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JUDSON & CO.

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As to the above Brandies, Sherries, Madeiras, Ports and Champagnes, I am satisfied no house in the city can produce as good, or better, at the same prices. Any house can have a dozen of each named, those if they can produce better at the same price I pay two prices if they cannot; the judges to be disinterested parties; the same is good with anything I have for sale in the wines line.

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WOULD AGAIN INFORM HIS FRIENDS,

—AND—

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY,

—That his assortment of—

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Will find everything suitable to their wants, manufactured and selected with great care, MAGNIFICENCE and taste.

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Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock, manufactured expressly for the New Orleans trade. o22 2p6m

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CANAL STREET, near Dauphine.

LEHMANN & CO., Importers, recommend their new arrivals of Zephyr and other Worsteds, Beads, Sacking and Fine Silks, and all articles for Ladies' Work, wholesale and retail. Particular attention paid to country orders. n19 2p7t

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STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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Particular attention given to orders for all styles of Printing, Engraving and Lithographing Notes, Checks, Drafts, Accounts Sales, Certificates of Deposit, Bills of Exchange, Bill Heads, Note and Letter Headings, etc. n12 2p3t

Tonsorial.

Having yielded to the wish of a great number of my old friends and customers, I take great pleasure in making known to them and the public that I have REDUCED THE PRICE OF SHAVING to the old Standard Price of TEN CENTS. And I am also pleased to inform them that I have just received from Wm. Methuchin's Factory, one dozen and a half of the handsomest and most comfortable BARBERS' CHAIRS ever made, and they are manned by the best and most experienced workmen in the country. Together with a large supply of the best Hair Dyes, Tonics, French Perfumery, Bay Rum, etc., etc. Shaving, 10 cents. Clear Water for Bathing. Single Bath 25 cents; at the Diamond Hair Cutting and Bathing Saloon, No. 5 Common street.

n24 2p3t JOSEPH ROLLINE, Proprietor.

Peter's Worsted Store,

CANAL STREET, NEAR DAUPHINE STREET, N. O.

MISS PETER, having returned from Paris, will commence offer in day her new stock of fancy and other articles selected by herself. n18 2p1f

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1860. NUMBER 228.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1860.

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS.

The New York Herald and other Anti-Abolition journals of the North are now calling upon those States which have passed Personal Liberty Bills, whereby the Constitutional right of reclaiming fugitive slaves is nullified, to repeal the same in order to appease the disunion sentiment of the South. And even some of the Abolition papers, including that most bitter of all of them, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, are doing the same thing. It is stated, furthermore, that a petition is in circulation in Boston, signed by leading Black Republicans, asking the Legislature of Massachusetts to repeal that obnoxious law on this subject which has so long disgraced her statute-book.

All this is simply trifling with a grave and momentous issue. It is the merest child's play. For the fidelity with which the New York Herald has, on many occasions, combatted the mischievous doctrines and policy of the Abolitionists, the South owes that journal its thanks—but it is little short of an insult to Southern sentiment to suppose that a repeal of the Personal Liberty bills by Northern legislatures, under an impulse of fear, would be sufficient cause for an abandonment, by the Southern States, of their present attitude of resistance to Northern encroachment and domination.

Those Personal Liberty Bills were passed soon after the Fugitive Slave Law was enacted by Congress in 1850, and they have remained upon the statute-books ever since. They were not altogether intended for practical efficiency, because a Southern slave rarely escapes to most of the States which have passed them. Of what use was a Personal Liberty Bill in Vermont, to which State a Southern slave rarely if ever escapes? The Legislature of that State, when it passed the bill, knew that it would be of little practical application; and that only makes the matter worse—for we are thus driven to the conclusion that it was the insult to the South, alone, which prompted its enactment. If the Northern people suppose that it is only the loss of slaves, considered with reference to their value in money, which provokes the resentment of the South towards these Personal-Liberty-Bill States, they are very much mistaken. It is the spirit of hostility to the South—of hatred of the South—of resistance to a clear Constitutional obligation—which has been displayed by these people, which has driven the South to the conclusion that it is impossible to live with them any longer in harmony and peace.

