New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

A. G. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE---NO. 70 CAMP STREET

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☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

☞ The Weekly Crescent is published every Saturday morning. Subscription $3—invariably in advance.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1861.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

B. Rabor & Co. sell at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, a lot of clothing, boots, shoes, etc.

D. E. Morphy sells at 10 o'clock, at 47 Magazine street, a lot of cows and hatchets.

H. A. Kingston sells this day, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, a valuable slave, and improved real estate in the First and Second Districts.

R. H. Sylvester sells at 12 o'clock, at Szymanski's Cotton Press, 417 Julia cotton.

Julien Neville sells at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, valuable lot in the First District.

☞ Particulars in advertisements under auction heads, 8th page

☞ Messrs. J. J. McKeever, of Adams' Express, and W. H. Lindo, of the Southwestern Express, have our thanks for latest Northern and Southern papers.

☞ Under our monetary head this morning will be found the annual statement of the Liverpool cotton market, and the imports and exports of the kingdom of Great Britain for the year ending the 31st December, 1860.

We acknowledge the receipt of Messrs. James Hewett & Co.'s circular of the same date, which, as in many instances before, reached us a day too late. We hope we shall have a new order in our mail service ere long.

Amusements.—*Varieties Theater.*—"Our American Cousin" is the trump card for to-night. Let the clerk of the weather just pass on his hand and say if the Varieties don't go it alone and make it, or get cinched by only one trick. Let the weather keep out, but the bill is a great one, weather or not!

St. Charles Theater.—Miss Maggie Mitchell takes her benefit to-night, appearing again as *Fanchon*, in the "Cricket." Her success in this piece the last three nights entitles her to the largest sort of a benefit.

Academy of Music.—A grand performance is to be given at noon to-day (weather permitting) for the especial gratification of ladies and children. At night, a grand and special and extraordinary performance is to be given for the benefit of Mr. Frank Rosston.

Benefit of Mr. Waldauer.—A grand benefit is to be given tomorrow night, at the St. Charles, for the benefit of Mr. Waldauer, the popular and esteemed translator and sponsor of "The Cricket," the drama which has been so beautifully played for several nights past. We need not bespeak for Mr. Waldauer a bumper or a rouser. He and his play are bound to be enthusiastically welcomed.

Armory Hall.—The Swiss Bell Ringers will give another of their astonishing and delightful musical entertainments.

NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.—This is one of the most welcome of our exchanges. As a general news and commercial paper it ranks among the first journals in the South. As an exponent of immediate Separate State Secession, the Crescent commands the respect and admiration of all who peruse its gifted columns. The Secessionists of North Louisiana send greetings to the Crescent. [Ouachita Register.

We thank the Doctor for the compliment, and are happy to be able to return it in kind. The Register is one of the very best country exchanges received at this office, and it is seldom, indeed, that we fail to find articles and items of interest in it. The Doctor thinks that the fact of Ouachita parish favoring cooperation can't stop his paper, and we don't believe it can.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Directors of this Association will be held next Monday, the 28th inst. See the notice to this effect.

MISSISSIPPI FIRE COMPANY NO. 2.—The regular monthly meeting of this fine company will take place on Monday evening next. See the notice of the Secretary.

PERSEVERANCE FIRE COMPANY NO. 13.—A regular monthly meeting is to be held next Tuesday evening. See the official advertised call.

REGARDLESS OF CONSEQUENCES.—A Baltimore correspondent of one of the New York dailies, after detailing a plan said to have been conceived to prevent Mr. Lincoln from being inaugurated at Washington, mentions, as part of it, a rumor that he will not be allowed to pass through Maryland. The correspondent appears to have an exalted idea of Mr. Lincoln's courage, and remarks that "his history shows he is a man to go just where his duty calls him, regardless of consequences." Begging the writer's pardon for contradicting him, we say his history shows nothing of the kind. The record is from Mr. Lincoln's own lips, and, therefore, partakes of the nature of autobiography, giving this a flat denial. Some of our readers may remember that in August last we published, simultaneously with the Republican papers of the West, an account of a visit to "Honest Old Abe," during which the latter spoke of his desire to revisit the scenes of his father's career in Kentucky, but that (substantially) he was prevented from doing so by the fear of being lynched. We submit that the proof is therefore conclusive, a plea of guilty having been entered, that Mr. Lincoln's history does not show he is a man to go just where duty calls him, regardless of consequences.

