New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. 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, $5—invariably in advance.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1861.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

E. Roger & Co., will at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, a lot of dry goods, etc.

L. A. Levy, Jr. & Co. sell at 11 o'clock, at No. 104 New Levee street, a lot of rose.

D. E. Murphy sells at 4½ o'clock, at the Orleans Cotton Press, 57 bales cotton.

☞ Particulars in advertisements under auction heads, 5th page

☞ COPIES OF THE CRESCENT, containing the official proceedings of the Convention, can be had at our counter, in wrappers for mailing.

☞ The Hon. John M. Landrum, late a Representative of Louisiana in Congress, from the Shreveport District, reached the city yesterday evening on his way home from Washington, and took lodgings at the St. Charles Hotel. The other Representatives of Louisiana are expected home in a few days.

☞ Mr. J. J. McKeever, of Adams Express, and Mr. W. H. Lindo, of the Southwestern Express, have our thanks for papers in advance of the mails. We are indebted, also, to the purser of the steamship Orizaba for a similar favor.

SECESSION OF TEXAS.

A rumor reached the city last evening, which seemed to be well authenticated, that the Convention of Texas had passed an Ordinance of Secession by a vote of one hundred and fifty-four in the affirmative to six in the negative. The sentiment in favor of Texas uniting in a Southern Confederacy, instead of remaining an independent Republic, was represented to be largely in the ascendant.

This makes the seventh State which has withdrawn from the Union, and thus, one by one, the Southern States are proclaiming their political independence. The Confederacy of the South will soon comprise all the slaveholding States of the late Union. So mote it be.

☞ The "hop" last night at the St. Charles Hotel was a great success, as well in the attendance of "fair women and brave men" as in the enjoyment which reigned supreme in the ball-room and at the bountiously-furnished tables of the popular hosts. The regular hops at the St. Charles are by no means the least attractive feature of our winter festivities.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—Attention is called to the proclamation of Mayor Monroe, in another column, requesting the citizens of New Orleans to illuminate their dwellings and places of business to-morrow night, in honor of the secession of Louisiana from the Federal Union. The illumination is recommended by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and we trust it will be a general thing on the part of our people.

THE POLICY OF THE SOUTH.—We have received from the author, Capt. J. H. Preligh, of Memphis, formerly of this city, a pamphlet, of thirty-six pages, entitled "The True Position, Interests and Policy of the South." In this publication the question of "Union or Secession" is discussed at great length, and with originality and boldness, the author arriving at the sound conclusion that secession is not only the policy of the South, but is now inevitable. We should think a general circulation of this publication in Tennessee, in the journals of which State it first appeared, would have a good effect in causing that State to side with her Southern sisters, and unite with them in the establishment of the Southern Confederacy.

HISTORY OF THE CONVENTION.—We have received from Messrs. H. A. and E. E. Kidd, connected with the State Convention of Louisiana now in session, a prospectus of a valuable publication which they are now preparing for the press, and will soon be issued. It will be a compendium of the "History of the Convention," accompanied with biographical sketches of all the members of the body, together with lithograph likenesses of the President of the Convention, the Commissioners to the Convention from other States, and the Delegates to the Southern Convention at Montgomery.

This will be not only an interesting and entertaining book, in its biographical features, but will be exceedingly valuable as a book of reference. The gentlemen who are engaged in it are competent to execute it well, and have superior facilities for so doing, and the public may rely upon their accuracy and impartiality in the discharge of their task. As soon as it issues from the press we will notice it with more particularity and at greater length. In the meantime the names of subscribers may be left with either of the publishers at the Hall of the Convention.

HOME GUARD, FIRST DISTRICT.—The attention of members of this company is requested to the advertisement calling for a meeting on Wednesday evening next. Punctual attendance is desired. Business of importance will be transacted.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—To-night, at the Opera House, will be performed Halevey's grand opera, "La Juive;" and, to-morrow, the charming and irresistible Patti, returning to this city, will reappear in the opera of "Rigoletto," by Verdi. Lovers of music, as everybody is or ought to be, would do well to bear these two circumstances in mind, and act accordingly.

