Fresh Importation

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,

No. 126 CANAL STREET.

We are offering our Entire Stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

all newly imported by us this fall, at a VERY GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Our stock consists, in part, of—

EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Silk, Worsted and Cotton Curtain Materials.
French, Irish and Scotch Table Linens.
French, Irish and Scotch Linen Sheeting.
Irish and French Shirting and Pillow Linens.
Damask Table Services, Napkins and Doylies.
French and Scotch Huck Towels and Toweling.
Dessert Cloths, Fruit Napkins and Table Cloths.
French and English Bed Blankets and Quilts.
Flannels, of all descriptions and colors.

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY,

—Such as—

Rich Brocade, Damask and Moire Silks.
Plain Black and Colored Taffetas.
Brocha, Embroidered and Plain Poplins and Merinoes.
Brocha and Embroidered Delaines and Barages.
Printed Mousselines, Brilliantines and Calicoes.
Cloaks, Mantillas and Shawls, of every style and quality.
Hosiery for Women, Men and Children,
Of all sizes and descriptions.
Undershirts and Drawers, for Women and Men.
French Made Shirts—Linen and Cotton.
Embroidered Robes, Camesoles and Morning Gowns.
Children's Embroidered Long and Short Robes.
Point d'Alencon, Point d'Application and
Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
Embroidered Jaconet and Muslin Collars and Sets.
Embroidered Valenciennes and Application Handkerchiefs.
Hemstitched and Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs.
Lacer, Bands, Edging and Insertion,
Of every variety, style and quality.

All of which will be sold at a LOW PRICES at any FRESH GOODS in the city.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,

No. 126 Canal street,

d17 2ptf Between St. Charles and Carondelet.

Men's Clothing! Men's Clothing!

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS

AT COST!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

After this date, November 23, we will offer our large and choice assortment of Men's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, at extremely low rates for CASH, to suit the times, which will give all persons a rare chance to secure an outfit for a small outlay. An examination of the prices of our stock is respectfully solicited.

FALL AND WINTER, 1860.

SOUTHERN CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,

CORNER OF COMMON.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

L. W. LYONS & CO.,

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street, corner of Common.

d17 2p2t

Country Merchants,

Who are visiting our city for the purpose of replenishing their stock, will find

A GREAT ADVANTAGE,

Before making their selections, in visiting our establishment, and posting themselves on the

CASH PRICES

AT WHICH WE ARE SELLING.

We are now daily supplying retail purchasers with

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

—AT—

Much Lower Prices

Than Goods sold on time for the best paper, and it would be well for those who have

CASH FACILITIES,

to know what price they are paying for a credit before availing themselves of it.

Our Stock and Prices will be readily exhibited to those who wish to

—INVESTIGATE.—

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

d17 2ptf 116 Canal street.

Plantation Goods.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING TO

CASH BUYERS

Our Entire Stock.

—OF—

NEGRO BLANKETS,
KERSEYS,
LINSEYS,
JEANS,
OSNABURGS,
SHIRTINGS,
PLAIDS,
WOOL SOCKS, etc.

ALL OUR FANCY DRY GOODS,

In any quantity to suit the Purchaser,

AT COST FOR CASH!

Those who desire to MAKE A SAVING on their purchases will do well to examine at our house before buying.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

n 2ptf 116 Canal street.

The Present Value of Money

Cannot be fully realized until an examination is made of our Dry Goods, with the low prices we are offering them at in order to realize cash. The reduction we have made in prices is not a partial one, confined to a few leading articles, but extends to our entire stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. All our Plantation goods, all our Silk, Woolen, Linen and Cotton goods, and all our Fancy goods, are greatly reduced in price—not merely a small discount from the former selling prices, but all the intended profit is released for the purpose of closing out our stock to cash buyers. Our cent mark is now our selling mark. In view of these facts, we do not hesitate to say that we are selling goods CHEAPER than any other house. An examination of our stock and prices will be advantageous to all who intend purchasing Dry Goods.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

d14 2ptf 116 Canal street.

Deler's Worsted Store,

CANAL STREET, near Dauphine.

Just received from Paris, an excellent variety of NOUVEAUTES and articles for Ladies' work. Also, a handsome assortment of Babies' and Children's Clothes. d12 2ptf

Wall Paper. Wall Paper.