WON'T FELLOWSHIP WITH A NEGRO.—Quite a stir has been created among the members of a certain church in New Albany in consequence of the church extending the hand of fellowship to a negro woman. The Ledger says that a number of the members became so dissatisfied with the affair as to withdraw their names from the church register. The negro takes the matter quite coolly and philosophically, and remarked that such poor "white trash" was not worth associating with, nohow.

FERTILIZERS.—Messrs. Kearny, Rion & Co. have on hand, and in any quantity, the different kinds of fertilizers here due for cotton, the best black, poudrette, phosphate of lime, and phosphate of Peruvian guano, and all the other things which make the home of mother earth and Boing Boing fruitful. Gentlemen, planters, and all others who have anything to do with the soil, made or refined, should heed the call of Messrs. Kearny, Rion & Co., in another column of this morning's Crescent.

COAL OIL.—The invention of coal oil and its application as an illuminator will soon be ranked among the most important improvements of the age. Whether it will be used more widely for any other purposes than that of giving light remains to be seen; but it is not probable that it will, as its remarkably valuable qualities as an illuminator have created for it a demand so enormous, that the manufacturers can by no possibility meet it with their present facilities. Long ago Mr. H. C. Covert foresaw this state of things, and by the most judicious and energetic arrangements has thus far been enabled to keep at hand an ample supply for the use of this city, and he has just secured for the Kentucky and Virginia manufactories in order to provide for far heavier and constantly increasing demand. He has also laid in the machinery, thereby not only the general and best adapted, but also the very finest and handsomest lamps of the kind, made in the world, of which any one may satisfy himself by an inspection of his immense stock, at No. 6 Chartres street. See advertisement in another column.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of 600 cases boots, shoes and brogans, hats, drawers, and clothing, to take place this day at 10 o'clock, at the auctioneers of E. Rabor & Co., No. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

H. A. Kingston, auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Hotel Exchange, the following valuable property:

1. A valuable lot of ground, fronting on Canal street, between Claiborne street and Bienville street. These lots are very desirable, the city will be in rapid progress of completion.

2. A large and valuable three story brick house on Chartres street, between Canal and Iberville streets, with fifty-six shares of Gas and Water stock.

3. A valuable building lot, fronting the corner of New Levee, Perdido and St. Joseph streets, suitable for a warehouse.

Also, a valuable slave, washer and ironer.

For particulars, see advertisement in another column.

UNNECESSARY PRECAUTIONS.

A dispatch from Washington to a Northern paper says:

So thoroughly satisfied are the military authorities of the Government that an attempt will be made upon the Treasury and other valuable Government departments in the District on or before the 4th of March, that a military guard has been placed in them, and a strict watch will be kept upon the thieves who have so long plundered the Government of its treasure. The Interior Department is strongly fortified. There are two million dollars worth of bonds remaining there, notwithstanding the demonstration recently made upon that branch of the Government.

We would like to know what sense there is in placing a "military guard" and keeping a "strict watch" over a Treasury long ago bankrupt and exhausted? We would like to know what's the use of locking the door after the horse is stolen, or of making a show of protecting the Public Treasury when there is not a dollar left in the Public Treasury to protect?

Everybody will recollect that the Treasury was so full a few years ago, during Gen. Pierce's Administration, that they really did not know what to do with the money. Mr. Guthrie, then Secretary of that Department, tried to keep the money from accumulating too fast by buying up the Government bonds before they were due. Congress authorized extravagant expenditures, and scattered the public money with a free hand and with profuse liberality, but it all would not do. Finally, the House of Representatives passed a bill distributing some of the public money among the States, but the bill, fortunately, failed in the Senate.

When the present Administration went into power the nation was almost free of debt, and had a clear cash capital of twenty or thirty millions to start with. This was used up in short order, and the Government then commenced borrowing, and has been borrowing ever since, and "kiting" with Treasury notes. To make believe that everything was all right, the Old Public Functionary, in the midst of the extravagance and peculation going on, wrote a patriotic and velvety letter to the Fort Duquesne celebrationists—the same, we believe, in which he affectionately appropriated to himself the title of O. P. F.—deprecating the use of money in elections, and preaching economy and honesty with a holy unction that was pleasing and gratifying to observe. The practices of the Administration, it was true, did not at all square with the O. P. F.'s professions, but then much was to be pardoned to a man of sentiment, who talked so smoothly and well, even if there were a little French millinet behind the political screen.

