Notice!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE SALE THEY HAVE COMMENCED, UNTIL THEIR STOCK IS CLOSED OUT, THEREBY AFFORDING AN OPPORTUNITY TO ALL TO BUY GOODS AT THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN REDUCED!!

U. LAROUSSINI & CO.,

137.....CANAL STREET.....137

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!

On Monday, Nov. 26,

AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS,

OVER $200,000 WORTH

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

TO BE SOLD

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST!

In consequence of the PANIC now prevailing, we are obliged to sell our WHOLE STOCK at

IMMENSE SACRIFICES,

in order to meet our engagements. A better occasion for all buyers in general cannot be offered.

Those who have already purchased at our Stores will be able to form an idea of the

GREAT DEDUCTIONS

That we have made upon all Goods.

As all our Goods are marked BELOW COST, they will be sold for CASH ONLY!

Over $10,000 Worth

—OF—

SILKS,

WILL BE SOLD AT PANIC PRICES!

This is one of the BEST ASSORTMENTS in the city, comprising, in part—

Black GROS DE NAPLES, fine quality, at 85c., 90c., $1, $1 10, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

Plain Colored GROS DE NAPLES, at 75c., 90c., $1 25, and $1 50 per yard.

FANCY SILKS, at 60c., 75c., and $1 per yard.

BROCADE SILKS, at 75c. per yard.

.. SILK ROBES, Latest Styles, from $22 to $30 a Robe.

COLORED DE LAINES, at 9c.

.. .. at 12½c.

Plaid POPLINS, at 15c.

Fancy POPLINS, at 18c.

COLORED MERINOES, at 17c.

.. .. at 25c.

.. .. at 50c.

PLAIN CASHMERE, at 56c.

RICH POPLINS, Latest Styles, at 37½c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c. and 85c. a yard.

100 ENGLISH BARGE ROBES, 7 and 9 Flounces, at $1 50 a Robe.

GRISAILLES BAREGES, at 12½c. per yard.

RICH BROCADE BAREGES, at 30c.

EMBROIDERIES.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at 15c., 25c., 50c., 65c. and $1.

REAL LACE COLLARS, at $1 50.

REAL GUIPURE SETS, at $8 50, $4 and $5.

FINE EMBROIDERED SETS, at $1.

EMBROIDERED BANDS, at 15c., 25c., 50c., 60c. to $2 65.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, at 75c.

Fine LINEN CAMBRIC .. .. .. at $1 20, $1 33, $1 40, $1 65, $1 85, and $2 a dozen.

Fine Linen Cambric Hem-Stitched HANDKERCHIEFS, from $2 50 to $4 75 a dozen.

Gents' Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1 75 to $3 75 a dozen.

Embroidered Jaconet SKIRTS, at $4 50.

SETS, trimmed Valenciennes, from $3 50 to $4 50.

MOURNING GOODS.

BLACK DELAINE, at 12½c. a yard.

.. .. at 15c. a yard.

.. .. all wool, at 25c. a yard.

.. .. very fine, at 28c. a yard.

.. .. very fine, at 37c. a yard.

BLACK MERINO, at 17c. a yard.

.. .. very fine, at 25c. a yard.

.. .. at 25c. a yard.

.. CASHMERE, at 37c. a yard.

.. .. at 50c. a yard.

BARPOUR, TAMISE, BOMBAZINE, Etc., Etc.

CRAPE COLLARS, at 30c., 35c., 45. and 55c.

.. .. SETS, at $1 15 $1 25 and $1 75.

Fine .. .. at $2 50.

MOURNING SHAWLS, at $2 50 and $3 50.

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.

For Ladies and Children, at 16c., 25c., 37c., 50c., and 75 cents.

REAL JOUVIN KID GLOVES, at $1 a pair.

Ladies' White COTTON HOSE, at $1, $1 20, $1 50 and $1 75 a dozen.

Ladies' White British HOSE, at $3, $3 50, and $4.

Children's HOSIERY, from $1 to $2 25 a dozen.

.. CASHMERE HOSE, at 12½c. a pair.

White and Brown TABLE CLOTHS, at 45c., 50c., 62c., 85c., and $1 a piece.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, at $1 15, $1 25, and $1 75.