J. J. EVERS,

No. 63 Chartres street,

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

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

LANDING SX BARK MOUNT VERNON, from Leg horn—200 Slabs of White and Veined Marble, and 70 casks Pumice Stone. For sale by

SARRIL 14 CO., 61 Common street.

BOARDING—ROOMS AND BOARDING OR DAY boarding can be had in a pleasant location, situated at No. 230 St. Charles-st., corner of St. Joseph. d21 1m*

CHAMPAGNE—90 cases Moet & Chandon's Vin Anglais, for sale by

S. WOLFE,

n15 corner Gravier and New Levee sts.

CHARCOAL—50 bbls. Philadelphia Pulverized, for sale by

S. WOLFE,

n20 corner Gravier and New Levee sts.

Home Manufactures.

E. A. TYLER,

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

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Plated Ware,

MANUFACTURES TO ORDER,

SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS SET.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

FINE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

Plated Ware, etc.

n10 2ptf

Fairbanks'

PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN

Scale Warehouse,

AND DEPOT FOR

LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

d12 2ptf No. 95 Camp street.

Merchants' Hotel,

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STREETS

NEW ORLEANS.

The pleasantest and most conveniently located House in the city.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per Day.....$ 2 00
Per Week.....12 00
Per Week, (board only).....6 00

BRET & HALLER,

su17 2ply Proprietors.

The Toilet.

"TREFELIO" IS THE TRUE SECRET OF BEAUTY

"TREFELIO" Cures all Eruptions.
"TREFELIO" Softens the Skin.
"TREFELIO" Beautifies the Skin.
"TREFELIO" Eradicates Humor.
"TREFELIO" 50 cents a bottle.

Particularly adapted to warm climates. A few drops poured in the water for Bathing is deliciously refreshing and exhilarating, giving the Skin Freshness, Smoothness, Elasticity, Softness, Brilliancy and Purity—Cooling and Invigorating—renders the Soft firm and of an alabaster richness of Beauty; removes all Eruptions. Immensely popular among the Ladies.

Sold everywhere at 50 cents a bottle.

Sold wholesale and retail by JAMES SYME, No. 154 Canal street, and by Druggists generally.

TILESTON & CO.,

my23 2ply General Agents, 48 Broadway, New York.

Champagne!

CHAS. FARRE, LATE MAX SUTAINE & CO.,

Rheims,

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

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

Orders for direct importation received by

S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,

n19 2p6m 59 Customhouse street.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Ditching BOOTS, Russet BROGANS; Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Campeachy HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,

No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Hats, Caps, etc., at Wholesale.

We are constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk and Fur, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,

n13 2pAW No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Sewell T. Taylor,

IMPORTER OF FINE OLD WINE, LIQUORS, ETC.,

13 and 15 Royal street,

Has now in store a large supply of the celebrated CREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints; also, other brands, viz: CHARLES HEIDSIECK, PIPER HEIDSIECK, PAR MENTIER, and other brands of inferior quality. I have a large assortment of the best Old Sherries, such as AMONTILLADO, TOPAZ, SIERRA, GOLDEN, BIPP BORDON and ANCHOR SHERRIES—183—SOUTHSIDE MADEIRA, of direct importation; other Madeiras of lower grades. Superior Old London Dry Dock PORT, and other Ports of less grade. The celebrated SAZARAC BRANDIES—Vintage 1785, 1812 and 1835—a large supply always on hand. All grades of CLARET and WHITE WINES, in glass and wood. WHISKYS—Scotch and Irish, Old Rye, Bourbon and Wheat Whiskys. SCOTCH ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. GORHALS, etc. My usual assortment of the best WINES, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

SEWELL T. TAYLOR.

o7 2ptf Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

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

n19 2ptf SEWELL T. TAYLOR.

Ball and Lecture Room.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE HALL,

Corner St. Charles and Perdido sts.,

FOR RENT.

The above Room, which has been lately renovated and improved, is now ready for rent, for

BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES and EXHIBITIONS,

and from its location offers great facilities for such purposes.

Inquire of the GRAND SECRETARY, in the building, for terms, etc.; or address

SAM'L G. RISK, Grand Secretary,

d4 2ptf Box R, 168, New Orleans.

