New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. C. NIXON Editor and Proprietor.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1861.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

J. C. Morris sells at 11 o'clock, at No. 806 Levee street, household furniture, etc.

S. Kingsbury sells at 11 o'clock, at 110 Commonstreet, house and furniture, etc.

D. H. Murphy sells at 11½ o'clock, at 42 Magazine street, Gorman & Co's.

☞ Particulars in advertisements under auction heads, 5th page.

—REGULAR SALES—

D. C. Parker, sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, sells at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, house of house corner of Camp and Julia streets.

☞ Particulars in advertisement on 5th page.

AMUSEMENTS.—FRENCHES.—To-night, for the twelfth time, "Dot" will be repeated. The performances will begin with the laughable farce, "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White."

St. Charles.—Maggie Mitchell appears to-night as the *Young Prince* and the *Wild Irish Girl*, in the lively pieces so named. Maggie draws remarkably well, considering the hard times, the weather, and other competition.

New Opera House.—Adelina Patti appears to-night in the grand opera of "Martha." The cast otherwise is a strong one.

Academy.—Dan Rice and his acrobats and trained animals will appear to-night in new combinations of the beautiful, the darling, and the astonishing. Noon performance to-morrow for ladies and children.

Armory Hall.—The Swiss Bell Ringers began at Armory Hall last night, and will repeat to-night. Their bell-music is wonderfully sweet and correct, and the accompanying instrumental music is of the first excellence. It is worth more than the admission fee to hear Miss Foumie play her arias on the xylophone. The troupe announce a noon performance to-morrow. They are richly worth seeing and hearing.

Museum.—The living wonders at the Museum form a collection such as will probably never again be witnessed in this city. A head and shoulders above all is the double girl, who has two heads and four shoulders. The Museum is open day and night.

MERCHANTS' BANK.—The election of Directors for this Bank, held on the 14th inst., resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. P. N. Wood, Ben. Crump, A. Hohn, J. M. Denman and Thomas Allen Clark. At a meeting subsequently held, P. N. Wood, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

NEW LIGHTNING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This commendable society will hold its regular, general meeting, on Monday evening next, at their Hall. As business of importance will be transacted a full and punctual attendance is desired. A notice of the meeting will be found by reference to our advertising columns.

CRESCENT RIFLES.—The members of this gallant company of our citizen soldiery are directed to the advertisement calling for a meeting this evening at their Armory.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—Notice is elsewhere given that Mr. A. J. Reid has been associated as a partner in the firm of Brolatine & Co.

FRATRICIDE.—On yesterday, 9th inst., says the Marion (Ala.) Commonwealth, Col. W. A. Sanders, of this place, was shot by Green B. Sanders, on the cars, Hamburg station, seven miles below Marion. He received two pistol shots in the head, from the effects of which there is no doubt but that he will die. His physicians, entertaining no hope of his recovery, have left him. A preliminary investigation of the case was had before Esqrs. Cathey, Lee and England, on yesterday evening, which resulted in the defendant's being bound over in the sum of $15,000.

DISASTER TO THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—The Jackson Mississippian of Tuesday says:

We learn that for a space of several hundred yards, between Bolton and Edwards, this road has been overflowed and so injured as to obstruct travel for several days. The damage has prevented many members of the Legislature from reaching this city in time to enter upon the duties of the extra session.

The Mississippian adds:

The telegraph wires are all down, and we are consequently without late intelligence this morning.

WORKS DUELLERS.—Mr. Jefferson, in his volume about duellers, has some stories concerning women duellists, which are introduced into the work because surgeons must dress wounds given by female fighters as well as men duellists. We quote the following from his book:

The love fields fought between women have, for the most part, been characterized by great ferocity. Monsieur Dumoulin mentions a case of a duel with swords between two ladies of rank, who would have killed each other had they not been separated. In a feminine duel on the Boulevard St. Antoine, mentioned by De la Colombiere, both the principals received several wounds on the face and bosom—a most important fact illustrative of the pride the fair sex take in those parts. Some female duellists have distinguished themselves by fighting duels with men. Mlle. Duverney fought her lover Antoinette in an open street. The actress Maupin challenged Dumeny, but he declined to give her satisfaction, so the lady stripped him of his watch and snuff-box, and bore them away as trophies of victory.