DAMASK NAPKINS, at 75c., $1 and $1 25 a dozen.

White and Brown DAMASK, for Cloths, at 25c., 33c., 37½c. and 50c. a yard.

Pure LINEN, for Shirts, at $1 75 a piece.

.. .. .. very fine, at $3 a piece.

.. .. .. at $7 50, $9 and $10 a piece.

SHIRT BOSOMS, at 12½c., 15c., 20c., and 25c.

WHITE COTTON at 7½c., 8c., and 8½c.

BROWN COTTON, at 5c., 6½c., and 8c.

COTTON SHEETING, at 10½c., 12½c., 25c., 33c. and 35c. a yard.

WHITE BLANKETS, at $2 75 a pair.

.. .. from $3 50 to $5 a pair.

GRAY BLANKETS, at $1 75 a pair.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

—of—

PLANTATION GOODS,

Which we will sell in the same proportion. Such an inducement for buying Goods at such

LOW PRICES,

Will probably never be offered again; but circumstances alter cases, and, consequently, we are obliged to make such sacrifices.

We advise everybody to avail themselves of this opportunity. Having more Salesmen at present than last week, everybody will be waited upon promptly.

U. LAROUSSINI & CO.,

137 Canal street,

And corner Baronne and Poydras.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1860.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

The Constitution of the "Southern Rights Association of the State of Louisiana," unanimously adopted by the mass meeting held in Odd Fellows' Hall, Friday evening, November 23, 1860, made it the duty of the Executive Committee, appointed in pursuance of its provisions, to publish an Address to the people of the State.

A brief reference to the causes which led to the organization of this Association and the construction of the committee is necessary. The first meeting was held on the 10th of November—four days after the Presidential election—when it was definitely known that the Abolitionists had triumphed, and that the most odious sectionalist in the land had been elected to the Chief Magistracy. The meeting was held in Armory Hall, and was altogether an impromptu affair. A common danger obliterated all previous political divisions; a common interest animated the whole vast assemblage; and a common patriotism bound them together with links which can never be broken. A committee was appointed to report a Constitution to a subsequent meeting. The adjourned meeting was held, thirteen days afterwards, in Odd Fellows' Hall, and the Preamble and Constitution, which are appended to this address, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

The adjourned meeting was one of the noblest ever held in New Orleans or elsewhere. When it adopted the Constitution it spoke the voice of the people of the commercial metropolis of the South. That voice will be heard when the time of trial comes, and it may be depended upon. The people of the country will give it volume and strength; and Louisiana will not be found in the rear of her Southern sisters.

We need not review the history of the slavery question. It is familiar to us all.

The Preamble to the Constitution of the Association is so concise and comprehensive, so clear and incontrovertible, that it leaves little for the committee to do in the way of making up an indictment of grievances against the Northern people.

We have been deprived of our constitutional rights and robbed of our property when we had Presidents willing to wield the power of the Executive Department of the Government in our defense. What will be our lot when an Administration chosen on a basis of bitter hostility to our institutions assumes the functions of government? We need not answer this question. A proper reply will at once suggest itself to the minds of all intelligent men. We will only say, if we would be free, great and prosperous—all of which we can command by judicious, prompt and united action—we must meet the issue forced by the North bravely and unflinchingly. None but slaves in soul are ever enslaved in body. The real freeman hews his own path to enlightened liberty. As it is with individuals, so it is with nations.

The cotton States constitute a mighty empire within themselves. We have all the essentials out of which to create a great nation. We have a monopoly of the product upon which the commerce of the world depends. We have a soil of unbounded fertility and a climate of surpassing salubrity. We produce, or can produce and manufacture, everything needful to sustain ourselves at home, and have two hundred millions dollars surplus to sell abroad. We have as intelligent and as brave a people as the sun ever smiled upon. Give such a people and such a country a good government, and they will speedily become one of the wealthiest and mightiest nations of the earth.

This will be our condition if we go out of the Union; but vassalage, impoverishment and degradation, will be our lot if we remain in the Union, so truly as the history of the past is a safe standard by which to judge the future.