H. P. Buckley,

WATCHMAKER,

S.....Camp Street.....S

—DEALER IN FINE—

English and Swiss Watches,

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE AND PARIS CLOCKS.

Manufactures to order Jewelry and Silverware. Diamond Setting in any style, and Jewelry repaired. d17 2p3m

New Fall Goods.

F. R. HARDON,

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

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

o22 2p3m

THE OLDEST CANDY MANUFACTORY IN AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1806.

Ridley & Co.,

CORNER OF CHAMBERS AND HUDSON STREETS,

(Opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot,)

NEW YORK.

Candy, Sugar Plums, Lozenges, etc.,

In all their varieties, made exclusively from Refined Loaf Sugar, without adulteration or admixture of deleterious substances of any kind.

Those wishing to purchase a pure article are requested to call and examine our stock, and compare them with those offered elsewhere.

Boxes of ASSORTED CANDIES, for families, put up to order, at prices ranging from 25 upwards.

Candies, etc., etc., packed in boxes of 25, 50 and 100 lbs., suitable for the Southern trade, and shipped to order.

Orders by mail promptly executed.

Terms, cash. jy17 1y

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.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1860.

PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION.

The following dispatches from Charleston appeared in our paper of yesterday. We deem them of sufficient importance to produce them again this morning:

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25.—Judge Withers reported favorably to the sending of Commissioners to each of the slaveholding States, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States as a basis for the Provisional Government of the Southern States, and instructing the Commissioners to urge the Southern States to send delegates to a general Southern Convention. The report was made the special order of to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26.—There was an effort made to procure a recess until the 18th of January, which was tabled, when Mr. Rhett offered an ordinance providing for a Convention of the seceding slave States, to arrange for the formation of a Southern Confederacy. Montgomery, Alabama, was designated as the place at which it should convene.

The ordinance recommends that there shall be the same number of delegates to this Convention as there are members of the present Congress, and that the Constitution shall be adopted by a vote of the States.

The Constitution of the United States was suggested as a suitable basis for that of the proposed Southern Confederacy.

It also recommends the appointment of eight delegates, by the State of South Carolina, and the sending of a Commissioner to each slaveholding or seceding State.

The measure was referred to the proper committee.

Now, here is the sort of cooperation that is desirable and practical, and the only sort that can ever be brought about. Those who have been declaiming against South Carolina, asserting that she was engaged in the selfish business of "dragging" the other Southern States out of the Union, leaving them to bear the brunt of the occasion, while she herself was safe and secure, will see with what injustice they have treated her. She herself is the first State to propose, in an authoritative manner, the formation of a Southern Confederacy. She suggests, immediately upon her withdrawal from the Union, a general Southern Convention, the adoption of the present Constitution, and a full and firm league and alliance with her sister States in a common Confederacy. In short, so far from being averse to cooperation, she proposes it as one of the first acts of her independent position, but proposes the only sort of cooperation that is now practical, or that ever was desirable—the cooperation of the independent States, after their withdrawal, with a view to their "more perfect union" in a sort of family confederacy of all the States of the South.

There is now no need of cooperation before the act of separate withdrawal. It can best be had afterwards, as South Carolina proposes, even if it were not, now, the *only* mode. Those States which are determined to go out of the Union, are going out, whether there be cooperation or not—so that, in truth, in no respect, can the cooperationists now find a single argument to sustain their position.

South Carolina knows, as we all know, that the interests of all the Southern States, as well as their institutions, are identical. They are joined together by every conceivable tie, social and political; and those whom God has joined together, no man can keep asunder. The Southern States, by an irresistible law of gravitation, will come together for the formation of a grand Southern Confederacy—and South Carolina takes the initiative in the movement. If the "cooperationists," *before* secession, have now a foot of ground to stand upon, we do not know where it is.

SAVING THE UNION.

If words could have saved the Union, it would have been saved long ago. We have tried arguments, appeals, entreaties and exhortations without number—but the time has gone by when such means were of the slightest avail in restoring the people of the North to a just sense of their Constitutional obligations.

Accordingly, it is with little or no pleasure we have read a powerful and eloquent appeal to the people of Massachusetts, recently made by some forty of the most distinguished citizens of that State, calling on the dominant party there to retrace its steps, repeal all acts of obnoxious and unconstitutional legislation, and give the South some pledge and security that their rights in the Union will not be invaded. We say it is with little pleasure we have read this Address. We appreciate the patriotism of these gentlemen—we honor their bold and manly sentiments—but they had as well attempt to prevent the rising and setting of the sun, as to engage in the vain and fruitless enterprise of changing the inveterate anti-slavery prejudice and fanaticism of a large majority of the people of Massachusetts.