And now, when the money is all gone, and the credit of the Treasury at a low ebb, and the Union breaking up and going to pieces, like a ship stranded upon a rocky beach, we are told that a military guard is to protect the Treasury to keep off raids upon it, and prevent it from being pillaged. Who wants to pillage it? Who wishes to make a foray upon an institution, in the vaults of which not a solitary "mopus" is glittering? To assert that there is any arrangement or combination to plunder the Treasury now, would be about as ridiculous as Mrs. Micawber's vehement declaration, whenever greatly affected, that she "never would desert Mr. Micawber, never, never," when, in truth, no one had ever suspected that excellent woman of any such purpose.

The Interior Department, too, we are told, is "strongly fortified;" because "there are two millions of dollars worth of bonds remaining there." The business of the Interior Department is mainly conducted in the basement of the Patent Office, in suite of subterranean, gloomy, ill-ventilated rooms; and the ordinary fortifications consist of old women, who sit at the doors and vend apples and peanuts to the clerks passing in and out. These fortifications are sufficient for ordinary occasions, for no one approaches them who can avoid it. But we see no use in fortifying a building which holds only two millions of dollars worth of bonds, seeing that there is no money to pay the bonds with, nor will the Abolition Administration of Lincoln be able to raise any, after the South, upon which the Federal Government has so long preyed, shall have repudiated the old partnership.

It is said that Lincoln has declared to his friends that when he gets to be President he will "run the machine as he finds it"—that is, he will administer on whatever effects of the late Union the Old Public Functionary may leave him. We wish him a good time in doing it. When the Government is so low down in resources that there is not only no money, but a military guard has to be detailed to protect two millions of dollars of unsalable bonds, we think it about time the affairs of the old firm should be wound up, and the account closed.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1861.

Mr. Editor—Last week was, by long odds, the most exciting of the six that have elapsed since the session began. The excitement culminated on Saturday with Seward's speech. Knowing how impossible it would be to get a seat, I did not even make the attempt, but stood outside, waiting to hear the fate of the nation, which seemed, indeed, to hang on this man's lips. Every inch of the Senate Chamber was packed and crammed, the floor as well as the galleries, the House being almost empty. Many others, like myself, were waiting. As the House members, who had the privilege of entering, came out, they were seized by their acquaintances and eagerly questioned.

At last a Congressman of my State emerged. "Well! what does he say?" "Just glorifying the Union," was the reply. Then came the Representative from your city. "All is lost!" he answered, as I inquired the news of him. Next, a member from Georgia issued from the door. "It is a declaration of war," said he to me, excitedly, "and by ——! we'll march an army of 100,000 men to New York next summer. We'll teach these wretches that there are two sides to a fight." Lastly came a Virginian. His lips were compressed, his cheeks blanched, his gait hurried. He made some indistinct reply to my question, and pushed on through the crowd, anxious to telegraph the sad news to Richmond without a moment's delay. I had seen and heard enough, and walked slowly and thoughtfully home to dinner.

From Saturday afternoon until Monday morning, and down to the present moment, this speech has been the theme of every tongue. It gives no satisfaction to Southern men, yet I am constrained to say that the feeling is less bitter in regard to it than it was two days ago. Even Georgians have been heard to say that it was pacific. Gov. Crittenden's view is perhaps as just as any yet made known to me, viz: "It offers no proposition worthy of being entertained by the South, but it leaves the door open for conciliation." This is a fair estimate. He does not admit that the Constitution recognizes slavery, will not vote to extend slavery into the common Territories, much less project it there; but at the same time the temper of his speech shows that he would not be sorry if the peace could be restored at the expense of his (so-called) principles. He intimates that he cares very little to retain the Gulf States, and, by inference, manifests great anxiety to keep in the Border States.