But, the question is asked: Can the South withdraw from the Union rightfully? Let us examine. The Constitution was adopted "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." The action of the Northern States having nullified all these pledges, and forfeited every promise, express and implied, the Southern people have a right to judge and act for themselves.

On this particular point it may be well to cite some authorities. Thomas Jefferson, referring to the Constitution of the United States, in its relation to State Sovereignties, said: "As in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well as for *the infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress.*" Daniel Webster said: "I do not hesitate to say and repeat, that if the Northern States refuse wilfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, the South would no longer be *bound to observe the compact.* A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides."

All the just powers of Government are derived from the consent of the governed; and to employ the language of the Declaration of Independence, whenever any government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was formed, "it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." It is undeniable that the Government of the United States has been perverted from its original ends; that it has become destructive to our peace, property and safety; and we claim that it is our right, as well as our duty, to alter or abolish it, as we shall deem most conducive to our "safety and happiness," and to institute such new government as we may think most expedient.

The Legislature of Louisiana will assemble on the 10th of December, 1860. Its first act should be to order the election of delegates to a Convention. That Convention will embody the sovereignty of the State, and ought to be called as early as practicable. Other States will be in Convention and Louisiana should be in Convention also, in order to be prepared to act as circumstances may dictate. Too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of delegates. Weighty affairs require deliberate consideration. Old party lines should be thoroughly ignored; and none but men of the highest capacity, patriotism and intelligence, should be chosen. When the Convention moves, it should move with a sufficient moral influence to command the undivided approbation of all the patriotic people of the Commonwealth. This can be easily effected, if able, honest, faithful representative men, Southern in feeling, are elected to the Convention. In no other way can this result be accomplished. We call upon all our citizens to heed this advice.

When the Convention meets, the policy of our sister Southern States will be well developed, and it can govern itself correspondingly. Louisiana should be prepared to cooperate with her Southern sisters at the proper moment, and she will be derelict in her duty and false to her high position if she fails to do so. But she will not. Decided and inflexible, but prudent and discreet, she will array herself on the side of truth, honor and justice, and will unqualifingly meet whatever trials and responsibilities the future may have in store for her. The mighty stream which divides her magnificent delta is not more irresistable in its current than is her determination to stand by her Southern sisters in all righteous and patriotic causes.

We beg leave to direct particular attention to Article 10 of the Constitution of the "Southern Rights Association." We earnestly urge the formation of auxiliary Associations in every parish in Louisiana. Too much importance cannot be attached to the suggestions of this Article. Wherever Associations have not been formed they should be formed immediately, and should communicate forthwith to the parent Association in New Orleans. We invite early and cordial cooperation. In this way great and lasting good can be accomplished.

We also invoke the attention of our fellow-citizens to another recommendation contained in the same Article. Let Minute Men and Volunteer Companies be organized without delay. Let the stalwart sons of the State prepare for all emergencies. It will be the duty of the Legislature to provide them arms and necessary equipments. That the Legislature will promptly do so, no reasonable doubt can exist.

With this exposition, your Committee confidently entrust the determination of this great question to the sovereign people. As it is apparent that we cannot have equality and justice in the Union, it is our highest and most solemn duty to ourselves and to posterity, to provide for equality and justice out of it. The alternatives left us are freedom or slavery. We are compelled to choose between them. To obtain freedom and equality and justice, we must withdraw from a Confederacy that has refused each and all these to us, and which boldly threatens the direst oppressions in the future. Our sole hope—our only chance of escape from the vilest thraldom—lies in the early organization of a Southern Republic.

A. H. GLADDEN,	J. J. MICHEL,
DANIEL W. ADAMS,	EDWARD PILSBURY,
P. SEYER WILTZ,	GEORGE CONNOLLY,
JOHN PEMBERTON,	HENRY A. CLINCH,
WM. G. MULLEN,	L. H. PLACE,
WILHELMUS BOGART,	C. E. GIRARDEY,
M. M. SIMPSON,	G. W. DIRMEYER,
THOS. MURRAY,	W. R. ADAMS,
ISAAC N. MARKS,	J. M. BONNER,
A. P. AVEGNO,	H. W. CONNER, JR.,
GEORGE SEYMOUR,	*Executive Committee.*

At the Mass Meeting held in Odd Fellows' Hall, on the 23d of November, 1860, the subjoined Preamble and Constitution were unanimously adopted:

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 impel 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-six 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 1. 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.