This Address is signed by an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, by four ex-Governors of Massachusetts, and by about forty of the leading and influential citizens of the State. But, we repeat the question, what is the use of it all? Why address argument and entreaty to a people upon whom such things fall as the pitsons plaint of the lamb falls upon the ear of the hungry wolf? Why appeal to men drunk with fanaticism, hate, envy, malice, and all uncharitableness? Has not the argument long ago been exhausted, and is there any further use in addressing the consciences of men who have shown, in every conceivable way and through a long series of years, that nothing will divert them from their purpose?

Massachusetts closed the doors of Faneuil Hall upon Daniel Webster, and expelled from the public councils such men as Choate, Everett, Winthrop and Cushing, to make way for such miserable cattle as Sumner, Wilson and Burlingame. The other day she gave Lincoln fifty thousand majority over the combined vote of all the other candidates. She elected to her Chief Magistracy an open and notorious John Brown sympathiser, and an intimate associate of Phillips, Garrison, and all that motley crew of infidels, free-lovers and destructives. Her own Everett is set aside for Hamlin, with negro blood in his veins, as the presiding officer of the Senate. Talk about appealing to such a people with argument or entreaty!

The disease cannot be cured by emollients and poultices—for, they have been tried time and again, and have only aggravated the malady. The knife and the saw must now be employed. The patient will surely die if we use any less positive means for saving its life. It may be patriotic in Messrs. Curtis, Gardner and the others, to issue this address of warning and expostulation to those people—but it is as vain as it is useless. To attempt to save a Union that is already lost, may do for timid men and antediluvian politicians—but it is painful almost to see the thing attempted by good man and true. If these gentlemen must needs speak, let them abandon the tone of kindness and conciliation, and address those people as they ought to be addressed, in good, honest, plain, solid Anglo-Saxon words of denunciation and contempt.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The gatherings yesterday on the flags were interrupted by the weather, which was rather pluvious for the frequenters thereof; nevertheless, there was a strong desire to invest in the staple, and the sales for a wet day were very respectable, and at good prices. We find that the expected new comers, the new fledglings on our flags—that is, the nephews, the cousins, and possibly the uncles of Manchester spinners—are on our flags, and are very desirous of obtaining some few, or possibly a good many thousands of bales of the staple. It was talked of yesterday that the young Manchester democracy were on the tenters; but what means the young Manchester democracy? Of what is it composed? It is a long time since we heard of Manchester democracy. There has been a remarkable change on our flags within the past thirty days. Some parties, who could not a month ago buy more than a hundred bales of cotton, are now moving at the rate of thousands of bales per day. The Manchester spinners are a shrewd and sharp set. One mill in Manchester has sent out an agent, not to buy, but merely to act as an inspector; to ascertain, perhaps, and see how we do things in this great city of ours. In the way of introduction, he brings a sledge hammer and a bag of shot, which were found in a bale of cotton. However, these articles must have got in accidentally, as they would not both together weigh more than two pounds avoirdupois weight. In the meantime, the bag of shot can be seen on Carondelet street.

There was some talk that the fresh or new adjuncts of the great cotton traders, as they are styled, that is, the fledglings and the neophytes of Lancashire spinners, operators, brokers and commission merchants of the town of Liverpool, were disposed to buy liberally, even at 11½ cents; but some old fogies talked as though things were going ahead too fast—cotton advancing one cent or more in six days. Possibly this advance may have something to do with a large wager that was closed yesterday, that Middling cotton (Orleans) would be quoted in Liverpool after the 1st of February at *eight pence* or over.

There was talk that some of the young Manchester folks buy everything that looks like cotton, even leaves, sand, shrubs, bolls and stalks. Though we have a good many old and shrewd buyers, disciplined "sogers" in the market, these young representatives of Manchester seem to think they are the *ne plus ultra*. Eh, hem! It is hoped their letters of credit will pass, though some of our old fogy bank managers shake their heads very often, and remark that cotton is going up too fast, that is, going from 9¾@9¾ to 11@11¼ cents, in fifteen days, though the prediction is 12½ cents for Middlings in March.

