Southern Jewelry Manufactory.

F. A. KELLER & JUL HOENER,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

DIAMONDS,

Jewelry and Swiss Watches,

No. 6 ROYAL STREET, Up Stairs,

Announce to the trade that they have opened in this city a manufactory of all goods in their line. They are prepared to

SET PRECIOUS STONES

in any manner that may be required, at the shortest notice.

TO MAKE SETS OR SINGLE PIECES OF

JEWELRY,

TO DO ALL KINDS OF

Engraving,

And in fact everything that appertains to the Jewelry business, in a style not to be surpassed by any house in the Union. Their stock of WATCHES, of their own direct importation, is always full and complete.

They will also keep constantly on hand a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF THEIR OWN

Ready Made Jewelry,

manufactured EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE.

They ask of home buyers to call and look over their stock previous to purchasing. o14 2ndw4W

Pure Bi-Sulphite of Lime.

The subscriber informs Sugar Planters that, as heretofore, he is now prepared to execute their orders for BI-SULPHITE OF LIME, which, as usual, he will guarantee for quality and purity. All orders sent to 101, No. 69 Royal street, over the Drug Store, will meet with prompt attention.

o14 2ndw RICHARD H. CHINN.

New Fall Goods.

F. R. HARDON,

37 ..... CHARTRES STREET 37

Has just opened his Full Stock of BONNETS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKS, etc.

o12 2ndsn

Fairbanks'

PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN

Scale Warehouse,

AND DEPOT FOR

LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

413 Bdf No. 93 Camp street.

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 2ps 5 Canal street.

Merchants' Hotel,

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STREETS

NEW ORLEANS.

The pleasantest and most conveniently located House in the city.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per Day $2 00
Per Week 12 00
Per Week, (board only) 5 00

BRET & HALLER,

a27 2ply Proprietors.

Bi-Sulphite of Lime.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agent and Manufacturer of the Clara street Bi-Sulphite of Lime Manufactory, (successor to Morris & Martin) 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. 25 CONTI STREET.

o14 2d2m P. MARCELLIN, Agent.

Wall Paper. Wall Paper.

J. J. EVERS,

No. 62 Chartres street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, CORNERS, CARS and MARBLES, in every variety.

Particular attention paid to all work in his line. d16 2ply

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 2ptf 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 Cloth firm and of an Alabaster whiteness of Beauty; removes all Eruptions. Immensely popular among the Ladies.

☞ Sold everywhere at 50 cents a bottle.

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

TILESTON & CO.,

my22 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 HOOS.
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. ly22 2ply

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.,

ly13 2pkW No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1860. NUMBER 222.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1860.

"OVERT ACTS."

Those of our Southern friends who hold to the opinion that the rule of Abolitiondom, under the lead of Abraham Lincoln, should be submitted to, until some overt act of unconstitutional and outrageous oppression is perpetrated by them upon the rights and people of the South, and who therefore greedily devour all, or nearly all, the reports from Black Republican quarters that the President elect is a mild, moderate, conservative man, who will faithfully execute the laws in strict obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, should read the following exposition of his views from a most authoritative source—from his confidential and trusted home organ.

The subjoined extract is short, but it is exceedingly suggestive and comprehensive. It is taken from a late number of the Chicago Tribune:

If Mr. Lincoln is committed to anything it is to the "policy of *treating slavery as being wrong*, with due regard to the difficulties of GETTING RID OF IT in a peaceful way."

No doubt these are Mr. Lincoln's intentions. No doubt his Administration will be conducted upon the cardinal principle of "treating slavery" in the South as being morally, socially and politically "wrong," taking into consideration, at the same time, the "difficulties of getting rid of it in a peaceful way." His whole recent political history proves this; the outgivings of his Eastern as well as his Western organs demonstrate it; and there is nothing in the past or the present of himself or the party which elected him that does not go to show that every influence the Federal Government could command, if confided to his keeping, would be exercised to the detriment of the slaveholding interest, and of all other interests which depend upon that institution for vitality and prosperity. We do not look for any sudden shock or any violent proceedings at the commencement. Nothing of the kind is anticipated by sensible and reflecting men. The process will be slow and gradual; the poison to be administered will not be violent in its operations; on the contrary, it will assume the form of an opiate; we will be soothed into dreams of safety, while the oppressor will be taking possession of the citadel of our liberties; we will be promised all manner of security, while the enemy is gradually encroaching upon us from every quarter; we will be told to slumber on in quiet, until the common foe holds every place of power, honor and emolument in our midst, and has built up a formidable organization in all the Southern States, entertaining its peculiar tenets, which will be sustained and encouraged, and protected, if need be, by the whole authority of the General Government; and then we will unquestionably be told, in language that cannot be misunderstood, that Mr. Lincoln's speech at Springfield, Illinois, on the 17th of June, 1858, is in the process of realization; that, to use his own language, the agitation of the slavery question "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.*"