So, what with the natural tendency of the mind to react after intense excitement, the soothing effect of Seward's speech and other emollients, in the shape of an abandonment of the coercion scheme by the President, the return of the Star of the West from Charleston, etc.,—what with all this, there is a decided sense of relief to-day. I heard at dinner that Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, had accepted the post of Secretary of War, with the understanding that the Federal troops were to be withdrawn from the seceding States. If this be so, it will do more to restore peace and bring about a reconstruction than the armies of the whole earth combined. One effect it will certainly have, and that is to arrest the secession of the border States; which, judging from the recent action of Virginia and Tennessee, have very little idea of going out anyhow. The end, however, is not yet; and a single hair may turn the scale. The prediction made a to-day's issue of that profound paper, the Evening Star, that in a week or ten days all will be quiet, is rather an excess of prophecy. It may be calm, but matters have gone too far to be put back all right and tight in a week, or a month. The North must come squarely, fairly, fully back to the Constitution as the framers interpreted it; must give the complete measure of our rights and *the Constitutional power to enforce them*, before the South can think of taking the back track and entering the Union again. Indeed, if the Southern people thought with me, they would never come back at all. If there is anything in logic, if history is not a lie, and the plainest inference from positive facts is worthy of the least trust, then we must know that free society is fated to early ruin, and that, as Franklin Pierce said in 1856, the last refuge of civil liberty will be in the slaveholding States. Shall a man who has cut a bloody fungus loose from his very heart, straightway put it back in its place again? Shall the South, once free from Northern oppression, resume the chains of bondage! Surely not.

The National Intelligencer of this morning heralds Corwin's report in favor of an emasculated Crittenden compromise with the cheering words "Land Ho!" I can't see any land myself. It is a fog bank—a delusion, a snare, a trap. It may do to pacify the States that do not understand their rights and will not maintain them. Louisiana and her brave sisters on the gulf cannot be humbugged. Yesterday all the Abolition Senators, except Dixon and Seward, who got out of the way, voted against taking up Crittenden's propositions; and in the House two Douglas Democrats lifted their voices for coercion. Thus we go.

The report about Butler being Secretary of War, is not confirmed. Holt stays in. What Czar Scott is going to do, besides arming the militia of the District and placing them at the entire, unrestrained disposal of Buchanan and Lincoln, mortal man may not conjecture. It seems to be believed that no more man will be sent to Charleston. I have just heard that the clerks in the Census office are required to say whether they are for the Union and coercion or inclined to favor the cause of Southern liberty and secession—if the latter, they are discharged. Despotism forever! Thus we go.

"Dixie" has at last reached this town, and is being whistled and sung pretty generally. Southern members propose it shall be made a substitute for Yankee Doodle. I think so.

Cold, cloudy, slippery, slushy—horrible every way. French Zouaves playing at the theater, and first reception at the White House to-night.

