Southern Jewelry Manufactory.

T. A. KELLER & JUL HOERNER,

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

Enameling,

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. n24 2c1m&W

Home Manufactures.

E. A. TYLER,

115.....Canal Street.....115

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Plated Ware.

MANUFACTURES TO ORDER,

SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS SET.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

FINE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

Plated Ware, etc.

n19 2p1f

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 is warranted free from arsenic and sulphur and purity. All orders sent to him, No. 66 Royal street, over the Drug store, will meet with prompt attention.

n14 2p1m RICHARD H. CHINN.

New Fall Goods.

F. R. HARDON,

27.....CHARTRES STREET.....27

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

o22 2p3m

Fairbanks'

PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN

Scale Warehouse,

AND DEPOT FOR

LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

d13 2p1f No. 98 Camp 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,

ap17 2ply Proprietors.

Wall Paper. Wall Paper.

J. J. EVERS,

No. 62 Chartres street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, CORNICES, OAKS and MARBLES, in every variety.

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

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 deliciously refreshing and exhilerating, giving the Skin Freshness, Smoothness, Elasticity, Softness, Brilliancy and Purity.—Cooling and Invigorating—renders the Bath first and of an alabaster richness of Beauty; removes all Eruptions. Immensely popular among the Ladies.

☞Sold everywhere at 50 cents a bottle.

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

TILESTON & CO.,

my28 2ply General Agents, 48 Broadway, New York.

Champagne!

CHAS. FARRE, LATE MAX SUTAINE & CO.,

Rheims,

Purveyors to the Courts of France, Spain and Prussia, also to the celebrated Wellington Club, London.

Sillery, Cabinet, Imperial and Vin Anglais, in quarts, pints and half pints, for sale by the principal Grocers and Wine Dealers.

☞Orders for direct importation received by

S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,

n19 2p3m 50 Customhouse street.

Caution to the Public.

GAS OFFICE,

New Orleans, Nov. 14, 1860.

Consumers of Gas are cautioned against a MULATTO MAN, who is representing himself as in the employ of this Company, and obtaining access to houses under the pretext of examining the meter or fittings. Except one black man, HENRY, the complaint men of the Company are all white, and to prevent such impositions for the future, they will be furnished with written authority from the Treasurer.

n15 2p1m P. N. WOOD, President.

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 DERINGER PISTOLS.

Inventors of the Cast Steel Oval-Eye COTTON HOES.

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. ap21 2ply

Deter's Worsted Store,

CANAL STREET, near Dauphine.

RIEMANN & CO., Importers, respectfully their new arrivals of Zephyr and other Worsteds, Beads, Sewing and Floss Silks, and all articles for Ladies' Work, wholesale and retail. Particular attention paid to country orders. n19 2p4f

BRANDIES.....LIQUORS.....WINES

—And—

CHAMPAGNES,

Of every description, constantly on hand, imported, and for sale by

A. DUBUCH, 118 Gravier street,

o17 McSarjet Betw. St. Charles and Carondelet.

J. L. LEVY & SIMPSON,

NOTE, STOCK AND REAL ESTATE

Brokers,

a14 1m No. 145 Common street, N. O.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1860. NUMBER 230.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1860.

A SPLENDID LETTER.

The subjoined letter, which appeared in the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, explains itself. Gen. Cushing is to address the people on the issues of the day, but he could scarcely say more, in a four hours speech, than he has condensed into this admirable letter. The rebuke administered to his own people, as just as it is terrible, shows that there are those in the North who do the South justice; and our only regret is that there are not more of them like Gen. Cushing:

Hon. Albert Currier—Dear Sir: I had the honor, some time since, to receive a communication from yourself, and a large number of other signers, requesting me to address the citizens of Newburyport on the subject of the state of the Union.

To do so at that time seemed to me inconvenient, first, because of my belief of the impossibility, pending the presidential canvass, of the accommodation of the points of controversy between those who, while thus differing on temporary, incidental, or personal questions, were yet, in my judgment, alike the true friends of the Constitution—and secondly, because of special reluctance to put myself in the position of partisan conflict with any of my immediate fellow-citizens of this city.

But all those questions have passed away, and yielded peace to others of a higher order and more comprehensive character, appertaining to the now imminent peril of the dissolution of the American Union.

