Fall and Winter Clothing

NOW OPENING IN THEIR

NEW STORE.

H. GREENWALL & BROTHER,

220 Tchoupitoulas street,

Opposite the Louisiana Hotel,

Have in store, by late arrivals from their manufactories at the North—

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

FASHIONABLE FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

—Which they will sell—

AT LOW PRICES!

Among this stock are—

BLACK CLOTH DRESS AND FROCK COATS,
BUSINESS COATS—Of all materials and prices.
CLOTH, SILK, VELVET and CASSIMERE VESTS

And a general assortment of—

FURNISHING GOODS,

—Consisting of—

LINEN AND LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS—Plain White and Fancy.
FANCY COTTON SHIRTS, of all qualities.
COTTON NEET AND DRILL DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS.
FLANNEL OVER AND UNDERSHIRTS—All qualities.
FLANNEL DRAWERS—All colors and qualities.
SILK, LINEN CAMBRIC AND COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS.
KID, WORSTED, SILK AND COTTON GLOVES.
HEAVY BUCK AND WOOLEN NEET GLOVES.

And all other articles pertaining to the outfit of a gentleman. oct 2tMoF

Lillie's

PATENT WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON

S A F E S.

These are the only Safes manufactured actually possessing FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF qualities combined.

All other Safes offered for sale in this market are considered of SHEET IRON, which can never effectually resist the attacks of Burglars, and regarding the Fire-Proof qualities of the SHEET IRON STRUCTURES, let it be remembered that out of all the number of Sheet Iron Safes at the late

ROYAL STREET FIRE!

NOT ONE, which was exposed, PRESERVED ITS CONTENTS unlipaired! while several were BURNED OUT entirely—not even a vestige of the interior wood work remaining when opened.

For Cotton—Read the following unprecedented trial of LILLIE'S SAFES, through which LILLIE'S ALONE could pass triumphantly:

Unprecedented Trial of Lillie's Safes!

We clip the following from the Troy (New York) Daily Whig:

New York, July 19, 1860.

Lewis Lillie, Esq., Troy:

Dear Sir—When I visited your works in Troy I became satisfied of the superiority of your Chilled and Wrought Iron Safes, and I then said I was determined to order one on my return to New York. My determination was delayed, however, that I might investigate the charges which your competitors in this city brought against the reputation of your Safes. I did not do this however, until after the night of June 26th, when my sheet iron safe was blown open and robbed of $196. I then bought of your agent, on whose representations I entirely relied, one of your No. 5 Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, although I was told by the same competitors that in case of fire its contents would be entirely destroyed.

On the night of the 26th of June, my office, which was a four-story building, together with the shades of my steam saw-mills, were entirely destroyed by fire. Your Safe was in the second story, and was entirely surrounded by the hottest fire I have ever known; it fell, too, but into the cellar, striking a bed of rocks, and it was not until then that any water came in contact with it, as the neighborhood was too hot for the firemen to hold the hose on that building.

I had all my books and valuable papers in this Safe, together with $30,000 in money and notes, and I am free to say that when it was dropped out of the ruins, I did not expect the contents saved, as the engineers and firemen all assured me that it was as hot a fire as they ever attended. Quite the contrary is the case, however, as all its contents were entirely saved, and it is my pleasure—as I deem it my duty—to refer those interested to the Safe and its contents, which I will cheerfully show here.

Yours, etc.,

J. J. VAN PELT,

Agent for the E. R. S. S. Mills, New York.

This outer walls of Lillie's Safes are SOLID IRON, from one to three inches in thickness; inside of this is a great depth of fireproof filling—the best known.

Lillie's celebrated COMBINATION LOCKS are used on these Safes ONLY.

We have in store the largest stock of Safes ever offered for sale in this city.

☞Call and examine at

Fairbanks' Scale and Safe Warehouse,

93 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

n26 2pMoF FAIRBANKS & CO.

Wines, Brandies, etc.

V. & E. MAIGNAN,

21 ST. LOUIS STREET, (Old 29.)

Sole Agents for the South of

Alexander Seignette's Rochelle BRANDIES,
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Co. Cognac BRANDIES,
Goldenhurg COGNAC, 1830 and 1848,
Gaudin Pierres COGNAC, 1834, 1840 and 1851,
L. G. Lanyer COGNAC, 1838 and 1845,

—Importers of—

Lorenzo Cognac fine CHAMPAGNE, 1822.
Lorenzo extra old COGNAC.