As Mr. President Lincoln's party will be numerically the strongest, as it will control the government, the army, the navy and the treasury; as it will have a regularly organized force to support it all over the South, with the forts, arsenals, navy-yards, post-offices, etc., in its possession; and as it will move with all the prestige and authority of a regularly organized government—it is not very likely, we respectfully submit, that the weaker section, thus environed by enemies, and thus hedged around by laws, the enforcement of which is in the hands of an inimical executive, will be apt to subject the stronger section to the influences of domestic slavery. The reasonable presumption is that the opposite will be the case; and that the weaker party will, in the inevitable order of events, be obliged to go to the wall, and submit to whatever terms and conditions the stronger party may see fit to impose.

We have thus hastily glanced at a few of the humiliating and disastrous consequences which will most probably overtake the South in case the advice of the advocates of the overt act doctrine should prevail. We believe this policy of inactivity to be ruinous policy. We think it fraught with every attribute of mischief—every element of danger—without a solitary redeeming quality. We say this with all possible respect for the opinions of those friends who differ from us. We do not impugn their motives, or question the honesty of their intentions. They are just as good Southerners as we are. But we do maintain that their policy will, if carried out, destroy the very objects they have in view; that it will result in the subjugation and ultimate ruin of the South; that it is *the very policy*, and the only policy, the Black Republicans of the North wish us to pursue at this juncture; and that, if we are going to act at all, now is the time to act, and if we are going to submit, let us submit in silence. At any rate, we hope to hear no more about "overt acts," to be committed by Lincoln or his Government, whether the alternative of resistance or submission is adopted by the Southern people. Had the "overt act" doctrine prevailed in 1776, the Declaration of Independence would never have been written.

In connection with this branch of the subject there is another which bears immediate relationship to it. The Abolition journals of the North say confidently, almost every day, that the planters of the South, as a body, are in favor of submission to Lincoln's rule. This we know to be untrue; and we only cite the fact to bring to their attention another important matter. These very same journals have in the past, on occasions almost innumerable, pointed out the disproportion in numbers which existed between the slave owners and non-slave owners, and declared that when their party obtained possession of the Government they would stimulate a jealousy between the latter and the former, which would result in the spoliation of the one and the aggrandizement of the other, and cunningly suggested a mode by which it could be done without damage to existing or prospective interests so far as they were concerned. Of course we do not place faith in this; but when Lincoln's army of officials swarms all over the South, there is no foreseeing what may happen. Hence, we consider it highly incumbent upon our planters to make a move in the right direction, as speedily as opportunity serves, in order that they may not be misrepresented abroad.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

If there was nothing else favorable to talk of yesterday, the weather might be called on for a very favorable remark, as about one-half of the interchange of the courtesies of the day comprise "fine day this, beautiful weather;" and though it was Monday, there was nothing blue about it, atmospherically or commercially, when applied to the large receipts of produce. Our marine list this morning will bear the closest scrutiny. Cargoes of cotton reaching 5226 bales per Magnolia, 4295 per Imperial, and 3895 per charmer. See the various boats from other points, with sugar, molasses and cotton. Look at the varied cargoes from the great West. Then we might refer to the very great activity and liveliness on the great levee. True, some old cynic may say, "What does all this amount to, there is no money to move this produce; cannot sell exchange, says a jockey operator." But nevertheless, the sugar and molasses moves somewhere, as some gimlet ranger steps up and says he has sold 200 hogsheads. A corn broker also comes along and tells what he has done; sold so many barrels of flour, so many sacks of corn, and finally, to close the confab, up comes a dealer in salt, and says he has got rid of a cargo. Then comes along a coffee operator, and in reply to what is going on, says that the accounts of a short export from Rio are bound to be confirmed, and so the great trade of this emporium opened yesterday. True, there was very little done in cotton, but the King is well seated on the throne, and only awaits the course of events.

