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.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

L. W. LYONS & CO.,

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

fo2 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,

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.

fo2 2p2t

George H. Finlen,

SOUTHERN TYPE FOUNDRY,

—And—

Paper Warehouse.

No. 106 POYDRAS STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

☞Presses, Type, Paper, Ink and Furnishing of every description, at New York prices.

☞Old Type taken in exchange for New at 10 cents per pound.

☞Second-hand Presses bought and sold. e29 2p3m No&W

The Amite Democrat,

LIBERTY, MISS.,

A paper of general circulation in all the counties of South Mississippi, and neighboring parishes of Louisiana.

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, Agent,

n19 2Mo*f 22 Commercial Place.

Dave's

SHAVING AND HAIR CUTTING SALOON.

Having removed my shop on Poydras street on the 21st of October last, to 46 MAGAZINE STREET, adjoining the St. Charles 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 2aMoff

Wines, Brandies, etc.

V. & E. MAIGNAN,

17 ST. LOUIS STREET, (304 26.)

Sole Agents for the South of

Alexander Sr. & Fils's Rochelle BRANDIES,

Comte Lanjuinais Vieux-vieux Cognac, Cognac BRANDIES,

Holstein Fils, CHINA, 1857 and 1863,

Comte Fayeau COGNAC, 1853, 1849 and 1811,

L. G. Lanyer COGNAC, 1853 and 1825.

—Importers of—

Lacrosse Clarens Sec CHAMPAGNE, 1834.

Lacrosse extra old COGNAC.

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

WINES IN BOXES—Chateau Lafeure, St. Morven, Elect Brion, Leoville, Lafitte, Margaux, Gleneurs, quarts and pints, with cork and glass stoppers, and St. Emilion, American Flag, from P. P. Eyquem & Fils, Bordeaux; Chateau Margaux and Haut Sauterne, from Larrende Freres, 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. Rambaud Bordeaux.

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

CHAMPAGNE—Royal Hunter, Comte de Montel, Fleur de Beauy and Comte de Beauy, quarts, pints and quarters from E. Debouches Fils, Ay; from R. Lamotte Fils.

CORKS—Bottles and Demijohns, assorted sizes. n27 2p May

Paraffine Candles!

—MANUFACTURED BY—

G. W. BLATTERMAN & CO.,

Maysville, Ky.

The undersigned have received in consignment of these beautiful Candles, which are commended by many who have used them as superior to the best Sperm. We offer them at reduced prices to the trade. Those who have been in the habit of using Wax and Sperm Candles, will do well to give this article of Southern manufacture a trial.

R. C. LATTING & CO.,

fel 2p6t 14 and 15 Union street.

Coal! Coal!

Buy your Coal at the CITY COAL OFFICE, 16 Exchange Place, opposite Old Post-Office, which we are still selling at

Sixty Cents per Barrel.

Hard or Soft Times.

ja21 2p6t P. H. WILLARD.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs

Dr. C. P. CHANE'S system of treating all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS by inhalation of Electro Chemical and Medical Vapors, in connection with Constitutional Remedies, 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 bid defiance to the ordinary rules of practice.

Dr. C. has also established a Permanent Office and Infirmary 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 No. 146, now No. 126 ST. JOSEPH STREET, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets.

n29 2aMoWeSSt&WH

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, FEBRUARY 4, 1861. NUMBER 287.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1861.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

The Southern Congress will meet in Montgomery, Alabama, today. Six States will be represented—South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana—and Texas will unquestionably have a delegation there in ten days. Arkansas will be on hand in short order; and the time is very near when every slave State will be properly represented by delegates, with the exception, perhaps, of Maryland and Delaware. As Delaware has no direct interest in slavery, and as her predilections tend Northward, nothing is to be expected from her, nor would she be of any special value to the great Southern combination now formed, and in process of formation. As for Maryland, we cannot resist the conviction that she will, sooner or later, link her destinies with her Southern sisters. She may be the last to come in, but when she does come in, she will not be the least. The "old Maryland line" will never separate from Virginia and the South; and although she may lag at this moment, we believe, when she takes her stand, that, as of yore, she will be first in the onset and last in retreat.