And sundry other brands, in half pipes, quarters and octaves, all under Custom-House seals.

WINES IN BOXES—Chateau Latour, B. Mouton, Haut Brion, Leoville, Lafitte, Margaux, Giroude, quarts and pints, with cork and glass stoppers, and St. Rempe, American Flag, from P. F. Eyquem & Fils, Bordeaux; Chateau Margaux and Haut Sauterne, from Larrende Pierres, Bordeaux; also, various brands, in quarts and pints, from Rodolphe Bay & Co., Bordeaux.

CLARET AND WHITE WINE—In cases and barrels.

CORDIALS—From Marie Brizard & Roger and L. Rambeau, Bordeaux.

SARDINES IN OIL—From A. Giller & Co., Lorient.

CHAMPAGNE—Royal Hunter, Carte de Montet, Fleur de Bouzy and Creme de Bouzy, quarts, pints and quarters from X. Desbouches, Fils, Ay; from E. Lemaire Fils.

CORKS—Bottles and Demijohns, assorted sizes. n26 2pMoly

Wall Paper. Wall Paper.

J. J. EVERS,

No. 62 Chartres street,

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

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

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, is now acknowledged by all to be the most successful Remedy, 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 had defiance to the ordinary rules of practice.

Dr. C. has also established a Permanent Office and Institute for the treatment and cure of all Chronic Diseases 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 late No. 146, now No. 135 ST. JOSEPH STREET, between Camp and St. Charles streets.

n19 2pMoWSat&Wt

Dave's

SHAVING AND HAIR CUTTING SALOON.

Having removed my shop on Perdido street on the 21st of October last, to 46 MAGAZINE STREET, adjoining the St. James Hotel, (formerly the old Arcade) I will be found there always ready and willing to wait on my old customers and as many others as will be kind enough to favor me with their patronage.

☞No advance in price for Shaving. The charge is TEN CENTS, as usual.

☞Private Rooms for Whisker and Hair Dyeing.

n19 2pMoF

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 2pif

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. MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1860. NUMBER 245.

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 2pM

Boys' Clothing! Boys' Clothing!!

AT COST!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

From this date, November 23 we will offer at a great reduction, for CASH, our large and Fashionable Stock of Youths', Boys and Children's Clothing. Parents, Guardians and others will find this a rare opportunity to fit out their Boys at a trifling expense, as all goods in the Boys' Clothing Department will be marked down unusually low. An examination of the prices of our Stock is respectfully solicited.

Boys' Clothing Emporium,

26.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....26

Between Canal and Common streets.

This Store is exclusively for

Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing,

SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Wholesale and Retail, by

L. W. LYONS & CO.,

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

d17 2pM

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 curses 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.

n20 2pMof WILLIS P. COLEMAN.

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 punctuality. n26 2pMoof

Millinery and Dressmaking,

137 CANAL STREET, Up Stairs,

ADJOINING D. H. HOLMES'.

MRS. M. E. BENSON

Calls the attention of the Ladies of New Orleans and vicinity to an elegant and varied assortment of

FRENCH MILLINERY,

which she is disposing of at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

IN THE DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT,

She is making up Ladies' and Misses' Dresses and Cloaks, of every description, at about HALF the usual prices charged.

All orders entrusted to her care will be executed promptly, and in the most elegant and fashionable manner.

d7 2pMoW&Wfri

Mrs. J. Stillman,

151.....CANAL STREET.....151

Is selling off, on account of the ponderous large stock of FRENCH MILLINERY and FANCY DRY GOODS at 25 per cent. less than cost. Consisting in part of Dress Silks, Moires, French and Irish Poplins, Plain and Striped Velvet Cloaks, Silk and Cloth Cloaks. A large assortment of Laces, Sets and Berthas, Vails 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

151 Canal street.

At Cost!

We offer from MONDAY, the 10th inst., the WHOLE OF OUR SUPERB STOCK of VELVET,

CLOTH and SILK CLOAKS, AT COST, FOR CASH ONLY!

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,

d10 2pM 130 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

Ladies' Gentlemen's & Children's

HATS,

Cheap at Retail!!