It will be observed that the receipts of the staple since Saturday morning have been large, giving Carondelet street and environs a very strong basis to move on when the time comes.

The receipts since Saturday morning up to last evening foot up as follows:

From Memphis, per Tennessee ..... bales	2849
From Memphis, per Uncle Sam	4019
From Carolina Lowdens, per Quitman	2929
From Vicksburg, per Magnolia	5226
From Vicksburg, per Charmer	3895
From Memphis, per Imperial	4295
From Baton Rouge, per Gross Tete	1064
From Alexandria, per Hermann	903
From Washington, La., per Ann Parrott	785
From Port Adams, per H. W. Powell	769
From Greenwood, per Rodney	903
From Trenton, per Red Chief	450
From various places by various boats	2060
By the Jackson Railroad, Nov. 17	2284
Total bales for three days	33,627

The most important arrival announced this morning is that of the steamer Era, from Jefferson, Texas, which is a certain indication that the water in Red river and the lakes has risen, which will go far towards strengthening the future course of the money market.

The telegraph brought advices, which we laid before our readers yesterday, of the arrival of the Canada off Sandy Hook, but we expect it should be Cape Race instead of Sandy Hook. Her advices are up to the 9th, giving the information that cotton was quiet, and afterwards that it had fallen ¼d. to ⅛d. This decline following so close on the favorable accounts by the Canada rather staggered operators yesterday, or those who have been operating. This decline, however, is not specially detailed, whether as following the private quotations of 7¾d. and 7⅞d. per Canada, or from the report of the Board of Brokers of the 2d inst.

The European mails by the Canada's private correspondence came through yesterday. We received the following special account of the doings in Lancashire:

[Per Canada.] LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2, 1860.

Dear Sir—Yesterday evening was an era in the cotton trade. Last Monday morning, the 20th of October, the telegraph and mails by the Canada, per Boston, came to hand; and though a killing frost was not believed in, the sales of cotton were very large, and prices advanced ¼d. to ½d. Tuesday's demand quite as active, with further advances of an ¼d. Tuesday being Manchester's market day, there was some desire to hear from spinners; they ignored the frost and frightened the timid, yet the continued demand was so strong that rates again hardened yesterday at 2 P. M., when the Vanderbilt's mails came to hand, confirming the frost, except to the unbelieving few. Then commenced a hurrying to and fro of all Liverpool cottondom. Samplers were flying in every direction long after dark, and many thousand bales of cotton bought by gas light. To-day, though half a holiday, the fun drives on fast and furious. Rule, King Cotton.

Yours, truly.

SATURDAY NIGHT, 8 P. M.—Middling, 7⅞@7¾d.

They must have a tolerable lively time on the Liverpool flags. Buying cotton by gas-light reminds us of the many agents of banks and speculators rushing through Mississippi in 1837 and 1838 sampling and buying cotton by candle-light. Some of the young aspirants for commercial fame, the dedglings, stepping ashore from a boat while making the usual half-hour landing, running up to warehouses, exclaiming, "Have you any good cotton?" "Oh, yes." "Where is it?" "There," (piled up in the mud.) "What do you hold it at?" "Eighteen cents." "Well, I will take the whole. Ship it to such an agent, New Orleans; here is the money," handing out a pile of Brandon Bank notes, United States Bank, port issues or other pretty engravings representing dollars. We do not expect that the scenes of 1837 will be enacted over again, but it is pretty evident that there was a prodigious excitement in Liverpool on the receipt of the frost advices from this side. If the Vanderbilt's advices are to be relied on, a reaction had already taken place. It is, however, useless and unnecessary to talk of cotton just at this moment in our market. When exchange assumes something like stability and free negotiations, we shall have large and exciting transactions to talk about.

