New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1860.

CINCINNATI SENTIMENT.

The Cincinnati Commercial, which, for a Black Republican paper, was a tolerably decent journal during the canvass, seems to be now afflicted with downright insanity and madness, since it has been ascertained that Lincoln is elected President. Listen to the mild, conciliatory, and generous language which it employs in commenting upon the position of South Carolina:

It is true, South Carolina has a slave population of 384,984, or about 110,000 more than her free inhabitants. But this black element, so far from being a fortress of strength, is an element of weakness. In a struggle to maintain her independence of any foreign power, she has got to fight, not only a foe in front, but an enemy in the rear. *She has got, in all probability, not only to repel invasion but to suppress insurrection. Her slaves would be found a formidable incubus upon her success in the arduous enterprise, which she seems inclined to undertake, of setting up for herself as an independent nation.*

Yet this little greedy, gasconading State, with her handful of willie men, and with no actual wrongs whatever to redress, raises her defiant crest against a nation of thirty millions, and swears she will secede from the Union! Why, you might as well talk of the town's poor seceding from the town—as one of the orators of New England said in a case somewhat similar. We pay the entire bills of South Carolina for her, support her mail service at a heavy annual loss to the treasury, catch and return her runaways, (*vide* Boston packet-ship owners) and feed several scores of her sons with fat Federal offices—and she turns round and abuses us like a pickpocket just because the majority of the nation has for once chosen a President whom she chooses not to like. Bah! South Carolina—better sell your brazen frontispiece to a brass founder. There is more impudence in the little finger of the Palmetto State than in the whole body of the North.

One of the greatest mistakes which the Northern people make in regard to the South is in supposing that the slave population would give us any serious trouble in the event of our withdrawal from the Union. It is a common belief among the people of the North, shared in by some of its most intelligent men, that Southern slaves are constantly bemoaning their condition, and would eagerly seize the first opportunity to strike for their freedom. How great an error this is, every Southern man knows from personal observation. Three-fourths of the slaves upon Southern plantations are entirely satisfied with their condition, and many of them, we feel sure, would readily take up arms, if need be, to protect their masters and families from attack. This thing of slave insurrection in South Carolina, or anywhere else, in consequence of revolutionary movements in the South, is simply a ridiculous chimera. There are, of course, a few vicious slaves here and there, whose weak and superstitious minds have been poisoned by vagabond Northern Abolitionists—but there is no more real danger or permanent trouble to be apprehended from them than from the man in the moon. If the people of the North could be convinced of the errors of opinion they indulge on this point, as well as the further mistake they make in supposing that non-slaveholders at the South are less earnest in their support of the peculiar institution than others, they could take much clearer and more accurate views of the state of affairs at the South than they have done heretofore.

We would like to know, however, by what right the Cincinnati Commercial thus speaks in abusive and contemptuous terms of South Carolina. South Carolina has done no wrong, that we know of, to the city of Cincinnati or to the State of Ohio. If she chooses to surrender what the Commercial supposes to be the benefits which the Union confers upon her, in the way of "paying bills," "mail service," catching runaway slaves, (!) and Federal offices, we suppose she ought to be at liberty to do so, without being ridiculed and taunted with contemptuous epithets. If she prefers to give up all these supposed blessings, one would think the sacrifice should be made without incurring the wrath of their dispenser. But this insult to South Carolina is, in truth, an insult to every other cotton State—for there is not one that does not sympathize with her in her present attitude. We beg the Commercial, therefore, in the future distribution of its abuse, to include Louisiana also. We are unwilling that South Carolina should bear it all, when we consider ourselves fairly entitled to our due proportion.

The time has been when there were commercial relations existing between Cincinnati and the Southern cities of the Mississippi valley, which we suppose were desirable and profitable to that city, and which she would not needlessly forfeit. But, patience under ridicule and abuse is something for which Southern people are not especially remarkable. If the organs of public sentiment there prefer to risk and to destroy those commercial relations by flings at Southern people, they are at liberty to do so—but we are certain we can accept the consequences just as easily as they can. That is all.

TALK ON CHANGE.