BELDEN & BAMES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HATTERS,

Cor. Magazine and Gravier sts.,

Are now offering their splendid stock of HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS, VERY CHEAP AT RETAIL.

☞Call and judge for yourselves. o29 2pMof

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1860.

AN EVENTFUL DAY.

To-day will be an eventful day in the history of this nation. To-day the Convention of South Carolina will meet, a Convention assembled for but one single purpose—that of declaring South Carolina no longer one of the States of the Union. That such will be her action sometime during the present week, we are not permitted to entertain a shadow of doubt.

Thus, then, one of the pillars which sustains the national edifice is about to be removed, to be quickly followed by others. South Carolina only precedes, by a few weeks, five or six of her former sisters in the Confederacy. What South Carolina does to-day will be done, very soon, by every one of the Gulf States, and eventually, in all probability, by every Southern State.

What makes the circumstance more significant is the fact that the State which to-day makes her preparations to leave the Union, is one of the original thirteen. She was one of those which helped to form the Union, when the Union was first devised. Naturally, she would be regarded as more attached to it than a State subsequently admitted. She does not leave the Union now because she is any the less attached to the Union which our fathers made, than she was in the beginning. It is because the present Union is *not* the Union that our fathers made. It is because the Union has been perverted from its original purposes—because it has become an engine of oppression, instead of a dispenser of blessings—because it is a Union of force instead of one of friendship and love. It is for this that South Carolina determines to seek that safety and security and peace outside of the Union, which she has vainly attempted to obtain within it. It is appropriate, then, that the first State to leave should be one which was an original party to the compact—that the lead of her Southern sisters should be taken by a Commonwealth which was also one of the leaders in the formation of the original Union.

From thirteen States, comparatively small in population and weak in resources, we have grown in less than a century to be a nation of thirty-three States, extending from the Lakes of the North to the Southern Gulf, and from one ocean to the other, across the whole North American Continent. We have become a great nation; and we had the prospect, under a peaceful and just Government, of becoming one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, upon the face of the globe. That these prospects should have to be given up, is something which no patriotic American can think of without a feeling of sadness and sorrow—but that they will be given up, firmly and unflinchingly, there remains not a vestige of doubt. The Southern people, driven to the wall, have no remedy but that of political independence. Forbearance has not only ceased to be a virtue, but has become absolute cowardice. And that forbearance has even been interpreted as cowardice by the very people for whose sake we have so long forborne.

The nation, indeed, may have grown too fast. It may have become, too suddenly, one of the great powers of the earth. In the physical world, that which soonest reaches maturity soonest decays. Our free institutions, our broad and smiling land, our great natural advantages, have made a mighty nation of us too soon, perhaps. Less than a century is a short life, even for a Republic. But the causes that underlie the destruction of all Governments—the discontent, and the reluctant obedience and loyalty of large masses of the people—have been operating among us for many years. From the time that the central Government of all the States began to usurp powers not delegated to it in the common bond of the Constitution—legislating for the benefit of classes and sections, and the consequent oppression and injury of the rest—taking upon itself the supervision of the respective States as to their domestic institutions—claiming all powers that the most latitudinous construction of the Constitution could suggest—from this time the seeds of dissolution and decay were planted. And their first fruits we shall to-day see in a State which was one of the battle-fields of the Revolution, and which is as determined now to resist tyranny at home as she was to repel the tyranny which came across the ocean, when we were colonies of Great Britain. The sort of liberty which South Carolina wants, she helped to wrest from the mother country, and is equally ready to wrest from the oppressor at home.

The events of this week, then, will satisfy those at the North who have been blind to Southern sentiment, how great an error they have made. They thought at first that South Carolina was bluntering, and would soon get over her sacred passion. After a while they concluded that South Carolina was in earnest—but that she would be solitary and alone in leaving the Union. Presently they discovered that the same causes which impelled one Southern State to withdraw, were operating in all of them. And when popular manifestations, legislative assemblies, the public press and the voices of leading statesmen, told them that the Southern States had a cause, and that while one only might lead, others would eagerly follow, the North then awoke from her dream, and the whole truth now flashes upon them. Commissioners may be sent to the South—as New York city proposes—men like Fillmore and Bronson, whom the South loves and respects—but it is too late. The North had fair warning before the election. The evil cannot be repaired now that the warning has been unheeded, and the threat of Northern domination insolently flung in our faces. Louisiana, in common with the other Gulf States, to-day sends greeting to her Palmetto sister, and will be but little behind her in the new struggle for political equality and independence which our manhood and our honor compel us to make.