There was some talk of the fire-demon, which appears to be carring fall away in the Fourth District. No water, of course, is the usual remark. Fifty tenements, destroyed on Sunday night, one ship and cargo of cotton, to be paid for by underwriters; another ship discovered on fire after leaving port. There appears to be no safety from the ravages of the fire king. The Water Works Association is just where it was twelve months ago. Possibly when a dozen of the blocks of fine buildings are destroyed, there may be some movement in regard to obtaining a supply of water. If the people will not move in the matter, take no interest in the undertaking, they can make up their minds to pay at least twenty-five to fifty per cent. for insurance.

Talking about insurance, brings up the question that there was an election to take place last evening, to fill the office of Secretary of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company. It has been bruited about that the mantle would fall on on a resident of the country.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, Nov. 1, 1860.

Mr. Editor: Since my last advices, per Bienville of date 7th, the Clayed Sugar market has remained in a completely stagnant state. The few purchases of which I have heard having been on vessels' account for immediate shipment, and principally for Spanish ports.

Holders, in preference to accepting lower rates, are shipping their remaining stocks, and though I cannot reduce the rates of my quotations, yet I think I may safely advise them as having a declining tendency.

I do not hear of any contracts of any moment having been entered into. The stocks here and at Matanzas are about 70,000 boxes against 95,000 at this period of last year.

The weather continues favorable to the planters, and grinding is becoming general.

MOLASSES.—There is none remaining here. All that could be obtained was taken last week to complete a cargo at 4 rials per keg of 5½ gallons.

LARD.—Continued large arrivals and advices of heavy shipments on the way have tended still further to depress the rates of this article. Sales on the 15th were made ... bbls. at $18 and kegs at $18 50. The stock is enormous.

BUTTER is fair demand but at low rates. 50 bbls. Goshen sold on the 15th at $25 per quintal. Philadelphia sells at $19 per quintal.

CHEESE.—No sales of American reported.

HAMS.—A first quality article is scarce and in demand. 10 bbls. (white covered) from New York, sold on the 15th inst. at $19 50 per quintal.

PORK.—50 bbls. from Philadelphia sold on the 14th inst. at $22 each, and 35 boxes Clear from Philadelphia, on the 15th, at $15 per quintal.

POTATOES—In fair demand. Last sales at rates not made public.

ONIONS AND APPLES—Are abundant. Last sales at rates not made public.

CANDLES—Very abundant and dull.

SOAP—100 boxes Yellow from store sold the 13th inst. at $7 25 per quintal.

RICE—Very abundant and selling at low rates. 120 hhds. ex Isabel from Charleston only realized 12½ reals per arroba.

YELLOW PINE—Two cargoes Pensacola sold at $35 per M feet. Sugar and molasses hhds. Shooks in limited demand at $2 25 each. Hoops, short, $45; long, $55.

FREIGHTS—Without any improvement.

EXCHANGES—Still very dull. I quote Sterling 13½ to 13¾ premium. New Orleans, short, 5 to 5½ per cent. premium. New York 60 day bills, 3½ to 4 per cent. premium. As ever,

[COMMUNICATED.]

Ed. Crescent—While each one is proposing his remedy for the times, which seem to be somewhat "out of joint," allow me to suggest that the Legislatures of the cotton States meet and suspend all judicial process for one, two or three months.

This would enable planters and factors to hold on to the cotton and sugar crops until specie could be remitted from Europe and the North, to purchase them with—to dispense with exchange and secure a better market, while no department of our home business would suffer materially from such a measure.

There may be some better plan, but the writer has heard of none that will meet the present emergency so promptly and effectively as the above, at least such is the opinion of

Your obedient servant,

CONSERVATIVE.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW O

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT AT NEW YORK.

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

GENERAL GARIBALDI AT NAPLES

LATEST NEWS FROM CHINA.

Domestic and Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The mails of the steamship Vanderbilt, from Southampton and Havre of the 7th inst., were delivered this morning; those for the South were dispatched by the early train.

From London and Paris papers we clip the following intelligence:

Garibaldi, after the capitulation of Capua, left for the city of Naples, where, at the latest accounts, he had arrived.

The arrival of King Victor Emanuel was daily expected.

It was reported on what is called the best authority that the fortress of Gaeta had sent a proposal to surrender to the Piedmontese troops.