After the adoption of the Constitution the following gentlemen were unanimously elected permanent officers of the Association:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wilhelmus Bogart,	J. R. Cursi,
Wm. A. Gasquet,	A. Conterie,
Judge J. Bermudez,	Dr. N. Lambert,
Daniel W. Adams,	Henry L. Peive,
Isaac N. Marks,	R. L. Adams,
Geo. Jonas,	R. A. Johnson,
Archibald Glenn,	A. M. Turnbull,
Thos. Murray,	James J. Burd,
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. Wiltz,	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,	C. DeFeriet,
Peter Marcy,	C. A. Morin,
Dr. A. F. Axson,	E. P. Wiltz,
Dr. G. A. Nott,	H. Griffon,
Dr. Warren Stone,	Felix Labatut,
Dr. S. Cartwright,	Neville Bienvenu,
S. H. Kennedy,	C. C. Word,
A. Fortier,	Dr. G. W. Cross,
C. Cavaroc,	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. H. Macbeth,
Richard Taylor,	J. O'Brien,
Pierre Soave,	F. A. Boyle,
Jno. C. Taylor,	Samuel Boyd,
Thos. S. McCay,	Wm. Flemming,
Dan'l P. Logan,	Jos. Solomon,
Geo. W. Logan, Jr.,	Theo. Guyol,
Richard Nixon,	H. H. Chalmers,
Emile Heriart,	H. J. Leovy,
Jas. Strawbridge,	W. C. Capers,
J. M. Anguera,	R. A. Grimes,
J. M. Burrows,	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. Conner, Jr.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

C. E. Girardey.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Though a better feeling was observable on Carondelet street yesterday, with larger sales of cotton than on the three previous days, there was a desire to wait and hear from New York. The long and short of all this apparent dependence on New York is, that we have been trifled with. New York cannot help New Orleans in the present emergency; it has as much as it can do to take care of itself. A large majority of the sixty banks in New York City would sooner aid the grain bills than they would bills based on cotton or drawn against cotton. The telegraphic dispatches from New York received yesterday only strengthen the opinion that the New York banks will suspend—that they are only waiting to hear from Europe. *Mais, n'importe*, we will look at home, talk of home and await the coming of events.

The arrivals from sea and from the West serve to keep up a lively state of affairs on the levee. The receipts of cotton were light, very light, yesterday. Planters are in earnest in holding back, particularly those who are free of debt. It is hoped that none who have received advances will refuse to send forward and protect their factors. The stock of sugar and molasses on the great depot is liberal. The gimlet rangers are in good humor, but they keep somewhat "mum" about that Black Republican grocer hailing from Boston, who was on the depot last week buying or desiring to buy some few hundred hogsheads for the Boston market. Many of the Northern and Western dealers or buyers of sugar and molasses are growing wiser every day, more discreet; do not give any expressions whatever about politics. Some of them seem to appear as though they never heard of Abraham Lincoln.

Among the most gratifying events of yesterday was the announcement that the repairs on the Jackson Railroad are so far completed that the passenger and freight trains will be running in full operation from and after to-morrow, the 5th inst. The mails now go regular, as before the recent storm.

There appears to be some difficulty (as in other places) in Memphis about moving cotton, on account of the difficulty in exchange matters. The last week's receipts in Memphis reached 19,560 bales. The stock on hand there now is 41,783 bales. The total receipts at Memphis for the season were 161,641 bales, against 155,208 bales same time last year.

Of course there was some talk on the flags about what Congress will do. Well, what will it do, what can it do more than assemble, listen to the reading of President Buchanan's message and refer it to the different committees? For all the good it can or will do, it might as well adjourn next Saturday night, *sine die*. As most every one's mind is made up about the secession movement, the only talk on the flags regarding it is the great feeling and unanimity in regard to the movement. If there is a cotton factor appearing on our flags daily, or a cotton broker of standing advocating or friendly to conservatism, we should like to have him pointed out. Talking about factors brings up some remarks about a proposed meeting to be held last evening in the office of the Chamber of Commerce. It was abandoned early in the day. The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last evening, but the present crisis of affairs formed no part of their deliberations. A meeting of the Presidents of the banks was expected to be held, to talk on the present posture of financial matters. If the convention agree on any movement it will be made public; if it does not, there will be no more talk about it.