THE BEST LIGHT.—Among all the modern inventions and improvements, none have contributed more to the comfort and happiness of mankind than those which have produced the best and cheapest light. There is nothing in social economy more desirable than the best means of furnishing a substitute for daylight, as the persistent industry of the human race will put the hours of darkness to use. In olden times men resorted to the rudest and most simple modes of obtaining this desideratum—a torch, or an earthen or iron pot, with a wick, floating in coarse, filthy oil. Later they invented candles and lamps, and some years ago hit upon that incendiary demon, camphene, which destroyed more property and caused more loss of life, than can well be believed by any one not familiar with its history.

Now, however, thanks to some inventive genius, we can provide ourselves with a white, brilliant and steady light, from a pure and perfectly non-explosive oil, at a cost far below that of any sort of candles, or of any other sort of illuminating fluid. It is as brilliant as the best gas light, perhaps more brilliant, and has the inestimable advantage over it of being perfectly clear and unwavering, besides being far cheaper. We allude to the colorless and scentless coal oils, Kerosene and Paraffine, for sale at No. 6 Chartres street, by H. C. Covert, who has besides an ample stock of lamps, and all manner of illuminating fixtures on hand. See advertisement in another column.

BUFFALOS IN THE RING.—A well-known equestrian is now on a farm in Kansas engaged in training a number of buffalo to the ring, intending to ride an act of horsemanship (?) upon one of them. He has ten of them in hand, which he designs driving tandem before a music wagon in procession. It is probable that he will so far accomplish his purpose as to join some company next spring. A tandem team of buffalos in procession, driven by one person, will indeed be a curiosity.

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER, THE TOWN, ETC.—The weather is again unsettled and chilly. Yesterday was a dry but murky and rather cold day, with a few fleeting glimmers of sunshine.

The city is crowded and bustling, as it usually is at this season. The great avenues of business by day and the precincts of gaiety by night are almost impassable, so great is the crowd and rush of our local and transient population. The crowd at the French market yesterday morning was altogether tremendous. The churches and the afternoon promenades were likewise greatly crowded.

The signs of Christmas are abundant, especially in the shop windows. The wealth of fancy goods and new notions on display rather exceeds anything we have yet seen. Old Santa Claus has a tremendous stock of toys and gimcracks on hand; but so prevalent is the cry of hard times that we fear he will either stint or forget many of his little friends this Christmas.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH.—The new church of the German Lutherans, at the corner of Port and Craps streets, was dedicated yesterday, and service held in it for the first time. The building was handsomely decorated with evergreen and flowers, and the ceremonies were impressive and interesting. The church is a handsome frame edifice with a lofty spire, and was built at a cost of $15,000.

Craps street is becoming quite a street of churches. On this street, between Poet and Roghien streets, the new church of the German Methodists is nearly completed. It is a handsome frame edifice with a slate-covered spire. On the same street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets, the new Catholic Church of the Rev. Father Moynihan is steadily advancing to completion. This is a large brick edifice, which already exhibits features of great beauty. It will be finished some time next spring.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE I. O. S. M. We are under acknowledgments for an invitation to the anniversary celebration of the Independent Order of the Sons of Malta, to take place on Christmas Eve. At 9 o'clock at night the brotherhood will turn out in the disguise of their order, and perform, on Lafayette Square, the ceremony of burning the "black record;" after that, they will frolic and have a grand feast somewhere.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.—At a meeting held in Jefferson City on Saturday, the following gentlemen were nominated as candidates for the State Convention:

For Senatorial.—Fergus Gardere, C. Rocelius.

For Representatives.—Gustave LeRoy, Charles T. Lagrone.

SECESSION MEETING AT CARROLLTON.—The meeting of the Southern Rights Association of Jefferson parish, held at Carrollton Saturday night, was a large and enthusiastic affair. Pierre Sauve, Esq., was President. Addresses were delivered by Gen. Miles, Ex Lieut. Gov. Lubbock, of Texas, Ex-Attorney Gen. Moise, and Dr. Robt. H. Read. Large numbers added their names to the roll of the Association.