Every one on the Carondelet and environs before meridian yesterday must have observed that the gatherings were numerous, that the usual corners were more thronged than usual. The habitues of all commercial streets appeared to be on the flags. True, there were not many of the residents of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets to be met with out in cottondom. Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets habitues seem to think if any one wants pork, bacon and corn, they will call for them, and are always on hand to meet customers and would-be buyers. There are other localities beside Carondelet street where a good many transactions are daily made, which have a great bearing on our general trade. The fact is, Carondelet street is so very easy and natural for those who are so fortunate as to have very light entries in their bills payable to take the flags with their hands in their pockets, look so smiling and pleasantly as they walk up and down, having a cheering word and remark for almost every one they meet—why it is sufficient itself to drive away and banish any panic or agitation ever started. We meet with a good many answering to this remark in the course of our daily peregrinations, they may be termed. There was a good deal of talk about the telegraphic advices from New York of the bank movement there, which, in the end, will not amount to much, as we shall know by the mail. It would be more conducive to the general good if the watching and looking for every dispatch coming over the wires be discarded. The telegraph has been the cause of more excitement and general attraction, creates more anxiety than can be well conceived by a looker-on. It is the telegraph, the telegraph, and the telegraph, from the opening of business to the closing of business, and even Sunday appears to offer no bar to the demands of a purient desire for hourly information. Look at the numbers that congregate around the Post-office every Sunday. We do never observe these great crowds on every Sunday morning during the summer. Nor do we observe among the Sunday frequenters of the Post-office many of our permanent residents. They are willing to rest one day out of the seven, and allow cotton, finance and trade-talk alone. In advance of the many inquiries that will be made to-morrow, what is the news? what was done in New York yesterday? (to-day,) we have to state for many of the anxious inquirers, wait until the Crescent appears on Monday morning. If there should be any news, any fresh talk, the Crescent will give the details; but do spare us the intermissible inquiry, what is the news from New York? We hope the sun will rise every day next week, if there should not be any "news" from New York.

The further talk was that a good deal of cotton was in the process of moving; that large insurances have been made on lots and parcels which have passed from factors, whether by sale or in the way of advances is not fully detailed, but sufficient is known and talked of that large operations have been going on, large freight engagements entered into, denoting that the staple is moving, and in a way that will be profitable and highly remunerative to all those interested. At the same time, it is not out of place to talk of the consequences that may ensue from large drafts or calls of gold from the Bank of England. The old lady would become somewhat ruffled and give a turn to the screw if large expectations of coin should follow the present rates of exchange, ruling so strong against England and France.

The telegraph operators are immortalizing themselves for their assiduity and perseverance in forwarding trash and nonsense. Among the last items at hand is that there was a killing frost in Augusta, Ga., on Thursday morning. There is about as much sense and nonsense in this as in three-fourths of the dispatches which have been received lately.

On the great levee it was active yesterday. Our marine list gives the arrival of many rich argosies from the great and prolific West, laden with all the great and varied productions of that region, and which will meet with sales for ready money, panic or no panic. It will require tolerable large shipments of produce hither to cover the purchases of sugar and molasses for the West.

Talking of sugar and the depot, located on the grand levee, the giniet rangers and so on, brings up an incident of the times, which was talked of on the depot two days since. A large sugar buyer (or perhaps he would have been a large buyer) from Cincinnati, was ascertained to be a thorough Black Republican, something of a dyed-in-the-wool abolitionist. He was duly notified that New Orleans, particularly in the locality of the sugar depot, was no place for persons of his views. The corps of giniet rangers will not sell their principles for Cincinnati gold, however pressing the times may be. We have not the name of this particular Black Republican, but he can be pointed out, if he has not already taken his course up the river. There are a good many Black Republicans and real Abolitionists in our midst—real incendiaries in one way and another; and the talk is, if they went on a sugar plantation, with the gold in hand for a crop of sugar, they would be invited to depart forthwith, and not be listened to. There are dealers in sugar (merchants in the West) who are free from these charges. The talk is, that the giniet rangers will have no intercourse with a Black Republican if they know it.

The freight market, that is, the European market, is well maintained. The high rates of grain freights in New York (11d. to 16d.) gives employment to many vessels which would come South for employment. There is, however, a good supply of tonnage in port, sufficient to last, as it were, without any material change, until the return of the vessels which have been dispatched this fall. It is not probable that shippers of cotton or the cotton interest will obtain any advantage for the present, that is, a decline from present rates.

There have been some very profitable speculations in tobacco this month. It was talked about that some large Bear operators had been cornered. There was some talk that $20@$25 per hogshead had been realized on some investments made here last summer.

The usual weekly coffee circular of Col. Lonsdale, Son & Co. will be found under the usual head. The transactions in the berry for the week have been very light, the receipts light, and a decline in price established. There have been some heavy failures in Brazil, some connected with the London trade. But it is no use to talk of pressure away off in Brazil. There is talk enough of what is going on in the United States.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We are indebted to J. C. Morgan & Co. for the following new publications:

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERAL JOHN A. QUITMAN. By J. F. H. Claiborne.

This is a very interesting and well-written biography of a well-known and well-beloved Southern statesman and soldier, which ought to find a place in every library, public and private.