Well, the storm yesterday interdicted outside talk. There was, however, a good deal of inside talk, with a good many remarks about the lying telegraphic dispatches. There does not appear to be a particle of truth in the reports emanating from Washington City. As for the correspondence of the New York papers, extracts from which are daily forwarded to the South, there is nothing worthy of credence. To speak right out, the telegraph is made the medium of conveying more lies and falsehoods than the gentleman in black can charge up in a life time.

The feeling towards cotton yesterday was good. The receipts were large, and over ten thousand bales by two boats from Memphis took some people by surprise. But it occasions no surprise when the position of affairs is duly considered. The New Orleans market is without doubt the best market for the sale of cotton in the (that was) United States. They could not sell in New York twenty thousand bales of cotton per day. What is the use of Tennessee sending cotton to New York, and wait two, three or four months for sales and returns, when, by sending it to New Orleans, it can be sold and returns made in gold in fifteen days after the cotton leaves the gin house? Again, we repeat, why send cotton, or think of sending it to New York or Liverpool, and wait three or four months for returns?

The further talk was of the remarkable circumstance of the saving of the captain and crew of the ship Georgiana, hence for Liverpool. They were rescued from the burning wreck by the captain and crew of the ship Levi Woodbury, belonging to the same owners, on the 20th of November. The Levi Woodbury sailed from this port the day after the Georgiana for Liverpool.

As the storm of rain appeared to be increasing, we retired from the flags at an early hour, expecting to have something to say about matters and things in New York, but the great mail came not, and we can only conclude that Mr. Postmaster General Holt intends to secede, and possibly the transportation of letters and papers will devolve on McKeever & Co.'s express.

AMUSEMENTS.—The dismal weather last night gave the chairs an unusually large opportunity of witnessing and enjoying for themselves the performances at the different places of amusement. The audiences at the Varieties, St. Charles and the Academy, all put together, would not have made much more than a paying return at any one of these places. We hope the weather will be better to-night, when will be offered the following:

At the Varieties, repetition of that grand combination of romantic and exciting plot, charming acting and splendid scenic effect, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." The drama fills out the entire evening, and is fully as beautiful, exciting and absorbing as was "Dot" last winter. All who delight in a beautiful play splendidly gotten up and charmingly acted, owe it to themselves to revel in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" before it is removed from the Varieties boards.

At the Academy of Music, Dan Rice's great show will astonish and effulge as usual. We dropped in last night for a short time, and saw and heard Dan get off some of the richest things we ever saw or heard in a circus.

At the St. Charles theater, Barney Williams and wife are to appear in three of their choice pieces.

At the Museum, a great variety of wonders, natural and artificial, are to be seen day and night. For idea, see the advertisement.

At Odd Fellows' Hall there was no performance last night. The Holman Juvenile Troupe have concluded not to appear again until after the holidays. Due notice will be given of their next appearance.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on Monday, 7th January, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the office, corner of Victory and Marigny streets.

HOME GUARDS.—A meeting of this organization will be held on next Wednesday evening. The meeting intended to be held to-night has been postponed.

AN AGGREGATE TEMPTATION.—The late Sir George Simpson, in his early days, practiced as a physician, and of him is told the anecdote that, attending one of his old cronies in a dangerous sickness, he, with a great share of generosity, declared he would not take a fee. The invalid insisted—Simpson was positive. But when the cure was performed, and the medical friend was taking his leave, the patient said: "Sir, in this purse I have put every day's fee, nor must your good-nature get the better of my gratitude!" Sir Simpson hesitated, and then, holding out his hand, replied: "Well, I can hold out no longer. Singly, I could have resisted them for a twelvemonth; but, altogether, they are perfectly irresistible."

AN USEFUL NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—If people, when they make presents to their friends, would consider that it would be better for them to give something useful as well as ornamental, the custom of making presents on New Year's day would prove much more satisfactory than it generally does. It is often the practice of gentlemen to give some useless article which is merely intended to please the eye, paying for them large sums, which is really throwing money away. Would it not be as well to buy something that could be applied to use, something that is wanted? We make these remarks because in our columns to-day will be found advertised many really useful articles suitable for gifts on New Year's day. Among these, we would call special attention to the splendid lamps offered by Messrs. Noyes & Wells, No. 28 Commercial Place. The cool oil lamp is now acknowledged to be the best lamp used, and a lady getting one would have cause to thank the donor indeed.