CONCERT AT ODD FELLOW'S HALL.—The classic concert for the benefit of the St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, (postponed on account of the late bad weather) will positively take place to-night at Odd Fellow's Hall. Mozart's Twelth Mass, one of the greatest pieces of sacred music in existence, will be given by a full orchestra and a chorus of accomplished singers, ladies and gentlemen. Those who go will aid an excellent branch of our city's benevolence, as well as gratify themselves, if they delight in sweet music.

THE OPERA HOUSE SOCIETY BALL.—Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to the Mardi-gras ball at the Opera House, or to procure invitations for ladies, are particularly referred to the advertisement of the managers, to be found in another part of this paper.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—As advertised elsewhere, by the Secretary, the monthly meeting takes place this evening.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for trustees is to be held on Monday, the 18th inst. See the Secretary's particular notice.

PROFESSOR VEGAS' SECOND CHILDREN'S BALL.—This affair (and a bright and delightful one it will be) takes place at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday night. The Professor has our thanks for his complimentary tickets.

"GOOD WILL RIFLE COMPANY."—This is the name of the company into which Louisiana Fire Company No. 10 have organized themselves. The list of officers is advertised in our particular notice column. The military organization of the firemen goes bravely on, and will soon be complete.

CREDIT SALE—*Spring Goods.*—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large credit sale of spring goods to take place this day at 10 o'clock, at the salerooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms, over $100, 60 days credit; and over $200, 60 days credit.

SALE OF DRY GOODS WITHOUT RESERVE.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of foreign and domestic dry goods, to take place this day at 10 o'clock, at the salerooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

Some time ago, at a large public meeting in the city of New York, Ex-President Fillmore was requested to act as commissioner to the Southern States, to assure them that if they would pause in the work of disunion they would have no further complaint of the North, and that all their rights in the Union and under the Constitution would be fully respected. Mr. Fillmore declined the mission in a letter full of patriotism and full of meaning. "What the Southern people want," said the ex-President, "and what I want, is some *assurance* from the Republican party, now dominant at the North, that they, or at least the conservative portion of them, are ready and willing to come forward and repeal all unconstitutional State laws, live up to the compromises of the Constitution, execute the laws of Congress honestly and faithfully, and treat our Southern brethren as friends. When I can have any such reliable assurance as this to give, I will go most cheerfully and urge our Southern brethren to follow our example and restore harmony and fraternal affection between the North and the South. Let us put *ourselves* right, and then we can with more confidence and justice appeal to *them*."

What a stinging rebuke it must have been to Black Republicanism to see a mission of this sort declined by an Ex-President of the United States, and all the blame of the dissolution of the Union thrown upon *them*, and the South fully acquitted, if not directly justified! And to what a deep of degradation must they have fallen, when they have to submit to be told by the most eminent and virtuous citizens of their own section that all this trouble has its origin among themselves, and that the South has no right to be called on to forbear until they themselves first clear their skirts of the infamy of their own deeds!

Mr. Fillmore did a sensible thing in declining the mission to the South, as well for the reason which he so forcibly urges in his letter, as because it would have been simply a waste of time and of labor to have attempted the fruitless undertaking of persuading the Southern States to remain in the Union. It is needless to say that if he had come he would have been treated with the utmost courtesy and the most distinguished honor—respectfully listened to, and patiently heard. But that would have been all. From the moment that the cry of disunion was raised in the South, it would have been as superlative a piece of folly to attempt to arrest the Mississippi in its onward flow to the Gulf—as to endeavor to turn back the irresistible tide of Southern sentiment in favor of a dissolution of a Union which had become so hateful and intolerable.

Instead of undertaking the unprofitable enterprise of persuading the South to remain in a Union which she had deliberately made up her mind to repudiate and abandon, Mr. Fillmore wisely appealed to his own people to remove the beam from their own eyes, and do justice themselves before they had a right to appeal to Southern patriotism and fraternity. He tells them plainly that they must execute the laws of Congress, repeal their own unconstitutional enactments, and consent to treat the Southern people with respect instead of pelting them with abuse and reproach; and when they shall have done this, then he will try what virtue there will be in an appeal to the South. Until they do this, he declines the task.

