New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION OF LOUISIANA.

J. G. MIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE---NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, $10---By the Week, 20 Cents.

☞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.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1861.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. Lecesnne, Roche & Co. sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 80 Charles street, books, shoes, clothing, etc.

R. M. Montgomery sells at 12 o'clock, at No. 87 Camp street, a lot of furniture, etc.

L. A. Levy, Jr. & Co. sell at 4½ o'clock, at the Louisiana Press, damaged 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.

☞Satterly, under the St. Charles Hotel, has sent us the last number of Harper's Weekly, containing, among other things, some funny pictures of Old Abe's flight from Harrisburg to Washington.

☞List of Letters on the second page.☜

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.—We are indebted to the Hon. John R. Leefe for a copy of the report of the Committee on the Penitentiary to the Senate at Baton Rouge; also, for a copy of the bill relative to the Penitentiary, now before the Legislature.

The report on the Penitentiary shows that the gross products of the factory (cotton and woolen goods and batting) in three years and nine months, (with the goods now on hand) amount to $861,170 49, the profits upon which are set down at $316,876 19. The bricks made and sold (with those on hand) amount to $64,043 01, the gross profit amounting to $39,527 94. Total gross profits of labor in the Penitentiary for the three years and nine months, ending December 31st, 1860, $355,399 13.

BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—By notice appearing elsewhere, it will be observed that this battalion meets this evening at 7½ o'clock, for drill purposes.

CITY FORBIE GUARD.—The members of this company are referred to the advertisement notifying them to meet this evening at the drill room, No. 9 New Basin.

☞Foreign News on the eighth page.

AMUSEMENTS.—All the theaters were crowded last night. Scotch "Jeanie Deans," at the Varieties, and Irish "Colleen Bawn," at the St. Charles, had equally large and delighted audiences. The "Zouaves," at the Academy, ditto. A more "flush" theatrical season we have never seen.

At the Varieties, the St. Charles, and the Academy, the performances of last night will be repeated this night, the only variation being in the way of the farces.

To-morrow at noon the Zouaves will perform at the Academy for ladies and children; and to-morrow night Patti, at the Opera House, will again appear in "The Pardon of Ploermel."

THE GREAT RACE.—The Creole race-track being at last in fair condition, the long postponed contest between *Ethan Allen, Emma, Reindeer*, and *Gladiator*, will come off this afternoon at four o'clock. It promises to be something greater than anything ever yet seen in New Orleans. For particulars, see advertisement.

UNITED TABORITES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—By notice published elsewhere, it will be seen that the officers and members of this society are requested to meet on Saturday, 9th inst., at their Hall, at 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of commemorating their seventh anniversary. The procession is announced to move at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. See notice.

TAX PAYERS, JEFFERSON PARISH.—Notice is given in another column, by the collector of taxes for the parish of Jefferson, to which we direct the attention of all parties interested.

FAST ANCHORED BY HER CHINOLINE.—A lady in a dry goods store in Buffalo had seated herself on one of the revolving stools now in use in front of the counters of such establishments, and on rising got her hoops so completely and firmly entangled about and under the revolving top as to anchor her for the time being to the spot. The only method of releasing the lady was by unscrewing the top of the revolving seat; this being accomplished by the gallant storekeeper, the fastened fair one was set at liberty.

TURNING THE TABLES.—A good story is told of Cornelius W. Lawrence, ex-Mayor of New York and former Collector of that port, who died last week. Just after his appointment as Collector, a meeting of the Democracy was held, at which a prominent inspector of the Collector's department introduced a resolution, demanding the removal of all Whigs from the Custom-House. Mr. Lawrence sent for him the next morning and said: "Mr. Black, I perceive by the newspapers that you are in favor of turning men out of office on account of their opinions." "I am so, certainly, Mr. Collector," he replied with some firmness. "Well, then," rejoined Mr. Lawrence, "as I don't like your opinions, you will please consider yourself discharged from this moment."

Over the house assigned to Mr. Ward, the American Ambassador, the Chinese authorities placed the following inscription: "Lent to American Barbarian Ward, Tribute Bearer."

A great poet says that "the mountains stand fixed forever." We know, however, that it is no uncommon thing for them to *slope*.

That was not a bad stroke of criticism made by Mr. Sabin, of New York, when, at a late sale of imported books, he introduced a miscellaneous lot with the following: "Gentlemen, of this lot I need only say, six volumes are by Thomas Carlisle; the other books is written in the English language. Now, then, bid! How much?"

WILD HORSES IN KANSAS.—A correspondent writing from Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, says:

In conversation with a gentleman residing upon the verge of the Delaware reservation, we gleaned some information regarding the celebrated drove of wild horses which frequents those parts. Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to capture them. American horses of the best mettle have been brought into use to run them down, but no sooner pursued than they run at right angles with the divides, up hills, down valleys, and through timber, with a speed unknown to any other animal. Among them is one—a chestnut stallion, somewhat larger than the Morgan stock—which has been the universal mark of the pursuer; but though followed by the fleetest steeds upon the run, he has never been known to break from a pacing step. Stratagem has been resorted to frequently without success, and he is now left to fly over the prairies at will, bearing the dignified title of 'Chestnut King.' Several of his colts have been secured, which promise a rich reward to their owners. Though taken quite young and reared with native horses, the wildness of their nature is made apparent upon all favorable occasions. An officer at Fort Leavenworth has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the capture and delivery to him of "Chestnut King."