The first duty—in fact, the paramount duty of the Montgomery Congress—will be to form a Provisional Government with the least possible delay. The moments in these days of revolution and peril, are of priceless value. We must have a *de facto* Government of the States which have seceded as soon as possible. That *de facto* Government, we have good reason to believe, will at once be recognized by France, England, Spain and Russia; and their recognition of our Governmental existence will be followed by the remainder of the nations of the earth. This will give our new Government prestige, power and standing, and will enable us to enter into such treaties and alliances as may be most beneficial to us, to say nothing of the tremendous engine of destruction against our Northern enemies it will place in our hands by bestowing upon us the undisputed right to issue letters of marque and reprisal, *ad libitum*.

Therefore, let the new government be put in operation as speedily as practicable, and let not an instant of precious time be lost in sending duly accredited Ambassadors abroad. When the ruthless Abolitionists of the North learn that the chances are ten to one that if, in addition to innumerable other wanton outrages upon us, they add the frightful crime of war, there will not be in six months a Northern merchantman upon any sea under the canopy of Heaven, they will be apt to come to their senses, and, no matter how dishonest, will be very careful not to provoke a contest in which their ocean supremacy will be lost, and if successful on land will only lead to the lasting destruction of their most vital interests.

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2, 1861.—The Convention was called to order at quarter to 11 o'clock A. M.

A prayer was offered by the Rev. Ballard S. Dunn, of the Free Episcopal Church.

The roll being called, 86 members answered to their names.

Judge Moore moved that hereafter the calling of the names of the delegates from this Convention to the Southern Convention to be held at Montgomery be dispensed with. No objections being made the motion was adopted.

The minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

The injunction of secrecy being removed from the minutes of Tuesday, January 29, they were ordered to be read.

Mr. Gladden, of Orleans, moved that the proceedings of the secret session of Tuesday, the 29th ult., be published in the official report of the Convention.

No objections were made.

The minutes of the day in question were then read and approved.

Statistics of Commerce.

Mr. Adams, of Orleans, offered a resolution to instruct the Committee on Commerce to confer with F. H. Hatch, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and obtain such statistics and data from him in relation to commerce as may be needed by the Convention in its deliberations. Referred.

Rights of Citizenship.

Mr. Michel, of Orleans, offered a resolution to the effect that any person residing in the State of Louisiana at the time of the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, and having served in or been honorably discharged from the army, should have and be invested with all the rights of citizenship.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Citizenship.

Approval of the Military Doings.

Mr. Taylor, of St. Charles, offered a resolution approving of the action of the Military Board of Louisiana in enlisting five hundred men for four months, to take possession and care of the forts and arsenals within the borders of the State. Adopted.

A Permanent Military Organization.

Judge Moore, of St. Martin, moved an adjournment until Monday, in order to give the committee time to work.

Before this motion could be put—

Mr. Semmes, of Orleans, moved that the Convention go into secret session.

Mr. Taylor, of St. Charles, asked that the motions for adjournment and secret session be withdrawn for a moment, as he had an important ordinance to offer from the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs, in regard to the permanent organization of a military force within the State.

Mr. Estlin called for the reading of the ordinance, and it was read as follows:

ORDINANCE [illegible]

SECTION 1. Provides that two regiments shall be formed, one of artillery and one of infantry.

SEC. 2. Provides that for the regiment of artillery there shall be one colonel; one lieutenant-colonel; two majors, one of whom shall be chief of ordnance; one sergeant-major; and eight companies. Each company to consist of one captain; two 1st lieutenants; one 2d lieutenant; four sergeants; four corporals; four artificers; two musicians, and eighty-six privates. For the regiment of infantry there shall be one colonel; one lieutenant-colonel; one major; one sergeant-major; and eight companies. Each company to consist of one captain; one 1st lieutenant; two 2d lieutenants; four sergeants; four corporals; two musicians, and ninety privates. Each regiment shall have one adjutant, to be appointed from the subordinates.

SEC. 3. There shall be one major-general, who shall rank next to the commander-in-chief, and he shall have two aids-de-camp with the rank of first lieutenant, and who shall be attached as extra subalterns to the regiment of the line. There shall be one adjutant and inspector-general with the rank of colonel; one assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain; one quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel; three assistant quartermasters-general with the rank of captain. The duties of subsistence and pay shall be performed by the quartermaster's department. There shall be one surgeon with the rank of major and three assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant. There shall be two military store-keepers, and twelve enlisted men of ordnance.