Turin dispatches announce the departure of French troops from that city for Naples.

The city of Viterbo, in the Papal States, has been proclaimed in a state of anarchy.

This season's corn crop in Italy is deficient.

The reported conclusion of a treaty between England and Austria is unfounded.

At Hong-Kong teas were unchanged and silks were declining.

Shanghae telegrams say that negotiations at Tien-tsin are disturbed.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Mixed Corn at 30s. 6d. Sugar was steady and prices remained unaltered. Coffee was quiet and unchanged. American stocks have slightly advanced.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—The advices from Manchester and the surrounding manufacturing districts were of a favorable character.

The market for goods and yarns closed firm at full prices.

HAVRE, Nov. 6.—The prices of Cotton declined 2 to 3 francs on Saturday. The sales of the week are put down at 4000 bales. New Orleans Bas closed at 93f. to 96f.

The sales of Monday and Tuesday consisted of 2400 bales, the market closing to-day stagnant.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

FORT KEARNEY, Nov. 19.—The Overland Pony Express passed here last evening, bringing California dates to the 7th inst.

The city of San Francisco gave Lincoln about 3000 majority, but there is a probability that Douglas has carried the State.

The State Legislature of California will probably elect a Douglas Senator.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Treasure and Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The steamship Atlantic, which sailed from this port on Saturday last, for Southampton and Havre, took out $80,000 of treasure on freight.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship Edinburgh, left this port last Saturday towards noon, taking out New Orleans mail dates of the 13th inst., and telegraphic dispatches from New Orleans of the 16th.

Bank Suspension.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The secession movement in the South greatly affects our money market, and transactions are carried on with great difficulty.

The Bank of Sing-Sing closed its doors last Saturday. There is no doubt but that others will soon follow.

Later from Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 19.—After the delivery of a speech from Hon. A. H. Stephens, in which he advocated strong conservative principles, affairs here became somewhat quieter.

Hon. Robert Toombs has not resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate, but means to resign on the 3d of March, 1861, unless Georgia secedes from the Federal Union.

Telegraph Line Extended.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—The Southwestern Telegraph Company have extended their lines to Paducah, Ky., to which point they are now working successfully.

Congressional Resignations.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19.—Hon. Milledge L. Bonham, Member of Congress, will not take part in the proceedings of the approaching session of Congress.

It is also understood that the whole South Carolina Congressional delegation will resign before the meeting of Congress.

Independent Republic on the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Representatives in Congress from California are in favor of the formation of an independent Republic on the borders of the Pacific.

The South Carolina Forts and Arsenals.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, has expressed his determination to deliver up the forts and arsenals in South Carolina intact to his successor on the 4th of next March.

Florida for Secession.

APALACHICOLA, Nov. 19.—The majority of the newspapers in this State advocate strong secession principles, and are urging the Governor to convene the Legislature at as early a day as practicable.

Navigation Obstructed.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—The steamboat Tecumseh, from Cincinnati, bound for New Orleans with a heavy cargo of freight, sunk across the mouth of the canal, on the 18th. Her cargo is badly damaged by water. No one on board suffered any injury.

Five coal boats also sunk at the mouth of the canal, which will probably obstruct navigation for several days.

Steamboat Pacific Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—The steamer Pacific, from this port for New Orleans, was destroyed by fire at Uniontown last night.

Capt. Lamb was lost. The remainder of the officers and the crew and passengers were all saved.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—The Ohio river at this point was falling this morning, with 8 feet 4 inches of water in the canal.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—The Ohio river at this point was still falling this evening, with 8 feet water in the canal by the mark.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Ed. Crescent—While each one is proposing his remedy for the times, which seem to be somewhat "out of joint," allow me to suggest that the Legislatures of the cotton States meet and suspend all judicial process for one, two or three months.

This would enable planters and factors to hold on to the cotton and sugar crops until specie could be remitted from Europe and the North, to purchase them with—to dispense with exchange and secure a better market, while no department of our home business would suffer materially from such a measure.

There may be some better plan, but the writer has heard of none that will meet the present emergency so promptly and effectively as the above, at least such is the opinion of

Your obedient servant,

CONSERVATIVE.