It is at once satisfactory and painful to know that there are thousands and tens of thousands of good men and true all over the North who understand the true character of this sectional issue, and are disposed to do ample justice to the South and not to spare the lash to the criminal fanatics who have driven the Southern people to their last resort of open resistance. It is satisfactory to know we have such friends in the North, but it is painful to be compelled, by the stern necessities of our position, to proclaim our political separation from them. Not the least of our regrets on account of a dissolution of the Union is the fact that they will be outside of our political system, and ostracised and hunted down by the miserable Abolition rabble who will control the destinies of their own section. And it seems to us that if Abolitionism was not a disease with these people, they would pause when they see the whole South, together with the best and most eminent men of their own section, banded together in opposition to their nefarious and wicked policy. If the guilty alone in the North could suffer, in consequence of disunion, and the innocent escape, there would not be a bitter drop in the cup of Southern happiness.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The very fine weather yesterday brought out almost every body that could walk out; the flags of Carondelet street were thronged, nor was the grand boulevard, Canal, wanting in its devotees. If the real essence of the great trade is worthy of a passing notice, we recommend one and all of the bodies commercial, financial and social, to go to the grand levee or landings to-day, to-morrow, or the day after, promising that the weather should be clear. Some great evidence of the gigantic trade of this emporium will be discernible. Produce from the great West continues to pour in on us. Our warehouses, spacious as they be, are filled nearly—sales are active. The inquiry is frequently made, "Where does all this produce go to?" That is not a matter of much concern to the receivers. It moves, and as it moves the eagles and dollars move with it. On the flags of Tchonpitoulas, Poydras and New Levee, business appears to have attained its tension, though some dealers and factors say they can do a little more. Flour, corn, pork, bacon, lard, hay, oats, almost every article of Western produce, comes to our markets in the largest quantities, far in excess of former seasons, and the richly laden argosies will continue to come for several weeks. We refer to our marine list for several days past.

We also have to note the arrival of a fleet of vessels from sea. Twenty-two large ships were reported yesterday. These vessels are good for the transportation of seventy thousand bales of cotton. There are now one hundred and ten sail vessels to arrive. To this number can be added several which jog along in search of business. Possibly many of the commanders sail by the month, and carry reefed topsails in a top-gallant breeze. However, it does not make much difference what time they arrive at our levee, so long as there are full cargoes of cotton and other products for them to carry to market.

The one hundred and odd vessels which were cleared in advance of the transfer of the Customhouse and dependencies are being loaded very leisurely; in fact, they were not all under engagements when they were cleared, and under the arrivals for the past week there appeared to be symptoms of a break-down in the general rates of freight; or, in other words, the freight market was exceedingly dull and flat yesterday. Some folks talked that ⅜d.@⅝d. for cotton to Liverpool, let alone a penny, would bring all the unemployed ships to christendom to our port, irrespective of a clearance under the Commonwealth of Louisiana. The talk about State clearances is wearing out. The new order of things is becoming to be fully understood. In the meantime, there is some inquiry going on about the light-houses on our coast. Has there been any action regarding them? What is the quantity of oil on hand at the several light-houses, particularly those within the limits of the Commonwealth of Louisiana? The oil for light-houses has been for years past furnished by contract, parties in New-England having been the contractors. It is now about the period for new proposals. It will be well for our Chamber of Commerce to take some action in the matter, and appoint a committee to wait on the Convention. The light-houses on Cat Island, Ship Island, the Mesilla bank light-house and Pass Christian light-house have been heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Collector at Mobile. The light-house on Rabbit Island, the beacon light at the west end of the Rigolets, the light-houses at Port Pontchartrain, Bayou St. John, mouth of the upper Canal, Pass Manchac, Tchefuncta light, with the light-houses at the mouths of the Mississippi, and others westward of the Mississippi, are under Collector Hatch. It is suggested that early action be taken about light-houses. If the oil is nearly run out, the suggestion is well-timed. Don't let us get out of light—though there may be occasion to suppress all lights; then navigators will have to do as they did before there was a light-house on the coast. Go through by daylight.

There was no mails received yesterday beyond one or two local points. Some few bags of back mails were distributed at the Post-office. As there is a lull in mail receipts at this time, it would be well for the *old* mails now on hand to be distributed. There was a mass of telegraphic rubbish received yesterday, and more expected last evening, particularly of a political nature, from Washington City or the great Bear Garden.