If this spirit of hatred towards us still exists, of what use will it be for the Northern States to repeal these bills—particularly when such repeal is not prompted by patriotism, not prompted by a regard for Constitutional obligations, not prompted by a sense of justice and of the comity which the citizens of one section owe to the other, not prompted by a consciousness of the infamous character of the bills themselves, but simply by a base and cowardly fear that the South will secede from the Union unless the repeal be made? We would not give a stiver for justice, unless it be full, free and absolute. Justice that is wrung from a reluctant people, and which has fear only for its parent, is not the sort of justice which the South wants, but it is precisely the sort which she will spurn with indignation and contempt.

To suppose that an unwilling repeal of these bills will satisfy the South and cause her to rush back into the Union with joy and gladness, is a supposition altogether wrong, and a mistake which no one thoroughly acquainted with Southern sentiment would make. These bills do not constitute all—nor even an insignificant portion—of that which the South complains of. To repeal these bills, and expect the evil to be remedied, would be like applying a poultice where nothing but the knife would save the patient. It would be administering broth and water gruel to a strong man famishing for beef and bread.

No, there must be a revolution in the *sentiment* of the North, and not in her legislation only, before these troubles can be settled. That section must come to the conclusion that as we make no war upon *their* system of labor and their social institutions, they must make none upon us. They must conclude to let us alone, even as we have always let them alone. If they cannot be convinced of the demonstrable fact that our system of labor benefits *them* in the Union, even as much as it benefits us, let them at least leave the existence of slavery to those alone who are responsible for it. Repealing their Personal Liberty bills is not the remedy that will be acceptable to the South—of that let them be assured. The remedy consists in reeducating the masses of the people—in instilling into their hearts the divine virtue of justice—in teaching them to observe that golden rule which requires that they should treat others as they would themselves wish to be treated under similar circumstances—and that other golden rule of attending exclusively to their own business and letting other people attend to theirs, free from all outside interference. With their present feeling of hatred to the South, it is impossible for us to get along together, even should they repeal every law they have passed. It is this feeling which constitutes a perpetual, standing insult to our section, and this feeling must be dislodged from their hearts before the Union can ever be reestablished upon its old basis.

AN INDEFENSIBLE PROCEEDING.

We are sorry to see that the Baptists of Alabama, in general convention, have taken cognizance of the present political troubles of the country, and have passed resolutions and adopted an Address, which they have transmitted to the Governor of the State. The Baptist Convention met for no such purpose, but for religious purposes only. And in thus transcending the limits of their authority, and invading the arena of politics, they are exposing themselves, in our opinion, to the just censure of the people of the South.

There is nothing objectionable in the resolutions they have passed. On the contrary, they are worthy of all praise and of universal commendation. It is to the place in which they were proposed, and the circumstances under which they were adopted, that we make objection, as being inappropriate for everything else except the transaction of that ecclesiastical business for which the convention had assembled.

The pulpit, in the North, has been the nursery of all that fanatical anti-slaveryism and pharisaism which teaches men to interfere with the concerns of other people which in no wise affect them. From the time when the celebrated three thousand Northern preachers sent into the Senate their protest against the passage of the Nebraska bill, down to the present day, it has been a source of complaint with us here at the South that politics had entered into the pulpits of the North, and men, women and children, were taught from the sacred desk to hate the people and the institutions of the Southern States. The South has always taken the ground that politics were one thing and religion another—that they had no connection with each other, and on every account the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the nation should be kept distinct and separate. This was the spirit which prompted Mr. Jefferson to propose his celebrated bill for religious freedom, and it is the only safe ground upon which any community of people can stand that are divided up into different religious sects and persuasions.

Now, then, the Baptists of Alabama have committed the very offence of which we complain to the people of the North. They have gone beyond the record and traveled out of their jurisdiction to express their sentiments on the political affairs of the country. The sentiments are noble, patriotic, and in every respect commendable—but they could just as well have been adopted by these gentlemen as citizens, as to be put forth under the sanction of a religious denomination. We regret that Gov. Moore, in his reply to the address, did not add to his approval of its language some mild rebuke of the inappropriateness of this blending unnecessarily the concerns of Church and State. The Episcopal Convention of New York a few weeks ago refused to entertain a resolution which would have provoked agitation and discussion on a political topic—wisely considering that religion ought to be attended to in one place, and politics in another. And this course received a general and grateful tribute of approval from the whole South. The South, to be consistent, should practice herself what she recommends to others, and what, when performed by others, she greets with evidences of approval and satisfaction.

