Santa Claus' Headquarters.

B. PIFFET,

No. 122 CANAL STREET, Touro Building.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!

Ladies' Workboxes, Toilet Sets, Writing Desks, Music Boxes, Gold and Silver Portemonnaies, Gold and Silver Cigar Cases, Ladies' Shell, Ivory, Amber and Coral Combs, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Fine Paintings, Statuettes, Vases, and the finest stock of FANCY GOODS ever imported in this city.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

—A Large Stock of—

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!

Mechanical Toys, every description.

Sheep, Goats, Dogs, Cats, Rats, Mice and every animal known.

AMERICAN,
FRENCH,
GERMAN and
CHINESE TOYS,
Every description.

CHILDREN, CHILDREN,

Rally at the Santa Claus' Headquarters. All these goods at little advance on cost. d3 2pMoWeSa

Continuation

—OF THE—

GREAT SALE OF SILKS,

—AT—

TODD'S,

12 and 14.....Chartres street.....12 and 14

Comprising the most elegant assortment of

RICH DRESS SILKS,

Ever imported, and which is now offered at

An Enormous Reduction!

The stock embraces all the late novelties suitable for Street, Carriage, Evening and Bridal

DRESSES,

Of the most exquisite style and elegant designs, and at a LARGE REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

—Also, a large invoice of—

CHOICE DRESS SILKS,

At the following popular prices:

100 pieces of 75 cents per yard.....Worth Double
175 ... $1 00.....Worth Double.
85 ... $1 25.....Worth Double.

—And—

100 pieces PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK SILKS, from 75c. a yard and upwards.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

—Splendid assortment of—

CLOAKS AND MILLINERY,

At an IMMENSE REDUCTION!

SUPERB PARIS VELVET CLOAKS—With and without Sleeves, from $35 upward—and of the latest Paris shapes. Fine Black and Colored CLOTH CLOAKS, in all the New Styles, from $7 50 upward.

Very Rich and Elegant Black SILK PALETOTS, PELISSES and BURNOUS—the Latest Novelties now worn.

PARIS SILK MANTILLAS.

—JUST RECEIVED—

ANOTHER CHOICE INVOICE

Of these Elegant

BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,

At $5 each—worth $12.

—Being—

THE MOST CHOICE AND DESIRABLE LINE

—OF—

New Paris Styles

Ever offered in New Orleans at such prices.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,

Every Style and Material.

Elegant Paris Winter Bonnets,

The latest shapes and most elegant material.

BRIDAL BONNETS, RIDING HATS, MISSES' HATS, PLUMES, CHOICE RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and other Millinery articles.

JOHN TODD,

d3 2pMoTuSa Nos. 12 and 14 Chartres street.

Latest French Styles.

HATS AND CAPS,

—FOR—

GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

FIQUET & BOUVET,

12.....CAMP STREET.....12

(Under the City Hotel)

Have opened an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of the above named Goods, which they have imported DIRECT FROM PARIS.

It consists in part of Gents' Silk and Fur DRESS, BUSINESS and TRAVELING HATS and CAPS; Youths', Boys and Children's ZOUAVE and CHASSEUR CAPS, and FANCY VELVET CAPS of every variety.

N. B.—MILITARY CAPS of every description MADE TO ORDER in any quantity.

Gentlemen's FINE DRESS HATS also manufactured to order with dispatch and reputation. n26 2pMoWe

To the Public----A Card.

The undersigned, parties to the protracted litigation known as the Sewing Machine controversy, respectively give notice that Geo. B. Shaw & Co. have settled for all past infringements upon their patents, and that all Sewing Machines heretofore made by GEO. B. SHAW & CO., or the SHAW SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, and sold by THEM or their AGENTS, are duly LEGALIZED under our PATENTS; and that ALL SUITS pending by us against any person or party for the MANUFACTURE OR SALE OF SAID MACHINES ARE SETTLED. And that the UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF RICHMOND, VA., are authorized under arrangements which they have made to continue the sale of the LOCK STITCH ELLIPTIC HOOK SEWING MACHINE to their Agents and the public, from their manufactory at Richmond, Virginia.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
N. WHEELER, President.

New York, Nov. 24, 1860.

NOTICE.

There will be found at No. 97 Canal street, a fresh arrival of the celebrated Shaw Elliptic Sewing Machine, the only real SOUTHERN SOIL MADE SEWING MACHINE in New Orleans.