FAIR AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—A fair will begin at Odd Fellows' Hall to-morrow night, and continue four nights. It is given by the Ladies' Bethel Society, for the benefit of seamen. It will be worth patronizing.

THE MUNICIPAL IMBROGLIO.—Officer Frank Ames surrendered himself to Recorder Emerson on Saturday, and was sentenced, as at first, to ten days' imprisonment. Deputy Constable Austin took him down. The Recorder, being satisfied with this vindication of the dignity of his Court, subsequently ordered the release of Ames, after he had been incarcerated four hours.

The Mayor reinstated officers Carr, Grafton and Lipman, who had been suspended for being a little too enthusiastic in their attempt to take Frank Ames to prison when at first sentenced to prison by the Recorder.

No further attempt was made to arrest the Mayor, and all was quiet about Fort Emerson and Castle Monroe. A truce seemed to have been agreed upon, in view of the legal test to which the difficulty will be submitted on Wednesday.

DUEL.—Two gentlemen from Alabama on Saturday morning fought with small swords, back of the Half-Way House. The fight lasted over an hour, and resulted in the serious wounding of both parties.

ANOTHER DUEL.—A gentleman from Jackson, Miss., and another from Berwick's Bay, yesterday exchanged shots twice, with pistols at fifteen paces, back of the city. After the second fire, the seconds interfered, and the matter was adjusted. A political dispute led to the meeting.

DEATH IN A BALL ROOM.—During the ball of the Mechanics' Association, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Saturday night, an old man named Azin Puchot, a Frenchman, 61 years of age, who was there with his family, fell dead suddenly on the floor of the ball-room, whilst dancing with his daughter. The effect of such an incident in the midst of the gaieties of the dance, may be more easily imagined than described. The appalled and grief-stricken relatives of the old man took the body to their residence, on Chartres street, between Main and St. Philip, where we saw it laid out yesterday afternoon. Coroner Beach held an inquest in the case, and returned a verdict of death by disease of the heart.

INTEMPERANCE AND POVERTY.—The Coroner was called on Saturday to hold an inquest on the body of a woman named Mary Hamblin, who was found dead in a house No. 227 St. Louis street.

The scene that met his eyes was truly distressing. In a room so filled with filth of every description, that it created an uncontrollable feeling of disgust, offending both sight and smell, was a bed dirty and soiled, to one of the posts of which was chained a dog. A little boy, whose intelligent eyes beamed from a mass of dirty rags, pointed to the place where his "ma" was lying, and there, between the bed and the wall, the dead body of the unfortunate woman was found lying, half dressed, in a mass of filth. She had fallen from her bed in a state of intoxication. The little boy's last recollection was that the preceding night, at a late hour, his "ma" had beaten him severely because she wanted him to go and buy some whisky, and he was afraid, as the night was dark and cold, and the grocery was closed.

The Coroner returned a verdict of death by intemperance. Mary Hamlin was 30 years old, and a native of Ireland.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The well-known millinery and dress-making establishment of Mrs. Turner, on Canal street near the corner of St. Charles, was entered night before last, ransacked, and robbed of laces to the value of about $6000. Entrance was effected in the rear, from a narrow alley which opens on St. Charles street, next to Victor's fancy store.

The burglar or burglars got over the back wall by piling boxes outside, got down by a box on the inside, and effected an easy entrance into the workshop, which is in the rear of the store, and connects with it by a glass door. This door was bolted on the store side. The robbers cut out one of the panes of glass without breaking it, reached in, drew the bolts, and proceeded to business. They took down from the shelves all the cases containing the laces, silks, and other valuable goods of the store, and took nothing but the laces; leaving the empty lace-boxes, and all the other goods, strewn over the counter.

It was an adroit and rather mysterious robbery. The thing was done whilst the police must have been in the near vicinity, for that neighborhood is generally well watched. Mrs. Turner and her family, who were asleep up stairs, heard nothing. Dr. Dickey, who resides in one of the upper stories, was up all night, being ill, but heard nothing. The Doctor's watch-dog, in an adjoining yard, was not heard to bark. The Chief's detective officers, who went and inspected the premises, and questioned the servants, could gain no clue to fasten suspicion on the latter. They found on the floor some of the putty which had fallen in removing the pane of glass in the workshop; this putty was not hard, but could easily be moulded in the fingers. Mrs. Turner, however, stated that the pane of glass taken out had been set in the door in the early part of the summer.