To the imminence of that peril, it is no longer permitted to us to continue, as for years we have done, wilfully to shut our eyes. It forces itself upon us in report of official acts; it has become the chief topic of the newspapers; it preoccupies all minds; we feel it, throughout the country, in the decline of the vendible value of stocks, merchandise, and real estate, and in the universal disturbance of domestic productions, trade and labor.

God forbid that, at such a moment, anything should be done or said by me to add to the intensity of solicitude which already exists in this relation. On the other hand, there is but one thing to allay it, which can be done or said by or in the State of Massachusetts.

It avails nothing for us in Massachusetts to discuss the question of the expediency or inexpediency of secession, and to endeavor to impress on the Southern States the sacredness of the Union. So long as the State of Massachusetts maintains a system of legislation plainly contrary to the Constitution in the very matter of the special rights of the Southern States, all ears are closed to appeals in behalf of the Union, from us. To such appeals the answer is ready, that when we duly regard the Constitution ourselves, and not until then, it will be competent to us to exhort other States to respect and observe it; that otherwise we are but meanly enjoying the benefits of the compact without discharging its obligations; and that our fundation of the Union is alike odious and ridiculous, whilst we cling to it only as the means of exerting the power of the Federal Government to the spoliation, oppression and wrong of fifteen States of the Union. How deeply soever, therefore, any citizen of the State of Massachusetts may deplore the possibility of the dissolution of the Union, she is utterly powerless to dissuade any other State from seeking or promoting its dissolution.

The nullification laws of Massachusetts were not only most deliberately enacted in the first instance, but the question of their repeal has been earnestly moved in the Legislature of the State, first by Mr. Charles Hale, and afterward by myself; and although some provisions of mere exacerbation in those laws have been repealed on the recommendation of Gov. Banks, yet the vicious substance still subsists, and has but just been carefully reenacted in the general revision of the statutes.

Vainly, therefore, would the State of Massachusetts admonish the State of South Carolina to observe the Constitution, or uphold the Union. If we would have equity, we must do equity, and go into court with clean hands. Lectures on loyalty to the Federal Constitution come with poor grace from obstinate and systematic violators of the Constitution. There is but one thing more odious and absurd than that, and it is the idea of Massachusetts, herself in a state of permanent rebellion to the Constitution and laws of the Union, assuming to coerce other States into punctilious obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Union. Nay, if there be any article or articles in the Constitution, which, with her particular notions of right and wrong, the State of Massachusetts cannot or will not fulfil or obey, then every consideration of honor, truth, faith, conscience, virtue, religion, would impel her either to secede at once from the Union herself, or to cooperate with Virginia in the call of a Constitutional Convention to revise the terms of the federal compact, or at least manfully to extend to South Carolina the right hand of cordial nullification and secession fellowship.

Our forefathers, when they found the government of their country not to be up to the height of their standard of liberty or morality, strove in the first place to change the government, and, failing in that they withdrew themselves from it. In such course there was dignity and spirit both—there is none in keeping the good of the Union and refusing its price—asserting the bond of the Constitution where it is favorable to Massachusetts, and repudiating it where it is favorable to South Carolina. Conduct of the latter sort, in ordinary life, has ugly names—as cheating, swindling, fraud—and it deserves no softer appellation in the acts of a State or a people.

Furthermore, so long as the State of Massachusetts perseveres in this nullification of the Constitution, she affords, not a pretext only, but a justificatory cause to the State of South Carolina, to that of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, or any other State otherwise disposed to secede; for the violation of the fundamental compact of association by one of the contracting parties serves, in morality as well as law, to release the others; and the unconstitutional and dishonorable attitude of the State in this matter is not less mischievous in another respect, to-wit: its obvious tendency to paralyze the conservative efforts of other Southern States, not yet prepared to secede, such as Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee.

I think there is a duty in this behalf, which it is incumbent on Massachusetts, and every loyal citizen of the State to perform; one, which it is never too early to enter upon, and never too late to persist in; and which it is peculiarly fitting for us to undertake now—namely, to repeal unconditionally these laws,—which are scandalously false in their profession of purpose—which are tyrannical in their domestic and treasonable in their federal relation—and which misrepresent the spirit and disgrace the legislation of our Commonwealth.