M. S. HEDRICK,
d4 5p6 S 10 Agent.

Twelve Hundred Dollars Worth

—OF—

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Of all Countries.

—ALSO—

STATUARIES, GROUPS, ETC.,

—Selling at—

LESS PRICES THAN IN NEW YORK!

$3 per Dozen!!

F. & L. PIFFET,
d5 2pMoSu15 No. 123 Canal street.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs

Dr. C. P. CRANE'S system of treating all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS by inhalation of Electro-Chemical and Medical Vapors, in connection with Constitutional Remedies, is now well known to be the only reliable and rational process.

NEVER FAILING OF EFFECTING A CURE.

Even in those extreme and desperate cases, which the dollance to the ordinary rules of practice.

Dr. C. has also established a Permanent Office and Institute for the treatment and cure of all Chronic Disease by means of

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY AND
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.

From three to five applications will ENTIRELY REMOVE ALL MINERALS AND FOREIGN SUBSTANCES FROM THE SYSTEM, And alleviate all those maladies which result from the presence of MERCURY, LEAD, ANTIMONY, RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, ETC.

Office and Residence Into No. 16, now No. 125 ST. JOSEPH STREET, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets.

n19 2pMoWeSatAWtr

LECOMPTE & CO.'S CLARET—500 cases qts. and pts., put up in a very elegant style. For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 59 Custom house street.

PRESERVES—
10 cases Truffles, in ½ boxes.
10 cases Truffles Fine, in ½ boxes.
10 cases Peas, in ½ boxes.
For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
n15 59 Customhouse street.

DEMIJOHNS—1200 of 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
n8 59 Custom house street.

JOHANNISBERGER—20 cases Heckell & Co's Sparkling, for sale by S. WOLFF,
n20 corner Gravier and New Levee sts.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET. · · · TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $3 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XIII. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1860. NUMBER 238.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

THE TIDE TURNING.

The fact that a proposition has been made in the Vermont Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty bill of that State has given great comfort and consolation to the few hopeful people of the South who still believe that the Union may be preserved. It is very true, such a proposition *was* made in the Vermont Legislature. It was reported from a special committee, and advocated, as we learn from the public journals of the day, with uncommon ability and eloquence. But what was its fate? In the whole Legislature of Vermont it received but *twenty-five votes!* The Legislature of that State, we believe, consists of over one hundred members. Less than one-fourth of the number have expressed a willingness to repeal the most disgraceful statute ever enacted by a legislative assembly, a statute inflicting fine and imprisonment upon a citizen who goes to reclaim his property, and a law directly nullifying a plain and distinct provision of the Federal Constitution. Truly, so far as Vermont is concerned, "the tide is turning" with a vengeance!

There is another tide turning, however, which promises to bear upon its surface much more of benefit to the South than the repeal of all the Personal Liberty bills ever enacted. By our telegraphic report yesterday it will be seen that the flow of gold from New York to the South has commenced, and that about one million of dollars have been sent since last Saturday. Here is a turning of the tide worth talking about. The South no more buys the manufactures of the North—and the consequence is our cotton, our tobacco and our sugar are not exchanged for Northern manufactures, but must be paid for in gold. Our cotton must be had, by the people of New York, either for themselves or their European correspondents—and there will be much more gold flowing in this direction, almost a constant stream of it, in fact, before all their wants in this respect will be supplied. This is the sort of tide we like to see turning, and none of your humbug repeals of Personal Liberty bills, which, even if accomplished, would be dictated solely by fear, and not by patriotism.

The tide seems to be turning in other respects also. The other day the Abolitionists of Boston met to celebrate the anniversary of the hanging of John Brown. In the midst of their diabolical saturnalia there was a rush upon them by the citizens, who took possession of the meeting, drove the sympathetic John Brown miscreants from the house, and passed resolutions that the old traitor was rightly hung. So, also, the clamor of discharged operatives from the factories, hungry for bread and perishing with cold, indicates a turn of the tide in another quarter. Only that all this comes too late, there might be some hope of a revulsion in public sentiment, which would lead to a restoration of peace between the two sections. But we find that the tide is turning in the right direction only in those sections where suffering and want will be the consequences of Southern withdrawal from the Union. Massachusetts, which lives by her manufacturing and shipping pursuits, is the first to feel the approach of danger to those interests; and her people break up a John Brown meeting three weeks after having elected to the Gubernatorial chair, by an overwhelming majority, a man who endorsed John Brown in a public speech and said that he was *right*." But Vermont, with no shipping and few manufactories, reendorses her Personal Liberty bill, and boldly announces to the world that she intends to continue to set at defiance the Constitution and the laws of the country.