Let us leave to the Beechers and the other puritanical professors of a politico-religious code of morality in the North the mixing up of religion and politics, and let us steer clear of such things ourselves. The cause of the South is a sacred cause, in one sense of the word, but it is something not germane to the exercises of religious worship. The South has not only kept the two things separate heretofore, but she has complained of the North for pursuing the opposite policy. With none but the kindest feelings for the Baptists of Alabama, and our hearty approval of the patriotism which animated them, we must yet express our regret at this inopportune and indefensible movement.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The flags were well thronged yesterday, and the crisis now in course of progress was duly commented on and talked of. There was not the least indication of alarm or anxiety observable. There were numerous buyers, or would-be buyers of the great staple, at good prices; but some of the fresh arrivals (fledglings from Lancashire) are not sufficiently armed, not encased in coats of mail, as to command the confidence of many of the factors, that is, the old fogy factors. It must be taken into consideration that there is a remnant of the old school merchants still remaining and in business. The talk is, that it may prove to be a source of regret that there was not more regard paid to old fogyism last year and the year previous. *Mais, n'importe*, if we cannot do as we want to do, we must do the best we can, which was illustrated yesterday in cottondom by the sales of 12,000 bales of cotton or more. It was inferred from the apparent activity in the cotton market that the advices received by the Arago from Havre up to the 14th inst., published in our issue yesterday, were decidedly favorable. There may be some discrepancy between the public and private accounts. The most important intelligence at hand is of the advance in the rates of interest by the Bank of England to 5 P'ct.

Going from the flags of rue Carondelet to Poydras, Tchoupitoulas and the grand levee, we found it quite brisk and very lively. Our marine register tells of the many arrivals of steamers with full cargoes, consisting of cotton, sugar, molasses, corn, flour, bacon, pork, lard, hay, oats, butter, candles, brooms, paper, beef, eggs, whisky, glassware, feathers, starch, potatoes, and many other articles entirely too numerous to talk about. In addition to the thirty steam argosies reported the past two days, the Texas packets have arrived, which, including the Rio Grande packet, bring cattle, bullion, hides, lead and a fair lot of eagle dollars. The talk is, that we commence the week with a very strong basis for general operations; in fact, we have all the elements of a great and mighty trade, and if we had direct communication with Europe at this moment, we should have been receiving gold in return for exchange drawn and cotton transactions in general, which have taken place since the 1st of October last.

We have an interesting talk about steam communication with Europe, which will appear tomorrow.

The old friends and acquaintances of Capt. Wilson, of the brig Minna Schiller, among whom we feel proud to enumerate ourselves, had the pleasure of taking the gallant Captain by the hand yesterday. Although he and his little brig has not received much personal notice heretofore on the flags, or among the big ships, nor been the theme of much talk or general attraction on the flags of cottondom, yet we think the Captain would receive a hearty welcome on Carondelet street, with a good many sincere congratulations. It is difficult to arrive at any satisfactory value or estimation of the services rendered by Capt. Wilson and his crew in the case of the rescuing and saving the six hundred passengers, with the crew, from the steamer Connaught, which was destroyed by fire on the passage from Liverpool for Boston. The occurrence, it is presumed, is fresh in the memory of the public.

It is suggested that some testimonial of regard, some appreciation of the heroic conduct of Capt. Wilson, would be proper on the part of our underwriters and citizens at large. It is only a few days since that our Board of Underwriters presented to the captain and crew of a ship $2400 for protecting and saving a ship and cargo from the pirates and wreckers of New Providence. Of course, there is not much analogy in the two cases, but sufficient to talk about. The merchants and underwriters of New York have subscribed $7100 to be appropriated towards a tribute of feeling and respect for the great and humane deed performed by Capt. Wilson. But mark the contrast between the conduct of the so-called merchants of Boston. It has been mean and contemptible. They have not subscribed even the pitiful sum of $500. We expect to learn that the British Government will recognize the praiseworthy and gallant conduct of Captain Wilson in a manner worthy of its great fame, character and liberality. The Minna Schiller arrived in Mobile from Boston last week. Capt. Wilson is a permanent resident and citizen of New Orleans, and we feel pleased in recognizing him as such, and trust that his voyage through life may be attended with prosperous winds and happy returns.