As this is the duty of all, it is the duty of every one; and therefore it will give me pleasure to speak on the subject; to expose the gravity of the situation; to demonstrate our obligation regarding it, and to participate with you in the initiation of measures for the wiping out of this foul blot from the escutcheon of the State of Massachusetts.

Having done that, we shall then have the right, happen what may, to stand erect, to hold up our head in the Union, to look our sister States in the face, and, if need be, to address fraternal exhortation to the State of South Carolina.

I am, very faithfully,

C. CUSHING.

Newburyport, Nov. 19th, 1860.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of the Crescent.

JACKSON, Nov. 27, 1860.

Mr. Editor—The Mississippi Legislature convened yesterday in extraordinary session, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Pettus. Both Houses organized with the old officers, except in the lower House—R. C. Miller, of Clark county, was elected Clerk, vice C. A. Brougher, now Secretary of State. The Governor's message was read in both Houses, and twenty thousand copies ordered to be printed. In length it would occupy about two columns of the Crescent. There is no compromise about it, but "strike while the iron is hot" is manifest in every sentence. He regrets that he was "constrained to forego the usual congratulations for peace, prosperity and bright hopes for the future, which have formed so marked a feature of Executive communications to the legislative departments of the sovereign States of this *once happy* Confederacy."

After enumerating a long catalogue of insults and injuries, and in view of the fact that this hostile section must continue to increase in power, the Governor felt warranted in saying that "the Northern people have forfeited the confidence of the people of Mississippi, and that the lives, liberty and property of ourselves, and our children after us, ought not to be entrusted to rulers elected by such a people." The Governor recommends that a Convention be called to meet an early day, and a bill to that effect will be reported this morning. He recommends that Commissioners be appointed to visit such Southern States as may convoke their Legislatures or call Conventions, to take into consideration the threatening attitude of the Northern States and the Northern sectional Administration about to be inaugurated at Washington, and that they may be informed that Mississippi does not intend to submit to that Administration, and that we may learn, in the most authentic form, what are their aims and purposes in the premises.

The Governor recommends an appropriation for military purposes, so that "the young men who give their time and undergo the labor of preparing themselves as soldiers to defend the rights of the States may not be required to expend one dollar of their private means." He also recommends "that an act be passed staying the bringing of suits and the collection of debts by execution sales, until the close of the next regular session of the Legislature." He also recommends the passage of an act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into this State from border States, unless their owners come with them and become citizens, and prohibiting the introduction of slaves for sale by any person whomsoever. The message concludes as follows:

"If we falter now, we and our sons must pay the penalty in future years, of bloody, if not fruitless efforts to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the State, which if finally unsuccessful must leave our fair land blighted—cursed with Black Republican politics and free negro morals, to become a cess-pool of vice, crime and infamy.

"Can we hesitate! when one bold resolve, bravely executed, makes powerless the aggressor, and one united effort makes safe our homes? May the God of our fathers put it in the hearts of the people to make it."

The Mississippi Congressmen had a private consultation here a few days since. They are unanimous in favor of prompt separation, and a Southern Confederacy. Davis and Brown were both here. The former was telegraphed for from Washington, and he is there now, helping poor Buck out of some of his many perplexities. Secretary Thompson sent the dispatch.

Speeches were made in the Representative Hall last night by Hon. A. G. Brown, Judge Walker of your city, Mr. Clusky of Memphis, and Clayton, Johnson, Clark, Hooker, Wharton, Estelle, Caskey, and E. M. Yerger, of this State. Gov. Brown said he was not in favor of dissolving the Union—that was already done.

The military, minute men, firemen and citizens generally, will have a grand torch-light procession next Wednesday night. If any of your readers feel indifferent, they should come up here and get enthusiastic.

As a striking evidence of the resistance and determination that now prevails, I will state that Col. Miles McGehee and Gen. Charles Clark, both of Bolivar county, propose being two of one hundred to furnish each one hundred bales of cotton for the use of the State, by an advance to purchase arms and munitions of war for our defense.

I heard a distinguished but not over pious political remark the other day that he had about as much idea of submitting to Lincoln as he had of going to ——.

An artillery company was formed here recently named the Quitman Light Artillery. The other military companies here are the Mississippi Rifles and Capital Dragoons.

Heller, the great wizard necromancer and second sight seer, is performing here. He will be in New Orleans next week.

The weather is very gloomy, but the secession prospects are growing brighter.