All this only goes to show that it is mainly self-interest, and not patriotism, which has caused the tide to turn in the right direction, even where such is the case. We want no such turning of the tide as that. We want no Personal Liberty bills repealed, when they are repealed from fear the South will secede, and the material interests of the North will suffer. Unless they can repeal them upon high principles of patriotism, upon honest convictions of their infamous and unconstitutional character, let them stand upon their statute-books forever. Unless John Brown meetings can be broken up, and John Brown candidates for Governor defeated, upon the broad principle that it is wrong to send emissaries to the South to cut our throats and burn our dwellings, and not upon principles of fear, it makes little difference to the South whether such things are done or not. If the tide will turn, from the influence of patriotism alone, the event will be hailed with satisfaction by the entire South. A forced and unnatural revolution only makes the matter worse. Let not the South be deceived by the delusive idea that there is really any change in the sentiment of a vast majority of the Northern people.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

There has been so much talk in private for the past three or four days, we thought it would be of little service to talk in public. We are closing a very trying week on the flags. The usual gatherings or congregations have taken place daily, though some familiar faces have withdrawn. We hope, however, to observe them again ere long, meet them and congratulate them on recuperation. We were talking with an old merchant of over two score years' uninterrupted residence in our good city. He remarked that, months ago, it was predicted that the present month of December would be something of a trying one, from the very large amount of payments falling due. True, the crisis has been aggravated by the result of the Presidential election. A crisis would have come, financially, sooner or later, and as some outsider remarked, "in for a penny, in for a pound;" therefore, confound the crisis and the money market, let us do the best we can. We shall come out well enough, particularly after cutting the apron-strings of New York. As expected, the great association of the banks in New York—the great financial medicines and prescriptions which were so carefully prepared by the learned doctors of currency, bullion and banking—have produced a soporific. Foreign exchange was unsaleable in New York; money was in great request, beyond the seven millions of dollars which are so pompously announced as discounted to meet the wants of all applicants. In the meantime the coin in the vaults of the associated banks is running down—silently withdrawn. We do not understand the boluses of Chairman Opdyke, nor the pills as prescribed by our former respected citizen, Doctor Morgan. There was more efficacy, more good, in the ordinary prescriptions of calomel and jalap, which Dr. Morgan used to deal out on our Canal street in 1819, 1820 to 1830, than in all the financial expedients he, Chairman Opdyke and others, took so much pains in prescribing about the 22d of last month in New York. We regret to have to talk or report so very unfavorably of the cathartic prescribed by the renowned New York Board of Currency—the financial M. D.'s of the great metropolis. In fact, our community—cottondom, exchangedom, moneydom and all—are cosdive, tight as a drum. It is doubtful if we shall be able to move freely till we get some doses of the yellow stuff from the old lady in Threadneedle street. There was, of course, some talk about the present ruling prices of cotton; that the staple is now held back in the country. True, the recent bad weather, with heavy storms of rain, have cut up the roads, and prevented much cotton from being hauled to the various shipping points. In all parts of the country planters are taken up with the great crisis; they all appear to be for secession—going right out at once—and planters who are out of debt will take their own time to forward their crops to market. They will not be frightened by the twaddle of England getting a supply from Australia. It is of no use for some folks attempting to weaken the very strong position of the great South by talking of raising cotton way off in Australia to meet England's wants. It is idle to talk of such suggestions.

The arrivals of steamers for the week have been numerous. Produce from the West is in abundance and more coming; though some of the upper tributaries of the Mississippi are under an ice embargo, the varied productions of the West and Northwest will flow into our market, as usual, all through the season. Even after the great Southern confederacy is organized, New Orleans will be an open port, as heretofore. New Orleans is not going to lose any of its merchants, citizens, capital or facilities from continuing the great trade with the West.

On the great levee it was active yesterday, though at one section of the steamboat landing there was not much business doing. This is readily accounted for. Planters from Red river and Ouachita river sections have not got a tithe of their cotton to market. Then again, when they visit the city, they will purchase only moderately.