SEC. 4. All commissioned officers provided for by this ordinance shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Men enlisted shall engage to serve three years, except sooner discharged. It is provided that the Governor, or Legislature, with his approval, shall have power to disband the force whenever the safety of the State shall no longer require its service; or to transfer to such confederated government as the State may join.

SEC. 5. The officers and soldiers provided for by this ordinance shall receive the same pay and allowances as now made to similar grades of corps in the United States army, except the major-general, who shall only receive the pay of a brigade-general when he commands in that grade.

SEC. 6. The rules and articles of war of the United States shall be adopted, so far as applicable, as the military code of the land force, and the Executive shall be authorized to prepare and publish such regulations as may be necessary for the service.

SEC. 7. The expense shall be defrayed from such appropriations as may be made for military purposes, the money to be drawn from the Treasury on warrant of the Chief of the Disbursing Department, approved by the Governor.

The following number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men will compose the complement of

THE STANDING MILITARY FORCE.

Regiment of artillery—38 commissioned officers, 96 non-commissioned officers, 688 privates, 16 musicians. Total, 838.

Regiment of infantry—commissioned officers 37, non-commissioned officers 84, privates 729 musicians 16. Total, 857.

Major General and Aids, Adjutant and Inspector-General and Assistant, Quartermaster-General and Assistants, and Surgeons—13. Total rank and file, 1708.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the ordinance was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

Encouragement to Manufacturers.

Mr. Estlin, of Orleans, offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to report an ordinance to exempt all property and capital employed in manufactures in the State of Louisiana from taxation, for any purpose, for the term of five years. The resolution was referred to the said committee.

Enrollments.

Mr. Dellinc, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported a list of documents that had been enrolled.

Secret Session.

Mr. Semmes' motion to go into secret session, was then brought up and carried.

At ten minutes to 3 o'clock the doors were again unclosed for

Open Session.

When Mr. Miles, of Orleans, offered the following resolutions:

Defining the Duties of Delegates.

Resolved, That in the election of Jno. Perkins, Alexander, Declouet, Chas. M. Conrad, Duncan F. Kenner and Henry Marshall, delegates to the Montgomery Convention, it was the object and purpose of this Convention to invest said delegates with authority "to aid in the formation of a Provisional Government on the basis of the Constitution of the United States, and then proceed forthwith to consider and propose a Constitution and plan for a permanent Government.

Resolved, That said delegates are not authorized to act as Senators or members of Congress under the provisional or permanent Government created by them, or to constitute themselves in any manner a portion of the legislative authority under said Provisional Government.

Mr. Estlin, of Orleans, made a motion that the resolutions be laid on the table, but he did not press it.

Mr. Texada, of Rapides, moved that the resolutions be made the order of the day for 12 o'clock on Wednesday. Adopted.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

Proceedings in Secret Session.

At the close of the secret session above mentioned, the proceedings were ordered to be made public. They were as follows:

Upon the doors being closed, Mr. Elgee, of Rapides, offered the following ordinance regarding

The Oath of Allegiance.

1. That all officers of this State be forthwith required to take the oath of allegiance, and to transmit the same to the Governor of the State, whose duty it shall be to cause the same to be filed and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State.

2. That should any officer of this State neglect or refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and to transmit the evidence of the same, as required by the preceding article, within thirty days from the promulgation of this ordinance, his office shall be declared vacant.

3. That in the event of such vacancies by failure or refusal to take the oath of allegiance as aforesaid, the Governor of this State shall have authority to fill such vacancy upon nomination to the Senate, and with their advice and consent.

Mr. Girard offered the following additional section, which was agreed to:

"That the Governor be requested to transmit new commissions to each of the officers who shall have taken the oath of office required by this ordinance."

Said ordinance was then referred to the Committee on Judiciary with instructions to report in open session.

Resources of the State.

Mr. Provosty, of Pointe Coupée, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report to this Convention a clear and comprehensive statement of the present condition of the Treasury of Louisiana, and of the pecuniary resources at her disposal, or within her reach, to repel invasion by any foreign power, or meet any other great event or danger.

The resolution was adopted.

Payment of U. S. Drafts.