THE FOUR GEORGES. By William M. Thackeray.

These are the lectures which Mr. Thackeray delivered when in this country, which are now put together in book form, and handsomely illustrated.

NICARAGUA, ITS PEOPLE, SCENERY, MONUMENTS, RESOURCES, CONDITION, ETC. By E. G. Squier, late Charge to Central America.

This is a volume of nearly seven hundred pages, richly illustrated, and containing all necessary information about a portion of the country which late events have made peculiarly interesting.

Proclamation.

BY THOMAS O. MOORE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Baton Rouge, November 19, 1860.

Whereas, the Constitution of the State of Louisiana authorizes the Executive to convene the General Assembly thereof on extraordinary occasions; and whereas the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States, by a sectional and aggressive anti-slavery party, whose hostility to the people and the institutions of the South has been evinced by repeated and long-continued violations of constitutional obligations and fraternal amity, now consummated by this last insult and outrage perpetrated at and through the ballot-box, does, in my opinion, as also that of a large number of citizens of all parties and pursuits throughout the State, furnish an occasion such as is contemplated by the Constitution.

And whereas, some of our sister States, aggrieved like ours, are preparing measures for their future security, and for the safety of their institutions and their people, and both patriotism and the necessity of self-preservation require us to deliberate upon our own course of action;

Now, therefore I, Thomas O. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby convene the Legislature of this State in extra and special session, and do appoint Monday, the 10th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., the day and hour for the meeting of both Houses of the Legislature at the Capitol in Baton Rouge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Baton Rouge, the seat of government of the State, on this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth.

T. O. MOORE.

By the Governor:
J. HOUSTON HARDY, Assistant Secretary of State.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—James T Barry, Memphis; Jno B Robertson, J Donahan, J W Dunn, La; E Lawrence, H Johnson, La; A Hedges, N Y; P St Geo Cocke, R C Macnaudy, Va; J F Thorn; R H Ryland, La; Miss J Ryland, Miss M F Ryland, Va; W G Peaks, J G Baker, N Y; Chas R Lovett, Phila; P O Hebert, La; Jno Norbock, D C; E H Monteiro, Va; H R Hammond, Mo; Geo T McGehee, Miss; S P Duncan, La; H Hellers, Mo; D D Ward, Ky; Dr J T Hawkins, La; Jno W Reed, N Y; R B Rives, T J Rives, R J Bogkin, Ala; G Dubrico, Pointe Coupee; A W Thompson, Texas; S T Austin, Ga; R J Browne, Ala; T B Bonner, W W Latham, S M Clemons, N C; J B Cerlvor, E Morris, N J; B P Gaines, Ark; Mrs Mason, S C; Mr McGehee, Miss McGehee, Ala; Mrs Chappell and son, C Thompson, Ga; J R Barrick, Ky; Moorman and lady, Miss; W C S Ventress, La; T H Lyon, Ala; B C Adams, Miss; Miss Emma Adams, La; A W Ayres, Miss; O Wattson, N Y; J P O'Hielly and lady, Miss; Wm Patrick, La; Jno T Moore, Miss; Wm Hart, Texas; Mrs S C Jackson, La.

CITY HOTEL.—F H Wharton, Roper King, La; J G L McGehee, W S Floyd, Miss; E B Lan, Tenn; J R Rickey, steamer Flora Temple; D Stenssy, Galveston; V W Cunningham, Miss; E Prellin, E Mills, La; H Logan, river; A J Aiken, city; J H McKee, Miss; Jno B Cage, East Baton Rouge; D M Duffie Crow, Flat Lick, La; W S Slaughter, Port Hudson; Col Geo H Gordon and lady, W S Van Eaton and lady, Miss Kate Blount, Woodville; Mr and Mrs Cameen, N O; J J Crow, Flat Lick; P L Stone, Texas; J Thom, Miss; L Thompson and wife, daughter and son, A B Moore, Ala; W J Welling, Jr, Miss; W Cloman, La; J Lewis, Texas; W G Vaughan, Oxford; A L Couch, Canton; J Reily, Texas; J M Methy, Pointe Coupee; W L Churchill, Miss; J W Crocker, Cincinnati.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—J Campton, city; Col Geo H Clarke, Magnolia; Dr R T Smith and family, N O; G Whiteman, Miss Alice Whiteman; Col B N Wickman and wife, Wheeling, Va; J W Millersbergh, Shreveport; S Molloy, St Louis; R P Shacklett, Miss; J R Wilson, P M Jeffries, Va; R M Lincobe, Boston; S M Murphy, Cincinnati; Wm Little, St Louis.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Jno Grant, Mobile; H W McGinnis, wife and child, city; Miss Remsen, NY; J T Scott; G Schlater and family, Mrs Schlater, La; L Oliver; Miss Bateman, N Y; Dr T F Lee and lady, Ala; Mrs McLanaughan, Miss; Mrs Mimms, Ala; N H Dennis, N Y; W S Morton, Ga; W W Crawford, Louisville; Jas H Southall, J J Cherry, H G Land, S Wilson, La; E Hobart, N O; H B Rogers, Boston; G W Ruffin, N C; G W Holmes, city; G Kendall, N Y.