COAL OIL.—Beyond question the merits of this new illuminating agent are rapidly recommending it to the general use of our community. Mr. S. W. Noyes, No. 28 Commercial Place, to day advertises that he is in receipt of a large invoice of the article, which he offers for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. We call attention to his advertisement, and can, unerringly, recommend a trial of coal oil.

THE sale of elegant piano fortes, European and domestic manufactured furniture, Brussels carpets, oil paintings, mirrors, etc., now advertised by R. M. Montgomery, auctioneer, will take place this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Old Auction Rooms, No. 87 Camp street. See advertisement.

ATTENTION is called to the sale of cotton this day at 4½ o'clock P. M., at the Louisiana Press, Yard No. 3, by L. A. Levy, Jr. & Co.

ABOLITION MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Merely for the amusement of our readers, we propose to group together to-day some of the misrepresentations and falsifications contained in *one single issue* of a Black Republican paper lately received at this office. We begin with a letter purporting to come from "a gentleman of high social position, residing in the central part of Mississippi:"

Our State has seceded—gone out of the Union. She has no credit, and must resort to direct taxation, which the people will resist, and then comes the dreadful reckoning between them and the base rascals, demagogues and politicians who have led them on to their ruin. But for my property here, I would leave at once. I stay to prevent confiscation, which will be resorted to against all non-resident property-holders. You can form no idea of the madness which prevails here, nor of the distress among our people. Our country is almost destitute of meat and bread, the poor are accumulating upon our hands, and where all this is to end God only knows.

This is what this gentleman of high social position, residing in the center of Mississippi, says—"a slaveholder," besides, the account states. The letter was doubtless manufactured in the office of the paper in which it appeared; but there are a plenty of fools who will eagerly believe any statement it makes. Thus are the Northern people deceived with reference to not only the physical comfort of the South, but the temper and spirit of our people.

Extract and falsehood No. 2 is as follows:

GROWING DESPERATE.—Yesterday we saw a private letter from a late Georgia member of Congress, a rabid secessionist, in which the writer raved like a maniac over the impending reaction in the popular mind of the Gulf States. No bedlamite was ever more furious, incoherent and venomous in his expressions of hatred and rage. He boldly intimated that the people were to be kept in subjection in those States by a resort to the most despotic means, and that it is the purpose of those who have usurped the Government of those States and deprived their people of American liberties, to make war upon their former brethren, as the best means of preventing them from stopping to reflect.

That is tolerably "steep." The idea of making war upon the people to keep them from reflecting is one altogether worthy of the philosophy of Black Republicanism.

No. 3.—Gen. Jackson said on his death-bed that he had only one thing to regret, and that was that he had not hung John C. Calhoun.

This is so "immense" that we are scarcely able to make any reply to it. This is the first we ever heard of it, and no other paper appears to have the news. Parton, in his late Biography of Jackson, has strangely omitted to give us this startling piece of intelligence.

No. 4.—A Baltimore correspondent of the paper we allude to writes the following:

I learn from good authority that the Montgomery movement will be abandoned the moment a sufficient excuse is afforded therefor, *id est*, a compromise.

The "Montgomery movement" means the Southern Congress and the Southern Government at Montgomery, Alabama. The date of the letter was about three weeks ago. Though the "authority" was so "good," we have not yet heard that the "movement" has been "abandoned." If anybody else has heard of it, he will please call and give us the particulars:

No. 5.—The Alabamians begin to feel the pressure. From other sources we have already learned that their stores of grain are getting empty since the establishment of non-intercourse with the Northwest, upon whose great supplies of breadstuffs they have hitherto relied. The cry of famine is now heard, and the inedible cotton, no longer a merciful king, fades into insignificance besides the terrible picture of a vacant pantry.

That's bad for Alabama. We were slightly of the opinion that the supply of breadstuffs at this city was never greater than now. Also, that communication between here and Mobile was frequent and easy and cheap. It appears we were mistaken, that Alabama is in a state of starvation, that "the cry of famine is now heard," and that each hungry Alabamian is daily appalled at "the terrible picture of a vacant pantry." But there is consolation to be drawn from this circumstance, for it will bring the rebellious Alabamians to their senses. Here is the argument:

THE CRY OF HUNGER.—There is nothing like a hungry stomach to take the conceit out of the most rebellious head. Parents send their children supperless to bed to conquer their perverse wills. The refractory pupil repents during the night, and wakes in the morning quite tractable and in a submissive mood. A similar process seems to be going on in Alabama.

Strange that this "process" should have been "going on" so long, and yet we, living in the immediate vicinity, have not yet heard of it!

