Keegan & McCann,

144.....CANAL STREET.....144

Having disposed of our Large Stock

—OF—

EMBROIDERIES

During the past week, we take much pleasure in stating to our friends and the public that we still continue to

SELL OUR ENTIRE STOCK

At Cost Price!

We will open on MONDAY, December 10th, a choice assortment of—

Valenciennes EDGING, worth 25c., at 12½c.
Real Valenciennes COLLARS, worth $3, at $1.7
" " " " $1 50, at $1 00.
Valenciennes Trimmed RIBBONS, worth $2, at $4.

We give the above articles as a fair sample of the prices at which we will dispose of our entire stock.

d10 2p9 KEEGAN & McCANN.

Everett's

LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Life of John A. Quitman,

BY CLAIBORNE.

The above Works are for sale by

THOMAS L. WHITE,

BOOKSELLER,

105.....CANAL STREET.....105

—Also, the following:

SOUTHERN WEALTH AND NORTHERN PROFITS, being a Valuable Work of Statistics, showing the relative resources and wealth of both sections.
DR. HENRY ON SOCIAL WEALTH AND PROGRESS.
EDUCATION. By Herbert Spencer.
HOPES AND FEARS. By the Author of "Redclyff."
WILL HE FIND HER? By a New Orleans Lawyer.
CHERRY BLOSSOM. By a citizen of New Orleans. d10 2p3c

New Style of Photographs.

CLARK, AT 101 CANAL STREET,

Having refitted his Saloon in fine style, is now prepared to make a fine CARD PHOTOGRAPH, unsurpassed by any made in Europe or this country. Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes of all sizes and styles.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to send their Likenesses to their friends for a Holiday Present would do well to call and examine the Card Photograph. d10 2p1m

Skirts and Corsets.

Thompson's best Steel Spring SKIRTS.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
TUCKED SKIRTS.
All the modern styles of CORSETS.

At Cost for Cash!

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

d10 2p6 116 Canal street.

Duntze & Co.,

CORNER OF ROYAL AND CONTI STREETS,

—Have lately received—

50 cases Boneless SARDINES, in half and quarter boxes.
20 .. Scotch HERRING.
25 .. Spiced SALMON.
100 .. Shaker PRESERVES.
50 .. Balmore ..
45 dozen superior RED CURRANT, QUINCE and APPLE JELLY.
15 dozen FRUIT JAMS and MARMALADE.
Leibig, French and New York MEAT EXTRACTS, BRAGUE.
Pearl and Navy GREEN PEAS.
MUSHROOMS, TRUFFLES, TRUFFLED PIES, etc.
Spanish and French OLIVES.
French and English MUSTARD.
Italian MACARONI and VERMICELLI, in 6 lb. boxes.
200 fine Westphalia HAMS.
50 cases Bavarian LAGER BEER.
With a large assortment of fine HOCK and BORDEAUX WINES and genuine extra CORDIALS. d10 2p3c

Will the South Stand Firm

TO HER INTERESTS?

Or will she do as she has heretofore done—sustain the North by buying all her Yankee traps in the shape of MACHINERY, MILLS, etc. that comes along?

This is a question of grave importance to the undersigned, who has spent the best part of his life and energies in conducting a Southern manufactory, and perfecting the best Corn and Flouring Mill that ever turned.

This Mill took the Premium in Gotham, over the best Northern manufactured Mill, of more than double the size, which Premium can be seen at No. 85 St. Charles street, where these celebrated Mills are for sale.

WILLIS P. COLEMAN.

n29 2p4m

Mrs. J. Stillman,

161.....CANAL STREET.....161

Is selling off, on account of the paste, her large stock of FRENCH MILLINERY and FANCY DRY GOODS at 25 per cent. less than cost. Comprising in part Dress Silks, Robes, French and Swiss Muslins, Braids and Braided Velvet Cloaks, Silk and Cloth Cloaks. A large assortment of Laces, Sets and Berthas, Veils and Head-dresses of every style.

French Bonnets worth $25 will be sold from $10 to $12 each.

Three cases of French and Russian FURS and ERMINES. A large quantity of

THOMPSON'S IMPROVED HOOP-SKIRTS.

The sale will continue until the

WHOLE STOCK IS SOLD.

Terms CASH.

Country merchants are invited to call at

MRS. STILLMAN'S

n26 2p1m 161 Canal street.