☞ Dr. Charles E. Kells, Dentist, No. 132 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1860. NUMBER 226.

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS MASS MEETING.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL JAMMED.

FIERY SPEECHES BY ABLE ORATORS.

THE ADOPTION OF A CONSTITUTION.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AND ENTHUSIASM.

The call for a Southern Rights Mass Meeting last night, to take action upon a Constitution prepared by a committee appointed at the preliminary meeting at Armory Hall, and to hear speaking upon the ruling event of the times, collected a dense and gigantic multitude within the walls of Odd Fellows' Hall. The first men of the city, old, young and middle-aged, representing all interests and members of all the late parties, were there in an array such as has never before been seen in this city. The seats were not only filled to the extreme foot of the Hall, but the sides and aisles were filled with men standing, and many went away, not being able to find a place to sit or stand. In the gallery we noticed a handsome attendance of ladies.

The importance and solemnity of this meeting was shown not only by the presence of the men composing it, but by the utter absence of the usual externals of political demonstrations: no music, no cannon firing, or fire-works, no flags or decorations. A simple notice in the papers, and the all-pervading anxiety prevailing, sufficed alone to attract this majestic and impressive assemblage.

At the proper hour, Mr. D. W. ADAMS was called upon to take the chair temporarily. This he did, and upon so doing made a speech explaining the object of the meeting, and adverting in warm language to the issue now before the Southern people.

SPEECH OF MR. ADAMS.

After explaining that the object of the meeting was to take action on the Constitution prepared by the committee appointed at the Armory Hall meeting, and that this meeting was the offspring of that, Mr. Adams said: What we say we will say firmly, and when said we will stick to it to the death. [Great applause.] This is no time to look back; the time is past; we are now called upon to act in defence of our rights. The speaker proceeded to picture in strong terms the aggressions of the Northern party, their outrages, their violations of the Constitution and the Federal laws, and the times which had at last come upon the people through these aggressive actions. The Black Republican party is responsible for all this. [A voice—we will resist them!]

Will you stand these things, and continue to stand them, under the rule of a Black Republican President? [Cries of Never, and great shouting.] There are some people in the South who say, wait a little longer. Yes! a little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of the arms; but, thank God, these men are few.

What has the South done to the North? Have we ever put anything in the way of their trade with us? Have we ever passed any laws infringing any right of theirs? Have we ever violated the Constitution? The speaker's parallel between the growing aggressions of the North and the long forbearance of the South was eloquent and fiery.

Now is the time for ACTION. The time for argument and appeal to the North has passed away. We must assert our rights, and alter assert them we must do like our revolutionary forefathers, MAINTAIN them. Our remedy is in withdrawal. [Thunders of applause.] Never let it be said that our forefathers left this glorious inheritance to degenerate sons. Now is the time and now is the hour. Let us unite as one party, as one man, with one heart and one spirit. We will be aided by other States; but if I knew we would not be so aided, I pledge you my word, my principle would still be the same. We must have concert of action; and when we act, the God of justice and of battles will aid us. [Applause.]

Mr. Adams concluded with a glowing portrayal of the importance and high position of New Orleans. She should be first to act in the momentous matter before her; she would be ungrateful indeed, did she not respond to the Southern Rights appeal of the surrounding country, whose grand center and mart she is. Let us say to the world, through the Convention which is soon to assemble, that Louisiana is ready, willing and able to protect herself and her honor. The speaker retired amid the most immense cheering.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Col. A. H. Gladden, of the previously appointed committee, next appeared, and read the following Preamble and Constitution of the Southern Rights Association of Louisiana:

Whereas, We, citizens of New Orleans and of the State of Louisiana, ignoring all former political ties, names and associations, have met for the purpose of declaring our sentiments on the present momentous crisis in the history of our country, and to form a Southern party and state its objects, feel that a due regard for the opinion of our fellow-men impels us to avow the reasons and causes for such a step, which are made up by the history of the insults, aggressions and wrongs heaped upon us as Southern men by those who should be our friends and brethren, but who are really and in fact our worst enemies—we mean the Northern portion of this Confederacy. In support of which we submit the following facts:

They have for more than thirty years assailed the institution of African slavery in the South, and have made our Federal Legislature a grand instrument for incendiarism and Abolition.