Mr. Semmes submitted the following ordinance, reported by him as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Revenue and Navigation:

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the payment of certain drafts drawn on the late Sub-Treasury of the United States at New Orleans.

Whereas, the State of Louisiana has taken under its control the funds deposited in the late Sub-Treasury of the United States at New Orleans, but considers it just that certain drafts drawn against the same should be paid.

Therefore, be it ordained by the people of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, That the State depository of said funds be, and he is hereby authorized to pay all drafts drawn in the legitimate course of disbursement by the disbursing officers of the United States, on the funds heretofore deposited in the Sub-Treasury of the United States at New Orleans, to the credit of said officers respectively. Provided, that no draft shall be paid except out of the balance standing to the credit of the officer drawing the same; and provided, further, that the aggregate amount of drafts hereby authorized to be paid shall not exceed the sum of $300,592 85.

Be it further ordained, That the State depository aforesaid be and he is hereby authorized to pay all outstanding drafts drawn by the United States prior to the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, against the funds heretofore deposited in the Sub-Treasury of the United States at New Orleans, to the credit of the public revenue of the United States. Provided that the aggregate amount of said drafts shall not exceed the sum of $[illegible],826 74, but no transfer draft or drafts on the million fund shall be recognized or paid.

Be it further ordained, That the sum of $31,101 44, standing to the credit of the Post-Office Department, on the books of the late Sub-Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, is hereby held subject to draft of the United States, in payment of postal services until otherwise ordered by this Convention, or the General Assembly of the State.

The ordinance was taken up section by section, debated and adopted without amendment, though amendments were proposed.

On motion, the doors were then opened, and the public business proceeded with.

CORRECTIONS.—In our report of Friday's proceedings, we stated that the amendment to the Constitution refusing the right of suffrage to soldiers, seamen and marines, as well as paupers and persons under interdiction, was adopted with that part relative to soldiers and sailors stricken out. This was a mistake. There was a long debate on the proposition to strike out; but the section, unchanged, was laid over subject to call.

In the same report, we stated that an amendment to a measure by Mr. Walker was rejected, and one by Mr. Herron adopted in its place. Mr. W.'s amendment was not rejected; he accepted Mr. Herron's amendment as a substitute.

FIRST BRIGADE FIRST DIVISION LOUISIANA MILITIA.—The attention of the members of the several companies composing this Brigade is directed to the order published elsewhere, notifying them to appear in full uniform, and prepared for inspection and review on Lafayette Square, this day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ORLEANS CADETS.—See the notice of your Captain in another column, requiring you to meet for parade and inspection, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

FOURTH WARD GUARD.—Your attention is directed to the advertisement of your Captain, elsewhere in this morning's paper.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

Liverpool Cotton Market Firm.

DECLINE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Political and Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Cunard royal mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool Saturday, the 19th, and Queenstown Sunday evening, the 20th ult.

She brought on board £220,000 of specie on freight.

The intelligence by the Arabia is two days later than that received by the Bohemian at Portland.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—The sales of Cotton yesterday, (Saturday) in Liverpool, consisted of 20,000 bales, of which 10,000 are reported to have been taken on speculation and for export. The market generally closed firm at very full prices.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The market for American securities rules dull, and all qualities have slightly declined.

Quotations for consols closed at 91⅞@91¾.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS AT MONTGOMERY.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATES.

HON. HOWELL COBB ITS PROBABLE PRESIDENT.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

RETURN OF THE MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

The Southern Congress at Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 3.—There is a probability that Hon. Howell Cobb, late Secretary of the Treasury, will be elected President of the Convention of Seceding States which meets in this city to-morrow.

About one-half of the delegates have already arrived.

Affairs at Pensacola.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 3.—A soldier just arrived from Pensacola, says the Mississippi regiment is in the act of returning home.

He further adds that nothing of interest is transpiring in Pensacola.

Judge Perkins' Speech.