Local Intelligence.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The Board of Health report 130 interments in the cemeteries last week. Of the deaths, twenty were by consumption and forty-one were children less than two years of age. Two deaths were of old age, and one of these deceased had reached the ripe age of 115 years.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT FIRE.—The fire in the Fourth District on Sunday night, some account of which we gave yesterday, was a sad and destructive affair. Among the buildings destroyed was the Rev. M. Markham's Church, (Presbyterian) an edifice worth about $8000. The following is a list of the properties destroyed and their value:

On upper side of Adele and Fulton street: Presbyterian church, $8000; Jacob Klein, $2000; W. Berrill, $1200; H. Berthcand, $1500; John Appel, $500; James Corbett, $500.

On lower side of Adele, upper side St. Andrew, and rear of the houses on Rousseau street: James Hefferman, $1000; Charles Hefferman, $1000; John Nelson, $1000; Estate of P. Dalman, $2000; W. Berrill, $1000.

On lower side of St. Andrew street: Peter Miller, $1000; James West, $3000; Alex. Pentland, $1000. On Fulton street: Adrien Jahler, $1000.

It was feared that a man who was seen going into a burning house near where the fire started was encompassed by the flames and burnt to death.

The proprietor of a shoe store in one of the houses destroyed was arrested on suspicion of having started the fire. He had an insurance of $600 on his stock, which was not worth half that amount.

This, like all the great fires in the Fourth District, was mainly the consequence of a scarcity of water.

FIRE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—Two stables in the Third District, near the barracks, the properties of Mr. Howell and Mr. Lanneaux, were destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. It was not known how the fire started.

SLOPED.—We learn that a man named Forster, lately connected with the German Gazette of this city, as assistant editor, has taken French leave, leaving creditors about town in grief to the extent of $700. The immediate cause of his disappearance, however, was not the pressure of his debts, but sundry hints, of an unmistakable nature, that a further residence in this city might endanger his neck; it being satisfactorily ascertained that he was author of certain incendiary letters to a German paper in New York, in one of which letters he said that abolition was prospering finely in New Orleans, and that the day would soon come when the limbs of our live-oak trees would be bent down with the weight of slaveholders hanging by the neck.

ACCIDENT.—Michael Halpin, a carpenter, yesterday afternoon fell from a building on which he was at work, at the corner of Poydras and Levee streets, and was dangerously hurt. Officer Kingston sent him to Charity Hospital.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon officer J. W. Manera, of the Third District, found in the river, opposite Mr. Lessep's plantation, the body of an unknown white woman.

CARELESS DRIVING AND ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a cart, carelessly driven, ran against Mr. Barbey's buggy on St. Peter street, smashing it badly. The driver, Thomas Allen, was arrested and taken to the Second District Lockup, whilst his cart and team were taken to the Pound.

DIED OF INTEMPERANCE.—A man about fifty years old was found dead on Sunday morning on the gallery of a house corner of Eighth and Dryades streets. It is supposed, from a paper found in his pocket, that his name is B. Hopk. That sudden death was probably caused by intemperance.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The ship Kate Prince had hardly come up on Saturday evening to her wharf, in the Third District, when her commander, Capt. E. A. Guerrish, sent word to the police-office that one of his men, named Amos C. Scott, was in irons, for having stabbed and killed the mate of the ship at sea on the 2d ult. Scott was immediately brought to the lockup. The particulars will come out before the U. S. Commissioner.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—The investigation before the Coroner relative to the death of Peter Conway, aged 40 years, a native of Ireland, who was fatally stabbed on the night of the 8th inst., on Tchoupitoulas street, was held Saturday evening and resulted in a verdict of murder being rendered against John Kay, who was arrested shortly after the occurrence. The examination of the prisoner before Recorder Emerson will take place in due time.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—Marks Stoddard, Edward Manning, and Franzoise Lourjard, f. w. c., charged with assaults and batteries, were yesterday dismissed by *nol. pros.*

Arrangements were made, and informations filed, as usual.

Wm. O'Keefe was tried for assault and battery and acquitted.

Catherine Sayers was tried for assault and battery and acquitted.

To-day, Hypolite Princeval is to be tried for the murder of Garcia.