They deny to us a common property in our Territories, acquired equally by our money and blood, on the ground that the people of the South, with their institutions, are not worthy to colonize them.

They have passed laws in a majority of their State Legislatures nullifying the provisions of the Constitution of the United States for the recovery of fugitive slaves, and the laws of Congress passed thereunder, and made it a criminal offense in any one to aid in the execution of these laws of Congress.

They have rendered representation in Congress of no avail to protect the interests of the South—and thus taxation without representation is practically enforced over us.

They have proclaimed that there is a "*higher law*" than the Constitution and laws of our country, and that they will disregard their oaths and trample upon our rights.

They have organized associations to steal our slaves and prevent their recapture, and have murdered their masters in seeking their rendition.

They have invaded Southern soil and murdered our unoffending citizens, and men among them, high in position and office, have bestowed praises and eulogiums upon the assassins—whilst the Executives of several of their States refused to deliver parties implicated in these crimes, upon proper and legal requisitions.

They have sent seditious pamphlets and papers amongst us—whilst sixty-eight of their members of Congress endorsed "*Helper's Impending Crisis*," an incendiary book and utterly subversive of Southern rights and safety.

They have sent emissaries amongst us to burn our towns, and distribute arms and poison amongst our slaves to desolate the South.

By their fanaticism and intolerance, they have compelled us to separate from them in our churches and other religious institutions.

And recently, as if to add the crowning insult and wrong to the long catalogue, and to compel us to declare as severed the last tie that binds us together as a nation,—with the choice of three national and conservative candidates, they have, by a large majority of a strictly sectional vote, elected Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the high offices of President and Vice-President of the United States—representative men of all that is odious and unjust to the South—Black Republicans in name and Abolitionists at heart; the first of whom is the author of the doctrine that there is an "*irrepressible conflict between the North and South*," and has openly avowed that he will disregard the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring it the right of the South to carry slave property into the Territories. And believing as we do that, by these declarations and acts, the Northern States have virtually subverted the Constitution and dissolved the Union, and that the only safe-guard for our rights, property and liberties is in prompt action; therefore, we agree to form a political association, as provided in the following

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be known and designated as the "*Southern Rights Association of the State of Louisiana.*"

ART. 2. The objects of this Association shall be to encourage Southern independence of interest and feeling, and to promote concert of action amongst the Southern States. And should any State or States, in the exercise of their sovereign right, withdraw from the Union, and the Federal Government attempt coercion, to extend to such State or States our cordial support and sympathy; to use all honorable means to bring about, under the sanction of a State Convention, the withdrawal of the State of Louisiana from the present Union, and the assertion of her independence and sovereignty; and, finally, to promote in every way the establishment of a confederated government of the Southern States, or such of them as will unite for that purpose.

ART. 3. This Association shall be composed of citizens of the State of Louisiana.

ART. 4. The officers of this Association shall consist of one President, one hundred Vice-Presidents, an Executive Committee, composed of seventeen members, one Treasurer, three Corresponding Secretaries and one Recording Secretary, who shall be elected at the general meeting to be convened for the adoption of this Constitution.

ART. 5. The Executive Committee shall be charged with the general management of the affairs of the Association; they shall select their own chairman, and nine members of this committee shall constitute a quorum for business.

ART. 6. Elections for officers shall take place annually, commencing from the date of the adoption of this Constitution.

ART. 7. The Executive Committee shall have full power to enact By-Laws for the government of this Association, not conflicting with the provisions of this Constitution. They shall have full power to appropriate the funds of this Association for the advancement of the objects set forth in Article 2d, to fill vacancies occurring in their Committee for the unexpired term; to appoint from their own body, or from the Association at large, such Committees as may from time to time seem necessary, and exercise generally all the powers contemplated in the formation of this Association.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet not less than once in each week, on such day and at such hour as they may designate in their By-Laws.

ART. 9. The President shall convene a general meeting of the Association whenever required in writing to do so by twenty-five members, or by the Executive Committee, or whenever he may deem necessary.

ART. 10. The Executive Committee shall, as early as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution, issue an address to the people of the State, setting forth the objects of this Association, urging the organization of similar Associations in each parish, and inviting their prompt and cordial cooperation, and earnestly recommending the organization of Minute Men and Volunteer Companies throughout the State.