The officers were inquisitive about this, because, as they state, nearly all the houses or private residences robbed during the past year, have been robbed soon after being repaired, painted, fitted with gas fixtures, new glass, etc.; their inference being that among the painters and glaziers especially, there are some persons who either perpetrate the robberies or inform others who do. Four residences lately robbed had all previously been repainted inside, by painters in the employ of one certain boss painter in this city.

Mrs. Turner had no one to suspect save three richly dressed ladies, strangers to her, who visited her store the evening before, at an hour much later than is usual for shopping, and looked over her stock of laces and departed without buying anything. It struck her as singular, for the hour was late, and it is not usual for ladies to inspect fine laces by gas-light. The police, of course, have no clue to the three unknown ladies.

Among the laces taken away by the robbers was a lace over-dress worth $600, which Mrs. Turner had made for one of her customers.

WHERE DOES MRS. CESAIRE LIVE?—A nice-looking and intelligent girl, about ten years old, giving her name as Marie Lane, reached the city last evening by the Opelousas cars, but could not find the residence of Mrs. Cesaire, with whom she said she lived. Kind strangers showed her the way to the City Telegraph office, and a gentleman took her home to his family, to remain there until Mrs. Cesaire or other friends of the girl shall call at the Telegraph office to inquire after her—the gentleman's address being at said office.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning between half-past 3 and 4 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the second story of the building No. 22 Natchez Alley, occupied on the ground floor by the grocery store of P. A. Pons, and the upper part by the Pathfinder printing-office.

The fire, which is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, had burned its way through the ceiling before it was discovered. The printing-office was partly destroyed; the stock of Mr. Pons was slightly damaged.

On Saturday evening there were two alarms of fire, caused by chimneys burning out, one on Spain street and the other on Robin street.

INQUESTS.—The Coroner yesterday held three inquests beside the one above mentioned, as follows: On the body of George H. Griffin, an English sailor, 45 years of age, at Newman's boarding-house, on Front Levee street; verdict, apoplexy. On the body of Mary Mallory, an infant six weeks old, at its parents' residence, corner of Bienville and Front Levee streets; verdict, pneumonia. On the body of James Lindsey, a boy six years old, on Clara street, between Gravier and Common; verdict, consumption.

SHOOTING.—Henry Wilder was arrested on St. Joseph street on Saturday night, on the charge of having shot at James Bulger. Wild Wilder!

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A difficulty occurred on Friday evening at the corner of Terpsichore and Tchoupitoulas streets, between John Sullivan and Charles Gyles, which resulted in the latter being shot and dangerously wounded by the former. The wounded man was sent to the Charity Hospital, and Sullivan was arrested.

POCKET-PICKING.—One A. Smith was arrested on Perdido street on Saturday night, charged with picking the pocket of a woman. The conscienceless varlet.

INCENDIARISM.—Lieut. Mazerat last night reported at the Third District Police-office (and the telegraph reported it at the City Hall) that a new house belonging to Mr. Norcross, on St. Ferdinand street, between Greatmen and Cassocalvo, was fired at 9 o'clock. The fire was the work of an incendiary, being started underneath the rear part of the house; but it was luckily discovered in time, and was put out before any serious damage was done.

A BARBER SHOP CLEANED OUT.—Dave, the barber, whose shop is next the St. James Hotel, on Magazine street, and four other free colored men and five slaves, were last evening arrested in the barber shop, on the charge of being in an unlawful assemblage, and gambling at the unlawful banking game known as "Pharaoh." A faro-box, stuffed with cards, and a tin box filled with other decks of the pictures, were found and captured likewise. The arrest was made by the Mayor's special officers, Dryden and Dalton, assisted by Officer Weaver and Constable Houghton. Most of the negroes arrested, or a part of them, were said to be Dave's journeymen barbers. They will all be arraigned before Recorder Emerson to-day.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—At 9 o'clock last night a woman named Melanie Fitzgerald was found dead in her home, on Mandeville street, between Craps and Greatmen. As there were marks of violence about her neck, her husband was arrested on suspicion of having murdered her. We received this item through the city telegraph.