T. Fitzwilliam,

STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

76 Camp st., late Delta Building,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Particular attention given to orders for all styles of Printing, Engraving and Lithographing Notes, Checks, Drafts, Account Sales, Certificates of Deposit, Bills of Exchange, Bill Heads, Note and Letter Headings, etc. n12 2p6m

Bargains! Bargains!

—In—

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES,
CHURCH AND SCHOOL-HOUSE STOVES,
PARLOR STOVES,
STEAMBOAT & PLANTATION STOVES,
OFFICE & BED-ROOM STOVES,

—At—

WHEELER & FORSTALL'S,

Corner of Magazine and Girod streets—Odd Fellows' Block.

n30 2p12t

J. D. Cameron & Co.,

NO. 134 CANAL STREET,

Offer to the public a choice assortment of all New Styles of VELVET, WILTON AND BRUSSELS CARPETING, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING, together with RUGS, BAIZES, DOOR MATS, etc.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

3 feet to 24 feet wide, of the best and medium qualities.

CURTAIN MATERIAL.

Brocatelle, Silk, Wool and Worsted Damask, Fringes, Gimps, Cords, Tassels, etc.; all qualities of Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, from $3 to $75 per pair.

WINDOW SHADES.

We have the largest stock to be found to select from, of all sizes and newest patterns. No establishment in the country can offer a better assortment of Carpeting and Curtain Material than we now have open for the inspection of housekeepers.

d10 2p6

French Shirts. French Shirts.

Just received from Paris, a fresh invoice of SHIRTS, of Charvet's manufacture.

LION & ANDREE,

54 and 56 Royal street,

d5 2p6f corner Bienville st.

CHAMPAGNE—SOTERNE THOMAS, PROPRIETOR, at EDGEAY—

150 baskets Cordon Verte, qts. and pts.
100 .. Delorme, ...
50 .. Bellgny, ½ pts.

For sale by E. D. GRATIAA & CO.,

n15 89 Customhouse street.

CRESCENT MARBLE WORKS—

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones, Piers and Center Table Tops, Counter Slabs, Mantel Pieces, Grates and Grate Setting, Flooring Tiles, Banquette and Yard Flagging, Iron Railing Coping, etc.

☞The trade supplied with mantels manufactured of Marble by CAVANAUGH & CULLEN,

n1 tf&W 253, 254 and 256 Camp st.

JOHANNISBERGER—20 cases Heckell & Co's Sparkling, for sale by S. WOLFE

n22 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. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1860. NUMBER 241.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1860.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Gov. Moore, which we laid before our readers yesterday, very generally answers to public expectation. The Governor has said what was expected of him, and has said it well. The message, after a rapid and accurate review of the causes of complaint which Louisiana has, in common with her sister States of the South, proceeds to express the opinions and recommendations of the Executive upon three measures of practical legislation.

First, he advises immediate provision for the calling of a General Convention of delegates, elected by the people of the State, "to whom shall be committed the duty and responsibility of determining the position, and shaping the policy of Louisiana, so far as affects her relations to the Federal Government."

Secondly, recognizing the right of each State to withdraw from the Union, he advises that Louisiana promptly go to the assistance of any seceding State, if the Federal Government should attempt to coerce such State into submission.

Thirdly, he recommends the creation of a Military Board, whose duty it shall be to purchase arms and distribute them throughout the State to volunteer companies that may be, or are already formed. And for this purpose the Governor advises that an appropriation be made by the General Assembly of not less than half a million of dollars.

Touching the first of these propositions, the Governor has only given official sanction to what public sentiment had long ago demanded. A convention of representatives of the people, to determine the course which Louisiana will take, will most assuredly be called at an early day. And this State will be but little behind South Carolina and Mississippi in her action. What that action will be, everybody knows.

In regard to the duty of assisting other States, in the event of a conflict with the Federal Government, the recommendation of the Governor is patriotic and wise, though scarcely necessary in the present temper of our people. There are thousands of our young men ready to go, upon their own responsibility, to the assistance of South Carolina or any other State which may be in danger of being overborne by Federal arms. Nothing could prevent them from going, even were the State to take no action upon the subject. Still, it is proper that the Governor should give official expression to the feeling of amity and sympathy which exists among the Southern States, and will exist in the last resort of an appeal to the sword, if circumstances should render such appeal necessary.

The policy of arming the people, also, is something too much neglected heretofore, but may be easily adopted now. On this point, the Governor states that his recommendation would have been still the same, even were there no disturbance of our relations with the Federal Government.