There was something doing down among the gimlet rangers. Sugar is moving freely; in fact, under a very good inquiry. There are purchases daily and hourly for the Western markets. The Black Republicans are quiet. Now and then one comes on to the depot, but they pursue the part of discretion by keeping their ideas to themselves. All they appear to want is the sugar, for which they have to pay in hard money. The great sugar dealer, Gov. E. D. Morgan, of New York, would not be trusted for a hogshead of sugar, though he has been interested in many thousands purchased in years past on our flags or on plantations.

There are four or five owners of sugar estates in Louisiana now permanent residents in New York. We have no space to talk of them at this moment.

The mails are getting into traces again, that is, they are trying to. One hundred and thirty bags of mail matter were received yesterday at our Post-office. Perhaps in about a week or less time the contents may be, with the limited force at the command of our Postmaster, distributed. After the 4th of March next mail matter will be delivered through express agents regularly, without the usual delays. There will be no use for the thousands of bags of public documents and Northern Black Republican newspapers. Proprietors of newspapers will pay postage only on such papers as will be of service. It will be of no service to continue postal arrangements in the manner New Orleans has shared them for years past. Welcome the new era of the 4th March, 1861.

The usual weekly coffee circular will be found under the usual head. It will be noticed there are no sales reported, only on private terms, for the week. The recent receipts are stored. The market is quoted nominal. The berry, it appears, is seriously affected by the crisis. Well, if the public do not want coffee, there is no compulsion about the consumption. Water can be more freely used instead thereof. The stock on hand is 38,960 bags. The greater part for foreign account.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Pass Christian Minute Men.

Ed. Crescent.—A very large meeting of the citizens of Pass Christian and vicinity was held December 1st, 1860, for the purpose of forming a military organization, as a volunteer company, subject to the requisition of the Governor of the State of Mississippi in defending our rights, either in or out of the Union.

Mr. J. E. Seaman was, unanimously, elected Chairman, and Mr. F. Sutter, appointed Secretary. The Chairman, after having explained the object of the meeting, continued his remarks in warm and decided terms in favor of Southern Rights, and the necessity of prompt and efficient action, in order to secure full, ample and unquestionable guarantees for our future safety and equality in the Union, or else to achieve our independence out of the Union. He deprecated violent and precipitate measures, and urged the importance of joint deliberation and action of Southern men in general convention.

R. Seal, Esq., being called upon, made a strong, stirring address in favor of immediate secession, which was received with great enthusiasm. In order to test the sentiments of those present upon this question, he moved in favor of the immediate secession of the State of Mississippi from the Union, which was carried almost unanimously.

Wm. B. Lightfoot, Esq., next responded to the call of the meeting, and in a very interesting and impressive manner, dwelt upon the propriety and necessity of the proposed military organization.

Upon a call being made, *one hundred and three* gentlemen promptly came forward and enrolled their names as members of the Pass Christian Minute Men.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of seven persons to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the company, and to report the same at an adjourned meeting, to be held on the 3d inst., viz: L. D. Smith, G. Lasalle, Fred. Sutter, Dr. G. N. Smith, Wm. B. Lightfoot, F. B. Heirn and Prof. A. Green.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be transmitted for publication to the Hancock Democrat, the Mississippian, and the New Orleans Crescent and the Delta.

J. E. SEAMAN, Chairman.

F. SUTTER, Secretary.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—W Polk, La; J G McNeel, Jr, Texas; B D Montgomery, Mrs Montgomery, La; R G Seeger, Mobile; R D Whitfield, Mrs Whitfield and son, Miss C McMillan, Miss; Dr J W Dedrick, La; Col Geo H Clarke, Magnolia; E H Satterfield and lady, Miss Taylor, La; J A Lake, Miss Saunders and servant, Ala; Gus Hill, Miss; L J Fleming, Mobile; M F Gonder, T H Lindy, La; R E Arrington, W M Stone, R T Rose, Natchez; W Heron, La; W F Simmons, Miss; H H Walsh, La; G Ralston, Natchez; Wm L Crawford, Ga; Mrs Dixon, Shreveport; L N Baldwin, J N T Richardson, Miss; Wm Mooney, Ga; Mrs Waters and son, Mrs Odlum and family, J A Ventress, La; J F Cash, St Louis; E M Bee, Miss; C D Dickey and family, Mobile; T H Allen and lady, Memphis; S Mitchell, Miss; C R Howell, Md; J J Anderson, Tenn; H P Wood, Texas; P C Morton, Ky; J Allen, J Minor, Miss; W Johnson, Ark.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—W T G Campbell, W and A R R; Isaac Schelck, J R Wilson, J J White, Miss; W Wheeler, Ky; B F Ouzn, R W Green, Jno Rist, Jno J W White, Miss; S G Goodrich and lady, Miss Goodrich, Tenn; D F Myers, La; C H Brooke, N Y; Chas F Sergotte, Miss; Col J A McWaters lady and child, J J Warner, R Blake, La; H Krausse, Tenn; T M Petty and lady, Miss; J M Doger and lady, Tenn; Wm Gammage, city; Jno Barber, Ark; G R Spalding, N O; W A Hong, La; A B Tepler.