The telegraph brings, as usual, reports without number of every grade and hue. They create a great many remarks on the flags. There is some talk that the so-called expansion on the part of the banks in New York will be of only a brief benefit. The Boston banks intend also to expand; that is, get in debt themselves to help their debtors pay them. It would be supposed that the simple mode of discounting daily to the amount of the income would be sufficient. But it appears not. The communities of Boston and New York are over head and ears involved, and expansion is the order of the day, to be followed by a general suspension of all the Northern banks before the crisis is over.

The receipts of cotton for thirty-six hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening were as follows: Steamer Magnolia, 4045 bales; John Simonds, 3742; Charmer, 3825; Gen. Quitman, 3579; Henry Lewis, 1943; Anna Perrer, 1353; Lewis Whideman, 629; B. J. Adams, 238; Gen. Hodges, 705; Grosse Tete, 860; Eleanor, 312; Cuba, 86; Era No. 7, 30; Judge Fletcher, 30; Arizona, 125; R. W. Powell, 566; Mexico, 60; Suwanee, 108; Lafourche, 36; T. W. Roberts, 114; Moro, 159; Arkadelphia City, 80; Jas. Johnson, 213. Total, 22,662 bales.

MORE NEW GOODS IN THE NEW STORE.—It is only possible to mislead and the necessity for so large a store as has recently been built by Messrs. Gerdes & Jamison, after devoting some time to the examination of their stock, observing the large business that they transact and the constant reception of new goods which is forever going on. It was only a few days ago that this house notified the public through our columns that they had received, by very recent arrivals, a very large stock of all kinds of fancy and staple dry goods, and one would imagine that this quantity would have carried them through the season. But no. More examination of their stock, observing the announcement this morning more has been received. It is hardly necessary for us to tell the ladies to go and look at them, for they will undoubtedly do so; but we will say go early if you wish to get first choice.

MORE OF THE EFFECTS.

The subjoined extracts from letters recently received in this city, still further illustrate the disastrous effects upon the manufacturing and commercial interests of the North, produced by the election of Lincoln to the Presidency. These extracts are from private letters, written with no view to publication, and we therefore suppress names—but they are authentic, and they go to show to what an injurious extent those who sowed the wind are now reaping the whirlwind.

The first is dated,

NORWICH, CONNECTICUT, November 17, 1860.

Dear ——: In talking with —— this morning he told me that some of our Connecticut Abolition men begin to feel the effect of the troubles with the South. They yesterday had two notes returned under protest from New Haven, for iron for Southern carriages; ——, of New London, who had chartered a vessel to take guano (300 tons) to Savannah, yesterday received a telegraph that they would not be able to take the guano. Last week a party here that sent manufactured goods to South Carolina, had a $1000 acceptance returned, with notice that they should have no further orders. I hope and pray every Southern piece of paper will be returned under protest. The carriage manufacturers feel the troubles first and they feel it sadly.

Some houses manufacturing for the South work but two, and some three days in the week. And the articles they make, or have been making, are on hand—no sales. —— & ——, of New London, who make Southern work, on Thursday discharged two hundred persons, and stopped work. I hope it will continue until they feel that there are two sides to this "nigger" question. Yours, etc., ——.

The other extract is from a letter written by a Louisianian, now sojourning in New York, to his friend in this city:

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1860.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 12th. I am pleased to hear that your city is commercially strong.

Here, the times are squally, and it is difficult to say when there will be a lettup.

The North deserve all they are getting, and *more too*, as they have brought it on themselves by their prying, intermeddling, Yankee disposition of interfering with an institution which they have, neither morally nor legally, anything to do with. If it be an institution so unchristian-like and criminal as they wish to make it out, it is our misfortune, not theirs—and all they have to do is to let us alone to manage our own affairs in our own way, provided we not agreeably to the Federal laws and Constitution.