Besides these recommendations, Gov. Moore expresses some individual opinions pertinent to the times that are upon us. He does not think it comports with the honor and self-respect of Louisiana, as a slaveholding State, to live under the government of a Black Republican President—which is equivalent to saying that, in his opinion, the Convention, when it meets, ought to provide for the withdrawal of the State from the Union before the 4th of March. He also thinks that Louisiana ought not to refuse to meet her sister slaveholding States in council. The Governor has desired this all the time, and says he "still desires" it. On this point, only, it is likely he will find himself in opposition to the public sentiment of the State. The people of Louisiana are not averse to a Convention of the Southern States, after the act of withdrawal shall have been accomplished. But before that, neither Louisiana, nor any other Cotton State, is in favor of a "council." It is manifest that the States that withdraw will do so individually—each one upon its own responsibility. It can be done in no other way. There is no necessity, then, for a Convention of them all, unless for the single purpose of arranging a time when all shall go out together. But this is not the object of the border States which solicit this "council." Their object is to try and keep the Union together by expedients, compromises, "guaranties," and all that sort of thing. And it is precisely because the Cotton States are determined not to remain in the Union under any circumstances whatever, that public sentiment is so nearly unanimous against the proposed Conference. The States are willing to "confer," *after* the act of separate withdrawal—not before.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The weather was propitious for out-door gatherings yesterday. The flags of Carondelet street were only moderately thronged. On the grand boulevard, Canal, the concourse of people was large, and it might be inferred that large sales of merchandise were made, but the sequel will be the greater part of the multitude was shopping. From the many placards, handbills and notices generally exposed, it would be supposed that dry goods dealers were prepared to give away goods. It cannot be gainsayed but what dry goods have much to do with the great importations and the general trade of the country, and possess almost as much influence as the great staple, cotton; and though the throng of people was large yesterday on the flags of dry goodsdom, the general talk was, that sales were light, and that silks, delaines, mantillas, and crinoline in general, though offered at cost, or at astounding low prices, yet the scarcity of the needful, and the difficulty of borrowing, makes the low prices at which goods are offered about as dear and costly as when money could be borrowed at 60⅌ ct. per annum. But somehow or another there does not appear to be (notwithstanding the great desire to dispose of stocks of dry goods) any decline or falling off in the price of cotton goods, say brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings, and other goods of which cotton forms the component part of the material. It is well known that a warehouse of cotton goods can be kept in a perfect state of preservation for months and years; in fact, cotton goods, particularly lowells, twilled goods, brown and bleached goods, will not get out of demand; that whims and caprices of fashion and fancy cannot affect the general cotton goods market.

There was a general desire on Carondelet street to await the next arrival from Europe before operating, or rather attempting to operate in cotton, as it is impossible for a large number of buyers and dealers to move under the present state of the exchange market. The great cotton market was yesterday, as the day before, dull and sluggish. Middling cotton at 9½c., freight ⅛, exchange at 93, must command on wharf in Liverpool 7½d. to cover. It will thus be seen it is a tight chance for even the present low prices in our market, which are, if the real intrinsic worth of cotton is taken, fully 1¼@1½ cents lower than its actual worth. Of course, our great cotton trade just at this moment is subject to the disabilities of negotiating exchange, and the effects of the pressure in New York. As regards New York, we ought to have seceded from its apes effects, as it were, years ago. Although there were no important dispatches received yesterday from Wall street, the private correspondence was of a real blueish nature. The great feat, or rather the great prescription of the M. D.'s dosed out, as it were, fifteen days ago, in the way of the banks expanding, has proved, as we predicted, a total failure, a real abortion, notwithstanding it had the approval of the self-constituted Board of Currency.

The following paragraph from the New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 7th instant, shows up the fallacies of New York financiers, led off by our quondam clothing merchant of Chartres street, Mr. George Opdyke, and our late citizen, Dr. Morgan. It is hoped their next prescription will remedy the money ailing:

There is no relief to report from the stringency in monetary affairs. The feeling to-day has been very gloomy, and the demand for money quite as heavy as any day since the pressure commenced. The relief granted by the banks seems to have been only for the moment, and the measures which were adopted as a guide for a space of thirty days have not been kept in their strict spirit and letter for ten. The loans of the banks last week showed a large expansion, but the actual loans of Monday were two millions less than the average of last week. The very great pressure for money in the street seems to indicate that accommodations from the banks is not as freely given as it was last week, and we published yesterday a long list of banks whose loans even last week averaged less than the the week previous.