The Legislature will be in session about three weeks, during which time you will hear occasionally from LOGAN.

SECOND DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.—This Board met last night, Mr. Hyde, the President, in the chair and a quorum present.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Alderman Cox, who was present, was invited to a seat among the Board.

Mr. Dupré, of the Committee on Finance, in place of a regular routine report, offered a resolution for the payment of sundry bills for books and incidental expenses, which was adopted.

Mr. Dupré also presented the bill of Mr. A. D'Hautcourt, amounting to two hundred and fifty dollars, for plans and specifications of the new school-house on St. Philip street, and moved that two hundred dollars be appropriated for settling this bill. Adopted.

A bill for passing the act of sale and examining titles for the property on St. Philip street, amounting to $50, was also presented and ordered to be paid.

The special committee to whom was referred the matter of building the new school house on St. Philip street, reported in favor of awarding the contract to Mr. E. Cox, and offered a resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on Building and Finance to enter into a contract with Mr. Cox for the sum of $21,500. Laid on the table subject to call.

The Superintendent presented his monthly report. He congratulated the Board upon the flourishing state of the schools; informed them that he had dismissed a pupil who did not belong to this District, and recommended action upon the subject of persons who were enjoying the privileges of the schools when they were not entitled to them. The report was adopted.

The report of the Joint Committee on the New School-house on St Philip street was now called up, and, with the accompanying resolution, adopted.

The monthly reports of the principals of schools were read and appropriately referred. They all represented their schools to be flourishing.

Several applications were received for teacherships in the schools, and laid on the table subject to call.

On motion of Mr. Charvet, Mr. Wm. Andry was appointed to the school taught by his wife, during her absence on account of sickness. Adopted.

The resignation of Miss Dorfeuille as teacher in the Barracks street school, was received and accepted.

Mr. Charvet moved that the applications for teacherships be referred to the Committee on Teachers, who were directed to advertise that they would meet to consider applications. Adopted.

The Treasurer, Mr. Maxent, reported that the amount now on hand subject to appropriation was $3,910 56.

Mr. Maupay moved that certain changes in the plan of the front elevation of the new school-house on St. Philip street, which had been approved of by the Committee on Building, be adopted by the Board. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. D'Armas, a special committee was appointed to examine into the subject of certain parties who were represented as being unqualified to attend the Public Schools, as recommended by the Superintendent in his report.

The President appointed Mr. D'Armas as chairman, and Messrs. Frobus and Bartlett on the committee.

Mr. Dupré moved a dispensation of the rules, for the purpose of going into an election for a teacher in the Barracks Street School, in place of Miss Dorfeuille, resigned. Adopted.

The Board then took a recess of ten minutes, after which an election was held, which resulted in the choice of Miss Adele Béon. An election was then gone into to fill the vacancy made by the promotion of Miss Béon, which resulted in the choice of Miss Dusumier.

On motion of Mr. Frobus, the Secretary was directed to notify the press whenever a meeting was expected to be held.

Mr. Maupay gave notice that he would move at the next meeting a change in the rules so as to make the Finance Committee be composed of three members instead of five as it now is.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the Visiting Committee for the ensuing month, after which the Board adjourned:

Boys' High School, J. H. Frobus; Girls' High School, D. Maupay; St. Ann street School, J. Dolhonde; Robertson and Bienville streets Schools, Dr. Beach; Rampart street School, R. D'Armas; Basin street School, J. Cassard; Hospital street School, L. Charvet; Barracks street School, A. Dupré; Claiborne street School, Frank A. Bartlett; Bayou Road School, L. F. Maxent; Bayou Bridge School, P. F. Duplessis.

THE SHERIFF sells at auction to-day at 12 o'clock at the City Hotel, Common street, a valuable lot of ground situated at the corner of Apollo or Carondelet and Harmony streets, Fourth District. See advertisement.

BAD WEATHER MAKES NO DIFFERENCE.—Many have been in the habit of thinking that merchants were in a great degree dependent upon the weather in making large sales. But this is by no means so in every case. Witness the success Messrs. Boothroyd, Lewis & Co. have met with during the past week, in spite of the wretched weather which we have had. The fact is, if goods are sold very low, people will buy, whether it be good or bad weather. They will not risk losing an opportunity to get bargains on account of rain. Never fear it.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HOME.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

Domestic and Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE AMERICAN LINE.]