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1861.—The Convention assembled at quarter to 11 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. C. C. Goodrich, of the Episcopal church.

The roll being called, 95 members answered to their names.

The journal was read and approved.

A Flag for Louisiana.

Mr. Elgee, of Rapides, offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to report upon the adoption of a flag for the State of Louisiana.

In support of this resolution, Mr. Elgee, made a speech, in which he stated that the Pelican flag at present in use to represent the State had no legal or legislative sanction, and that, in fact, Louisiana never had a flag of her own. The symbol of the pelican feeding her young, he said, was simply the seal of the Governor of the State, and even this had never had any sanction of legislation or law. He had discovered, in looking over some old historical records, that the symbol of the pelican feeding her young was adopted as the seal of the State by the Governor in 1813, and that it was used as such by the succeeding Governors without ever having received any legislative sanction.

As the symbol had been so long used in the State seal, he had no doubt it would be as good as any other, if not the best, to use in the flag of the State. He had, however, read that the meaning of the symbol, when adopted by the Governor who designed it, was this: that the mother pelican represented the maternal care and fostering aid of the United States Government, whilst the little pelicans represented the States. It was true that Louisiana made the symbol good, by the ample manner in which she had always fed her young; but if it were true, as he had read, that the big pelican represented the United States Government, the sooner we abolish the pelican the better.

Furthermore, the star now seen in the Pelican flag had no definite meaning or intent—it had never been authorized by any State act. Still farther, Louisiana had no *color* to represent her truly or correctly. He had seen around town Pelican flags of all colors—some white, some blue, some of both colors, and in one of them a yellow pelican. The Pelican flag floating from the Capitol at Baton Rouge assumed to represent Louisiana, yet it had never been adopted or authorized by any State authority. It was necessary that Louisiana should have one flag, an authorized flag, waving over her officers and forts, etc., and over her vessels at sea. He would therefore move the adoption of his resolution.

The resolution was adopted unanimously; and the President appointed Messrs. Elgee, Roman and Briscoe, as the committee to report upon a flag for Louisiana.

As to Secret Proceedings.

Mr. Stocker, of Orleans, offered a resolution in view of the public dissatisfaction regarding the secret sessions of the Convention, that hereafter the Convention shall go into secret session only upon a two-thirds vote of the members. The resolution was, on motion, laid over.

The Convention a Little Too Slow.

Mr. Elgee, of Rapides, presented the following resolution:

That all the powers heretofore given by the State of Louisiana to the Congress of the United States be now delegated to the Legislature of this State.

In support of this resolution Mr. Elgee stated that he had noticed in the Convention a disposition to assume legislative functions, in violation of its status as a Convention of the people. As he regarded it, the duty of this Convention was simply to lay out a skeleton outline of enactments for the Legislature to fill out hereafter. It must be remembered that the acts of this Convention bear not the impress of laws, but of constitutional enactments. The Convention was proceeding too far in matters which ought to be left to the Legislature. As an instance of this hasty action in matters which required mature deliberation, he would mention the report of the Committee on the Constitution, whose amendments to the Constitution a few days ago were acted upon and most of them adopted, without the careful and critical examination to which their importance entitled them. This Convention had not had time to deliberate as it ought on these important matters; and many matters before the Convention would be better perfected if left to the Legislature, a body of two houses, whilst this body of only one house cannot answer for the perfection of any of its measures, adopted as they are without due deliberation and with too much haste.

This Convention, he said, is an expense to the State of about $6000 per week. The Legislature is doing nothing, being in waiting on the Convention; and the two bodies together cost the State $10,000 weekly. This, he thought, ought to be remedied by the Convention getting through as speedily as possible with what properly belongs to it, and leaving the completion of matters to the Legislature at Baton Rouge. Any error made by this Convention in its enactments could be corrected only by the troublesome and expensive method of calling another Convention.

Mr. Olivier, chairman of the Committee on the Constitution, denied that he had sought to overstep the narrow path of his duty in presenting the Ordinance of Amendment; and thought that if Mr. Elgee had failed to consider the amendments, he had no right to accuse other members of similar neglect. He (the speaker) had made only such changes as were imperatively necessary at the present time.