CITY HOTEL.—J E Lewis, Miss; J H Brown, Moulton; E B Sanders, Miss; W T Lovelace, Tenn; J Reynolds, J P Thomas, Miss; Mrs J C Davis, Miss Lucy Davis, Texas; M G Wilkinson, W Strahan, H C Lipscomb, S H Belk, J R Wintz, Miss; A W Botter, Tenn; E L Montgomery, Dr W F Ashley, Miss; Mrs D C Sharpe, Texas; J G Cox, Miss; Samuel Myers, Texas; Col L Yancey, Ala; Joe Miller, B F Wheeler, Miss; W E Lane, Texas; Jno R Turreyfoy and lady, Ark; T S Harper, Miss; M A Baker, city; L N Vaden, Miss; E B Nicol, Miss Mary E Nicol, N Y; T Fanning, Tenn; S H Faulkner, W R Sugg, La; W R Davis, Miss; J H Stevens, W H Hough, J W Woodburn, L H Levy, La; H Macdonald, Mo; W L Butler, W R Butler, A P Johnson, Ala; A Cochran, Va; W G Flowers, Miss; W J Baker, La; Jno V Webb, city; G W Clarke, J E Phillips, J N Harper, Miss; H Burgoon, La; R M Castleman, Texas; T Barlow, Ala; F P Hawthorn, S P Austin, Ga; J M Clemans, N C; E Ewing and son, A Lacour, La; N Lofkins, Texas.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—A A Sharmony, J C Nebly, I Mladel, N Y; E C Preston, Jas Vignis, La; A Robinson, Plaquemine; J T Chenoueth, Cincinnati; J G Campbell, N O; D A Baldridge, city; N Cook, N Y; R Moss, Miss; Miss M Colomb, Mrs Colomb, R B Kenedy, R S Vaughan, La.

☞Dr. Charles E. Kells, Dentist, No. 153 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne, New Orleans.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT NEW YORK.

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES IN CHINA.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET UNCHANGED.

BREADSTUFFS DULL.

DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Cunard Royal Mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, arrived here this afternoon.

She left the port of Liverpool the 24th and Queenstown the 25th ult. and brings two days later news than was received at Portland by the steamship Canadian.

The Cunard steamship Europa, from New York, with advices thence to November 14th, arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, whence her news was telegraphed to Liverpool.

The Canadian mail steamship Bohemian, from Quebec, whence she sailed on the 10th, arrived at Londonderry the 23d. After landing a part of her mails she proceeded to Liverpool, where she arrived the following day.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—The sales of Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, (Saturday) consisted of 10,000 bales, including 2000 taken on speculation and for export; the market closing firm at Friday's prices.

The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts continued favorable.

The prices of manufactured goods and yarns were firmer, and the enquiry was more active.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., say the week's business in Flour closed dull at a decline of 6d.

They quote a decline of 1d. to 2d. in Wheat, and say the market closed dull.

To-day the Breadstuff market closed dull and generally unchanged.

American qualities are down to 28s. to 31s. Yellow and Mixed Corn was worth 38s. to 39s. Lard is quoted at 70s. the cwt. Linseed Oil, 30½ to 38½s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—The Liverpool market for Provisions rules quiet at unchanged prices.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £14,000 during the week.

The English funds are slightly improving, owing to the arrangements made between the Banks of England and France.

Consols closed to-day at 93½ to 93⅝.

The stringency of the money market is steadily subsiding.

American Stocks fell at London on the 23d. Erie Railroad 33 to 33½; New York Central Railroad 78 to 80.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Messrs. Baringa Bros. & Co. say Sugars are very dull and generally 6d. lower.

Coffee was quiet at previous quotations.

HAVRE, Nov. 24.—The sales of Cotton in Havre the past week reached 4000 bales.

Prices are 2 to 3f. lower and the market closed with a declining tendency.

New Orleans Fres Ordinaire closed at 97f. and New Orleans Bas at 89f.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The Paris Bourse is steady. The three per cent Rentes closed at 76f. 30c.