When you have made up your minds on any course to be taken, be sure you are right, and *then go ahead*. I am, from head to foot, all for my adopted State, Louisiana, and I hope before long to be there in person.

Yours, truly, ——.

Assessment by the State for the year 1860.

DISTRICTS.	Value of Real Estate.	Number of Slaves.	Value of Slaves.	Horses, Cows, and Carriages.	Banks in Vogue.	Capital and Money at Interest.	Licenses.	Polls.
First Representative District	$6,836,850	1,296	$771,200	$311,025	$6,000	$135,025	$610	603
Second Representative District	8,482,150	1,123	1,085,550	170,675	10,000	402,300	26,776	24,54
Third Representative District	25,457,700	1,562	991,200	692,675	21,440,205	116,903	5,537	1,000
Fourth Representative District	11,324,000	962	600,250	230,425	1,000,000	29,200	1,000	969
Fifth Representative District	8,952,100	1,384	803,650	158,025	5,000	1,125,600	1,125	1,125
Sixth Representative District	5,116,300	1,322	734,250	55,850	.....	203,450	14,065	607
Seventh Representative District	4,621,250	743	476,400	123,150	.....	225,000	8,500	381
Eighth Representative District	2,366,800	295	164,400	215,000	1,000	207,100	8,905	384
Ninth Representative District	3,014,400	600	358,700	150,325	.....	123,425	5,565	609
Tenth Representative District	8,879,625	1,351	843,050	183,350	1,000	207,550	12,000	1,248
Totals	$84,496,175	11,356	$9,282,150	$2,298,570	$21,508,205	$3,212,053	$109,215	31,895

Total value of property, $125,714,248; Licenses, $109,215; Polls, 13,295.

New Orleans, November 23, 1860.

JOHN A. WATKINS, State Assessor.

MEETING AT SIMMESPORT.

At a meeting convened at Simmesport, La., on the 23d inst., for the purpose of forming a military company, S. M. Thomas was called to the Chair, and J. J. B. Kirk appointed Secretary. The committee selected to draft resolutions reported the following:

Whereas, This being a meeting of the citizens of the Parishes of Point Coupée and Avoyelles, irrespective of party differences, but of men opposed to the hostility of the Northern States as evinced towards us in the recent Presidential election, thereby endangering us and our families by exciting to enmity a servile population that exists among us, and endeavoring to force us by aggression and legislation to a deprivation of our recognized rights, as guaranteed to us by the Constitution framed by our ancestors,

Resolved, 1st, That slavery, as it exists among us, is a social and political blessing, sanctioned by law both human and divine, and as such we regard it to be a vital feature of our Republican institutions, and any expression of opinion to the contrary among us is a crime of itself, and demands our immediate and earnest attention.

Resolved, 2, That active cooperation with us all is necessary to the preservation of that peace and harmony which should dwell among us, thereby enabling us more effectually to protect our families and our own firesides.

Resolved, 3, That we view with distrust the advent of so many strangers among us in the country, and think it but due precaution to take such necessary steps as may guard against any insidious attacks that may be directed against us.

Resolved, 4, That the exigency of the times calls for the formation among us of a thorough and efficient military corps, through which we may be enabled to extend to ourselves and our neighbors that certain protection which we think the times demand.

Resolved, 5, That this is no hasty action, but the result of our deliberate convictions, and as such we hope to act honestly, justly and fearlessly, holding ourselves amenable to our consciences and the law of our State.

Resolved, 6, That we request aid (in the equipment of our military company) of our General Assembly, which will soon convene, and when organized offer our services to the Governor, pledging ourselves to defend the sacred rights and honor of the State of Louisiana.

A list for the enrollment of names to form a dragoon company was then presented, which was signed by sixty of our most respectable citizens.

R. M. Boone was elected Captain; J. J. McCrea, 1st Lieutenant; J. T. Norwood, 2d Lieutenant; L. J. Picou, 3d Lieutenant; S. M. Thomas, Orderly Sergeant.