FISTIANA.—We heard there was a third-rate prize fight back of the city yesterday morning. We did not take the trouble to hunt up the particulars.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—The residence of Mr. E. Saret, on Rampart street, between Bienville and Conti (which was lately entered and robbed of a lot of silverware), was again entered on Saturday night, but this time the villains left without making a raise, being scared away by the servants. They got in and got out at the rear.

THE RECORDER'S COURTS.—Recorder Emerson on Saturday held for examination two fellows, named Thomas Bryant and George Johnson, on charge of having picked a man's pocket at the Academy of Music on Friday night. Thos. McGrath was dismissed from the charge of picking George Winstein's pocket on St. Charles street, Patrick Fagan had his wife sent to the Asylum for insanity. John Sullivan was sent to prison on the charge of having shot and dangerously wounded Charles Gyles, on Friday evening, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Terpsichore streets. Frank Murphy, at first accused by Gyles, was discharged.

Recorder Blache sent Manuel Joseph, f. m. c., to prison, on the charge of having stolen $50 worth of tools from P. Seguin's coopering shop. Jno. Sullivan was dismissed from the charge of stealing an apron from F. Parriaux, a butcher in the best market, and the butcher was fined $5 for failing to appear. Pat Mitchell was sent to prison, on the charge of having stolen ten pounds of meat from Mr. Dunbass's stall in the beef market. Augustus King, found concealed on board the steamer Empire Parish, was sent to prison. Charley Sackett (the thief lately liberated on bail in the First District) was arrested by Sergeant Decoux as a dangerous and suspicious character, and sent to prison to await examination.

Recorder Adams, acting in the Third District, had nothing important before him. In the Fourth District, he sent to prison a slave named William, belonging to Mrs. Graves, who was charged with having on Friday morning stolen from Mr. G. Cohn's residence, on Jackson street, $40 in gold coin, a check for $200, a draft for $230, and $150 worth of jewelry. Lumley Allen was sent before the First District Court, for earning James Cunce, on the 15th inst. A. Ferguson, charged with starting an unnecessary alarm of fire, proved to be more foolish than wicked, and was discharged.

UNION MEETING.—A meeting of Christian clergy and laity is called to-day at 10 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 82 Camp street. The call for this meeting will be found in another column. From it we learn that important suggestions will be made as to the duty of Christians in reference to the condition of political affairs. The public generally are invited to attend.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEREY.

Tennyson's Balaklava song, "Charge of the Six Hundred," is famous enough, but Hoffman's poem on the battle of Monterey is infinitely superior to it in almost everything that constitutes poetry:

We were not many—we who stood
Before the iron sleet that day,
Yet many a gallant spirit would
Give half his years, if he but could
Have been with us at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot is hailed
In deadly drifts of fiery spray,
Yet not a single soldier quailed,
When wounded comrades round him wailed
Their dying shouts at Monterey.

And on, still on, our column kept,
Through walls of flame its withering way;
Where fell the dead the living stept,
Still charging on the guns which swept
The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe himself recoiled aghast,
When, striking where he strongest lay,
We swooped his flanking batteries past,
And braving full their murderous blast,
Stormed home the towers of Monterey.

Our banners on those turrets wave,
And there our evening bugles play,
Where orange boughs above their grave
Keep green the memory of the brave
Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We are not many—we who press
Beside the brave who fell that day;
But who of us has not confessed
He'd rather share their warrior rest,
Than not have been at Monterey.

PANIC IN TRUXILLO.—Advices from Belize, Honduras, state that great excitement and alarm prevailed at Ruatan, Truxillo and Omoa, in consequence of a report that a number of men had arrived at the former island in fruit vessels, supposed to be filibusters. A large steamer with a schooner in tow, was seen off the coast, and both vessels full of men. There is also another report that no less than a thousand men have been landed on the Mosquito coast. Trade is neglected in consequence; and even if it should turn out to be a *canard*, the reports will have a mischievous effect on business.