In our talk yesterday we remarked on the entry in the log book of the steamship Galveston, as published in our marine list. Captain Cook, of the ship Jacob Horton, replies to the extract and remarks. We should infer from the direct denial and explanation of Captain Cook, there was some error in the extract from the Galveston's log. We give the Captain a hearing, and are gratified to learn, as we do from other and highly responsible sources, that the owners of the Horton are entirely free from being Black Republicans. The ship is owned by Messrs. French, Horton, J. H. Boardman and Captain Cook, of Newburyport. Mr. French is a Breckinridge man; Mr. Horton a Bell man, and a member of the county committee; Captain Boardman is also a Bell man. With the confirmation before us of the views of the owners of the ship, and the letter of Captain Cook, published below, there must be some error in the report of the Galveston, though the report speaks of Capt. Gray as master of the ship. It would be gratifying to us to have the exculpation of many other vessels and owners from the charge of Black Republicanism in as satisfactory a manner as we have from the friends of the Jacob Horton and owners:

To the Editor of the Daily Crescent:

Dear Sir—I notice the report in your paper this morning of the steamship Galveston having spoken the ship Jacob Horton off Sand Key, and that the news of Lincoln's election was received with great satisfaction by me. I do not know why the Captain of the steamship should make such an assertion. I have been trading to this port as master of a ship for twenty years, and all with whom I have associated know my views, and that they have always been Democratic. I have never voted any other than the Democratic ticket at a Presidential election, and should have done so at the last but, sailing on the day before the election, Nov. 5, had not the opportunity. I was anxious to know who was elected, and made the inquiry on the first opportunity. On hearing the result from the Captain of the steamer, I expressed my regret that such should have been the result, for I was in hopes that there would have been no choice by the people. This was my object in making the inquiry. I am no politician, and never troubled myself about politics, but have always been opposed to all the isms of the North, and I think the South justified in agitating this subject until they derive all the benefits to which they are entitled under the Constitution. By giving this an insertion in your columns you will much oblige,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY COOK,

Master of ship Jacob Horton.

Giving Captain Cook the full benefit of our extensively read columns, we close with his good ship without any further remarks.

As there was not much other talk going forward on the flags, excepting money and exchange, we had considerable talk, as it will appear, about New England ships and owners.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN LINE.]

Union Meeting in Washington Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The projected meeting of the Union members of Senators for this evening was indefinitely postponed at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Crittenden.

Later from Washington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says the members of Congress from North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, represent those States as being strongly in favor of the Union.

The Union members suggest the reference of the portion of the President's message relative to secession, to be submitted to a committee of one from each State—their decision to be final.

It is rumored that Mr. Seward will, this week, offer conciliatory resolutions, and that prominent members of both parties are engaged in making compromise arrangements.

It is reported that a resolution will be thrust into Congress at the earliest moment, declaring the right of a State to secede from the Union at her will.

The Pacific Railway Committee will report two routes, a central and an extreme Southern.

Burning of the Kentucky Lunatic Asylum.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 3.—The Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, located at Hopkinsville, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday last. Everybody was safely gotten out. It has been ascertained that the fire originated in the kitchen chimney.

Suspension of the Augusta Banks.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 3.—All the banks of this city suspended specie payments this morning, and determined on a maximum rate. Sight Exchange on New York is quoted at 3 per cent.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 3.—The steamer Diana passed down at 10 o'clock Sunday night. The Hiawatha and Chancellor passed down at 2 o'clock this morning. The Gladiator passed down at 5, and the Vicksburg at 7 o'clock this evening.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, Nov. 30, 1860.

Mr. Editor—Since my advices of the 27th inst., per De Soto, the Sugar market has continued in precisely the same position as I then advised. Indeed, I have not heard of a single transaction of any moment, and can only refer to my last advices for a correct account of the state of the market.

MOLASSES—Nothing doing.

LARD—Very dull. Kegs selling at $17 50 per bbl. and tierces at $17 per quintal. Stock about 2900 tierces and bbls. and 5600 kegs.