HALIFAX, Nov. 28.—The Cunard Royal Mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, reached this port to-day.

The Arabia having left the port of Liverpool on Saturday, the 17th, and Queenstown on Sunday evening, the 18th inst., brings three days later intelligence than was received at New York by the City of Baltimore.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship City of Washington arrived at Queenstown on the 17th, from New York, whence she sailed on the 3d inst.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton the past week at 44,000 bales, 12,000 being on speculation and 3000 for export. The deliveries to the trade have been about 29,000 bales. The week's business opened firm, but closed very dull at irregular prices. All qualities are slightly lower. The inferior grades have declined ⅛d. to ¼d. Business is almost suspended by the advance in bank rates.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report Breadstuffs declining. They say the Provision markets during the week remained quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Bank of England has advanced its rate to 6 per cent.

Consols closed at 93½ to ¼ for Money, and 93¾ to ⅞ for the account.

The Arabia brings intelligence of the arrival of the Prince of Wales at home, after a safe passage across the Atlantic.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Petrie, from Liverpool on the 14th and Queenstown on the 15th instant, arrived at this port to-day.

The accounts she brings are one day later than those by the Arago.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—The sales of Cotton to-day (Wednesday) were confined to 3000 bales, nearly all of which were delivered to the trade. The market generally closed dull. The prices are easier, but the quotations of last Friday were without change.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The English funds are depressed and have further declined.

Consols to-day closed at 92½@93½.

Troops were marching rapidly in the direction of Gaeta, and it was expected that the town would soon be bombarded. The departure of King Francis II was looked for by all.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Bank Suspensions in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—The State Bank of South Carolina, the Bank of the State of South Carolina and the Railroad Bank, all suspended specie payments to-day.

The Planters' and Mechanics' Bank will surely suspend to-morrow.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The money market is tightening up, and transactions are carried on with more energy.

Sterling exchange ruled firm to-day at 105, the asking price for bankers' bills.

Sterling Exchange.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Sterling rules steady, with a fair demand. Bankers' bills are selling at 103@104, and commercial do. at 101@102.

Action of the Georgia Brokers.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 27.—The money brokers here refuse to buy bills on all banks outside the State of Georgia.

Bank Suspension in Macon, Ga.

MACON, GA., Nov. 27.—The Manufacturers' Bank of Macon has suspended specie payment, and will probably wind up.

THE THEATRES.—*Varieties.*—"Dreams of Delusion" was presented last night, all the parts being excellently well played, and George Jordan in particular, as *Sir Bernard*, rendering that original character of his in his best style—a style in this case, and in characters of this kind, not to be competed with or approached by any other actor in America. The interest, excitement and gratification of the audience were perfect. The farces went off gloriously as usual. To-night we are to have "Speed the Plough" and "The Stage Struck Lawyer," not to mention the dancing and musical intervals.

Academy.—The Draytons were as exquisite as ever last night, and offer the same rare bill for to-night. Those who relish protean acting and sweet singing should not forget the Draytons. Their engagement draws to a close.

St. Charles.—Nixon's circus continues to draw like a house on fire. The "Field of the Cloth of Gold," the Hanlon Brothers, and the other exciting novelties of this circus, will to-night compire again to please and astonish all who go.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—W K Thurber, Mobile; S C King, Miss N King, D L King, Miss F Parland, Ga; T Coopmed, Miss; N Whitfield, J Whitfield, Dr B L Hatch, N C; Dr John H Gibbs, Miss; L M Austin, S C; C A Bridgman, Mobile; S M Edwards, Miss Edwards, Ky; J H Guy, Miss; John L Tilghman, Md; J M Howell, L C; F Arthur, Baltimore; G W Spigener, Wetumpka; Dr C Graham and lady, Ky; R P Smith, Cal; W A Steadman, Mrs M S Steadman, Clinton; D Clark, Miss; J S Deak, J E Wortman, Va; H R Hatmakey, B J Soyes, N O; Dr E F Smith and lady, St Louis; Miss Bloodgood; F C Shaw, Texas; Mr Ludlow, St Louis; J Gammer, Va; Wm Robertson, Natchez; P D Thompson, Va; Wm Brown, W B Fulkerson, Miss; Mrs M Collins, A Collins, Lafourche; R Hayward and lady, Madison, Par; A C Brown, Pointe Coupee; J P Horbeck, Wm Roundtree, Memphis; Miss Maggie Toney, Geo Toney, Fayette; E F Simms, Ala; E E Clarke, J S Stanton, Memphis; Dr P Houston, Panola; Dr J P Houston, Geo F Watson, J D Pritchett, Ala; F E Brigham, Thos G Brigham, H D Brigham, J H Brigham, La; A M Clayton, Miss; Wm F Davis, Texas; John M Dockery and lady, Miss; J Rawle, N O; Dr J C Isom, R Marsh, Wm M Worthington, W W Worthington, S Worthington, Miss.