The Constitution was put to vote and adopted in the most unanimous and deafening manner.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The names of the following gentlemen were read, as the proposed permanent officers of the Southern Rights Association of Louisiana:

PRESIDENT.
Hon. Wm. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wilhelmus Bogart,	J. R. Curel,
Wm. A. Gasquet,	A. Conteriè,
Judge J. Bermudez,	Dr. N. Lambert,
Dan'l W. Adams,	Henry L. Peive,
Isaac N. Marks,	R. L. Adams,
Geo. Jones,	R. A. Johnson,
Archibald Gleun,	A. M. Turnbull,
Thos. Murray,	James J. Bard,
L. E. Reynolds,	John F. Wyche,
Walter Cox,	J. M. Laborde,
B. Avegno,	John J. Noble,
Chas. Pride,	E. Blessey,
A. H. Gladden,	Chas. T. Nash,
George Connolly,	Chas. Bacquie,
Maurice Grivot,	S. L. Levy,
J. J. Michel,	W. B. Koontz,
Sam'l McConnell,	A. D. Henriques,
P. E. Bonford,	T. O. Sully,
P. S. Witz,	Dr. Wm. Rushton,
J. C. Denis,	J. O. Nixon,
B. S. Tappan,	H. S. Hall,
Chas. Genois,	W. G. Betterton,
Dr. M. M. Dowler,	F. M. Bienvenu,
James Brewer,	P. E. Laresche,
R. W. Estlin,	G. DeFeriet,
Peter Marcy,	C. A. Morin,
Dr. A. F. Axsoll,	E. P. Wilz,
Dr. G. A. Nott,	H. Griffon,
Dr. Warren Stone,	Felix Labatut,
Dr. S. Cartwright,	Neville Bienvenu,
S. B. Kennedy,	C. C. Word,
A. Fortier,	Dr. G. W. Cross,
C. Cavanac,	L. J. Harris,
W. B. Conger,	Mord. Abrams,
J. H. Wheeler,	J. A. Haggerty,
J. L. Levy,	Hon. T. H. Kennedy,
John Pemberton,	A. B. James,
Henry Sheppard, Jr.,	E. Pilsbury,
Stuart W. Fisk,	Dr. G. W. Campbell,
Jno. P. Caldwell,	Wm. P. Atwood,
J. J. Lugenbuhl,	W. R. Machetta,
Richard Taylor,	J. O'Brien,
Pierre Sauvé,	F. A. Boyle,
Jno. C. Taylor,	Samuel Boyd,
Thos. S. McCay,	Wm. Flemming,
Dan'l P. Logan,	Jos. Salomon,
Geo. W. Logan, Jr.,	Theo. Guyol,
Richard Nixon,	R. H. Chalmers,
Emile Herlart,	H. J. Leovy,
Jas. Strawbridge,	W. C. Capers,
J. M. Augustra,	R. A. Grinnan,
J. M. Barrows,	Jos. H. Marks,
	Gen. Wm. R. Miles.

RECORDING SECRETARY.
Edmund C. Kelly.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.
Dr. G. W. Dirmeyer, Hon. W. R. Adams,
J. M. Bonner.

TREASURER.
H. W. Connor, Jr.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Col. A. H. Gladden,	Isaac N. Marks,
Dan'l W. Adams,	A. P. Avegno,
P. Sever Witz,	George Seymour,
John Pemberton,	J. J. Michel,
Wm. G. Mullen,	Edward Pilsbury,
Wilhelmus Bogart,	George Connolly,
M. M. Stoppon,	Henry A. Clinch,
Thos. Murray,	L. H. Place,
	C. E. Girardey.

The above list of officers was unanimously ratified, and the gentlemen named then took their seats on the stage as officers of the meeting.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAIBORNE.

The Hon. W. C. C. Claiborne, the President, upon taking the chair, (which he did amid great cheering,) made a brief but rigorous speech. All parties, he said, had met spontaneously, to refute what had been said, that New Orleans was a Southern city with a Northern heart. He looked upon it as a most auspicious occasion. He passed briefly over the points of the great issue now before the people, and concluded by hoping that at all future meetings of the Association the proceedings would be conducted with the moderation, but firmness, becoming the issue in consideration.

SPEECH OF MR. BONFORD.

P. E. Bonford, Esq., the able and well-known lawyer of this city, next appeared in response to loud calls. He made a lengthy and powerful speech.

He said he believed that neither he, nor any one within hearing of his voice, had ever been called upon to consider so grave a question as the one now before the Southern people.

He spoke of the overwhelming election of a Black Republican President by the people of the North. What does this election mean? It means that the Government of the country is to go into the hands of those whose object it is to reduce the South to submission and deprive her of her dearest rights. What is it we should do in the face of this great event? We must take immediate steps to preserve our safety, honor and independence.