BUTTER—No sales reported since last advices.

CHEESE.—A rather large parcel from New York sold in date of my last advices, (in boxes) at $14 50 per quintal all round.

CANDLES.—85 boxes composition ex-schr. Fannie from Philadelphia, sold 29th inst. at $20 per quintal.

SODA CRACKERS.—500 boxes ex-Fannie from Philadelphia, sold 28th inst. at $2 each.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—195 boxes of 25 lbs., ex-Fannie from Philadelphia, sold 23th inst. at $20 per quintal.

HAMS.—25 bbls. from New York sold 27th inst. at $17, and 20 bbls. same day at $19 per quintal.

APPLES.—200 bbls. ex-DeSoto from New York, sold 28th inst. at $2 50 per bbl., and 119 bbls. ex—, on 29th inst. at a rate not made public.

POTATOES.—1429 bbls. ex various vessels sold, 29th inst., at rates not disclosed.

BEANS.—22 bbls. ex-Fannie from New York, sold, 23th inst., at $1 62½ per arroba.

FRIGHTS—Without any improvement; not a single vessel taken up since last advices.

EXCHANGES—Have recently resumed their usual course. I quote Sterling 13 to 15 per cent. premium; New Orleans (short) 7 to 10 per cent. premium; New York (60 days bills) 3 to 7 per cent. premium. As ever,

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ST. CHARLES THEATER.—Miss Kate Bateman, who left us some years ago as a juvenile prodigy, a rosebud, last night made her reappearance as an expanding and gradually ripening rose. To the *Romeo* of Charley Pope, she was a *Juliet* sufficiently sweet. Bless Billy Shakspeare for inventing a character, or pair of characters, in which the youth and sweetness of the girl may render acceptable the responsive agony of the young or middle aged gentleman who may be cast to play love to her without being supposed to feel it.

As long as pretty little girls shall be allowed to bud into womanhood on the stage, we may look for Juliets who will captivate; not by the actual merit of their acting, but by that freshness and sweetness, that overwhelming charm which Nature and Shakspeare have conspired to offer—Nature in her never-ending succession of sweet young girls—Shakspeare in his immortal language of love and other passions.

Kate Bateman's *Juliet*, last night, reminded us of Julia Dean before she pretended to be a "star." We remember Julia's school-girl, semi-spasmodic style, before she ripened into either the woman or the actress. Kate, last night, brought up our old recollections of Julia; therefore we have some hope for Kate as an actress.

The theater was crowded. When *Romeo* died, the whole audience were glad that they lived, for *Juliet's* sake—not on account of the splendid acting, but on account of the youth and freshness of the actual young lady who died in the character of the *Juliet* aforesaid. To-night, the rather pleasant Miss Kate will be *Geraldine*, in the play of that name.

VARIETIES THEATER.—A full and fashionable auditory as usual luxuriated last night. "She Stoops to Conquer" and "Conjugal Lessons" were, to speak in a quiet way, acceptable. We won't attempt to describe seriously the enjoyment which was actually enjoyed. Our pen shrinks from any attempt at descriptive. The feasts of merriment and pathos which are nightly produced at the Varieties cannot be understood in any attempted pen description; they must be seen and heard to be enjoyed and appreciated.

To-night we are to have the ever-glorious "School for Scandal," so gloriously played at the opening of the theater; not to mention the farce, dancing, etc. Read the advertised bill and reflect upon it.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This is the last week of the Draytons. They appear to-night in "Marry in Haste" and in "Love's Labor Lost." Those who relish comical yet chaste acting, and sweet singing, should remember the Draytons whilst they are still here.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Last night "Robert le Diable" was given in fine style at this place, to as good a house as we have seen on a Monday night this season. To-night Halevey's opera of the "Queen's Musketeers" will be played.

Local Intelligence.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The report of the Board of Health shows that there were 136 burials in the city cemeteries last week. Of the number, 42 were children under two years of age. Of the adults, 17 died of consumption, and 1 of old age.