A committee of eight was selected to report a Constitution and By-laws for the government of the company, at the next meeting. Also, a committee to select and report the kind of arms and uniform to be used by the company.

Gen. B. B. Simmes being called on, addressed the meeting in very eloquent and soul-stirring remarks, which were warmly received.

A motion was made and carried that these proceedings be published in the N. O. Crescent, Baton Rouge Advocate, Point Coupée Democrat and Avoyelles Pelican, after which the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday the 1st day of December next.

S. M. THOMAS, Chairman.

J. J. B. KIRK, Secretary.

A lady in East Saugus lets the fact be known that her husband never kissed her during courtship, nor the forty matrimonial years that followed it, nor either of his children. We know a similar instance where a man kissed his wife on a wager, and she had him arrested for an assault.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN LINE.]

FORT KEARNEY, Nov. 25.—The Central Overland Pony Express passed here to-day, with California dates to the 14th inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The trade with the country, since the departure of the last express, has been less active. We quote Rio Coffee at 14¼ to 15c. per lb. Sugar is quiet, and sales are made at previous rates.

The Presidential election returns, from the distant counties in the State of California, were coming in slowly. That Lincoln has carried the State there can be no doubt.

Valuable mineral discoveries have been made near the Esmeralda mines and in Sonora.

Esposza, the filibuster ringleader, was killed in a fight in Lower California. His band of marauders are committing robberies and murder by the wholesale.

European Letters and Circulars.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The steamship Arago, from Southampton the 14th inst., arrived at this port at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The mails brought by her for the Southern cities were sent off in the early evening train.

Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. confirm their report by the Palestine, and say that the cotton market closed firm. Spinners purchase sparingly. They quote Middling Orleans at 9¼d.

They put down the imports of the week ending with Friday, the 9th inst., at 10,000 bales.

The total quantity of cotton known to be at sea on Saturday was 60,000 bales, against 96,000 at the corresponding period last year.

Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. report the Manchester trade unchanged.

The same circular reports Lard active and advanced 6d. to 12d.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, Nov. 9.—The prices of cotton yesterday fully recovered the decline of 1 to 2f. We quote New Orleans Fas at 94f. The sales to-day were confined to 1500 bales, the market closing quiet at unchanged quotations.

Bank Suspensions in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 26.—At the urgent request of the community, the Bank of Tennessee and the Planters' and Union Banks suspended specie payment to-day.

Failure in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 24.—The money panic here is felt with severity. The extensive banking establishment of Messrs. Wm. O. Brown & Co. suspended to-day.

New Orleans Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The steamship Bremen sailed from this port to-day for Southampton and Bremen, taking out New Orleans mails of the 19th inst., and telegraphic dispatches from New Orleans of the 23d.

The Crisis Rapidly Abating.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The most cheerful feelings continue to prevail here. The associated banks have discounted seven millions of dollars since Wednesday. Specie remains undistributed. Stocks have advanced ten per cent. since Tuesday. The best paper is discounted at ten per cent. Rates have still a downward tendency.

Action of the Boston Banks.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—A meeting of the Boston banks was held to-day and resolved to expand the discounts as the only means of saving the merchants. The measures practically came from New York.

Mississippi Legislative Proceedings.

JACKSON, Nov. 26.—The extra session of the Legislature of Mississippi merely organized to-day.

The Governor's message to the Legislature was read in both Houses. Its tone is uncompromising.

The members all appear to be unanimous for secession.

[There is no possibility of obtaining a full report to-night on account of an interruption in the working of the telegraph line.]