When, seventy years or more ago, the Constitution of the United States was formed, we know that the Southern States would have rejected it, had it not been for the stipulation regarding slavery. But the statesmen of those days could not see as well as some of the statesmen now-a-days. They could not see that the negro was the equal of the white man.

The speaker dwelt upon the provisions of the Federal compact, and then wanted to know how that compact had been kept. He alluded to the numerous violations of it by the North, and added, that a compact broken in one respect is broken in all respects; and that, being broken in one respect it justifies the South in taking the extremest measures for redress.

This hostility of the North, if not met and checked, will only derive intensity from time. It is not alone in the political arena that Abolitionism holds sway. It has been taught in the public schools and preached from the pulpits. The petition of three thousand preachers, from only one section of the North, to Congress in 1854, regarding slavery, and characterizing slavery as criminal, shows how the voters of the North have been educated.

Mr. Bonford reviewed the more violent demonstrations of abolition hostility; such as Sumner's speeches in Congress; the violations of Federal law; the election of Andrews as Governor of Massachusetts, a man who has dared to justify John Brown, etc. These things, said Mr. B., show me that the antagonism of the two sections CANNOT be reconciled. The condition resulting from this is, that a people so divided cannot live happily under the same government. What is to be gained by waiting for that which is inevitable? Speedy and prompt action is the duty of the South.

I am not willing that this man Lincoln should exercise Federal power in Louisiana. We are told we ought to wait till the North does something to justify our action—some overt act. I tell you I fear their covert more than their overt acts. They have their custom-houses and post-offices to fill with their emissaries, who will be committed to the business of secretly and insidiously furthering the interests of their party.

To what end should we wait? Is it that a delay of four years more will improve our condition? I believe that a delay of that length of time would put the Black Republicans more thoroughly in power than ever. Some people think that we should use moderation, in view of the financial and commercial crisis. If the agitation is to be kept up four years more, I do not know when we may expect a return of the normal healthy condition of commercial affairs.

As to the talk about coercion. Any attempt to coerce the Southern States will be met by the most determined resistance in the North. I have no reason to imagine that if the sovereign States of the South should withdraw from the Union, any attempt will be made to coerce them; but should Northern fanaticism ever become so desperate as that, we shall teach them such a lesson as fanaticism has never yet received.

Mr. Bonford concluded by urging the people of New Orleans to elect the right kind of men, true men, to the coming State Convention. He was so repeatedly and boisterously applauded throughout his speech, that we have not deemed it necessary to mark the periods where the applause came in.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. RUNNELS.

The next speaker introduced was Ex Governor Runnels, of Texas, who soon made himself known as a speaker of no ordinary vigor and ability.

He said he was a stranger here, but he had come to witness the inauguration of the only principle that would ever save the South. He had been invited forward, but he felt more flattered by the compliment for his State than he did for his humble self. Said he: "I bring a heart as warm, a tongue that will speak as loudly, and an arm that will strike as readily for the rights of the South, as the heart, tongue and arm of any man in the South." [Great applause.]

He said he had always been a friend to the rights of the South, though in his own State he had been called a conservative—conservative, a word that now begins to stink in the nostrils of the people. Even now, when all hope of a Northern recognition of Southern rights is gone, we find men advocating delay. He could remember the time when the Abolition printing-presses were destroyed in Cincinnati. There were but a handful of Abolitionists then.

He pictured the steady growth of the Abolition party from that time till now, when it holds the national government in its grasp. The mutations of politics, and the gradual absorption of Northern Democrats and Whigs by the Abolition party, as well as of the political changes of the South, formed a lively part of the ex-Governor's speech.

He scouted the idea that there was any hope for the South in the present small majority in Congress against the Black Republican party. He alluded to Texas and what that State would do, in the present emergency; though he hinted that obstacles might delay her action, and that the chief obstacle was the present Governor, Houston, who might decline convening the Legislature. But, said he, should the Governor rise superior to the will of the people, the people would rise and crush him. For every Breckinridge man that fails in his duty to the South in the present crisis, he said, we will squeeze in a Bell man, and now and then a Douglas man. [Great applause and laughter.]

If we wait for all the Southern States to move together, we will never move. If we have no right to secede, what right have we? I think we can secede. The idea of coercion is ridiculous. Many of the Southern States should go out of the Union, it has been said they will be forced back by the United States navy. I am for peaceable secession. I wish to withdraw from this partnership; and if I withdraw and my partner wants to whip me back again, let him try it if he feels like it. I have a right to fight, any how. Any man might get up and talk about fighting me, but that would not destroy my right to fight. [More laughter and applause.