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND WINTER CLOTHING. We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots, shoes, brogans, and winter clothing, etc., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at G. Lamount, Hacks & Co.'s auction rooms, No 69 Chartres street. Terms of sale.

STORE TO RENT.—The store on Commercial Place, occupied by Mr. George Ellis, as a book and periodical depot, is offered to rent this morning. This would prove an eligible location for persons about embarking in business.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE.

ITS DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Fort Moultrie was evacuated last night; the guns were spiked, and it is now being demolished by fire.

The troops were conveyed to Fort Sumter, but four soldiers remaining in charge. The affair has created the most intense excitement.

The Convention is yet in secret session.

Commissioners from South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Commissioners from South Carolina have arrived, and will communicate with the President to-morrow, when the Executive will send to Congress a special message upon the subject of their visit.

FURTHER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

DOINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

FEDERAL TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27, 12 M.—Fort Moultrie was not destroyed as previously reported. The gun carriages alone were on fire, the cannon were spiked, and it was reported that a train had been laid to blow up the fort. This, however, is doubted.

The excitement and indignation is on the increase.

Major Anderson's Reasons.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27, 1 P. M.—Major Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie in order to allay discussion concerning that post, and at the same time strengthen his own position.

Captain Foster at Fort Moultrie.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27, 1 P. M.—Captain Foster with a small force remains at Fort Moultrie.

Several military companies have been ordered out to protect the magazines and arsenals in this vicinity, it being reported that a military corps from the interior is now en route for this locality.

A collision is not improbable.

The Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—The Convention yesterday passed an ordinance containing, under the appointment of South Carolina, the present officers of the Customs, and adopting the Revenue Laws of the United States, excepting the act authorizing the depositing of the papers of foreign vessels with their respective Consuls.

Vessels from the slaveholding States are to be registered vessels, the customs to be paid according to the regulations of South Carolina.

Officers of the State are to retain the property of the United States, subject to the disposal of South Carolina, until a final settlement with the Federal Government.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The report that troops have been ordered to the forts in the neighborhood of Charleston is not credited here. Nor is it believed that the Administration contemplate giving any such orders, deeming anything having a tendency to increase the inflammation of the Southern sentiment, particularly inadvisable at the present moment.

An Address to the Border States.

An address has been prepared by authority, to be submitted to the members from the border slave States, requesting their respective States to appoint Commissioners, to meet at Baltimore on the 13th of February next, to devise a programme for the border States.

Impeachment of Secretary Floyd.

The impeachment of Secretary Floyd is talked of in political circles, based upon the recent abstraction of bonds. The abstracted bonds are as follows: Missouri Sixes, $370,000; North Carolina Sixes, $357,000; Tennessee Sixes, $143,000. Total, $870,000.

The South's Ultimatum.

In the Senate Committee of Thirteen, Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, asked Mr. Toombs whether his provision recognizing property in man was the South's ultimatum, adding if such were the case the South should sign an agreement to that effect, and the Republicans would sign one repudiating it. Mr. Toombs refused to answer.

The Committee of Thirty-Three.

In the House Committee of Thirty-Three, Mr. Adams of Massachusetts offered the proposition respecting New Mexico. It is thought that the peculiar source of this action gives it the semblance of a retreat.

The Indian Agent Admitted to Bail.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Bailey, implicated in the affair of the abstraction of Indian trust bonds to the amount of $870,000, has made a full confession in a letter to Secretary Thompson.

In announcing his individual guilt, he affirms that no officer of the Government had any complicity in the matter, whatever.

His bondsmen surrendered him to-day to the proper authorities.

Mr. Russell, the Indian Agent in this city, under arrest for alleged participation in the crime, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $200,000. Senator Green and Representatives Woodson and Barrett became his sureties.

The remaining $300,000 being made up by citizens.

Comfort for the Secessionists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Secessionists are much comforted by recent assurances from Maryland and other States.

The Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury denies the existence of any defalcation in his department.

Union Meeting in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—An enthusiastic Union meeting was held here to-day.