Mr. Elgee explained that he had merely brought up the action of the Convention on the Constitutional amendments as an instance of hasty action on important matters.

On motion, Mr. Elgee's resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Printing the Ordinances.

Mr. Marks, of Caddo, offered a resolution that 500 copies of the resolutions and ordinances adopted by this Convention be printed for the use of the members, to save the trouble of overhauling the journal and the newspapers. Voted upon and lost.

Adjournment of the Convention.

Mr. Richardson, of Livingston, offered a resolution that this Convention adjourn from Saturday, the 5th inst., to Monday, the 4th of March, unless the President shall find it necessary to reassemble the Convention sooner.

On motion, the resolution was laid over.

Council of Conference.

Mr. Texada, of Rapides, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Constitution to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a Council to aid the Governor in the discharge of the new duties imposed upon him. Referred to the Committee already appointed to confer with the Governor.

On Citizenship.

Mr. Kennedy, of Orleans, from the Committee on Citizenship, presented an ordinance defining the nature and rights of citizenship in Louisiana. It was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

Not to be Bought.

Mr. Taylor, of the Committee on Naval and Military Affairs, to whom had been referred the proposition to buy the war steamers Gen. Miramon and Marquis de la Habana, reported, verbally, that he was under instruction to report unfavorably upon the said proposition.

Validity of Patents.

The Committee on Patents submitted a report and resolution to recognize as valid in Louisiana all patents which were valid under the laws of the State up to the 26th of January, the date of the passage of the Ordinance of Secession. It was referred and ordered to be printed.

As to Secret Proceedings.

Mr. Gladden, of Orleans, offered a resolution that only the resolutions and ordinances adopted in secret sessions be published in the official report of the Convention's proceedings. The resolution was voted upon and lost.

Amendments to the Rules.

Mr. Conner, of St. Tammany, offered an amendment to the rules, that all resolutions and ordinances involving the future policy of Louisiana lie over one day before being acted upon, and that they be printed. Adopted.

The order of this day (the amendment to the Constitution regarding citizenship) being postponed to another day, in consequence of its connection with another matter to be necessarily acted upon first, and there being no other business in regular order,

The Convention adjourned to Tuesday (this day) at 12 o'clock.

DUMAS PILS.—Young Dumas, who has been growing hypochondriac for the last few years, has left for Italy to spend the winter, where he hopes to restore his broken health. His condition is not without a certain degree of gravity, for no writer of modern times works more assiduously than Dumas, Jr., and he managed, by some means or other, to throw his nerves into a dangerous state of irritation. A secretary of his father accompanies him, and the latter will come from Naples to meet him at Genoa, and will then go to fix him in a palace on the borders of the Adriatic. The fact is, the author of the *Dame aux Camelias* is not of the same mettle as his father. Already, at 30 years, he has an indigestion of life. He needs calm and repose, and for his only emotion a fishing-line suspended in a river where fish are few and far between.

RUSSIAN CONQUEST.—General Hasford, Governor-General of Western Siberia, is laboring diligently and successfully to extend Russian influence among the savage and wandering tribes in Central Asia. Russian engineers have constructed a fortress—have explored the chain of mountains called Altan and Kon Mainok. Russian troops have traversed these mountains, of which the chain called Tonza is not less than 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The Russian General has annexed the vast country of the Kirghese, inhabited by hordes of savages, who paid a heavy tribute to the Khans of Kokhand. The Russian military expedition, aided by the Kirgheso, continue to subdue the wandering tribes of the mountains of Altan, who, excited by the inhabitants of the Kokhands, were creating a disturbance in the provinces conquered by the Russians. It is thus that the Emperor Alexander, although occupied in accomplishing so many internal reforms, is carrying civilization among the savage tribes of Central Asia.

A woman gives notice that she is "willing to take a respectable baby to nurse." There are besides, them, that are not respectable. Poor little things, not worthy of respect—not to be respected. We have heard of people who were born with gold spoons in their mouths; we have seen babies who, from their first were surrounded with every luxury; and we have seen those also who were born without any spoons at all in their mouths, nor any worldly goods to speak of; but it never struck us before that any sort of babies were as disreputable as we see they must be, from this advertisement.

DIED.