The following are the eloquent and impressive remarks of the Hon. John Perkins, of Madison parish, in the State Convention, on the occasion of calling up the Ordinance of Secession to put it upon its passage:

Mr. President, I believe the hour has arrived when it becomes my duty, by general consent, to call from the table the special order of the day. There are periods, sir, in the history of States, as of men, when the sense of a great duty to be discharged invests even the most ordinary acts with an unusual solemnity. The present moment I regard as one of those periods in the history of our State, as well as in the experience of the members of this Convention, and it is therefore with a deep and earnest prayer for wisdom and courage to guide us in our deliberations that I now ask the Convention to take up and pass the Ordinance for the Secession of the State of Louisiana from the union of the States known as "The United States of America," and that we may be strictly in order, I move that the Ordinance be again read, with the resolution recommended to be passed at the same time.

(Here the Ordinance and resolution were read.)

Mr. President, with the hope of inducing harmony of action, and with the view to elevate, as far as possible, the subject and the occasion to the height of the great interests involved, it has been determined by the advocates of this measure to forbear all discussion. We give all the time the rule adopted will permit to the members of the minority. They can discuss it fully.

The form of the Ordinance is the result of the matured counsel of different minds. Its language is simple; its purpose is clear; and, as I believe it to be, the expression of the heart and the will of the people of Louisiana, I hold it up before the members of this Convention as being itself, read in the light of existing events, the best advocate of its own passage. I am desired by the friends of the measure to assure those of the Convention who yet hesitate as to the course they shall pursue, that the sincerity of their patriotism is not questioned—that in a certain extent we can even sympathize in their embarrassment. Time and events move on in spite of the will of men, and many of those who now most strongly advocate immediate secession, have only reached that conclusion, after having been forced to modify the convictions and the expressions of one day, by the rapidly occurring and startling events of the next.

I trust, therefore, Mr. President, as the majority thus do in advance full justice to the motives of the minority, that in whatever shall be said here to-day, that minority will do equal justice to the positions and opinions of the majority. And especially do I beg that in whatever is said in the heat of discussion, great care be taken that neither history, nor those at a distance, contemporary with us, be lead to confound a slight difference of opinion upon a mere matter of form, with a radical division of sentiment on the great question now at issue between the North and the South.

Sir, I have finished.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.—By notice published elsewhere, it will be seen that this bank has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months. Stockholders are referred to the advertisement.

MELPOMENE PATROL GUARDS.—A notice appearing in another column gives a list of the officers elect of this new association. The organization is complete. Members, and those disposed to join, will meet at the Hall of Washington Fire Company No. 20, on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of particular business.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—G Williamson, H W Allen, La; J Brown, Texas; A Barkio, La; Capt W Roland; T B Sheridan, river; W R Hardy, D J Wykes, G R Marsh; J J Webb, Texas; J P Taliaferro, Va; Thos Cock, R H Byron, Miss; S Chamberlain; R W Richardson, La; W T Turner, Ala; R G Lewis, J B Stirling, Miss; T C Scarborough, H Short, La; H W White, Miss; Mrs A M Wood, D C; J R Thorn, Va; C F Lathan N Y; M Godham, city; J N Osborne, W Tapping, N Y; W G Smith, Tenn.

CITY HOTEL.—C A Chamberlain, St Louis; J D Perry, Memphis; Wm Miller, La; J P Harrington, Miss; F P Eupes, Pt Jefferson, La; W J McLaughlin, M S Austin, A S Shotwell, B Shotwell, R Shotwell, D Askew, Miss; S Ormsby East Feliciana; Mrs S J Talbot, A Talbot, Plaquemines; A Harrington, St Louis; T E Whitfield, Jno L Gray, Miss; E Crump, Mobile, J D Griffin, Ala.; H Strong, S C; E G McKnight, Mobile; F J Burroughs; John Thompson, Texas; Mrs Murray, J Brown, Miss; W H Sibon, U S A; C F Gates, Miss; R Y Holland, Tenn; C N Fuller, parish of St. Martin; R Burbank, St Louis.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—T S Savage, Miss; Mrs W I, Bartley and family; Ferriera and Danzini, Havana; A Westacad, H Ashworth, A E Pedder, England; J H Wheat, S W Duncan, Ky; A Ferrand, Wm Little, La; T S Rolin, Red River; Major Wm Johnson, Cuba; John Henry, Peru; A B Deal, Terrebonne; C R Ricou, parish Orleans.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—T B Sabin, Ala; Wm H Warner, N Y; J A Greyson, Baton Rouge; O O Keeny, N Goodwin, Nashville; E B Russell, James Smith, Ark; J M Bilger, N Y; D W C Peoth, J J Yarbrough, S B Patterson, W McMurran, N W Townes, Texas; E G Young, Me; J L McAdd, City; Eli Eddy, N Y City; T J Shandler, Clark co; T W Boone, G D Fee; P M West, T P Holmes, G Spivey, Miss.