CITY HOTEL.—Y T Edwards, A Rebouchi, Marksville; T L Talbot, Avoyelles; J B Simmons, Ala; A Watson, Mobile; W S Hoard, Woodville; R Cottrill, M Boys, Mobile; P Rethea, Port Gibson; M Johnson, La; F Chins, Mrs T B Chins, Fla; W B Miller and lady, Shreveport; J C Brown, Mobile; J Doyal, Franklin; R T Packwood, city; A H Waterman, Texas; R H McNair and family, Miss; Miss E F F Baker, G A Jones and family, Texas; J W Bradford, Ark; Col Fry, Memphis; Geo Payne, W Payne, Ky; Miss Ellen Files, Miss Susan Files, Pascagoula; Miss Laura Jones, Miss Mary Jones, W O Jones, W P Scott and son, J Killian, Miss; J Upham, S D Oliver, A W Roberts, La; M H Steele, Texas; J M O'Donnell, Capt Green, A Pettingill, H Sanford, La; J S Murphy, Miss; Mrs Gray, Baton Rouge; G W Bayley, La; I Davis, Texas; Mrs Mary Arthur, C W Arthur, A M Arthur, Mo; James A Walker, John H Caddall, Va.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—W J Ridgill, Wm Payne, N O; R Catlett, Va; P R Ball, Hancock; Mrs Johnson, Texas; T R Shicklett, L H Ayers, Ohio; Col I Gibbons, Dr A Crane, N O; J M Bilger and lady, N Y; J J Armstrong, Charleston; J D Hamilton, Mo; James Murphy, Memphis.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—John Grant, Mobile; H Boyce, La; L C Lyon, St Louis; Robt H Read, N O; F H Cone, Ga; T de Lobel, St James, La; J A Sammoner, Mr Sammoner and child, Memphis; J Levi, Miss; J Higginbotham, Albany, Ga; J M Midoux.

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

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was a damp, gloomy, and generally peculiar day, though not out of place for November. Toward evening the temperature became chilly, and at night it was almost frigid.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—This being the set day for annual thanksgiving and prayer, there will be a general closing of courts and other public places, and an opening of the churches, for the religious part of the observance.

RUMORED ACCIDENT ON THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—Last night we heard rumors of storm and flood on the Jackson Road, above Manchac, and loss of life, etc.; but we were unable to find any one to give us particulars, or even to state whether or not these rumors were based upon fact.

A GOOD YEAR'S WORK.—The annual report of the Coroner, now being compiled by Deputy Coroner Sorapuru, shows that from Nov. 26, 1859, to Nov. 26, 1860, there were no less than 789 inquests held. Of these, about 80 were cases of homicide.

ANTI-ABOLITION EXCITEMENTS.—We have treated lightly a good deal of talk we have heard lately, about this and that man being a Black Republican, because we discover the existence of a spirit throughout the community to act hastily and severely with suspected parties, and have no wish by any publication of ours to give color of truth to the uncertain rumors that we hear on the street, and thereby foment excitement. In all hasty proceedings of the populace, there is danger of overdoing the thing, and perhaps punishing innocent parties. We may mention, however, a few cases, which have taken shape and form enough to create some excitement, though hardly enough to justify it.

Two days ago, Recorder Emerson sent to prison a man who had been taken up drunk and was unable to pay his fine. He refused to tell his name; it could not be got from him under any circumstances. In the prison he not only refused to give his name, but proclaimed boastingly that he was an Abolitionist in the fullest sense of the word; refused to obey the prison rules; said he would stay in prison for years sooner than give his name, or any other information than that he was an Abolitionist and would die one. For his pertinacious refusal to obey prison rules and to tell his name, he was put in irons and is in irons yet, and is yet as obstinate as ever. He is a man of intelligent look and speech, and shows no sign of insanity, though his behavior in some respects is decidedly insane. His term will be out in a few days, and from what we have heard, it will fare badly with him when he leaves prison, unless the authorities shall see proper to protect him.