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 26.—The steamer McDowell passed down at 5 o'clock on Sunday, the Scotland passed down at noon, the Sioux City at 4, the L. M. Kennett at 5, and the James Battle at 10 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—J L Barnes, Wm H Day, Buffalo; Dr. Thos S Carrett, Grosse Tete; J H Johnson, Grosse Tete; W B Verplanck, N Y; John Lyell, N Y; F B Walton, Nashville; H W Vail, N Y; R W Udall, G W Green, Concordia; J F Watson, Hinds Co; W Crutcher, Vicksburg; J P Smith, Hinds Co; Gen. R Winter, Canton; J M Landrum, Shreveport; R E Can, St. Louis; D Gerow, N Y; Hilliard, Lodi; Dr L E Locke, D Smith, Ala; H P Holland, Boston; J F Botsford, A Cumming, St. Louis; J D Chaplin, Atchafalaya; C Heslip, Ky; S M Thomas, Pt Coupee; T P Hermanson, E M Boone, Avoyelles; J W Hastings, N Y; J H Hyson, H Hyson, O Kipes, Alexandria; H Borland, L H Greene, Miss; W L Wynne, La.

CITY HOTEL.—B A Baker, La; W B Scottes, Mrs. M C Ball, servant and child, Miss M C Hightower, Texas; R G Hopkins, D Clarke, Miss; J R Nims, Palaquemine; J T Moore and lady, Miss; C W King, Ky; M Prendergast, Baton Rouge; A Harris, Ark; J W Rainey, O A Snow, Texas; J L Murphy, Z Blackman, A J Bolio, La; D B Easterling, H H Tyrone, Miss; M M Summit; G A Thomas, Conshatta Chute; R E Hamiter, Ark; Mrs M C Moore, Pt. Coupee; T H Wills, T P Lockwood, Dr. Shaifer, A B Moore, Marion, Ala; H A Bowden, Texas; Jno Bogan Jr, Alexandria; S M Vaughan, St. Mary; G Davis, G Newman, Va; M Swartz, Ark; Capt W L Sawyer, Texas.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—R Kearney, Plaquemine; J Curd, J Cole, Paducah; M Hunter, Grand Gulf; S S P Shaifer, Port Gibson; A J Church, Lexington, Ky; W W Gallagan, M D, Sparta; H Bryan, La; Col Webb, Texas; E Worthington, Ark; C T Sutton, Ark; J T Postlethwaite, Tenn; G R Draughon, Mansfield; A B McClean, Iowa; W R Jones, L L Thompson, Ark; J Anderson, B F Smith, Texas; T W Ballston, C B Wilson, Ala.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—A Portevin, Mobile; C L Mathews, Bayou Sara; W Cave, England; J B Stronse, Philadelphia; T B Machie, San Antonio; J Wright and wife, N Y; R Hobson, J G Boker, N Y; T W Wright, W S Dobson, N O; A Robinson, Plaquemine; J R Spies, C Butler, N Y; A H Renbrof, W Collins, St. Marys; B Hinkley, Boston; A Ewin, Nashville; B R Weith and lady, Texas; J S Miller, Terrebonne; N W Martin, St. Charles; F Gatewood, Terrebonne.

☞Dr. Charles E. Kells, Dentist, No. 152 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne, New Orleans.

The efforts of a countryman to carry two pigs under one arm, a coop full of chickens under the other, and a quart of eggs in his coat tail pocket, illustrated yesterday the folly of having too many irons in the fire at once. He dropped one of the diminutive porkers, which shot around the corner like greased lightning. He laid the coop on the other to hold it down, and started in pursuit, returning victorious to find his other pig released by the benevolent action of an old sow who upset the coop and freed the prisoner. Imprisoning the other in like manner, he started in pursuit again, and in the course of twenty minutes loomed up with piggy No. 2 under his arm. By this time No. 1 had wiggled out and was gone again, whereat he was so much enraged that he sat down on the eggs unawares and smashed them. Deserting the truant in a neighboring street, he dashed after him, tumbled over a gutter plate and broke his shins, and regained his equilibrium just in time to see both of his porcine tormentors disappear under a barn with a flirt of their short tails. Wending his way sorrowfully back to the coop, he arrived in time to see the last of his biddies disappear over a picket fence in the distance, released by the mischief of malicious boys, who sat on the curbstone and asked him what he was doing looking for. When last seen he was using his best endeavors to trade the coop for a bottle of lemon-pop, making the best of adverse circumstances.

There is a man in Utica so ineffably mean that he charged a friend fifty-six cents for acting as pallbearer at his wife's funeral. He did not present his bill for his services until two days after they had been rendered.