Resolutions were adopted, opposing separate State secession and coercion, and in favor of a Convention of all the Southern States, to demand their rights, and if not granted to take decisive action.

Speeches were made by Ex-Governor Neal S. Brown and others.

Action of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—Gov. Magoffin has called an extraordinary session of the Legislature of Kentucky, on the 17th of January next.

Proceedings in Congress.

In the House Thaddeus Stevens, of Penn., repelled the newspaper attacks respecting the recent abstraction of the Indian Trust Funds, for alleged political purposes, when the House adjourned to Monday.

The Senate was occupied to-day in discussing the Territorial relations of slavery.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—The Ohio river at this point was at a stand this evening, with nine feet water in the canal by the mark.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—The Flour market closed firm, with sales of 800 bbls. at $5 40 to $5 50 for Superfine. The sales of Whisky comprised 1100 bbls at 14c. per gallon. Pork rules firm; the transactions amounted to 680 bbls. at $14 75 to $15. Lard in kegs is quoted at 8½c. per lb.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Cotton market to-day shows a rise of 11 to 11½c. for Middling. Flour has advanced 5c. since yesterday; the sales reached 33,500 barrels at $5 40 to $5 45 for Superfine State. The prices of Wheat are 1c. higher than those of yesterday. Corn closed steady, with sales of 84,000 bushels at 68 to 70c. Pork closed quiet but firm; the sales amounted to 450 barrels at $15 25 to $16 for Mess. Lard was quiet, while the sales included 315 barrels at 10 to 10½c. per lb. Sugar firm. Sales 1250 boxes Cuba at 5¼ to 5½c. per lb; 40 hogsheads New Orleans at 5 to 5½c. New Orleans Molasses is quoted at 32 to 33c. the gallon.

AN ORIGINAL.—There is out in Arkansas, at Fort Smith, a funny fellow by the name of Bright, over whose droll advertisements we have enjoyed a laugh. Here are a few specimens:

Fundamental Principles—Bacon, beans, corn, rice, meal, sugar, coffee, molasses, and slab iron, now on hand. De Oderized Codfish—And beautiful unsophisticated mackerel, taken during their kittenhood, and of course very tender, fat, and good. Dum Vivimus Vivamus!—Signifies treat yourself to Chespeake Bay oysters, highfalutin clams, and lantern-jawed lobsters, and keep them fed with ketchup, pickles, sauces, fresh peaches, raisins, prunes, figs, and Epsom salts. Lubricatives!—Lard oil, linseed oil, castor oil, sweet oil, their oil, bears' oil, tanners' oil, and the oil of gladness. Plowa—A very Peoria root-ripping, sod-ripping and ground tearing plow, warranted to kick the holder over the fence about dinner-time, thus saving the expense of a watch.

LETTER OF THE HON. C. M. CONRAD.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21, 1860.

Dear Sir: Your friends in old party associations, hearing that you have recently returned from Virginia, are desirous of learning your views in reference to the attitude which Louisiana shall assume in the impending crisis.

Sincerely yours,

C. W. ALLEN, HY. LOWNDALE,
A. D. KELLY, C. J. MEEKER,
H. M. WRIGHT, J. LALLANDE.

Hon. C. M. Conrad, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1860.

Gentlemen: I have received your note of the 21st inst., in which you express a desire to learn my views "in reference to the attitude Louisiana should assume in the impending crisis." I cheerfully comply with your request.

To you, gentlemen, who are familiar with my political course, I need hardly say that up to this moment the Union has had no more zealous and consistent advocate than myself. I did not, of course, lose sight of the fact that, viewed as a mere question of political economy, the South was greatly the loser by the Union; that it necessarily involved the abandonment by the Southern people of every branch of industry except agriculture, and the almost entire surrender of the more lucrative occupations of manufactures, commerce and navigation to their Northern brethren. But I found in the majesty of this Union, in the dignity and strength which it gives us abroad, in the peace and harmony which it ought to give us at home, enough, and more than enough to console me for the pecuniary sacrifice which it involved.