Now those banks were parties to the agreement to expand, and we call upon them to redeem their pledge. There is but one policy which can save the banks and preserve them through this trying ordeal, which is by no means safely passed through yet, and that policy is expansion. Any attempt to deviate from this course must be fatal, safety alone lies on the policy of granting to the merchants every facility possible. The Boston banks are reported as leaning on our institutions, and it is of the utmost importance that they should be sustained, but they should only be aided with the distinct understanding that they should expand in aid of the merchants.

The Boston banks have only three and a half millions of coin. The New York banks had on Tuesday last $18,541,000. The New York banks increased their loans during one week, say from the 24th November to the 1st December, seven millions of dollars, and within a week following, say on the 5th, 6th and 7th of December, their customers and the public were crying for more, that is, more! mare! What cormorant, greedy folks, New Yorkers must be! The simple solution of the question and position is that the financial public of New York is cornered and in a tight place, but may be relieved by large remittances of gold from Europe. In the meantime, with two or three millions of gold more in our banks, we shall experience a let up in our market. But while talking about money, specie and New York, we are tapped on the shoulder: How about cotton selling at twelve and a half cents in March next? Should not be surprised—no, we should'nt!

Southern Rights Association in St. Mary's Parish.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. G. W. Dirmeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Southern Rights Association of the State of Louisiana, for the following report of the organization of an auxiliary association in the populous and patriotic parish of St. Mary:

FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA, December 9, 1860.

Dr. Geo. Wm. Dirmeyer, Corresponding Secretary C. S. R. Association, of the State of Louisiana:

Sir—The duty devolves upon me of informing you that at a meeting of the citizens of St. Mary, irrespective of party, held at the Court-house in this place yesterday, a States Rights Association, auxiliary to the C. S. R. Association of the State of Louisiana, was formed, and the following officers elected:

President, G. L. Fuseller; Vice-Presidents, Hon. A. L. Tucker, Thos. J. Foster and Dr. W. B. Wood; Treasurer, Horner H. Smith; Recording Secretary, Florian O. Cornay; Corresponding Secretary, R. H. McMillan; Executive Committee, Dr. Joseph P. Hawkins, Hon. J. B. Robertson, Dr. C. W. Smith, Wm. F. Haifleigh, F. D. Richardson, J. G. Olivier and Jules Massy.

An official copy of the proceedings and the Constitution of the Association will be transmitted to the parent association as soon as the same can be prepared.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting, indeed, it was the best I ever saw in the parish. Men of all political parties joined heartily in the movement and held prominent places in the association. The second article of the constitution is verbatim, that of the State Association, and was passed with but two dissenting voices. The remainder of the Constitution, including a preamble approving and adopting as our own sentiments the address of the State Executive Committee, passed without a dissenting vote.

I think you may look for a good account of the St. Mary's States Rights Association.

The proceedings are ordered to be published in our local papers.

Yours, respectfully,
R. H. McMILLAN.

More Indian

From the Galveston Civilian of Saturday last we extract the following:

A letter written by Mr. J. H. Prince, dated Weatherford, November 30, says that the Indians murdered the grown part of three families, near Jackboro, on Monday 28th. They went also to Mr. John Brown's, northwest of Weatherford fifteen miles, took his horses on the 27th, and when making off with them, fell in with Mr. Brown, killed, scalped and cut off his nose, and lanced him in every part of the body. They traveled southwest a few miles and came upon Mrs. Teter's residence, took her horses, and continued the same direction a short distance to Mr. Sherman's. Mr. S. being absent, they took Mrs. Sherman and one child, leaving two at the house, carried her about a mile, whipped her severely, shot her through the arm, offered her other heart-rending indignities, scalped her and left her to die, leaving the child, which made its way back home. Mrs. Sherman was found by her friends in a few hours, but cannot survive.

The Indians were dressed like whites, and offered to shake hands with a Mr. Stevens (I believe) in this county, spoke good English, cursed the whites and dared them to resent the taking of their horses. They were forced to drop three buffalo robes in Jack county, that were branded U. S. The writer thinks these Indians must have been from the U. S. Reserve.

These Indians are reported to have also murdered the families of Messrs. McKinney and Riley, and a Mr. White, all in Jack county.