As to Texas, the ex-Governor said that his State wanted chivalrous old South Carolina, who covered herself with glory as one of the Old Thirteen, to take the lead now, as she was preparing to do; and should Northern coercion be attempted upon that State in the event of her secession he would pledge himself that the Lone Star State would march an army of 25,000 men to the fray. [Great shouting and cheering.] The ties between Texas and Louisiana are of long standing and the closest intimacy. If Louisiana takes her stand, Texas will be with her.

To-day I heard that a man had been run out of your city because it was discovered that he had presided over a Black Republican meeting at the North. He was probably some poor, senseless fool, who never understood what he was about. And lately you were about to hang a poor devil, because he was caught selling a little medal of Abe Lincoln. Was this right or proper? Was it manly or brave, to treat these poor devils in such a way? If you treat such people as these in such a way, I want to know if you will submit to the presence of Black Republican appointees in your midst? [Thundering applause.]

If you wish to see your fruitful fields and your splendid marts of commerce sink into desolation and ruin, then submit to Black Republican rule. But I know you never will. I believe Louisiana is able to and will take care of herself. There are some good citizens who talk about waiting awhile, because they fear a great crisis is coming. Now, I think it *has* come, and that we should all be up and doing.

The Ex-Governor concluded with some remarks about the bank suspensions in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and by hoping that the people of Louisiana would send true and patriotic Southern men to the State Convention. He was greatly cheered upon retiring, as he had been throughout his speech.

SPEECH OF JUDGE WALKER.

Judge Alexander Walker, of the Daily Delta, was next called upon, and made a fervent and eloquent response. He pictured the present gloomy state of affairs, and what was now the stern duty of the South. He set forth the steady and growing strength of the Black Republican party, already threatening to crush the South in its foul and deadly embrace. He would as soon look for a suspension of the laws of nature as for the dark cohorts of the North to cease their march upon the rights of the South.

Said he, when the stars shall cease their flight across the blue vault above; when the avalanche shall fail to enlarge as it rolls down the mountain side; when the hungry tiger, having tasted the warm blood of its victim, shall cease and want no more—then may we expect to see Black Republicanism cease its inroads and its black intentions upon the rights and liberty of the South.

This is no temporary or spasmodic affair. I cannot believe there are any men who can believe in such a delusion as that Abolitionism will cease its march upon the South. What are we to do? There are only two alternatives, submission or secession. What is submission? An unconditional surrender to the enemy. But I will not dwell upon this; I may offend the sensibilities of my hearers.

What is secession? It is quitting a confederacy which has ceased to be a Union. It is the patriotic determination of the South to maintain its own principles, class and social system. It is the means by which continually jarring members of a family may separate and become peaceable and respectful neighbors.

The Judge drew a neat parallel between timid and resolute men in a crisis like the present. Your timid man, when he has the toothache, does everything in his power to stop the ache by delicate appliances. It stops but soon returns; so he tinkers on with it, and after perhaps years of misery, has to have it pulled at last. Your man of fortitude and courage, when he reflects what the result will be, at once makes up his mind; he attacks the pain at its foundation; instantly has the tooth pulled, and enjoys peace and comfort forever afterward. This parallel of the Judge was heartily applauded.

The Judge concluded with a glowing picture of the Southern Republic which might be formed of the Southern States. It would be ten times as great, in all respects, as were the Thirteen Colonies when they wrested their liberty from the greatest power on earth. Self-supporting in itself, it would secure the friendship of the whole civilized world and grow to a height of prosperity, honor and renown, such as the world has not yet seen.

Judge Walker retired amid a perfect furore of enthusiasm, and then the meeting adjourned. Mr. D. W. Adams announcing that signatures to the Southern Rights Constitution would be received at Armory Hall on and after Monday.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT NEW YORK.

DEPARTURE OF GARIBALDI FROM NAPLES.

VICTOR EMANUEL ACCEPTS THE SOVEREIGNTY.

THE COTTON MARKET QUIET.

Political and Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Cunard Royal Mail steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool, on Saturday the 10th, via Queenstown on Sunday the 11th inst., arrived at her dock this afternoon.

The accounts by the Africa are two days later than those by the Palestine at Portland.

The Cunard Royal Mail steamship Arabia, from Boston, whence she sailed on the 31st ult., arrived at Queenstown on Sunday the 11th inst., en route for Liverpool.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—The sales of Cotton in Liverpool to-day (Saturday) consisted of 12,000 bales, including 3000 taken on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet at the quotations by the Palestine.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—The last advices from Manchester were very favorable.

Yarns were firm and cloths quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, say that the week's business in Flour closed dull. They quote a decline of 6d. since last Friday.

Wheat closed dull at a decline of 2d. to 4d on the week.

Indian Corn was 6d. to 1s. lower, and still declining. Holders were pressing their stocks on the market.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, At