A free negro man named Jennings, a dealer in gold foil, artificial teeth, and other things pertaining to dentistry, keeping his office on Baronne street, is in the hands of the authorities, on the charge of having for some time past engaged in the work of propagating abolition sentiment among the other free negroes and the slaves of this city. Another free negro and a slave, arrested with him, were dismissed upon a preliminary examination before Mayor Monroe. Under a provision of the black code, Jennings is committed for a full examination before Recorder Emerson. Jennings has lived here long, and his rectitude in politics is vouched for by some people; but as he has acted rascally in some financial dealings with white men, and as Chief McClelland arrested him upon what he considered good evidence of his incendiary disposition, it is not certain that he will not be found out to be one of the worst and most dangerous incendiaries that we could possibly have in our midst.

There is and has been for some time much talk and excitement among our German population, regarding some of their countrymen whose antecedents are not calculated to benefit them in so warm a latitude as this. We have already mentioned the disappearance of one Fuerster, an attaché of one of the German papers, in consequence of notifications he had received, touching his abolition sentiments. We may here add, in justice to the paper with which he was connected, that he was discharged from that paper before he left the city. As we do not speak or understand the German language, we have small opportunity of posting ourselves as well as we would like to, concerning the excitement which has been rife among our German fellow-citizens.

One case which is now the talk, is the affair of Julius Reidel and Simon Housemann. Reidel is a co-manager of the German theatrical company which has been playing at Concert Hall on Poydras street. Housemann is manager of the other theatrical company which has been playing at the Orleans Theater. The rivalry of the men as managers, so we hear it, has led to an inspection of their respective antecedents, and stories have got abroad that Reidel is a rank Abolitionist, having made Black Republican speeches to Germans at the North. Reidel denies this; and in support of this he has had Housemann arrested as the propagator of the stories, his allegation being that these stories put his life in danger. On the simple charge of "breach of the peace," a warrant was issued by the Second District Recorder for Housemann's arrest, and Housemann, hearing of this, went yesterday to court and surrendered himself and gave bail to appear for examination when notified.

An exciting affair came off at the St. James Hotel on Magazine street, last evening. One Levi Harris, a traveling agent for some large business house in Philadelphia, stopping at the hotel, was indiscreet enough to vaunt his Black Republican sentiments. The news of this spread. A committee of citizens looked around for him yesterday, but did not find him. In the evening, however, he was found at the hotel, and was at once seized and taken to his room and questioned at length. The evidence of his abolition language was strong against him, and it was determined to send him forthwith to some more congenial latitude.

During the inquisition, a large and excited crowd collected around the hotel, probably with the view of lynching him. The men who had him in charge, discovering this, and not wishing any harm done to him, smuggled him out by the back way, put him into a carriage, and sent him off at top speed to the Jackson Railroad Depot. He had no money, but a druggist of this city loaned him $100 to pay his traveling expenses. We did not hear whether he reached the depot in time for the cars or not.

THE KILLING OF PATRICK OWENS.—Coroner Beach yesterday set about holding his inquest on the body of Patrick Owens, (previously reported Patrick Holland,) who died at the hospital from the effects of a stab inflicted by a man named Honor, in a brothel on Dryades street, late on Sunday night. The post mortem examination was made by Dr. Berthelot. The witnesses in the case are to be examined to-morrow evening.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Yesterday afternoon officers Carr and Dalton arrested a man named R. W. Lyons, on White street, as a dangerous and suspicious character and vagrant. In his demur he stated that there were worse men than him in the same house he had been frequenting. Upon this the Chief's specials went and arrested two men named Mike Reed and W. H. Howard in a house on Calliope street. With these men they took two trunks.

In one of the trunks was found a small fancy box, or jewel-case, in the lid of which was a little silver plate, bearing the initials B. A. This was identified as having been burglariously taken, with valuable family jewels, from the residence of Mr. Abrams, on Tivoli Circle, not long ago. A fine accordeon was also found, and this was identified as having been taken from the residence of Mr. Emile St. Amant, on Dryades street, Fourth District, on the night of the 12th inst. These and other circumstances will probably lead to the conviction of the rascals.