So long, therefore, as it continued to confer these blessings, I was willing to make that sacrifice. But alas! we pay the price of peace and no longer obtain it. For the last twenty years a portion of the people of the Northern States have waged a ceaseless war upon us. They have outraged our feelings, robbed us of our property, and trampled on our most sacred rights. The only excuse they offer for these outrages is, that they are not satisfied with our domestic institutions; that slavery is wrong and ought to be abolished. In vain do we reply that this institution was the work of *their* ancestors; that it has become inseparably interwoven with our social system; that its abolition would involve our ruin; and, finally, that whether right or wrong, we alone are responsible for it; and that any attempt on their part, directly or indirectly, to interfere with it, is justified neither by the law of nations nor by the Constitution. They are deaf to all argument. The press, the pulpit, the halls of Congress and of State Legislatures, pour forth a continuous stream of invective, denunciation and insult. No libel upon the Southern people is too atrocious to be uttered or believed. The express provisions of the Constitution, and of laws passed in pursuance of it, for the protection of the rights of slaveholders, are contemptuously disregarded, and it is boldly asserted that these provisions are not binding upon the consciences of those who are called upon to enforce them.

The bloody drama enacted in Kansas, and the still more bloody one attempted in Virginia, were practical illustrations of these principles. There is every reason to believe that these atrocities were instigated by men who were willing to share the crime, but shrank from the infamy of its exposure; that grave Senators and reverend clergymen were behind the scenes prompting the obscure wretches who were the immediate actors in these tragedies. No stronger evidence could possibly be adduced of the depraved state of public sentiment at the North upon the subject of slavery than the fact that acts so criminal in themselves, and so calculated to disturb the peace of the country, far from weakening the party by which they had been prompted and encouraged, seemed, on the contrary, to strengthen it. Emboldened by this fact, and by the forbearance of the Southern people, which they mistook for timidity, the Black Republican party resolved on a still bolder measure, no less than to take possession of the General Government, and to use its powers for the accomplishment of their designs. They accordingly selected as their candidate a man whose political record was a blank, and who on that account was more likely to prove a pliant instrument in the hands of his benefactors. That Mr. Lincoln will, to the extent of his ability, sustain the principles and carry out the views of the party which elected him, there can be no doubt.

To believe otherwise, is to suppose not only that he will violate his pledge, but that he will adopt a different course from that pursued by any of his predecessors. We are bound to presume, therefore, that opposition to slavery will be the vital principle of his Administration. Can the Southern States continue under a government administered on these principles, consistently either with honor or with safety? I think not. I think, on the contrary, that we have reached a point where the Southern States ought to take a stand, if they intend to take it anywhere. Need I point out the dangers that would inevitably result from a different course? To say nothing of the moral influence the President derives from his position—the immense patronage at his disposal, and the millions of money that must pass through the hands of his creatures, will all be systematically directed toward the diffusion of anti-slavery opinions. Secure of the position of the party at the North, the Southern States would be the chief point of attack. "Divide and conquer" would be the maxim of the party, and every effort would be made to sow dissension among the Southern people; opposition to slavery would be the sole path to honor and promotion, and every Southern traitor would be selected for reward. Not many years would elapse before an anti-slavery party would spring up in every Southern State, and where followers exist, leaders would soon be found. The contest would no longer be between the free and the slave States. Your firesides would be invaded, and the torch of insurrection be brandished in your very faces. This is no fancy sketch. It is in part drawn from reality. In every one of the border States the embryo of an Abolition party already exists, which, under the genial influence of an anti-slavery Administration, would be rapidly developed. Recollect that Kentucky already has her Cassius M. Clay, Missouri her Bates, Virginia her Botts, and Maryland her Davis. I trust that the day is yet far distant when Louisiana will add a name to this illustrious catalogue; but let us not be too confident. In supposing that all men are honest and incorruptible, commit a fatal error. Every Greek was not an Aristides, nor every Roman a Cato. And however great my confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the Southern people, I do not wish to see this tremendous battery of corruption brought to bear upon them.

But there are some who, while they admit the truth of all I have said, are nevertheless opposed to any immediate action by the Southern people. Their arguments are chiefly those: First, that Lincoln having been constitutionally elected, we are bound to respect the decision of a majority; secondly, that at all events we should wait until he commits some overt act of hostility against the South. Let us examine these arguments. As to the first, it is true that Lincoln has been elected according to the forms of the Constitution, but its forms are entitled to little respect when its spirit has been plainly violated. It was surely never contemplated by its framers that one section being a majority should arrogate to itself the exclusive right to elect a Chief Magistrate of the Union. Still less was it