The same lady, on another occasion, having insulted, in a ball room, a distinguished personage of rank, was requested by several gentlemen to quit the entertainment. She obeyed, but forthwith challenged and fought each of the mediterranean cavaliers—and killed them all! The slaughter accomplished, she returned to the ball room, and danced in the presence of her rival. The Marquis de Fiolar and the Comtess Polignac, under the Regency, fought with swords for the possession of the fine de Richelieu; in or about the year 1817, a lady of Gentaurenx, whose husband had received a slap in the face, called out the offender, and severely wounding him in a duel, fought with swords, wiped off the stain from her lord's honor. The most dramatic style of honor, however, in the annals of female dueling, occurred in the year 1825, when a young French girl challenged a garde du corps who had seduced her. At the meeting the seconds took the precaution of loading without ball, the fair principal, of course, being kept in ignorance of the arrangement. She fired first, and saw her antagonist remain unhurt. Without flinching or trembling, or changing color, she stood watching her adversary, while he took a deliberate aim, (to test her courage) and then, after a painful pause, fired into the air.

A FOUR-LEGGED HERO.—When the evening train had departed for Callander a few days ago, says the Illinois Paper, a dog known as "Hero" was found on guard over a plaid that had been left at the station by his master, and whom the dog could not be prevented on to accompany. Hero had no doubt observed his master lay aside the plaid and go away without it, and faithful to his trust, he had assumed to take care of it. When a respectable gentleman offered to take possession of the plaid, Hero was evidently well pleased, but would not be induced to lose sight of his charge, and accordingly followed his new friend very closely. Various experiments were tried to test his sagacity and fidelity, but Hero would not be bamboozled, and had to sleep beside the plaid all night. The morning dew plaid was telegraphed from Callender as missing, Hero—well worthy of his name—was duly forwarded in charge of it.

A FORTUNE LOST BY A LITTLE RIDICULE.—The last of the Irish horse Fitzwilliam was understood to have made a will leaving the bulk of his property to his friend Lord Onslow, when one morning at breakfast the expectant heir, helping himself to cream, brought the rim of his cup in contact with the rim of the cream jug to prevent a drop from falling. Lord Fitzwilliam contended that this was ill-bred and showed a want of refinement, inasmuch as Lord Onslow's lip might have touched the part of the cup which touched the rim of the jug. The offending peer turned his objection into ridicule, and his name was forthwith erased from the will.

OPERA BOXES.—Our music-loving readers are referred to the advertisement, in another column, that two boxes are offered for rent at the New Opera House.

MORE MISREPRESENTATIONS.

It is a hard matter to keep up with the thousands of falsehoods that are uttered respecting the South, and to correct them as they appear. It seems, indeed, as if there were a concerted agreement among the whole Abolition party to resort to a wholesale system of lying about the South and the people of the South, with the view of keeping the animosity of the North up to fever heat, instead of assuaging it by telling the naked, simple truth.

One day they publish to the world that the people of the South are starving, when the truth is we never had more to eat, or more money to buy it with; and never before had so many Northern beggars in our midst, running away from starvation at home to subsist upon Southern charity. The next day, the word is passed around that the slaves of the South are on the point of insurrection, when the truth is they are alarmed only at a vague idea that some harm is impending over themselves and their masters, and are ready, with scarcely an exception, to fight, if need be, as they did at the battle of this city in 1815, by the side of their masters and owners. Then, again, it is asserted that the non-slaveholders of the South are ready to unite with the North in pulling down the institution—an assertion which is contradicted the next day by an oracular declaration that the great planters of the South are all "conservative," and the agitation here is confined only to a few politicians and adventurers without property, who hope to be benefitted in some way by a popular revolution. But the greatest mistake of all they make, is the expectation that this quarrel can under any circumstances be adjusted, except by a dissolution of the Union, and the segregation of the free and slave States into two distinct and independent Confederacies.