On Monday, the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., CHAS. SPENCER LEE, aged 43 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Nadrif, No. 231 Baronne street.

On Sunday evening, 4th inst., at 8½ o'clock, CATHERINE MAHONEY, wife of P. Coyle, a native of Waterford, aged 26 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 115 Franklin (formerly St. Peter) street, between Lafayette and Perdido streets.

A British officer writing from Teheran, Persia, to the London Times, remarks: "A coloquinte pill, manufactured by an American chemist, (Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass.) has cured the Shah of a liver complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked. Doubtless our own scholars made the discoveries which he employs, and then it is in everything; we do the labor, and the morning Amerikanee put their mark on it and take the reward. Dr. Ayer is flattered by the compliment of its reminiscence, which will doubtless be reflected in him on a gold snuff box, or diamond-hilted sword, while not the name even of Pavy, Chilliston or Rindle, the great lights by which he shines, is known." [New York Sunday Paper.

☞ **Facts for Consideration—Brandreth's** Pills have been before the world for nearly one hundred and ten years. They have an established character for safety and efficacy, which places them in the first rank of all the medicines of the day. They are purely vegetable, harmless to the tenderest age or weakest frame, yet of sufficient efficacy to thoroughly cleanse and purify the blood, through the organs of the stomach and bowels. They aid and improve digestion, and sound, refreshing sleep follows their use. They have cured thousands of cases of the most distressing dyspepsia. All the symptoms of confirmed consumption have been removed by their use, and health has again blessed the once despairing invalid. Costiveness, the great promoter of disease, is effectually cured by these pills. Apoplexy and paralysis are as surely prevented if the pill be taken promptly used as soon as full or an intense pain of the head is experienced. Thousands of cases furnished in proof.

Price 25 cents per box. Principal Office: 241 Canal street, New York. Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Charleres street, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

fe5 2d1wedsw&W—1m

☞ **Spirit-Intercourse—Do the spirits of our** departed friends communicate? Satisfy yourselves while you have an opportunity. JAMES V. MANSFIELD, the distinguished Test Writing Medium, who has satisfied so many of our citizens of the fact that spirits do communicate, has, by the urgent request of those who have visited him, consented to remain a short time longer, at his Parlors, No. 192 Canal street, between Dryades and Rampart.

fe5 2p2t

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

WM. E. 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 Helmstreit's Hair Coloring, prepared by you. I commenced using it according to direction, 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 SRAMAN.

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

JOEL P. POTTER, Justice of the Peace.

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

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

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

Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. fa16 2p1m&W

☞ **The Champion of the World!—There** will be found at No. 87 Canal street, a fresh arrival of the celebrated SLOAT ELIPTIC SEWING MACHINES, the only and Southern and only Machine in New Orleans.

fa24 2p1m&W M. S. HEDRICK, Agent.

☞ **Settled For Ever!—The Important** question of beauty is thus done! CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE has been analyzed and declared harmless by Professor Rubini Chilton, of New York, the first Analytic in America. Effect of the Dye almost instantaneous. Imparts a jet black or any shade of brown. Color true, natural and uniform.

Manufactured at No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. fa25 2p1m&W

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 54 and 56 Gravier street, New Orleans.

fa2 2p2t

☞ **Experience teaches us that delicacy** prevents many females from applying for the means to alleviate or relieve 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 safe and sure remedy for female difficulties and obstructions from any cause." They can be sent in a letter containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and six postage stamps to any agent.

General Agent for the United States JOB MOSES, Rochester N. Y., J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents, and sold by all respectable Druggists. fa5 2d1wE&W

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Feb. 4, 1861.

In conformity with a resolution adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, I, JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, hereby request all citizens to illuminate their residences or places of business, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, the 6th inst., in honor of the passage of the Ordinance whereby Louisiana dissolved her connection with the Federal Union.

fe5 2p1t JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

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.

ja31 2p10 P. H. WILLARD.

Medical and Law Students,

BEFORE LEAVING THE CITY, MAY WISH TO COMPLETE THEIR LIBRARIES.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to such, by

THOMAS L. WHITE,

Law and Medical Bookseller,

105.....CANAL STREET.....105

Who will sell at REDUCED PRICES, all the LATEST WORKS on

Anatomy, Surgery, Physiology,

CHEMISTRY, MIDWIFERY PRACTICE,

—In fact—

ALL THE STANDARD WORKS

In Every Department of Medical Science.