MALOU.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

CITY HOTEL.—Jno Simmons, N Y; J R Devall, D P Cain, La; A J Foster, J A Gibson, B T Higginbotham, La; J H Blexom, Miss; Mrs Blexom, J R Lassiter, Ala; Thos B Rutland and daughter, J C Bridger, W B Grayson, B W Pearce, J R Smart, La; W A Thompson, Tenn; J Magrath, Mo; J A Manning and lady, Ark; Miss A Phillips, Miss; N M Manning, Ark; Mrs Sallie Wallace, V H Manning and lady, Ark; D B Love, Wm F McFarland, P E H Lovelace, J W Berans, J T Fieldman, La; R Thompson, H L VanDeton, D R Jones, H D McGehee and lady, J B Knight, R Swayze, S W Swayze, E G Wheeler, W Cosby, J N Edwards, Miss; A B Moss, J S Brown, Ky; H R Beaver, Tex; J M Rogers, J G Bell, J Akings, Miss; J J Howard, La; Wm Hawk, H Kinsey, J W Hodrat, M Tenor, J G Reed, V A Greear, La; P Y Wood, Miss; G A Puckett, S Redditt, La; G Malcolm, Ky; Jos Callihan, La; D Schwartz, J T Burkhardt, H D Anziger, L Frince, John B Harvey, H H Wright, S L Scott, H H Dailey, W S Holle, Tex; J S Matison, Lexington; B Bailey, Ill; G W Jordon, Va; J W Warren, J J McGregs, S A McClellan, Tex; J H Moore, Ala; N P Ward, N C; Wm A Tanner and wife, Tenn; Mrs R Gay and child, Tex; W W Williamson and wife; Miss E Patton; N Tadgett, W H Beckham, R F Homes, Tex; A Adler, Ark; S Jones, T Jones, Ala; H Jukins, W Russell, Tex; L Levy, J H Tempson, Miss; H K Beaver, Tex; J Bell Edwards, Tenn; W Ashrono, Tex; Thos S Hays, Ky; A J Short, Miss; J Vanpelt and wife, N Trowbridge, La.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—R T Malone, La; Wm Hawk, Mo; R J Hogan, N O; W A Kilpatrick; H D Robertson, G A May, H Black, Miss; J H Martin, F Lesquerent, Jas E Bowles, Tex; Jno Marston, Saml Johnston, W O Field, J J Murphy, J R Baltinee, G M Judd, J P Leak, W Hamilton, La; G N Gilmer, Miss R L Smith, Wm H Daniel, A O Daniel, Ala; H D Blanchard and lady, Ga; G W Ross, Miss Jordan, Tex; D C Morgan, La; J H Wehmer, Miss Essels and sister, I B Hrobonski and lady, Tex; Miss Easleys, Dr Newman, P Groups, Mich; E Brown, Tex; J A Warner, Jos B Johnson, La; H W Brown, Miss.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—B P Moore, J J Page, Dr R A Peck, La; R A Reebles, Memphis; J J Collins, Miss Hunt, J W Davis, Miss; E S Norris, Philadelphia; C Nettleton, La; A B Block, P C Wilson, A C Burns, S C Powell and lady, Tex; M L Smith, N Y; E A Horne, Tenn; J Brown; T Fitch, Mem; J L Crandell, La; Thos Ballantine; Thos J Riley, A J Ingersoll, Mobile; O H Prince, A A Wheeler, Ala; W F Green, Ga; J D Johnson, Robt H Miller, R J Wilson, G D Shadburne, La; W Harrison, Miss; J A Lawler, J L Byrne, C H Morrison, La; Chas Leden, S C; B R Thomas, Ala; P Esmaqui, S C; J W Miller and lady, W M L Johnson, Ala; H J Schlay, Ga; N N Carbin, La; Dr J Chambliss, H B Chambliss, P K Montgomery, J M Berry, La; P M Beantley, Ga; F Kennett, Mo; J J McRae, Miss; J T Green, Monticello; Wm Kennedy, S C; B H Carr, jr, W B Hale, Miss; J S Rowland, Ky; S D Farley, River; H W Brown, Miss; S M Thompson, Ala; Mr and Mrs N P Bryan, A J Donaldson, Tenn; W M Levy, La.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Miss White, Mrs Lightfoot, Tex; C C Catlett, Arizona; F P Wade; G A Arnola, Mrs Lloyd, Mobile; W Lee, N Y; Dr Foster, Ark; N L Cherry, Thos A H Sledge, W N Foster, Ark; G C Phillips, F W Phillips, C W Phillips, La; P B Lile, Miss; P B Key, La; N Paken, W P Rucker, Ala; B Y Jones, J Abnrger, D Kirkland, Capt Griffith, La; H M Wicher, Miss; D P Wilson, Dr O R Langworthy, La; Jas Jones, Va; Mrs C H Flowers, Rapides; S S Atkinson, A E Monton, Jno Philson, La; J D Leblanc, E G Robishany, Thibodeaux.

AN INSINUATION.—Prentice says:

Our neighbor of the Courier compares Kentucky to Samson, but without knowing how to spell Samson's name. If Kentucky is Samson, perhaps she may some day seize the Courier's jaw-bone and slay a thousand Philistines.

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

☞ Spiritualism—Dr. J. V. Mansfield—This distinguished Test Writing Medium will remain with us but a few days longer. Those wishing his services to his mediumistic capacity, may find him daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at his Parlors, No. 191 Canal street, between Dryades and Rampart. To the skeptical or incredulous we would say, give him a call. ja25 2p2t

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 52 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. 06 2p7

☞ Settled For Ever!—The important question of poisonous Hair Dyes! CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE has been analyzed and declared harmless by Professor Robert Chilton, of New York, the first Analytic in America. Effect of the Dye almost instantaneous. Imparts a jet black or any shade of brown. Odor rich, natural and uniform.

Manufactured at No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. ja23 2p1mAW

☞ The Champion of the World!—There will be found at No. 87 Canal street, a fine assortment of the celebrated SLOAT ELIPTIC SEWING MACHINES, the only real Southern sell made Machine in New Orleans.

ja21 2p1mAW M. S. HEDRICK, Agent.