The White Man closes an article on the above murders, by an appeal to the citizens of Texas for aid and material help to exterminate these savage murderers and depredators on the defenceless frontier.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.—The telegraph brings reports of the meetings of the Electoral Colleges, in their respective States, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., and of their casting their votes in accordance with the popular vote in the States in which they were elected. Abraham Lincoln is, therefore, elected President, and Hannibal Hamlin Vice-President of the United States. The vote of one State only is divided—that of New Jersey, four of whose votes were given for Lincoln and Hamlin and three for Douglas and Johnson. Including the votes of Oregon and California, which are supposed to have been cast for Lincoln and Hamlin, the electoral votes of the whole country will be divided as follows:

For Lincoln and Hamlin	180
For Breckinridge and Lane	72
For Bell and Everett	39
For Douglas and Johnson	12
Total	303

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Richmond Whig of the 7th, as had been previously reported by the electric telegraph, that the Electoral College of Virginia, which assembled at the Capitol of the State on Wednesday last, cast the full vote of that State for Bell and Everett—the Breckinridge Electors having refused to avail themselves of the technicalities by virtue of which they had been declared legally chosen. We think every reader will concur with us when we say that this very handsome act reflects upon them the highest honor. Well may the Whig add that "if our public men had been actuated always by the sense of honor and the regard for fair play that have controlled these gentlemen, the past would have fewer bitter memories, the future fewer darkened hopes."

THE UPTOWN DEPOT OF COAL OIL AND LAMPS.—The consumption of coal oil is now becoming general. The extraordinary advantages it possesses over all other illuminators is greatness in making down prejudice, and every day witnesses its introduction into places where lard or camphene, spirit gas or sperm, hitherto held sway. Merit will tell after all, no matter how hard the times are or how strong may be people's predilections or prejudices. Persons who wish to try it and satisfy themselves as to its value, can find a large supply of both the oil and the lamps adapted to its use, at Noyes & Wells', No. 28 Commercial Place.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1860.

Mr. Editor—We pause till Monday—both Houses having adjourned to that time from yesterday, (Thursday). Why this stoppage? To take breath before the battle begins? Partly; but more for the purpose of giving intriguers of all sorts a chance to work their schemes.

From the show of hands now visible, it is conceded by the soberest men that the Union is gone. "Save the pieces," is the latest cry. The hope is, on the part of the moderate border States men, to patch up a compromise that will keep in all the States except South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, which they have given up. But since it is known that Georgia is the key of the position, and since the most prominent man in the State next to Stephens has written that it is doubtful whether secession can be prevented at all—does it look as though the moderate men were counting without their host?

Cobb and others have yielded to the President's appeal, and every energy is at work to keep South Carolina inert till the 4th of March. But the members from that State assure me that if every one of them should go back and on bended knees pray for postponement, the only effect would be to bring themselves into contempt.

All far-seeing men agree that any receding is out of the question. South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi would become the laughing stock of the whole world. No! it has come to such a pass that immediate action must be taken, and the more States that are out of the Union by the 4th of March the better for the both sides. Nay, the sooner the seceding States go out the better.

A plan, the origin of which is attributed to Judge Pennybacker, formerly of Virginia, but now of this city, and which was broached by a letter writer in the Herald about a month ago, is this: To maintain the Union as it is, with the exception of New England. Cut that off and let it go to Canada. But this is simply impossible. It is felt by the truest Southern men that the division must take place on the slavery line, and that the Southern Confederacy must have no free State in it.

Mr. Hunter's letter, published in the Richmond Examiner, receives general approbation. His best position, to my thinking, is expressed in the words "secession to be effective, must be immediate," or something tantamount to that. If Virginia and Maryland would heed this advice and not plunge into the tardy boggle of a Southern and then a National Convention, the inauguration of Lincoln would probably never take place, and the difficulty of ousting him would be avoided. Once permit him to control the army and navy, and there is no telling how much blood will be shed. Disunion being universally conceded, this is now the all-important question, viz: "Shall Lincoln be inaugurated?"

The hotel at which I stay is kept by a well-meaning, but rather thick-skulled Republican. Many Republican members board with him. I was amused the other day at their talk. They do not dream that the border States will go out; they even went so far as to say, in the language of that detestable demagogue, John Minor Botts, that South Carolina would soon "come crawling back to her duty." Up jumps a tall fellow, with sandy hair and a big nose, and exclaimed, "shed one drop of South Carolina blood by the Federal bayonet, and 100,000 men will take possession of this Capital in less than forty-eight hours!"

"Where will they come from?" inquired all the Republicans.

"From Virginia," answered Sandy Hair, resolutely. And it was really laughable to see how quickly his interrogators became sober, and even melancholy.