LAW STUDENTS will find the TEXT-BOOKS Recommended by the Law Professors of the Louisiana University. Also,

All Standard Works

UPON COMMON AND CIVIL LAW.

Please call and examine stock, prices, etc., at

fe1 2p3t **No. 105 Canal Street.**

Giquel & Jamison,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 126 Canal Street,

—Are now receiving their—

SPRING STOCK

—OF—

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS!!

Of their own Selection

AND IMPORTATION FROM EUROPE.

☞ They would be pleased to have their friends and the public examine the same.

—We are also selling our—

Fall and Winter Stock of Goods

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,

126.....**Canal street**.....126

Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

fe 2p6t

Fourth District

DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

Corner Magazine and St. Andrew streets.

J. A. BRASELMAN

—Still continues to offer—

UNEQUALED INDUCEMENTS

—TO—

PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.

Desiring to reduce my present stock, in order to make room for SPRING GOODS, I will offer all my

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

TOPLINS, POPLINETTES,

GRISAILLES, BLEACHED LINENS,

EMBROIDERIES, etc.

AT MUCH LOWER PRICES than asked at any time this season.

I am now opening a LARGE LOT OF GOODS, in consignment, consisting, in part, of—

Fine SHIRTING LINEN, at.....26 50 per piece.

Fine All Linen SHIRT FRONTS..... 3 50 per score.

Ladies' Plain Tape Bordered HDKFS..... 1 00 .. ..

.. Hemmed .. .. 1 50 .. ..

Gents' Plain .. .. 1 50 .. ..

.. Colored Bordered .. .. 2 25 .. ..

13-4 MOSQUITO NETTING..... 25 per yard.

Fancy Beaded RIBBONS..... 15 .. ..

Fancy Tarlatan PARTY DRESSES..... 3 00 each.

10-4 Embroidered Tarlatan, for Party Dresses..... 50 per yard.

☞ Country purchasers are invited to call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

fe1 2p2t

Chinese Lanterns!

CHINESE LANTERNS!

—AT—

B. PIFFET'S,

122.....CANAL STREET.....122

Touro Building.

FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN CHINESE LANTERNS, of all sizes, colors and patterns.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

SKY ROCKETS,

ROMAN CANDLES,

TORPEDOES,

GUNS, WHEELS,

And other descriptions of FIREWORKS used for ILLUMINATIONS!

MILITARY AND MARINE ROCKETS AND SIGNALS.

Military Trimmings.

PELICAN BUTTONS, all sizes.

GOLD AND SILVER FRINGE.

GOLD AND SILVER BRAIDS.

All sorts of Worsted Braids and Fringes, for Military purposes. Every description of

MILITARY BUTTONS MADE TO ORDER

At Shortest Notice.

Fancy Goods! Fancy Goods!

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS AND RIBBONS, of every variety.

PAPER MACHE WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES AND DRESSING CASES.

TOILET SETS!—TOILET SETS!—A beautiful stock, just received.

FANS!—FANS!!—FANS!!!—From 50c to $10 each.

MUSIC BOXES—From $2 50 to $150.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, ROCKING HORSES and VELOCIPEDES, at every price.

TOYS!—TOYS!—In an endless variety.

☞ All these goods will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

fe1 2p3t

Overcoats! Overcoats!

AT BARGAINS!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

We are still selling our OVERCOATS AT COST, and all in want will do well to call.

PETERSHAM OVERCOATS, at $8.

BLUE PILOT OVERCOATS, at $6 to $7.

BEEBER BEAVER OVERCOATS, at $10.

BLACK BOESKIN OVERCOATS, at $12.

MOSCOW BEAVER OVERCOATS, at $15.

All kinds of OVERCOATS, at every price, at

PIERSON & HARRISON'S,

1 Moreaine street, corner Canal.

Navy Pistols!

Starr's Patent Self-Cocking and Hair-Trigger Revolving PISTOLS—Six Shooters. For sale by

O. S. JENNINGS,

fe1 2p1m 29 Carondelet street.