☞ Experience teaches us that delicacy prevents many females from applying for the means to alleviate suffering and save life. That objection is obviated in the case of "Sir James Clarke's Female Pills, prepared after the prescription of Sir James Clarke, Physician to the Queen of England, and well known to be the only sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions from any cause." They can be sent in a bottle containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and six postage stamps to any agent.

General Agents for the United States JOS MOSES, Rochester N. Y., J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents, and sold by all respectable Druggists. fa9 2p1yAW

☞ Sworn Testimony.—Scroon Lake, Essex county, N. Y., February 6, 1858.

Wm. R. Hagan, Troy, N. Y.—Dear Sir: Having used your Hair Coloring or Restorative, and having been much pleased with it, I take pleasure in making the following statement:

From the effects of a severe fit of sickness when about eighteen years of age, my hair commenced turning grey, and so continued to grow until it became perfectly white, being very harsh and coarse. Last summer I reached my fifty-third year, when I was induced by a friend to purchase two bottles of Helmstreet's Hair Coloring, prepared by you. I commenced using it according to directions, and in a few days was surprised to find that my hair from the roots outward was turning back to its original color. It so continued to grow until it was as truly brown and glossy as it was before, in my youthful days, and is now fully restored to its original color.

MYLA SEAMAN.

Essex county, ss: Myla Seaman came before me and was duly sworn, and says that the above statement is true, this 9th day of February, 1858.

JOEL F. POTTER, Justice of the Peace.

Remember that this result was produced by Helmstreet's Inestimable, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative.

Price 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. R. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. ja16 2p1mAW

Notice to Kentuckians.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25, 1861.

Ed. Crescent—In view of the present alarming crisis in our political affairs, which evidently indicates civil strife, and since our noble and gallant State has so bravely spoken in vindication of her Constitutional rights, I would beg leave through your valuable paper, to propose the organization of a Company composed exclusively of Kentuckians, and residents of the city of New Orleans, who will hold themselves in readiness in any emergency, to protect the "loved ones at home," and to maintain the sovereignty of Louisiana.

Any Kentuckian wishing to unite with us, will please call at 38 Magazine street, on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

ja25 2p4t KENTUCKIAN.

A Card.

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF THE SOUTH.

As the people of the South have now determined to act in SELF-DEFENSE, and employ in commerce and put in places of honor and trust, only those who are true to her, you will no longer be forced to compete with half pay Abolition Agents. Even though patriotism may not prompt all, still their interest will oblige them to employ young men of true Southern principles. Of course those who possess the necessary qualifications, will have the preference—those qualifications may be speedily obtained at this College. Business of all kinds must go on, whether in war or peace.

All students (who desire to) can have the benefit of MAJOR BLANCHARD'S Military Instruction and Drill free of charge. The State furnishes the guns, etc.

It is important that all should begin as soon as possible.

Should any be called away, they have the privilege of resuming their lessons at any future time. Students attend any branch they desire and receive their diplomas accordingly.

Merchants who write for Clerks and Book keepers, should give full particulars.

Dolbear Commercial College

OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, Pres't.

New Orleans, January 26, 1861. ja26 2p2 &1tW*

Men's Clothing! Men's Clothing!

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS

AT COST!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

After this date, January 1st, 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, 1861.

SOUTHERN CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,

CORNER OF COMMON,

NEW ORLEANS.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

L. W. LYONS & CO.,

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

ja23 2p2t

Boys' Clothing at Cost!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

From this date, January 1st, 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,

23.....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.

ja25 2p2t

Perfection of Light!

COAL OIL AND LAMPS!

—Just Received at the—

Great Southern Lamp and Oil

EMPORIUM,

6.....CHARTRES STREET.....6

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Embracing all the Newest and Richest Patterns, both of American and Bohemian manufacture, comprising—

ELEGANT PARLOR LAMPS,

CHAMBER AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

SUSPENSION AND SIDE LAMPS, and

CHANDELIERS FOR COAL OIL.

Rendering our assortment, which is the only complete one in this city, and larger than all others combined, equal in every respect to any in the United States, and at our

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

presenting to all a rare opportunity of securing these unrivaled illuminators at prices which place them within the reach of all.

Also on hand, a large supply of all the best

KEROSINE, PARAFFINE AND COAL OILS,

Paraffine Candles,

Solar, Lard Oil and Fluid LAMPS, and everything appertaining to the Lamp and Oil Trade.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

H. C. COVERT,

Successor to Ariemon Hill.