MADEMOISELLE ADELINA PATTI.—As our readers doubtless know, we are to have a chance to hear this youthful prima donna at the New Opera House, on next Wednesday evening. She is to make her début as *Lucia* in the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," assisted by the full strength of M'd. Boudousquie's company. M'lle Patti has not failed to excite the most enthusiastic admiration from her audiences wherever she has been. Her admirers claim that she is a singer little inferior to Jenny Lind in voice, superior in personal attractions and is a better actress. She is no new débutante, although she is now scarcely 17; when only 9 years of age she sang some of the most difficult operatic airs with such success at a concert, that she was considered an infant prodigy. She comes honestly by her musical genius and voice, her whole family having been celebrated on the stage both in Europe and the United States. Her mother was M'me Barilli Patti, prima donna in Grand Opera at Milan and Madrid, and her sisters (Clotilda, who married the son of Col. Thorn, and Amelia, the wife of Maurice Strakosch) were all singers of great merit. Adelina Patti was born in 1843, at Madrid, where her mother was filling an engagement as prima donna at the Grand Theater. She came to this country with her family in 1844, and in 1852 made her first appearance as above mentioned, as one of the leading features in a series of concerts gotten up by her brother-in-law Strakosch, in connection with Ole Bull. After making a highly successful tour of the United States and the British Provinces, during which she created the greatest enthusiasm, her parents receiving as her share of the profits the sum of $20,000. She went to the West Indies in company with Gottschalk, the pianist, and in every city divided the honors with him. Last winter she made her début in regular opera at the Academy of Music in New York, and created a perfect furore. She sang with immense success in the part of *Lucia*, in "Lucia di Lammermoor;" *Amina*, in "Sonnambula;" *Elvira*, in "Puritani;" *Henriella*, in "Martha;" *Zerlina*, in "Don Giovanni;" *Rosina*, in "Barbiere;" *Nornia*, in "Pasquale, and *Anande*, in "Mosè."

She is not a mere mechanical singer—she throws her whole soul into her song, and the effect is electrical. We are not at all doubtful as to her success here, where the only regular opera in the Union is sustained. Our people are just the kind of an audience most likely to appreciate and be captivated by her. The laurels to be won here are well worth the winning, and this youthful genius will surely wear them.

GRAND BALL BY PERSEVERANCE FIRE COMPANY No. 13.—On Saturday evening, January 19, No. 13 intends to give their first ball this season, at Odd Fellows' Hall. The affair is bound to be an agreeable one, as the gentlemen who compose that company know all about how such things should be done, and never make a failure. We refer our readers to the advertisement of the committees, which will be found in another column, for particulars.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ORPHAN CHILDREN.—Every night during this week there will be a fair at the Armory Hall for the benefit of the Orphan Infants of St. Vincent's Asylum. A more deserving charity than this could not be found, and we hope that our citizens will respond liberally to this call.

LOUISIANA INDEPENDENT RANGERS.—This is the name given to a company recently organized under Col. P. F. Moncosos and H. J. Egan, Esq. We learn that it is composed of a fine body of chivalrous Southerners, who, under a gentleman of Col. Moncosos' experience, will no doubt do their duty nobly when occasion offers.

Y. J. F.'s.—A meeting of this organization is called for next Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, at their Grotto. Punctual attendance is requested.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—The Secretary of the Board of Public Schools, for the Second District, gives notice this morning that there will be held on the 19th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., an examination of candidates for French and English teacherships. Parties desiring situations would do well to be present.

CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—It will be seen by referring to our advertising columns that this company has published their fourth annual statement. In spite of the disastrous year through which they have just passed, and the heavy losses they were forced to foot up, the net profits of the company amounts to a very handsome sum. We refer the general reader to the statement, which is an interesting document.

QUITE A FAMILY MESS.—Not long since a man of Sauk county, Wis., married for his second wife his own step-mother, who was sister to his wife. The lady is therefore step-mother and aunt to her husband's children, also their grand-mother, while the husband is a step-father to his step-sisters. Her issue by this marriage will not only be own cousins to their step-brother, but uncles and aunts also. And the lady herself, being grand-mother to her children and nephews, may be regarded as mother to herself and child to herself, and therefore her own grand-mother.

A MAN GROUND TO PIECES.—The Clermont Courier says that an Irish laborer, named Brannon, while oiling the machinery at the distillery in Higginsport, O., on the 1st inst., was caught by the machinery, and his brains, teeth, bones and flesh smashed into fine bits and scattered over the mill. Nothing was left entire except his legs.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—J Morton, Va; J B