Think of Winter Davis, and Kellogg, who is of the genuine Lovejoy stamp, being placed on a committee to propose a plan of saving the Union! Can the South tolerate anything in which they have a hand? Surely not. But supposing the best men in the House, and heaven knows they are precious few in number, had been put on the committee, does it not occur to every sensible man that the day of compromises is past? For my part, I cannot conceive of any settlement that would stand a day. Opinion inborn, ingrained, ineradicable and diverse as the poles, as between the two sections—that must be changed; not the Constitution. Certainly not one of the amendments proposed in the shilly-shally, wishy-washy Message can be agreed upon by men who represent the honest convictions of the North and South. The undeniable fact stands forth as in the glare of noon-day, that the house of the Union is divided against itself, and the only thing now to be done is to separate as quickly and peaceably as possible. And it behooves you, the people of Louisiana, to take instant action. Delay not a day, nay, not even an hour. If you do, the chances are that a tattered, rotten peace will be patched up, and the whole work will have to be done over again.

The voice of Hale, the buffoon of the Senate, is "still for war. Gods!" Pooh! What is of more significance is the determination of the Republican Senatorial caucus, held night before last, not to make any concessions. Right! Would we of the South accept concessions wrung from tyrants by the torture of fear? Is it honorable to accept terms of peace which are yielded reluctantly by enemies in whose faith we can have not the slightest confidence? Does it not look as though we consented to a mean and unsatisfactory truce because we dared not maintain our rights? When men know that by dissolving connection with partners who have outraged all the promises sworn to or implied in the articles of co-partnership, they can start a new business which shall be as profitable as the old, and perhaps more so, do not they stultify themselves by continuing the old concern? The case, in my judgment, is only too plain. We *can't* get along together; we *must part*.

Senator Pearce, of Maryland, was heard to say to-day, that civil war is inevitable, and that opinion is rapidly gaining ground. I understand that the Attorney-General comes out to-morrow in an article defending the President's Message, and arguing that the Federal Government can take no cognizance of State action—that its laws contemplate only individuals, and that they must be enforced. And that is Cass' view also. What a wretched set of old grannies our Cabinet is composed of! As if South Carolina would see her citizens imprisoned, shot down or hung, by Lincoln, after she has seceded, and submit quietly. Let the pitiful old fogies of the Administration try this game if they dare.

An organization exists in Baltimore, to which large numbers are daily added, the object of which is to prevent Lincoln's passing through that city with an army of wide-awakes at his heels. But, even the Marylanders themselves say this organization will never show its head when the trying moment comes.

The Putnam Phalanx, from Hartford, Conn., numbering 175 men, many of them gray beards 60 or 70 years old, are making a noise here. The old cocks will have something to do before long that will tarnish their bright Revolutionary regimentals.

MALOU.

ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.—Major Thompson, of the U. S. A., while walking near the railroad at Lynchburg, Va., on Monday night, accidentally stepped over a wall, and fell a distance of about twenty feet into the river, or rather into the mud. He, however, escaped injury beyond a few bruises.

Daniel D. Perry, a youth of eighty years, was married in Fall River, Mass., on Thanksgiving day, to Esther Simmons, sixty-nine years old. Each of them had previously been married twice.

NEW GOODS AT DEFER'S WORSTED STORE.—Some beautiful new goods have been received at this establishment during the past week. We ask the attention of the ladies to Miss Defer's advertisement, which appears in another column.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

REPULSE OF THE GAETA GARRISON.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET FIRM.

LARGE SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Domestic and Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN LINE.]

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 11.—The Cunard Royal Mail steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool on the 1st and Queenstown on the 2d inst., passed Cape Race this (Tuesday) morning en route for Halifax and Boston.

She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press and the following summary of her news procured:

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's screw steamship Edinburg, from New York, whence she sailed on the 17th, arrived at Queenstown on the 30th ult., on her way to Liverpool.

The United States mail steamship Atlantic, from New York, had arrived out at Southampton—all well.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—The Brokers' circular reports the sales of Cotton in Liverpool, for the week ending Friday, the 30th, at 70,000 bales, of this amount 8500 bales were taken on speculation and 4500 for export, leaving to the trade 57,000 bales.

The market remained firm during the week with a good trade demand, and closed buoyant at a slight advance on all qualities.

Yesterday's sales reached 10,000 bales, including 600 taken by speculators and for export; the market closing firm at full prices.

The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Orleans	7d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.	Middling Mobile	6¾d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.	Middling Uplands	6¾d.

The stock of Cotton in the port of Liverpool foots up 525,000 bales, of which 491,200 are of American production.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts are of a cheering character. The prices of Yarns were advancing, and there was an improved demand for Cloths.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say Breadstuffs closed dull at a decline on all qualities. Indian Corn was steady, and the prices of last week remained unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Rigland, Athya & Co. and others say the Provisions market closed steady at last week's rates.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £403,000 during the week.