N. B.—The greatest inducements offered to the trade.

ja25 2p1f

Millinery and Dressmaking,

157 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.

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WHY? Because it is the cheapest and best light in use, as will be seen from the following table:

To produce the same amount of light as from ONE GALLON COAL OIL at $1 25, —It will require—

8 gallons Burning Fluid, at 80c		$6 40
2¾ " Sperm Oil, at $1 75		4 81
2¾ " Lard Oil, at $1 25		4 38
18 pounds Sperm Candles, at 45c		8 10
22½ " Star " at 30c		6 74

Persons who wish to try it and satisfy themselves as to its value, will find a large stock of LAMPS and a continued supply of the OIL, at

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—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!

In purchasing Lamps, see that you have a good BURNER and a good CHIMNEY; either of these being imperfect, destroys the value of the Lamp.

Use Merrill's Patent Burner

—And the—

FRENCH GLASS CHIMNEY,

Which stands the greatest amount of heat without breaking.

—Always on hand—

KEROSENE AND COAL OILS,

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

SOUTHERN MADE PARAFFINE CANDLES

A most beautiful article, greatly superior to and cheaper than WAX or SPERM.

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MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.

LILLIE'S SAFES!

FIRE PROOF!—THIEF PROOF!

Recent Testimony!

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin, 25th July, 1860.

My Warehouse was burned on the morning of the 17th inst. and you may judge of the character of the fire, when I tell you that fifty barrels of Whisky stood within eight feet of one of Lillie's large No. 4 Safes, making an intense heat, which the Safe withstood throughout, and yet preserved everything—money, books and papers, in a perfect state.

GEORGE O. HAYWOOD.

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A bold attempt to enter the Safe of Messrs. Lippincott & Martin, large provision dealers, 245 Tenth Avenue, was made on Friday night, January 20th, by expert thieves. They applied the usual burglar tools and had prepared for the lock, but the Safe, which was one of Lillie's Chilled and Wrought Iron Powder Proof Safes, resisted all attempts. The Burglars were caught, and in a statement made to Mr. Martin, they stated, "it was all nonsense to make an attempt on Lillie's Safe," and they had just given up the job, intending to go down to the Eighth Avenue for an old English cracksman, to see if he could do any thing for them. N. Y. Express.

Let us Consider:

First—How many (SO-CALLED) Fire Proof Safes have annually failed to preserve their contents when exposed to fire?

Second—What has been the probable loss to individuals who had placed their confidence in the same?

Third—How many (so-called) Safes have annually yielded up their contents to the skillful attack of thieves?

Fourth—What would be the aggregate of such loss?

Fifth—What is the chance of annoyance, delay (allowing without use of violence on the part of the robber, who accidentally discovers the hiding place of the owner's key?

Sixth—How many (so called) Safes now in use are almost valueless from corrosion of their thin iron walls, exhibiting holes through and through?

Seventh—Do not SHEET IRON Safes (which has been in more common use) almost invariably fail to pieces when exposed to accidental fire?

Eighth—Providing such Safe when new cost $100, what is the value of their remains?

Ninth—Is it not folly to invest one's money in a BOGUS "INSURANCE?"

Tenth—Have you money, papers or valuables on which you can only insure yourself by preservation?

Then don't delay examination of LILLIE'S WROUGHT and CHILLED IRON SAFES with Lillie's Combination Locks.

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A large invoice of Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, from Charvet's Manufactory, Paris.

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Companies fitted at TWENTY-FOUR HOURS notice.

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HAVE IN STORE, AND ARE OFFERING AT

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THEIR LARGE STOCK

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FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS!!

They are now receiving from EUROPE their

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From three to five applications will ENTIRELY REMOVE ALL MINERALS AND FOREIGN SUBSTANCES FROM THE SYSTEM,

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ja19 2aMoWeSaAW1f

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Buy your Coal at the CITY COAL OFFICE, 15 Exchange Place, opposite Old Post Office, which we are still selling at

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Hard or Soft Times.

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WILSON'S GENUINE RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER is guaranteed to be the most safe and effective agent ever used for the destruction of these troublesome vermin.

Be sure you ask for "Wilson's Rat and Roach Destroyer," as there are many spurious articles offered for sale.

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Robert Pitkin

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—AND—

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY,

—That his ass