RECORDER EMERSON'S COURT.—An immense and altogether intense looking crowd of "black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray," passed in review before the Recorder yesterday, and were fined or confined according to the degrees of their drunkenness and belligerency.

The following parties were examined and sent before the First District Court: John Bryant, for stealing a pair of pants from R. C. Armistead's store, No. 63 Gravier street. Barney Keenan, for stealing John O'Neal's pocket-book, containg $5 and two gold rings, on New Levee street. Fred Thompson, for carrying a concealed bowie-knife; and John Ledlonc, for stealing $40 worth of gold and silver chains from Robert Coburn's show window at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Girod streets, on the evening of the 24th ult., he smashing the window and running off with the chains during the rush and excitement consequent upon an alarm of fire. None of the above gave bail, so all were sent to prison.

Wm. Farrell, for drunken turbulence on Magazine street, and resisting officer Clabbey and tearing his clothes, was fined $20. Thomas Reagan, for brutal treatment of Margaret Watson, on Tchoupitoulas street, threatening her life and turning her out of doors several times, was fined $10. Neither having the money to pay, both were committed for a month.

The following parties were discharged: S. M. Whitney, charged with tampering with a slave girl at the Merchants' Hotel; Hiram Beatty, a planter of Iberville parish, vouching for him, and there being no direct evidence against him. Mike Woods and Wm. Robert, charged with larcenies; their prosecutors not appearing. And Benjamin Thompson, charged with beating M. Stiewel.

The following parties were arraigned and held for future examination:

W. W. Cassidy, charged with shooting and killing James Kennedy on Sunday, at the corner of Gasquet and Prieur streets. [some account of which we published yesterday.] Remanded to await the action of the Coroner.

M. O'Brien, charged with dangerously stabbing John Carmody, on Sunday evening, on New Levee street; and his wife, Eliza, as an accessory. Both sent to prison to await the result of Carmody's wound.

Mary Ann Holt, charged with having robbed James Reilly in a house on Gravier street, on Sunday night. Remanded for an overhauling to-day.

James McDevitt, charged with being a "dangerous and suspicious character, arrested by officer Spriggs, at St. Mary's market. Sent down to be examined on the 23d.

James Casey, a witness in the case of the State vs. O'Brien and wife, for stabbing John Carmody. Bail $500 to appear when notified.

L. F. Hutchins, arrested at the City Hotel as a dangerous and suspicious character. Sent down; examination fixed for the 23d. A. V. Hirley and D. B. Johnson, arrested with Hutchins, were discharged.

Wm. Tavares, charged with beating Wm. A. Stonne, yesterday. Bail given to appear on the 1st proximo.

Wm. Tufte, charged with insulting and abusing Henry Strong on St. Charles street, and passing a counterfeit quarter on him. Bail given to appear on the 23d.

H. Lumeschloss, Emma Cruz, Henry Weber and Mrs. B. Weber, charged with violently beating Mrs. Maria Lesse on the 15th instant, near the corner of Johnson and Perdido streets. Case fixed for the 23d; bail given by the Webers.

RECORDER BLACHE'S COURT.—Emile, slave of Jacobs, was yesterday sent to prison on the charge of having stolen a bucket worth two bits, from Mr. Sarasby's grocery, corner of Royal and St. Ann streets.

Mary Walker, f. w. c., was sent to prison for laying violent hands on the person of Margaret Walker, f. w. c., in a house on Franklin street.

Pat. Kinney was sent out on the charge of having broken open and rifled of a portion of its sweet contents, a sugar hogshead belonging to Mr. P. A. Giraud.

Elly Maginnis was dismissed from the charge of thrashing Lizzy Maginnis, on Chartres street. The other business was unimportant. A large crowd of drunkards was disposed of.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—In the case of the State vs. Gustave Ledanaux, charged with violating the person of Louise Roussel, a child 7½ years old, Assistant Recorder Magioni yesterday read the following decision:

In this case the accused is charged with having, on the 22d of October last, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, committed a rape on Louise Roussel, a child aged 7 years, in a house situate on Columbus street, between Villere and Robertson streets.

The evidence of Marie Coulon, mother of the child, and that of Dr. Beugnet, who examined her, and the evidence of the child herself, shows that an attempt to violate her person had been made. The child had to keep her bed, and was still unwell on the 5th of November, when the Doctor gave his testimony.