One of the most enormous of the misrepresentations made respecting the South we find in a report of a speech delivered in a Black Republican caucus in Washington City by one John Hickman, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania. Hickman, it will be recollected, is the same who last year threatened to subdue the South with his eighteen millions of Northern men. Although himself one of the eighteen millions, he soon afterwards permitted himself to be whipped down the Avenue of the Capitol grounds in Washington by a Virginian, without even so much as yelping out a word of remonstrance. Here is what he has lately said, as reported by one of his own friends, the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune:

John Hickman said that no man who understood the nature of the slave power had any reason to suppose that the Oligarchy would surrender the power they had so long yielded without a fierce struggle. Perhaps blood would flow and civil war ensue; but popular rights never gained a triumph over tyranny and aristocracy save at the point of the bayonet. The tree of Liberty had often to be watered with blood. But he believed that the friends of the Union and the Constitution were strong enough and patriotic enough to preserve both. The strength of the slave power for physical conflict has been greatly overrated. The single State of Pennsylvania could keep in the field a larger army and for a longer time than the whole slave power. The Cotton States were barely able to preserve their own domestic peace, and could scarcely dare send abroad a regiment of men.

Here are some more of the boasts of the valiant Hickman! Here are some more of his assertions regarding the helplessness of the South that are so utterly false and ridiculous it is a wonder that the man had the sublime impudence and effrontery to give them utterance. That "the single State of Pennsylvania could keep in the field a larger army, and for a longer time, than the whole slave power"—that "the Cotton States are barely able to preserve their own domestic peace"—and that "they could scarcely dare send abroad a regiment of men," are assertions so stupendously false that we do not understand how any man could insult the intelligence of his audience by making them.

The Cotton States, we suppose, did not "dare send abroad a regiment of men" to Mexico. Of course not. They did not do any fighting when they got there. Certainly not. The Cotton States did not send any regiments to Mexico, in the first place—and, in the second place, they did not do any fighting after they got there, but ran away like whipped curs. This is the character, at least, which Mr. John Hickman would affix to the Southern people. Can it be wondered at that the Southern heart is so deeply stirred, and the Southern will so firm and strong, to cut loose from a people who thus slander and belie us, and falsely claim for themselves the very virtues which they falsely deny to the people of the South?

And thus it is, to a greater or less extent, all over the Northern States. The truth about the South is sedulously kept from the honest people by corrupt politicians and preachers, and the false as constantly distilled into their ears by the same classes. And thus has been brought about the disruption of a Union which we had all hoped would be perpetual, but which we would rather see broken into a thousand fragments than continued upon principles of sectional hostility, hate, and aggression.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The gatherings yesterday on the flags were circumscribed. True, there were knots of would-be operators congregated at this and that corner, but there was no desire evinced for extensive movements. There were later advices from Europe announced, but being brought by one of the militia steamers, no market accounts were received beyond that cotton was firm. The advices were brought by the Teutonia steamer. The only talk of cotton was that the Liverpool quotations for Orleans Middling ruled at 7 7-16@7½d. Not 6 7-16, as the telegraph quoted two days since. This is the third time in succession that the telegraph has made an error of a penny in quotations of Middling Orleans, and coming directly after each other, it looks somewhat suspicious.

There was some talk about the blockade of the mouths of the Mississippi. We do not think that any instructions will be issued by President Buchanan to that effect. If the incoming Administration adopt this course, New England ships will feel the effects as well as the South. In the event of a blockade by Northern cohorts, it will be a very easy matter for Louisiana to make reprisals on the New England and Northern vessels—confiscate them right off.

A milk-and-water dispatch was published yesterday, as coming from Charleston, headed, "The costs thus far," stating that the costs of secession in Carolina amounted to one million and four hundred thousand dollars. This is another sensation and nonsensical dispatch, forwarded for what purpose is not divulged. Suppose the costs to Carolina already amounted to two or three millions of dollars, it is not one-quarter of the amount of money spent and disbursed by Carolinians in the way of traveling expenses last summer in the Northern States. Dispatches of this character will have no influence in this section, and telegraphic operators or senders can do a better business by keeping idle. Aid and all appliances in the way of money are being tendered by our citizens to Governor Moore. Our State Treasury, fortunately, at this moment is flush, and requires no replenishing. In the meantime, we hope to have the pleasure of chronicling more offers and tenders of the real material, such as the Southern Bank and State Bank have made. There are five insurance companies in our city which have heavy balances of cash on hand. These five companies can readily, in case of need, loan from $50,000 to $100,000 each. If the incoming Administration shows fight, we have to meet it. It is suggested to all our banks and insurance companies to come directly out at once, as the Southern and State Banks have done. Let our State authorities know at once what they can depend on. The Legislature convenes on Monday next. It may be the duty of Louisiana to aid the weaker States, such as Florida and Texas. Whatever money may be advanced will be returned with interest. As much as the costs of the probable embroglio will amount to, they will not exceed what the citizens of New Orleans and Louisiana spent last summer in Northern cities. No, that they will not. So the costs of war need not be talked of on our flags.

