison for obeying his orders, himself ordered the release of Grace last evening.

The Recorder has able legal advisers, and, as we learn, will take another method of forcing the issue to a legal settlement, but how soon we cannot state. For the peace, harmony, and good order of our municipal system, we hope the settlement will be had without delay.

DIED OF HIS WOUND.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, a German laborer, about 25 years of age, who died at Charity Hospital. The post-mortem examination by Dr. Berthelot showed death to have resulted from the rupture of a blood vessel in the head, and hemorrhage and compression. The man came, it was said, from the steamer Mars, and several men, hands of that boat, had been arrested on suspicion of having dealt foully with him. The Coroner examined these men. One or two of them spoke of a fight on board, but none knew who the wounded man was, or who inflicted the wound. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that though they could not decide how or from what cause the fatal injury was received, they were still satisfied that death resulted from a blow in the head, inflicted by some person or persons unknown.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—John A. Manwaring yesterday pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery; and, having been in prison some time and anxious to receive sentence, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment; and Jack McDonald, pleading guilty to a similar charge, was also sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Arthur Duthiel, Manuel Castagnet, and George Toun, all charged with assault and battery, were dismissed by nolle prosequi.

Albert Reich, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences; Jean Nicholas, charged with insulting an officer; Mrs. Mina Smith, charged with larceny; and George Bishop, charged with breach of the peace, were all dismissed on motion of the District Attorney.

Jean Augé was tried for assault and battery and acquitted.

Benjamin F. Sidy was tried for assault with intent to kill and assault and battery, found guilty of assault and battery only, and sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

Attorney General Semmes will fix the murder cases to-day.

RECORDER EMERSON'S COURT.—Officer Frank Grace, day officer of the First District lock-up, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Emerson on the charge of having perpetrated a contempt of Court, in refusing to release a prisoner on the Recorder's order; he, however, being at the time under positive contrary orders from the Mayor and Chief of Police, his superior officers. Mr. Earhart defended Grace, and Judge Reynolds laid down the law on the Recorder's side. After hearing the able arguments on both sides, the Recorder adjudged Grace guilty of a contempt of his authority, and sent him to prison for twenty-four hours.

Mr. Merville, who was arrested and held to bail on the charge against him, for disturbing the peace and cutting two women on Saturday evening, sent by Recorder Emerson before the First District Court, asks a suspension of public opinion in his case. He avers that he is innocent of the most serious part of the charge.

The usual lot of drunkards and harridans were sent to prison and work-house. Tom Lagan was fined $10 for kicking up a dust on St. Charles street. Ten free negroes, crew of the ship Maverlok, were sent to prison for being in the State in contravention of law. [We may here add that the Mayor and Chief of Police are now and have been for some time past enforcing the strict letter of the law upon all free negroes who come by sea or river; a commendable thing, when it is known how much they corrupt slaves on all opportunities, and how much worse they are, by what they do, (if not arrested and imprisoned) than the vilest white abolition incendiaries.]

Roger Murphy, charged with an assault and battery upon Jemima Lewis with intent to kill, (violently beating her and kicking her in her vital parts) on the 5th inst., at No. 355 Gravier street, was examined and sent before the First District Court simply for assault and battery. He gave bail.

John Henry, the angelic youth who shoots at people for fun, and murders when in a serious mood, was arraigned in regard to his last murder, that of Jim Porter. The Coroner not having yet made his affidavit, Henry was remanded to prison to await the Coroner's action.

James Williams, arrested for stealing two shoulders of meat from the store of John T. Moore & Co., at the corner of Poydras and New Levee streets, was sent to the Work-house for two months, as a vagrant.

Louis, slave of Donovan, for careless driving on the levee and abusing officer Frank Anderson, who stopped him, was sent down to Dr. Planchard, with a prescription for twenty drachms of hickory oil.

Charles Reeves, charged with assaulting James O'Connor and drawing a knife on him (this happening in connection with the row in which John Henry killed Jim Porter) was discharged, O'Connor not appearing against him.

Frederick Burrows, charged with stealing and carrying away Mr. De Vierre's trunk from Capt. Brooks' hotel on Camp street, and with roughly handling Henry Leonard on Camp street, was discharged at the request of his forgiving prosecutors.

Charles Harant, charged with swindling Pierre Sarerey out of $46 50, was likewise dismissed, there being no ground for a criminal prosecution.

The cases of D. Bullerdick, charged by City Attorney Michel with embezzlement and breach of trust (the Fink estate affair) and of James Duncan, charged by J. A. Guillotte with breach of trust and embezzlement, were continued; the seventh continuance of the latter case.

Edward Grimes, charged by A. N. Gunnison with tampering with his slaves, was sent down in default of $1500 bail, to be examined on the 24th inst.

RECORDER BLACHE'S COURT.—Assistant Recorder Fremaux yesterday dispatched the business of this court, Recorder Blache being still unwell at home.

D. J. Johnson, carpenter of the steamer Newsboy, was examined on the charge of murder; fatally stabbing Enoch Horn, mate of the boat, on board the boat, on the 28th September last. The particulars, as given before the Coroner, we published at the time. The two got to quarreling about a piece of timber which was in the way on the lower deck; recriminations and epithets followed: Horn attacked Johnson; the latter drew a knife, and, though a third party jumped in to prevent it, succeeded in cutting the arm of Horn, and an artery being severed, he subsequently bled to death. After due examination before the Recorder, Johnson was remanded to await trial for manslaughter before the First District Court.

Mary Martin, for beating Paulina Schmidt on Dauphine street, was fined $10 and put under peace bonds. Joseph Canali was put under bonds for the comfort of Paul Moltzenbecker, at No. 50 Royal street. Joseph Belger, for indulging cannibalistic feelings toward R. Elbert, at the corner of St. Ann and Tonti streets, was fined $5 and put under bonds.