ADJUDICATION OF THE MARKET CONTRACTS.—The following are the adjudications made by the Comptroller for the collection of the market revenues, showing a handsome increase over the prices brought last year:

Poydras Market	1859. 46,231	1860. 54,959
St. Mary's	24,003	27,759
Dryades	19,500	23,500
Meat	38,800	38,800
Vegetable	63,103	69,027
Fish	7,600	9,500
Total	202,239	223,546
Fort	12,520	13,750
Washington	2,825	2,329
St. Bernard	2,525	1,175
Lafayette	3,750	4,700
Ninth	1,491	1,050
Magazine	17,500	24,000
	222,751	265,750
Increase this year		42,999

THE ANTI-ABOLITION EXCITEMENT.—Yesterday morning, Dr. A. H. Burritt applied to the Mayor for protection against the action of the Vigilance Committee, averring that their course was not justified by facts. The Doctor then brought the following testimony, and said he could give plenty more, to prove how very unjustifiable the course of the persons calling on him was. In justice to the Doctor we give the evidence, and thereby place the onus of the matter on the shoulders of the parties calling on him, who will doubtless defend themselves:

Mr. McLelland, merchant, 53 Carondelet street, testified that Dr. Burritt bought a negro of him about two years ago.

B. L. Rinckley, merchant, 9 Magazine street, testified that he has known the Doctor six years. Two months ago he was negotiating with him (H.) for the purchase of a negro. The Doctor has been engaged in my family as physician for six years. I know he is not an Abolitionist.

Mr. Carajoles, street contractor, knew the Doctor for four years. He has been my family physician. I have known him to own slaves.

Thos. Adams, 154 Canal-street—I have known the Doctor to express himself before the election as being desirous of voting for Bell and Everett, and he has said he was a strong Southern man.

J. T. Hill, 107 Canal street.—Said he reported here that Dr. —— presided over a negro church Sunday school in Ohio, and was a rank Abolitionist.

Mayor.—Do you know the facts?

Mr. Hill.—Not of my own knowledge. I have heard it, and believe it true. It was currently reported.

The doctor offered to give farther evidence, but the Mayor thought it unnecessary, and gave the doctor proper protection against any molestation by any one soever.

One of the above witnesses, Dr. J. T. Hill, publishes a card in another part of to-day's Crescent, in reply to the card which Dr. Burritt published in yesterday's Crescent.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Yesterday morning, as reported by Sergeant Jemison, a new and unoccupied house and kitchen on St. John the Baptist street, between Bagatelle and St. Anthony, were destroyed by fire. The fire started in the kitchen, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. The The property belonged to Mr. George Shriena, and was uninsured.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The Coroner and his Deputy yesterday held inquests, as follow: First, Mrs. Catherine Webner, a French woman, found dead at No. 33 Villeré, street; verdict, apoplexy. Second, Eugenie, a slave woman, belonging to Mr. P. Boé, said slave falling and dying suddenly, on Ursulines street, on Sunday night; verdict, died of disease of the heart. Third, Ann Stroud, a baby thirteen days old; verdict, died of lockjaw, under treatment of an ignorant midwife, who told the mother it would be useless to send for a doctor, and telling her this before the first symptoms of lockjaw were apparent.

Deputy Coroner Soraparu went over to Algiers, to hold an inquest on the body of A. L. Rice, a painter, who, on Saturday, whilst painting a vessel in the Pelican Dry Dock, fell and received injuries from which he died. The Deputy Coroner did not finish this inquest, for the reason that he had not the attendance of the necessary witnesses. But he did one excellent thing before he came back on the ferry boat. A fellow named Lawrence Lawson, the landlord of the boarding-house in which Rice had boarded, had taken possession of the dead man's valuables, consisting of a gold watch and chain, sleeve buttons, shirt-studs, six dollars in cash, and other trifles. Forgetting that Algiers was included within the limits of Orleans parish, he refused to account to Mr. Soraparu for the valuables he had stolen from the body and baggage of his dead boarder.

Mr. Soraparu went to Judge Fortier, made his affidavit of the facts, and had a warrant issued for the arrest of the dirty rascal who is believed by the innocent and the stupid to be a man and a white man; but who, somewhat like an ill-begotten tom-cat, will mutilate the corpse and cut off the face of the man who whilst alive petted him most.

The inquest into the death of Rice