What is to be Gained by It?

Is your very pertinent question before buying oils all Solar Lamps to

USE COAL OIL!

☞ Answer first—

You Save Your Money.

☞ Answer second—

You Save Your Eyes.

☞ Answer third—

You Save Your Life.

The superiority of COAL OIL over all other illuminations being now an established fact, the question arises, WHERE IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY A

COAL OIL LAMP?

We answer, where the best Lamp can be obtained, and the lowest prices are offered.

Hale's Patent Coal Oil Lamp,

Which is the most perfect (and latest improved) Coal Oil Lamp yet invented, and produces one fourth more light than any other in use, can be obtained only at the

COAL OIL AND LAMP EMPORIUM,

No. 6 Chartres Street,

Sole Agency for this State.

Also on hand, MERRILL'S PATENT BURNER, and every other kind in use, together with the best KEROSINE LAMP CHIMNEYS made in the world. All persons requiring Lamps, of any description, WILL SAVE MONEY, and can be much better suited in style by calling at

No. 6 Chartres Street,

Where they can select from an assortment of Lamps, which, for VARIETY, ELEGANCE and COMPLETENESS, is every respect, is unsurpassed in the United States, and is the only complete one in the city, being larger than all others combined.

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 Arlemon Hill.

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

fe30 2p6f

Robert Pitkin

WOULD AGAIN INFORM HIS FRIENDS,

—AND—

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY,

—That his assortment of—

SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING,

—And—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Is New, Large and Complete, embracing every article in his line of trade.

☞ Citizens and Strangers calling at his

Fashionable Clothing Emporium,

13 and 15.....CAMP STREET.....13 and 15

Opposite Ladies' Entrance to City Hotel.

Will find everything suitable to their wants, manufactured and selected with great care, MAGNIFICENCE and taste.

ROBERT PITKIN,

ja7 2p6f 13 and 15 Camp street.

Jouvin Gloves. Jouvin Gloves.

—JUST RECEIVED—

A large invoice of GENUINE JOUVIN GLOVES, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

—Also—

A fresh assortment of DRESS TRIMMINGS, BELTS, etc.

LION & ANDREE,

54 and 56 Royal street,

ja8 2p6f corner Bienville st.

Show Case Wareroom,

No. 25 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

Over Wilson & Tunison's Jewelry Establishment.

All kinds of GLASS SHOW CASES on hand and made to order, consisting of Silver Plated, German Silver, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Pine.

ja8 2p6f GEORGE HOFFMAN.

To the Ladies.

DETRIUS WORSTED STORE,

CANAL STREET, NEAR BAUDIN.

We have just received, by the bark Schlesier and by the bark Edmund, a full supply of Berlin Zephyr Worsted. All our articles are of direct importation.

ja31 2p6f RIEMANN & CO.

Hardware.

BRUFF BROTHER & SEAVER,

384 and 386 Broadway,

NEW YORK,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

CUTLERY AND GUNS,

Manufacturers of RIFLES and DERRINGER PISTOLS. Inventors of the Cast Steel Oval-Eye COTTON HOES. Sole Agents for R. P. Bruff's Celebrated AXES, SUGAR SKIMMERS, LADLES and CANE KNIVES, ANVILS, VICES, CHAINS, PLANTATION TOOLS, etc.

☞ Catalogues furnished by mail, on application. fe21 2p1y

Wall Paper. Wall Paper.

J. J. EVERS,

No. 62 Chartres street,

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

Particular attention paid to all work in his line. de6 2p1y

Southern Shoe Store.

J. W. BRIGHAM,

—WHOLESALE—

DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 33 Magazine Street,

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock, manufactured expressly for the New Orleans trade. ja22 2p6m

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

—JUST RECEIVED—

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

—Also—

A beautiful assortment of Embroidered and Plain Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, etc.

LION & ANDREE,

ja21 2p1f 54 and 56 Royal street, corner of Bienville.

Merchants' Hotel,

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STREETS

NEW ORLEANS.

The pleasantest and most conveniently located House in the city.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per Day	$1 50
Per Week	10 00
Per Week (board only)	8 00
Per Month	32 50

BRET & BALLER,

ja17 2p1y Proprietors.

Latest French Styles.

HAT