☞Dr. Charles E. Wells, Dentist, No. 152 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne, New Orleans.

Local Intelligence.

THE CITIZEN PATROL COMPANIES.

ROWDYISM AT A BALL.

A DUTCH VIEW OF THE CRISIS.

A SERIOUS MUTINY, SHOOTING, ACCIDENTS, ETC.

THE WEATHER

Is drier, but considerably colder. Yesterday was a dry day, but dark overhead and wintry cold.

FREE DISPENSARY.

The following is the weekly report of the New Orleans School of Medicine, on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital:

Saturday, Jan. 26, patients treated	28
Monday, Jan. 28, " "	32
Wednesday, Jan. 30, " "	42
	102
Treated previously	20,123
Whole number treated	20,325

THE CITIZEN PATROL COMPANIES.

We have previously published the fact of the organization of "citizen patrol," or "home guard" companies, in different parts of the city. We have two more companies of the kind to report.

THE FOURTH WARD PATROL have perfected their organization and elected their officers, as follows: J. C. Kathman, President; Samuel Hamilton, Vice-President; V. G. DeLisle, Captain; H. Degro, Jr., 1st Lieutenant; L. Gastinel, 2d Lieutenant; J. F. Haworth, 3d Lieutenant; G. A. Fosdick, 4th Lieutenant; John Ricaghart, 1st Sergeant; L. Van Brag, 2d Sergeant; A. Sarreu, 3d Sergeant; H. Bonnevale, 4th Sergeant.

THE MELPOMENE PATROL GUARDS, (composed principally of the members of Washington Fire Company No. 20) have just perfected their organization and elected their officers, as follows: Thos. Murray, President; D. S. Ball, Treasurer; John T. Plattsmier, Captain; D. Snider, R. F. Nugent, Robert Brown, J. R. Richards, Hugh Fitzsimmons, A. P. Clark, Geo. P. Evans, Lieutenants; H. O. Hall, Secretary.

DAN RICE AND THE "SONS."

At the Academy of Music, on Friday night, Dan Rice had a grand complimentary benefit, the chief instigators of the same being his brethren of the Independent Order of the Sons of Malta. The house was crowded, and the performances were in every respect great.

When Dan was in the midst of his chief act, a crowd of gentlemen appeared, standing in the parquette, at the edge of the ring, and called him. He came forward, listened to a handsome speech from the spokesman, Mr. Jacobs, and received from his hand a morocco case containing a beautiful gold emblem of the Order of the I. O. S. M. Dan pinned the ornament on his left breast, and, though dressed in his character of clown, made a responsive speech, the earnestness of which could not be disguised or its truth denied. In concluding, Dan spoke of his vicissitudes as a showman, his ups and downs here and elsewhere, and particularly did he dwell upon the kind and generous treatment he received here some years ago, when, deeply in debt, he left this city with his "one horse show." It was the first serious speech we ever heard Dan make, and we were sorry the whole town could not be there to hear it.

Dan gave his last performance at the Academy last night. To-night and to-morrow he and his great company will appear under canvas on the Railroad, in the Third District; after that he will be off to Algiers, Carrollton, and other inland parts of this freshly-foreign country. To our friends in the Third District we recommend Dan Rice and his great show most cordially.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

John Dower, a lad 10 years old, had one of his feet crushed on Saturday evening, by being run over by the Pontchartrain Railroad cars, at the Goodchildren street crossing—reported to be the boy's own fault.

RADLY CANED.

Pete Conway was arrested on Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Fulton and Notre Dame streets, on the charge of having violently beaten and bloodied the head of John Doyle with a loaded cane. Conway was released on bail yesterday. Doyle not being dangerously hurt.

ROWDYISM AT A BALL.

FRED. GRUBER SHOT AT, AND A POLICEMAN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.—Jackson Fire Company No. 15 had a ball at Odd Fellows' Hall on Saturday night. It was a largely attended and gay and brilliant affair; the members of the company and their lady and gentleman guests enjoying themselves in the pleasantest and happiest manner till daylight yesterday morning.