Consols closed at 93¾ to 93⅞. Money was very active. The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

European Political Intelligence.

The news of the American crisis received by the steamships Edinburgh and Atlantic had caused specie shipments. The steamship Europa has on board a considerable amount.

Large shipments are expected by the Atlantic from Southampton.

Those movements had caused the renewal of gold withdrawals from the bank on the 30th.

The affairs of Italy were generally unchanged.

The garrison of Gaeta had made a sortie, but were repulsed with great loss.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—*Senate.*—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Latham, of California, said in his remarks that the State would go with the North and the West, no matter what occurred, and that the Pacific Railroad was her (California's) great desideratum.

Mr. Powell's resolution on Federal affairs was again called up. Mr. P. advocated the amendment of the Constitution that the rights of the South might be secured.

Mr. Collamer moved, as an amendment, that all matters having reference to Federal affairs be referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Powell accepted the amendment.

House.—In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill previously introduced by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, was taken up, discussed and passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the House of Representatives, the motion that Mr. Hawkins of Florida, be excused from serving on the special committee of thirty-three was lost. Ayes, 101; nays, 65.

Mr. Hawkins then said he would not serve on the committee.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, asked to be excused from serving.

Legislative Proceedings.

BATON ROUGE, Dec. 11.—*Senate.*—The Senate convened at 11 o'clock to-day, pursuant to adjournment.

The bill for the calling of a State Convention, introduced by Mr. Taylor yesterday, contains the following provisions: That the Governor of the State shall order the Sheriffs to issue certificates of election to such Delegates as may be chosen, the election to take place 7th of January next. There are to be as many delegates as there are members of the House and Senate. The Convention to meet at the Hall of Representatives on the 23d of January. The bill also provides for the appropriation of $50,000 for the mileage expenses of the members of the Convention.

Mr. Gardere's bill for the organization of a military system, offered yesterday, also provides for a "military board," to be composed of the Governor of the State as President, and four persons to be appointed by the Governor.

It will be the duty of this Board to purchase such arms, munitions, etc., which may be necessary for the protection of the State against domestic or foreign violence, having full power to appoint one of its own members, or any competent person, to procure such material. It shall be the duty of the Board also to distribute said material, as it may deem advisable, to volunteers, under such regulations as the Board may prescribe; a portion of the arms to be kept at New Orleans, a portion at the Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, located in the parish of Rapides, subject to the rules and regulations of the Board. The Board to have discretionary power to establish military depots in other parts of the State, as occasion may require.

Volunteer companies desiring arms must report their organization to the Board. Such companies may be formed, independent of the military laws, subject to no command, save that of the officers of their own election.

Immediately after the passage of this act, the Governor and members of the Board to convene at Baton Rouge, to form by-laws, etc. A meeting of the Board may be called at any time, by the request of any two members of the same. All sessions to be holden at Baton Rouge. Members to receive the same compensation for mileage, etc., as allowed legislators.

At their first meeting they will report a plan for the organization of the militia, for promotion and for the formation of volunteer companies; also a plan for the formation of a "military bureau" at the seat of Government, should it be deemed expedient.

Appropriations under the bill amount to half a million.

BATON ROUGE, Dec. 11.—*House*—Mr. Allen, of the Joint Committee, reported the Convention and Military Bills as being already published.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing its concurrence in the House Appropriation bills. Mr. Gardere's Military bill and Col. Jaquess' joint resolution has passed the Senate.

A resolution was passed inviting Hon. Wirt Adams, Commissioner from Mississippi, to a seat on the floor of the House, when the Military bill, as passed by the Senate, came up.

Col. Jaquess offered as an amendment to the first section, that the Adjutant-General be added as a member of the "Board," composed of the Governor and four persons—two of the latter to be elected by the House and two by the Senate.

The amendment was lost, when the bill passed with Mr. McFee's amendment, providing for the equipment of a Company of either Cavalry or Infantry in each parish of the State, and Col. Jaquess' amendment, that each Company shall consist of thirty-two members. To take effect immediately upon the passage of the bill.

A motion for the appointment of a "Chief of Ordnance," to reside at Baton Rouge, with a salary of $3000 per annum, was lost.

A motion to amend the second section of the Military Bill, to prevent the purchase of arms in the Northern States, was lost. Nays, 61; yeas, 15.