The French Government has ratified the new loan for Turkey.

European Political Intelligence.

The French decree permits the exportation of iron ore free of duty.

The Emperor Napoleon will probably visit England to meet the Empress at Windsor.

Count Walewski has succeeded Fould as French Minister of State.

The *Patrie* says that further modifications in the Cabinet are expected.

There have been some changes in the Neapolitan Ministry. It was reported that Parrero had joined the Cabinet without his portfolio.

Victor Emanuel was expected to leave Naples on the 26th to go to Palermo.

The Italian Parliament is soon to replace the Piedmontese Parliament.

Vague reports were afloat that negotiations had commenced at Paris for the cession of Venetia.

The latest China mails report the renewal of hostilities in China.

The allied French and English forces were before Pekin.

The Chinese Government had made propositions for negotiations.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, refused his pay at the Treasury yesterday, and threatened to protest when the whole amount was paid.

Hon. M. L. Bonham, of South Carolina, says he will resign his seat in Congress the coming week.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, declares that peaceable secession is utterly impossible.

The Southern members of the Senate are to hold a Convention some time this week.

Mr. Crittenden says he will make a great and last effort to save the Union.

The House Special Committee seems to satisfy the whole of the Union men.

A rumor is current that Senator Hunter will resign the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance, despairing the accomplishing of anything under the present circumstances.

Strong remonstrance prevails among the Representatives of five cotton States to meeting with or regarding the House Special Committee.

The appeal of Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, to Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, yesterday, to serve on the House Special Committee, produced a deep impression on the members of the House.

Among the documents sent to the House by the President, it appears the cost of the African squadron, from 1843 to 1859, was $384,000. The cost of the present year is estimated at $800,000, owing to the majority being invested in war vessels.

The announcement of the Southern merchants that they will not repudiate their debts, is having a good financial effect here.

The House Special Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, will not call the House Special Committee together till the House decides whether to excuse Mr. Hawkins from serving.

A Virginia Representative in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says the Southern men were so severe on Mr. Millson, of Virginia, that a bloody result came near accruing from a conversation in one of the hotels, in which Millson was charged with being a d—d Black Republican.

The Ten Million Loan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It is reported that Messrs. Riggs & Company, who advanced six millions on the ten million Government loan, refuse paying further on account of the position of South Carolina.

Slaveholding States Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Intelligencer editorially recommends a convention of the slave-holding States for mutual consultation, respecting the impending political dangers.

The Feeling in Florida.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Letters from Florida say the secession feeling in that State is universal.

Senator Yulee, in writing from Washington, says he will join Florida's banner as soon as she has seceded from the Federal Union.

The Pacific Railway.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The special Pacific Railway Committee will undoubtedly adhere to the old bill recommended last year. The action will depend much on the course of the Southern States.

Southern Members Drawing their Salaries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The members from South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi drew their pay and mileage to date, which deprives the Treasury of funds for similar services to other members.

Telegraphic Expedition.

The Arctic steamer Fox had returned from the shores of Greenland. The return of the telegraph expedition was satisfactory.

Telegraph Cable Across the Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 7.—William H. Hortsman, Esq., of New York, laid successfully his submarine telegraph cable across the Mississippi river, at this point, to-day. The cable works satisfactorily.

Senator Iverson's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Mr. Iverson was severely reprimanded to-day by Messrs. Crittenden, Douglas and Humphrey Marshall, for his ill-advised speech of yesterday.

Letter of Hon. A. H. Stephens.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, has written a letter to a friend here, urging calmness and delay in regard to the Secession movement, and reconciliation for the continuance of the Union.

Resignation of Clerks in the Departments.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says that all the South Carolina clerks employed in the Departments will tender their resignations on the 17th day of the present month.

U. S. Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The receipts of the Treasury Department this week are several hundred thousand dollars less than those of the last.

Secretary Cobb is not to be found.

Parties holding claims against the Government propose to take Government stocks, but are refused.

Georgia Legislative Proceedings.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 7.—Mr. Fulton, of Columbia, offered resolutions asking Congress to appoint commissioners on the part of the North and South to provide for the peaceable dissolution of the Union.

The Senate rejected the Bill calling a convention of the Southern States, which is supposed to indicate that Georgia secedes separately.

Arrival of the New Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 7.—The New Mexican mail arrived here to-day with Santa Fé dates to the 19th ult.