But some outside rowdies, principally youths and little cubs, who ought to have been spanked and sent home, made themselves disagreeable by standing in the street around the entrance of the hall, watching and making remarks about ladies as they got out of the carriages, and obstructing their entrance to the hall in such a manner as to render their passage through the crowd difficult and disagreeable in the extreme. Some ladies who arrived in mask complained to the managers not only of this, but of coarse and insulting language uttered from the crown at their expense.

The foreman of the company, Mr. J. Fred. Gruber, being one of the managers of the ball, hearing of this, went outside and politely requested the crowd to keep the passage clear for the ladies, and got officer Patterson, of the Camp street beat, to stand in front of the entrance, to keep the young rowdies from crowding the visitors. Subsequently, Foreman Gruber went out, and, in his capacity of manager, assisted several parties of ladies in alighting from their carriages. At last a party of ladies in mask arrived; when he helped them and their gentleman companion out of their carriage, the crowd aforesaid closed around, leaving no passage clear for them. Gruber then told them that they must stand back; and forcing himself through the crowd, parted them right and left with his arms.

As he did this, he was struck on the back of his head with the barrel of a pistol: the blow stunned and staggered him, and as he reeled, he was shot at; the ballet missed him, but it went through the left knee of Officer Patterson, who at the moment was on the other side of Gruber. Patterson exclaimed that he was wounded; Officer Coste, who had just arrived, and others, secured the man who did the shooting, one Tom Wall, and trotted him across Lafayette Square to the lock-up, whilst Gruber and others took charge of Patterson and sent him to Charity Hospital. The crowd of rowdies then kept aloof, and Gruber returned to his duties as one of the managers of the ball. All this happened at about 9 o'clock, just as the ball was opening.

At about 12 o'clock Lieut. Roylan went to the ball and arrested Gruber, the rowdy Wall having owned to the shooting, but declared that he did it in self-defense. Gruber having disturbed the peace and committed an assault and battery upon him. Gruber was locked up, but almost immediately released on bail by order of Recorder Emerson, who was visited and acquainted with the facts of the case.

Yesterday at noon, the word from Charity Hospital was that officer Patterson was dangerously wounded, the shot through his knee being of such a nature as to threaten the necessity of amputation.

Tom Wall, who did the shooting, is a young man about 24 years of age—well known as a St. Mary's market rat and rowdy—the unpunished perpetrator of previous like deeds—and a young gentleman whose incarceration in the Penitentiary would be a benefit to himself and to the community. His charge of assault and battery against Gruber is the best proof of his hardened audacity. Instead of showing him and his rascally young comrades aside with his arms, Gruber or somebody else ought to have spread them around with a good club. It is a great and growing nuisance, this assemblage and insulting behavior of grown rowdies and little rats around the entrances of respectable balls when they occur.

A DUTCH VIEW OF THE CRISIS.

A German named John Weisburn reached the city day before yesterday, on a Red river boat, with two horses, bearing the branded letters on their hides, "U. S." He beat around until he found Mayor Monroe, and then he explained what he had done as a true friend of the South. He told his history.

Born in Deutchland, and educated a printer, he came over the water in search of a fortune. He located in Illinois, where there are many Dutch, and worked some time as printer on a Black Republican newspaper. Having a soul beyond that occupation, he enlisted after a while as a regular in the United States army, and in due course of time found himself quartered at Fort Ouachita, in Arkansas. Things were very quiet and dull and dreary about that famous fort—famous for nothing. His chivalric heart was growing torpid from want of action and adventure. He paraphrased an old song and sang to himself—

"Now isn't it a pity such a soldier brave as I,
Should hang around a silent fort to pine away and die?"

And he kept singing this song silently to himself until he heard the delightful news that the Southern States in general, and Louisiana in particular, had seceded and were seceding from the Union, and taking possession of all the Federal property within their limits. Then he boldly asked leave of absence from the fort for two days; and what he asked for he obtained. Soon afterward, feeling himself in a state of secession, he considered himself a seceding State, and levied on all Federal property within his reach. Though stealing was not his *forte*, he considered that stealing horses from his late fort was honorable and patriotic, in view of Southern secession and the dissolution of the Union. So he made his leave of absence perpetual by securing two of Uncle Sam's horses, mounting one, and getting another scallawag of a deserter to mount the other, and travel for the South.