The accused, though pointed out to the child, has not been recognized or identified by her.

The failure on the part of the child has not surprised me at all. She appears to be timid and bashful, and bent her head down when she was giving her testimony; she was not acquainted with, did not know, and had never seen before that day the man who had injured her. The accused, who was arrested on the day I think subsequent to the day the affidavit was made, appeared to me as though he had not shaved himself for several days before, and did not appear clean; but on the day of the examination in court, he was well shaved, well combed and well dressed.

But there are several important facts, which have been proven on the examination, which are strong, and are sufficient in my opinion to fix the crime upon the accused.

It came out in the course of the examination that Marie Coulon, the mother of the child, did not know, had never seen, and could not even point out the accused in court. She was then asked by the Court how she had discovered the name of the accused. She answered that the child had pointed out the house to her the same evening. She went twice and found the doors shut; and at about 9 o'clock the same day, when she went there again, she found a lady, and told her she had come to see who had given her child sugar plums and a ten cent piece. The lady said her husband had not been there, but that her brother-in-law had been there between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock; and the lady, who is the sister-in-law of the accused, and is named Mrs. Regnier, and resides there, gave her the name of the accused.

Mrs. Francois Regnier, who had given the name of the accused, testified that she gave the name of the accused because she found her gate open, and supposed that he had been there, and because she had been informed that he had passed by during the day. She now, however, says that the accused could not have got into the house, because the doors of the house were closed; that she left her house about 6 o'clock in the morning of that day, and her husband was to leave the house in the morning; she returned at 6 o'clock in the evening, and her husband arrived at 10 o'clock that night; and that she had left him in bed when she left in the morning.

Mr. Francois Regnier, husband of Mrs. Regnier, and brother-in-law of the accused, testifies that he left the house that day at 9 o'clock in the morning, and returned at 10 o'clock at night; locked the door of the house and the gate, and put the key of the house where his wife could find it, and hung the key of the gate back of the gate, where the neighbors know it hangs; that since this affair and before, he hid the key of the house in a different place every day; and being asked why he changed the place every day, says that he is afraid of being robbed.

The house of Mr. Regnier is on Columbus street, between Robertson and Villere streets; it is around the corner and about a square from where the child Louise Roussel lives. The house stands back about twelve feet from the fence, and is on a key lot; the lot next to it is an empty key lot, and on the other side of it there is the corner house. Mr. Regnier and his wife live there alone; she goes out sewing the whole day, and he is a police officer, and leaves the house after his wife. The child has shown me the house, the room and the bed; and she says that the door of the house was open when she was called in. This is positive evidence that the door was open, and is entitled to as much weight as her evidence would have been had she identified the accused.

Who was it that on that day, and between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the evening, opened that door, and committed an assault with intent to commit a rape on the child?

A witness, Mrs. Antoine Jacquet, who resides at the corner of Columbus and Robertson streets, and who had a light spasm before she commenced giving her testimony, says on that day she saw the child Louise Roussel on the sidewalk near her domicil, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon; that she did not pay attention if the child was alone; the child seemed to be gay, and was not crying. This witness had already left her seat when she was called back and asked by the Court if she had seen the accused that day. She answered that she had. And where did you see him? Saw him walking on the sidewalk between our house and Mr. Regnier's house. At what hour? Does not remember the hour, but thinks it was from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. Saw the child on that day on the sidewalk, and the accused was there also; did not see the accused have hold of the child; the child was standing on the banquette, and the accused was walking backward and forward; the accused did not seem to be sober.

Mrs. Widow Mahalin, the mother or grandmother of Mrs. Antoine Jacquet, and who resides at the same place, says that she saw the accused on that day, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, in the grocery; that the accused gave to her grand-daughter, Marceline Abadie, sugar-plums in her presence, and between the hours already mentioned; that she has known the accused about a year, and that he came to the house about once in three months; that he had been there for a month previous to this affair, and has not seen him since then.

Now Louise Roussel in her testimony says that as she was coming from school a man met her and gave her some sugar-plums and a dime, and brought her to a room and did some dirty things to her. The house was pointed out by the child to her mother; and the