The mail reports that all was quiet at Fort Scott, Montgomery and his band of marauders were not to be found.

New Gold Discoveries.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 7.—The Pike's Peak Express, which arrived here from Denver City, reports that astonishing gold discoveries have been made on the North Platte and Wind river.

The President Desires to Avoid a Collision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President to-day explicitly expressed his determination to send no more troops to the forts near Charleston, and said everything on his part would be done to avoid a collision.

Capture of a Slaver.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Advices from the coast of Africa report the capture by the United States sloop-of-war Constellation of the slave bark Cora, of New York, with seven hundred negroes on board.

The State of Affairs in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The stagnation of business here almost creates a panic.

There is a further decline in stocks to-day. Since Monday last Tennessee have declined 1½, Missouri 9, Virginia 9, Government Fives to 7, and Panama to 8; Railway are generally 5 to 10 lower.

There are Louisiana Sixes offering; 84 is the best.

Sterling is much depressed, at 108 for Bankers' Bills. Good bills are taken at par.

Money is tighter.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Cotton market closed dull and prices are nominally lower. There were a few trifling sales at 9½ to 10c. for Middling. The Flour market closed dull, and the sales amounted to 12,750 bbls. at $4 50 to $4 60 for Superfine State. Corn closed dull at a decline of 2 to 3c. per bushel. Prices range from 60 to 64c. Pork steady. Sales of 670 bbls. at $16 62½ to $16 75 for Mess. Lard closed quiet but firm, with sales of 240 bbls. at 10½c. per lb.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Cotton dull, heavy and unsettled. Sales to-day 600 bales, at 9½c. for Middling. Flour is very irregular. The sales to-day consisted of 7000 bbls. at $4 40 to $4 50 for Superfine State. Corn closed dull, with sales of 26,000 bushels, at prices ranging from 60 to 61c. Pork rules quiet at $16 75 for Mess. Sugar closed dull at yesterday's quotations.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—The sales of Flour to-day were 1500 bbls. at $4 25 for Superfine. Oats dull at 25c. The sales of Whisky included 1500 bbls. at 13½c. per gallon. Lard is quoted at 9½c. per gallon. Molasses is worth 25c. per gallon. Sugar is quoted at 6 to 6½c. per lb. Coffee is selling at 13½ to 14½c. per lb. for Rio.

CINCINNATI, Dec 7.—There were a few small lots of Flour sold to-day at $4 25 to $4 30. Corn is quoted at 30c. per bushel. Whisky is selling at 14c. per gallon. Western Mess Pork is worth $14 per barrel. Lard is nominal at 9c. to 9½c. per lb. Sugar, sales at 6c. to 9c. per lb. Molasses was sold at 26c. to 27c. per gallon. There were sales at 12½c. to 12½c. per lb.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with 8 feet water in the canal by the mark.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7—6 P. M.—The Ohio river at this point continues to fall; there are seven feet six inches of water in the canal by the mark.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was a sunny and tolerably warm day. Notwithstanding the cry of hard times, business, in its superficial aspect, (as shown by the rush and bustle on the streets) was never more lively. Canal and Camp and Chartres were particularly splendid with the feminine rush. The ladies (bless 'em) always fly to the rescue when the shopkeepers cry out—

"Our goods we sacrifice
For cash at panic prices."

TROUBLES OF REPORTERS.—The reporter of the Crescent got his feet wet, and was nearly ran over by an engine, at the fire last evening.

The reporter of the Delta, at the same time and place, being squeezed tight in the crowd, found a human hand in his breeches pocket, which hand he swore and still swears was not one of his hands. He handed his cane and papers to the Picayune reporter, who was with him, and started after the thief, but did'nt catch him.

The Picayune reporter started in search of the Delta reporter, to restore him his cane and papers, but did not find him again at the fire.

Our amiable young friend who reports in Dutch for the "Louisiana Staats Zeitung," lost a pair of gold spectacles at this same fire. The specs were filched out of his pocket, not off his nose. One of the glasses is broken. He says if the specs be left at the City Telegraph office, he will give personal thanks and a printed puff, and ask no questions.

THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—Capt. Walton and his men had a beautiful afternoon yesterday for their turnout, and made their usual elegant display. Their changes in marching and their stationary drills were perfect, and elicited the admiration that was due, from the crowds that assembled to behold them.