The two rascals, arriving at Shreveport, could have sold the horses and come to New Orleans with a "pocket-full of rocks;" but Weisburn fancied that if they came to New Orleans with the horses, their feat of robbery and escape upon and from Uncle Sam would be recognized as a high act of patriotism, entitling them to reward and compliment, if not high honor, in the independent State of Louisiana.

Weisburn reached the city with the two horses, his fellow-robber having got scared, very sensibly, and sloped from the boat at Baton Rouge. When Weisburn landed here, (as we have said) he hunted up the Mayor to tell his tale and receive the reward of his patriotic services in behalf of the South. [The horses, branded U. S., being held by the steamboat captain for a bill of $43, traveling expenses.] Mayor Monroe, after hearing the story, told Mr. Weisburn that secession and stealing, and devotion and desertion, were so widely different that he would have to lock him up, as a man not at all fit for recognition in the South—in other words, as a deserter (in war times shot) and a horse-thief (at all times in border counties hung.) So Mr. Weisburn "is in for it;" all on account of taking too Dutch a view of the crisis.

SHOT AT.

A young man named Aldigé a dry-goods merchant, and a member of one of the companies of the Cuirassers-à-Pied, declares that on Friday night he was stopped and shot at by a party of men at the corner of St. Peter and St. Claude streets, without cause or provocation. He had just come out of the armory of his company, at that corner, (formerly the Globe Ball-room) and was quietly passing along when he was ordered to halt, and shot at, but luckily not hit. He ran back into the armory, notified his comrades of what had happened, and a crowd of these comrades going out with him, were met by the shooting party, who stood their ground and said they were the citizen patrol. Mr. Aldigé, as we hear, afterwards hunted up the captain of that company, said to be Mr. Robin, druggist, corner of St. Ann and Villéré streets, and complained of the treatment he had received. Mr. Robin told him that if he had been stopped and shot at, as he alleged, he (Robin) would hold himself responsible for it. The young man afterward went to Recorder Blache to complain about it. Whether a warrant was issued or not, we did not hear.

Citizen patrol companies have been and are in the nightly habit of patrolling their respective parts of the city; some of them have done not a little good service in quelling drunken disturbances and arresting suspicious characters and vagrants; and they will continue to do well, so long as they go this far and no farther. They have no right, however, that we can see, to challenge a respectable citizen passing quietly along, when they have gaslight to see who he is, or to shoot at him if he does not stop instantly at the word. Mr. Aldigé declares that he was thus treated, and by some of the patrol of that part of city. He may, however, be mistaken; and, for the sake of the patrol companies, we hope he is.

SOME EXCUSE FOR HIM.

The drayman, John Ryan, who drove over a young girl two or three days ago, at the corner of Canal and St. Charles street, was yesterday released on bail by Recorder Emerson, the child being declared out of danger. A gentleman who witnessed the accident says it was purely an accident; that Ryan was pulling his mules around to avoid a collision with an omnibus that suddenly came out of St. Charles street, and pulled so hard that his lines broke and he fell off the dray and came near being killed himself; also that the girl, who is an apple peddler, was, according to her custom, sitting in a dangerous place, against which she had previously been cautioned: that is, on the street or outer curb of the gutter, with her back to the street.

A SERIOUS MUTINY.

A mutiny of a serious nature occurred on board the British ship Devonshire, Capt. Calhoun, while laying at the bar on the 30th ult. She was cleared from this port on the 21st for Cadiz, by Messrs. Wm. J. Dewey & Co., with a cargo of 350,000 staves. The crew mutinied, and both the mates were said to be dangerously wounded, the Captain also receiving severe injuries. He came up to the city on Thursday evening, to procure other officers. He went down on Friday night to his vessel in company with his new mates, when the ship was to proceed to sea.

JUVENILE PRECOCITY.

A youngster that we wot of, not yet four years of age, was admonished by his nurse the other night that it was time to go to bed. The nurse, however, said, "Come, Louis, it's time for you to go to roost." "But, Peggy," says the youngster, "if I go to roost won't I have to lay eggs?" Peggy had nothing to say, and the infant subsided.

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