WATCH SPECULATORS IN TROUBLE.—Officers Fisk and Ryan last evening arrested, on Dryades street, John D. Lewis and John D. Hunter, alias Yellow Jack, as dangerous and suspicious characters. Each had a splendid new gold watch—both evidently stolen. One watch is numbered 17,197 and the other 8700.

ROBBERY.—The office of Mr. Julian Neville, auctioneer, on Commercial Place, was entered on Tuesday night and robbed of $760, belonging to a clerk there employed, he having drawn the money from a savings bank, under fear of a monetary crisis, and left it there for safer keeping, as he fancied. It was a singular robbery. The clerk, having to go with some ladies to a theater, and not wishing to carry the heavy key of the office in his pocket, he concealed it within a window, in a place which he fancied was known only to himself.

This key was found by the robber, whoever he was; the outer door was unlocked, and the inner door; the drawer in which was the key of the safe was opened, this key taken, the safe opened, and the money taken. The special police were yesterday endeavoring to find a clue to the robber, who showed by his knowledge of the keys, etc., that he must have been there before in some honest guise.

HARD TIMES, OR A MISTAKE.—Mr. Samuel Sidle was arrested last evening on the grave charge of having issued to E. M. Young a check on a bank in which he had no deposits. Recorder Emerson will look into the thing.

JEFFERSON CITY ITEMS.—From the Jefferson Journal of yesterday we copy the following:

Accident.—James Green, a young man, a resident of this city, on Sunday evening had the thumb of his right hand blown off, while returning from a hunting excursion, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Suicide of a Boy.—A lad named William Prider, aged about 18 years, who resided with his parents in this city, on Saturday last committed suicide by shooting himself. The instrument was a shot-gun, heavily loaded with buck-shot, taking effect below the ribs on the right side. He died on Monday morning last. It appears that the boy had been punished by his mother for some fault, and deeming the punishment unjust, shortly afterward shot himself as above stated, in his own yard.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—Charles Burke yesterday pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded to await sentence.

John Whalen, alias Carrol, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was remanded.

There were no trials or other important business. This being Thanksgiving, there will be no Court to-day.

RECORDER EMERSON'S COURT.—The following parties were yesterday examined and sent before the First District Court: Geo. M. Beatty, for knocking down and choking and threatening to kill Catherine Cronan, in the Merchants' Hotel, on the 20th inst.; bail given. The same, for beating and knocking down and threatening to kill Emanuel Bret, proprietor of the hotel, on the same occasion; bail given. And the same again, for beating Mrs. Bret and dragging her by the hair, when she interfered in behalf of her husband; bail given. Beatty, it appeared, was formerly book-keeper in the hotel, under its former proprietor; being discharged by the change, he got his back up, undertook to take possession, punished the servant girl Kate, punished the proprietor when he went to the rescue of Kate, and punished Mrs. Bret when she went to her husband's rescue. The rip-roaring Beatty has to answer still another charge before the Recorder—that of returning to the hotel three days after his first grand onslaught, cursing around in search of whom he might devour, and flinging the hotel register down stairs; he being at the time under bonds for his other offences. This latter case is to be examined on the 7th prox. It is a Hibernian difficulty all around. A friend of the accused called upon the Recorder and asked him to deal gently with Beatty, for the reason that he was a high-toned Irish gentleman.

G. V. Evans, sent before the First District Court for stealing $35 worth of harness from Dr. Delrieu's stable on Rampart street, on the 20th instant. Sent down in default of bail.

D. Gillespie and one Duffy, for creating a small earthquake in Mrs. Catherine Johnson's shinkery on Pearl street, and Mary Murphy, for breaking in upon D. McCarthy's door on Tchoupitoulas street, and wreaking her vengeance on his furniture; were put under bonds not to let their angry passions rise for the next three months.

Peter Ford, charged by M. J. C. Quinan with assault and battery and attempted highway robbery, was discharged.

The following parties were arraigned and held for future examination:

John Ward and Owen Finnegan, charged with being concealed in the third story of the Veranda Hotel on Tuesday evening. Sent down in default of bail.

W. H. Howard, charged with being very dangerous and suspicious; arrested on Magazine street. Bail given.

Jennings, f. m. c., charged by the Chief