FIRE.—The residence of Mr. T. L. Macon, at the corner of Pacanier and Orange streets, was destroyed by fire between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The valuables in the house were saved, together with most of the furniture, though in a damaged condition. The fire was attributed to incendiarism. The firemen did their best, but could not save the house. We have heard Sergeants Morehead and Kearney, of the police, highly spoken of for their energy and activity in saving and taking care of the valuables which the inmates in their fright and hasty flight left in the house. The extent of the loss we did not hear.

ANOTHER FIRE.—The store of Mr. E. Blessey, on the north side of Poydras street, between Camp and Magazine, and next to the corner of the latter street, bursted out in a fierce volume of flame last evening, shortly after dark. The oils, rosin, turpentine, alcohol, etc., of that establishment, belched forth billows of red flame and clouds of black smoke, so plentifully, that everybody said the whole block would go. But the block didn't go, because the firemen and their machines were so quickly on hand.

Mr. Blessey's store and stock were destroyed. The adjoining store of Jordan & Brennan (toward Camp street) had its rear and its upper story burnt out, with some loss of produce. Next to Blessey's was Chapsky's clothing store, a three-story brick, cornering on Magazine street. On Magazine, next to Chapsky's, stood two old one-story houses, the first occupied by Bentzel & Schmulholz, tailors, and the second by Michel's "Planet" coffee-house. The rear part of these places was badly scorched, and a good part of Michel's stores of wines, liquors, etc., were destroyed, though his barroom fixtures were saved. Over the low roof of these houses the firemen put up their ladders and dragged their hose, and got at the fire in the rear of Blessey's, with excellent effect.

Next below the "Planet" came Francke & Danneel's and S. M. Turner's business house, first of the four-story brick row on Magazine, between Poydras and Natchez. The rear part of this building caught and would have been destroyed with the whole row but for the daring and desperate activity of the firemen.

Louisiana Hose Company's steam fire engine was early on hand and sent plenteous streams from the corner of Camp street. The "John Adams" afterward arrived, got steam up, and contributed another small deluge from Magazine street. The fire was terrifically sudden and fierce; nothing but the promptness and daring of the firemen, and the quantity of water so quickly thrown, saved the block from destruction.

An accident befel a brave fireman on this occasion. A lot of firemen were dragging a hose over the top of a small office-building in the rear of Brennan & Jordan's. In the roof was a glass skylight, which the smoke and darkness kept almost invisible. Mr. A. L. Plattsmeier, first assistant foreman of Washington Fire Company No. 20, dragging the hose of his company, did not see the skylight; he stepped on it, went through, and landed on the floor beneath, a fall of some 16 feet. The man behind him stepped half-way over at the same time, but saved himself by a double-clinch on the hose.

Plattsmeier was picked up insensible, and carried to the drug store at the corner of Camp and Poydras. Here he laid some time before a physician arrived. Dr. Nichols, house-surgeon at the Charity Hospital, was the first to arrive. He examined the prostrate fireman, found no bones broken, found no other signs of serious injury, and gave it as his opinion that the man was insensible merely from the shock of his fall, and would be all right in a short time.

We heard that a boy had one of his legs broken by a fall from one of the ladders which were erect near the fire.

The fire was attributed to incendiarism. Some months ago, a clerk in Mr. Blessey's store found a candle burning low down in a pool of spirits, (a barrel of the latter having been tapped just for a slow leak) and a board erected to prevent the light from being seen in the street. Previously, in another place, Mr. Blessey was burnt out. These circumstances, last night, appeared to be the basis of the belief of incendiarism. No one knew how or in what part of the building the fire started.

We have no particulars as to the amount of loss. Mr. Blessey's whole building was crowded with stock from bottom to top, and we heard that he was insured for about one half. The amount of damage to the neighboring property we could not ascertain. The whole loss probably does not exceed $25,000.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—The steamer Creole reached Milneburg last evening from Biloxi, Mississippi City, etc.; and the officers of the boat handed over to the police a man well enough looking in all respects, save that he had not the least vestige of hair on his head, though his scalp had some tar on it, with a few feathers adhering to the tar. With this singular individual the police received the following note:

HARRISONBURG, MISS., Dec. 7, 1860.

Mr. McClelland, Chief of Police:

We send you, per steamer Creole, a man by the name of Richard Lisson, who has been ordered to leave the State of Mississippi. We advise you to keep an eye on the man, and to have him sent to a more suitable climate. He has been guilty of grossly insulting the citizens of this place, and threatening the lives of the citizens.

(Signed) VIGILANCE COMMITTE