A message from the Governor of Mississippi, accompanied by the resolutions of that State, with regard to the appointment of commissioners to visit the slaveholding States for mutual conference, was received, and upon a motion of Col. Jaquess, referred to a special committee.

Mr. McFee, of Morehouse, introduced a bill providing for the confiscation of all goods arriving from the Northern States, after the 1st of January next. The bill further provides that all such goods shall be subject to Sheriff's sale, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of arms for the militia of the State. Referred to the joint committee.

The Convention Bill was then called up, when Mr. Hamilton, of Franklin, offered an amendment, to submit the question of the calling of a Convention to the people. Mr. Barry, of Caldwell, made an eloquent speech in its favor Mr. Waggaman, of Jefferson, opposing, when the amendment was lost. Nays, 50; yeas, 27.

An amendment to strike out the Senatorial delegation, supported by Mr. Gray, of Bienville, was lost.

A bill to reduce the appropriation for the expenses of members from $50,000 to $25,000, was passed, when the House adjourned.

Senate.—The Senate adjourned without passing the Convention bill. Mr. Randell Hunt, of Orleans, speaks on the bill to-morrow.

Adjutant-General and Auditor's Report.

BATON ROUGE, Dec. 11.—The following items of the report of the Adjutant-General exhibit the present condition of Louisiana with regard to arms and ammunition: Cavalry pistols, 6000; sabres, 3000; musketoons for cavalry, 3600; artillery, 508; rounds and rifles, 15,600; guns, 48; and ammunition to the amount of $25,000.

The Auditor reports, $1,484,500 in the Treasury divided as follows: General funds, $375,926; school do., including accumulation fund, $392,600; internal improvement and tax, $129,600; levy drainage, road and levy, $335,000; seminary, ——.

South Carolina and Persuasion.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 11.—In reference to Commissioners from the border States, the Guardian pronounces the measure entirely useless, that the South Carolina Convention will listen to no persuasion whatever, come from what quarter it may.

Slavery in Nebraska Prohibited.

OMAHA CITY, Dec. 11.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill prohibiting slavery in the Territory of Nebraska.

Decision of the Burch Divorce Case.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—After an absence of an hour and a half, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Mrs. Burch.

Resignation of Senator Clay.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 11.—Senator Clay, of Alabama, has tendered his resignation, to take effect the 4th of March.

Fire in New Albany, Indiana.

NEW ALBANY, Dec. 11.—The extensive pork packing establishment owned by Messrs. Hamilton & Lewis, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss put down at $50,000, on which there was an insurance of $30,000.

Gubernatorial Election in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 11.—An animated contest for the election of Governor, took place to-day. The following is the result of the second ballot: Necessary for a choice 82—Pickens, 53; Johnson, 50; Rhett, 28; Jamison, 27; Townsend, Conwell and Chesnut, each; blank, 1. On the first ballot, Pickens and Johnson tied, whereupon the election was postponed until Wednesday.

Return of the President's Messenger from South Carolina.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says Mr. Trescott, the bearer of the President's Message to South Carolina, has returned. He reports that there is no danger of a collision between that State and the Federal Government.

Resignation of Secretary Thompson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It is expected that Secretary Thompson will shortly resign his seat in the Cabinet.

Probable Changes in the Cabinet.

Rumor assigns the Postmaster-Generalship to Mr. Branch, and a place in the Cabinet for Mr. Schell.

Reports say that Postmaster-General Holt will be made Secretary of the Treasury, and that Mr. Erastus Corning will succeed Mr. Cobb.

Suspension of the Federal Treasury.

The business of the Federal Treasury was entirely suspended to-day.

Conferences of the Northwestern Democrats.

The Northwestern Democrats have held several conferences and concluded that the Federal Union cannot be peaceably dissolved, that they will not consent to be separated from the Gulf of Mexico and the city of New Orleans. Their idea is a central government, embracing the middle, western and border slave States.

Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, declines the position of Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.

Political Plans of General Scott.

General Scott has prepared a plan for the amicable adjustment for the difficulties now pending between the North and the South, which the House Special Committee desire to have before them for consideration.

Marine Disaster.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Dec. 11.—The ship J. J. Jones, Capt. Pendleton, of Camden, from Cardiff to New Orleans, with a cargo of railroad iron, ran ashore off Grand Goziers at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, bearing 16 miles N. N. W. from Pass-a-l'Outre. The ship hilged at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and is now lying in 17 feet water.

The Captain and crew were saved by the towboat Anglo-Saxon.

With the exception of the sails and one of the small boats, which were taken aboard the Anglo-Saxon,