Pat Brannan, charged with hammering his wife with a bottle, at their residence on Roman street, near St. Louis. Sent down.

John West, charged with clubbing Henry Brown at the corner of Conti and Darbigny streets, with intent to kill; both of them free darkeys. Sent down.

Mary Doyle, charged with stealing a pair of $2 prunellas from Nicholas Smith, at the corner of Customhouse and Marais streets. Sent down.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Recorder Long is once more at work, having recovered from the ophthalmic illness which confined him at home so long. His eyes, so useful to justice and good order in the old Third, we hope may never again be so sadly eclipsed by disease.

As usual, he had not much to do. Hortaire Bachemin and Alfred Cantrelle were held to appear on the charge of having beaten Louisa Ike on Lesseps street. A third party implicated, named Roche, was not arrested.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of the following: J. B. Lamothe, charged with caning Charles Ocding in a room of the Fifth Justice's Court, on Frenchmen street; one Seibert, charged with thrashing Louise Castellanas, on Annette street; and Lawrence Collins, charged with beating Thomas Kavanaugh senseless with brass knuckles on Sunday, on Moreau street, between Enghien and Port.

RECORDER ADAMS' COURT.—Antoine Schuler awaits an examination on the charge of having recklessly driven his wagon into Daniel McDonald's day and injured his mule.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mrs. Thompson, corner of Rampart and St. Louis streets, was entered night before last by burglars, who carried off a lot of jewelry.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMSHIP CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Domestic and Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

HALIFAX, Nov. 13.—The Cunard Royal mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, arrived at this port to-day, from Liverpool on Saturday, Nov. 3d, and Queenstown the evening of the 4th inst.

Her accounts are two days later than those by the North American at Quebec.

The North Briton, from Quebec, sustained no damage whatever in getting ashore near Ballycastle.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—The Brokers' circular of this morning reports the sales in the Liverpool Cotton market for the week ending November 2 at 111,900 bales, of which 47,000 were taken by speculators and 10,000 by exporters, thus leaving to the trade 54,500 bales. All qualities of cotton have considerably advanced. The middling and lower grades are ¼ to ⅜d. higher. Fair descriptions are slightly dearer. This improvement in cotton was caused by the last advices received from the United States.

Friday's business amounted to 12,000 bales, including 5000 taken by speculators and for export, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....7¾d.	Middling Orleans...7d.
Fair Mobile.....7¾d.	Middling Mobile....6¾d.
Fair Uplands.....7¾d.	Middling Upl'ds....6¾d.

The receipt of the Vanderbilt's letters on Friday afternoon caused renewed excitement and a further slight advance. There was a large speculative inquiry, and the sales amounted, some say, to 25,000, others to 30,000 bales. This all occurred late on Friday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—The market for Breadstuffs shows firmness.

Provisions are quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The London Money market is generally unchanged.

The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £307,000 during the week.

HAVRE, Nov. 3.—An advance of 3f. to 4f. has taken place in cotton during the past week.

New Orleans *Tres Ordinaire* closed at 92f.

The stock of cotton in the port of Havre is put down at 122,000 bales. The market closed buoyant.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—[By telegraph to Queens town.]—The sales of cotton yesterday, Saturday, amounted to 20,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at an advance of ¼d. to ½d. over the official quotations. The market is unsettled and excited.

The Breadstuffs market was quiet and steady yesterday.

Provisions quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Consols yesterday closed at 93.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Paris Bourse rules firm. The Three Per Cent. Rentes closed at 69f. 35c.

European Political Intelligence.

Sir William Dennison has been gazetted Governor of Madras.

Lord John Russell, in a dispatch to the British Minister at Turin, justifies the King of Sardinia's interference in behalf of the King of Naples.

It is believed that France's prevention of the sea blockade of Gaeta was merely to facilitate the escape of the King of Naples, and to prevent complications in case of his capture.

According to Neapolitan accounts Gen. Cialdini was beaten at the Garigliano, losing 2000 killed and wounded. Turin official dispatches, on the contrary, deny that the Sardinians had met with any defeat whatever.

The city of Capua was attacked on the first and capitulated to the Garibaldians on the second inst. The troops were to leave with honors of war to go to Naples.

The news of the capitulation of Capua reached the city of Naples on the 3d. The inhabitants were greatly rejoiced, and at night the city was brilliantly illuminated. It was expected that Gaeta would shortly be attacked.

At the latest advices, King Victor Emanuel had crossed the Garigliano on his way to Naples.

It is reported that Turkey is about to negotiate a loan at Paris of £16,000,000 at 5¾. A national forced loan was also spoken of.

AN IMMENSE MEETING AT CHARLESTON.

SPEECHES BY JUDGE MCGRATH AND OTHERS.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

DISPLAY OF THE PALMETTO FLAG.

The Presidential Election, etc.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—The meeting of last night to ratify the legislative call for a convention was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this city. The galleries of the assembly room were densely filled with ladies.

Eloquent speeches were made by Judge McGrath, the presiding officer, and other distinguished gentlemen. When one speaker declared the Union dissolved, the enthusiasm was perfectly wild.

Outside meetings were addressed by prominent merchants, all declaring their readiness to sacrifice all they possessed for the maintenance of South Carolina's honor.

There is no longer any doubt that the State will secede.

The Courier office displays the Palmetto flag with the inscription "South Carolina has moved, other States will follow." On the reverse is a single star, with the words "Room for others."

Appropriation to Arm the State.

The banks of Charleston have all agreed to loan four hundred thousand dollars for arming