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a rather warm and decidedly damp day. There were frequent sprinkles of rain, and a few faint glimpses of sunshine. Mud and moisture were abundant enough.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The Board of Health report 121 interments in the cemeteries last week. Of the whole number of deaths, 37 were children less than two years of age. Of the adults, 20 died of consumption.

THE MISSISSIPPI BOYS.—A great number of the brave and gallant boys of Mississippi Fire Company No. 2 were out last night enjoying themselves, the occasion being in honor of the arrival of a new engine for their company. They stopped opposite the Crescent and gave us three hearty cheers, and a "tiger." May their new engine prove worthy of such a gallant crowd.

SCREWMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This association yesterday celebrated its anniversary in handsome style. The procession of members was no less than four squares in length; all dressed in black and wearing blue scarfs, and carrying numerous flags and banners. This society is composed exclusively of hard-working men, and is "bone and sinew" throughout. The rain was not enough to wet them much, though it made the streets slippery. At Odd Fellows' Hall the anniversary oration was delivered, and after that the Screwmen returned to their hall and disbanded.

FIRES.—At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning a stable on Gallatin street, just below the corner of Hospital, was destroyed by fire, together with some cheap out-buildings. The flames got through a window into the upper story of the Boston House, (sailor boarding house,) and did about $200 worth of damage. The fire was attributed to incendiarism.

An hour or so later, the cotton pickery of Mrs. Widow McManus, on Galvez street, near Lafayette, was destroyed, and an unoccupied tenement belonging to the same lady was somewhat damaged. Loss about $6000. This was undoubtedly a case of incendiarism; for in an out-house attached to the pickery was found a partly burnt bed-quilt saturated with turpentine, and it was known that the fire could not have possibly started save by incendiarism.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.—Officer Charles Stanmeyer, from whom ex-officer John Price escaped last week, on the way to prison, (Price being in custody for the murder of Denny Murphy,) has had his examination before Mayor Monroe, on the charge of not having exercised the care and activity becoming an officer in the discharge of a duty so important.

Stanmeyer produced good evidence to show that he shouted "stop the murderer!" when Price hit him and jumped out of the cab, and that he pursued him to the best of his ability, and was at the house with the other officers when Price was discovered under the house and driven out and caught, he being caught by the officers who happened to be on the side of the house that he came out at.

Upon these facts being shown, the Mayor honorably acquitted Stanmeyer of the charge of having failed to perform his duty as an officer, and he was returned to service.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—The only trial in this Court yesterday was that of George Weyman, alias Collis, for the murder of Daniel Cunningham, by shooting, on the 28th of April last, at James Cook's grocery, corner of Annunciation and St. Thomas streets. The prisoner was defended by Col. Field. The circumstances were, as a party of men were in the grocery, talking about the Heenan and Sayers fight, Weyman, who had called to see the grocer, was sitting on the head of a barrel, quietly expressing his opinion of the fight to a man who questioned him, when Cunningham, a third party, interfered, talked hauteringly, and finally aimed a blow at Weyman. The latter either received or dodged the blow, slipped off the barrel, drew a pistol and fired, the ballet entering Cunningham's forehead between the eyes and killing him instantly. Cunningham, after giving the blow, jumped back and was making the motion to draw a weapon, when Weyman fired. A knife was afterward found upon him.

The jury, after an absence of but a few minutes, returned with a verdict of acquittal, and Weyman was carried off in triumph by a large and excited crowd of his friends.

John Cavanagh was dismissed by nolle prosequi from the charge of stabbing with intent to murder; he being implicated with Mike Mooney and Adam Roth in that offense.

The Court ordered a draft of two hundred and fifty jurors to serve during December.

RECORDER EMERSON'S COURT.—A man named Wm. Hons s was yesterday arraigned on the charge of having dangerously stabbed Patrick Holland, on Sunday midnight, in a house of ill repute on Dryades street—one of the lowest class houses. He was sent to prison to await the result of Holland's wound; and James Breckbridge, who was drunk in the house, with a "pocket full of rocks," was also sent to prison as an accessory. R. P. Smith, Wm. Roberts, and Theresa Mertle, arrested as witnesses in this case, were likewise sent to prison