The later advices from Europe were of so imperfect a nature as to command very little attention. The advance in the rate of interest by the old lady on Threadneedle street was commented on. We have, however, about as much gold in New Orleans as we know what to do with. The talk is, a good part of it will be retained here; so the old grandmarm, it is talked, can screw away, so far as New Orleans and the supply of cotton are concerned. Nearly two-thirds of the expected receipts of 1860, due here, (New Orleans) have been received, and it will not be any great hardship for our factors and planters to hold a good share of what is to be received for prices to suit themselves; so the view of making money dear in England to operate on American produce will be in some measure counteracted, so far as our market can control the great trade in the staple. In the meantime, there is a disposition evinced on the part of buyers to await the regular and week's details of the English movements up to the 5th, now fully due.

There were no mails received yesterday. A break has occurred in the Mississippi Central Railway, which may require some three or four days to repair. The mail via Mobile failed from beyond Stockton, so that there was no intelligence received yesterday from Charleston nor Savannah. A storm of rain started yesterday evening—how long it will last cannot be foretold. Some of our streets are feeling the effects of the wet weather which has prevailed for the past four weeks. Vessels are prevented from loading, much to the disappointment of shippers and shipmasters, who are very desirous of clearing at the Custom-house before secession takes place, it being intended to push the ordinance through with all dispatch and promptness.

A Good Suggestion.

The suggestion contained in the following communication is a good one and a timely one. The South is abundantly able to feed herself from the productions of her own soil; and all that is necessary is for our people to diversify their agriculture, and devote more labor to the cultivation of cereals, and less to cotton and sugar. It will be equally as profitable, besides being a measure of self-protection and independence which we cannot afford to neglect. We beg the planters of the South to take this matter into consideration:

[FOR THE CRESCENT.]

LET EVERY PLANTER LIBERALLY INCREASE HIS CROP OF CORN FOR 1861.—In view of the present state of affairs, our Southern planters should raise far more corn this year than usual. Why? Because we are on the eve of a dissolution of the existing Union, and will, in all human probability, soon be involved in a war. Into this war the Western States will be drawn. These Western States have heretofore partly supplied our wants for corn and other breadstuffs. But it is evident that if we are at war with them, they will no longer do so. Our people and our armies cannot exist without corn, and where now can we obtain it? We must raise it from the soil. It is now near the time when the corn crop is to be pitched, and the Southern planters should prepare for next fall and winter. We must raise the food for our people from our own soil. We must make corn enough to serve our people on the plantations and in the cities—and enough more to feed our gallant sons who will be fighting our battles.

Let all our planters diminish their cotton and sugar crops, and largely increase the number of acres in corn. Let them put land enough in corn to make every abundance for the whole country, even if the season should be unfavorable. We cannot suffer much this coming summer, and if we pursue the above course, the fall and winter will find us fully prepared. It is the duty of every paper in the South to bring this thing home to every planter, for the future prosperity of the South depends on it. Let every Southern journal din into the ears of our farmers the importance and necessity of this course.

If our people have enough to eat they can defy the world in arms. "Forewarned—forearmed!"

AGRICOLA.

MARRIED:

On Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. K. Gwinnin, Mr. ISAAC T. HART to Miss JOSEPHINE ADORPHUS, all of this city.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

REPORT OF ARRESTS made by the Police of the City of New Orleans, under the command of JOHN McGELLAND, Chief of Police, from 1st of July, 1860, to 31st December, 1860:

| | CHARGES. | | |