No. 6.—The following we strongly suspect to be untrue, though we cannot say positively:

We are informed, on good authority, that several employés of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad residing at Huntsville, were lately required by the civil authorities to take the oath of allegiance to the *State of Alabama*, or leave the State. They chose to leave, and have resigned their positions on the railroad and gone where there is no test oath required.

No. 7.—There is no doubt a strong attempt will be made, if not to establish a Monarchial Government, to mold into a consolidated form the new Government which is to be created upon the ruins of the old Federal system.

Just now the Montgomery "movement" was to be "abandoned" altogether—now there is to be a "consolidated Government" for the seceded States, if not a Monarchy. All this is, as Old Solomon says in the play, the very "newest news."

No. 8.—*Stealing a Library for the Southern Confederacy.*—In addition to the other frauds perpetrated by the seceding members of Congress, they have taken from the Congressional Library—which is probably the best in the country, containing many books which cannot be obtained elsewhere—some of the most valuable in the whole collection. Thousands of dollars' worth have been thus abstracted and carried off by these members. Among them, a single South Carolina member has more than $400 worth of digests of the most valuable character, and which can never be replaced. Scarcely one of these gentlemen took the trouble to return his books, but, on the contrary, were very cautious to have them carefully packed and sent off. A member of one of the Border States, who favors secession, and thought his State sure to secede, sent orders for upward of $1000 worth of books recently, which, under the rules of the Library, were refused. This is regarded here to be very near akin to what Webster defines as "theft."

An investigation into this by a Congressional committee has shown it to be a lie "out of whole cloth."

No. 9.—*Alarming the South.*—Col. Schnabel, of Pennsylvania, has just returned from an exploring expedition through some of the seceding States. He reports that the alarm in the rural regions is general, and families are flocking to the hotels in the city, apprehensive of the wildest demonstrations among the servile population. The withdrawal of many of the males from the interior to fill up the ranks of the seceding armies has left some of the isolated districts in an almost defenceless position.

No. 10.—*Hunter and Mason.*—There are good reasons for believing that Senators Mason and Hunter will receive a polite invitation from the Union Convention to resign their places as representatives of the Old Dominion.

No. 11.—The Union men at the South have grown in strength with the growth of the Republican party at the North, and have grown, too, under the constant charge of sympathizing with Republicans.

No. 12.—If South Carolina shall be permitted to extinguish the fires of constitutional Liberty, Kentucky will not herself secede, nor allow South Carolina to do so.

No. 13.—A Washington correspondent says that Senator Green, of Missouri, in a speech in the Senate, declared that secession was a mere political scheme to frighten the free States into submission to the slaveholders' programme. But he feared the plan was frustrated.

No. 14.—Dispatches from trustworthy sources this evening state that Tennessee has given 40,000 majority against holding a Convention.

Tennessee's majority against holding a Convention was about 12,000.

No. 15.—A purpose to destroy the returns of the Presidential election doubtless was at one time entertained by the revolutionists.

These extracts, we repeat, are all taken from one issue of a prominent Black Republican paper. Doubtless, there are others of similar character in it, which we might produce if we were to look more closely, and if the game were worth the candle. Some of the above statements are original—others copied from other papers. Most of them, no doubt, are believed by those who read them, and thus the people of the North are brought to entertain such fatally erroneous ideas about the condition of the South. If the political press and the pulpit politicians of the North were to publish nothing but the truth concerning us, there would be far less sectional hostility, we think, than now exists.

HOW MUCH IS A BILLION?

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1861.

Ed. Crescent—I notice in "Interesting Statistics," in your issue of to-day, the words *one billion* used as synonymous with *one thousand millions*. Now, I find two or more quite reliable authorities on mathematics which give a very different mode of numeration from that employed by yourselves and others in producing the above result. It is as follows, viz: After millions (1,000,000) we have tens of millions (10,000,000), then hundreds of millions (100,000,000), next thousands of millions (1,000,000,000), next tens of thousands of millions (10,000,000,000), then hundreds of thousands of millions (100,000,000,000), *then* billions (1,000,000,000,000), or *one million millions*.

If you have time and space to spare, please "ventilate" this for the edification of many of your readers. Thus may they discover "what's in a name." Respectfully yours, J. C. R.

Until the reception of the above, we had never before heard the question raised as to how much a billion is. We had thought it was a universally-understood thing that one thousand millions was a billion.

On investigation, we find that there are two modes of numeration, and that the mode practiced by our correspondent is the English mode, while ours is the American. Worcester, in the latest edition of his large dictionary, says that "according to the French method of numeration in use on the continent of Europe, *and in the United States*, a billion is a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; according to the English method used in Great Britain and the British Provinces, it is a million of millions, or 1,000,000,000,000.

Our correspondent, therefore, rejects the American system, the French system, and the system adopted on the continent of Europe, in order to take up with a system which is only but partially used in Great Britain. We beg to be excused from adopting his style of numeration.

Pike's Arithmetic, in which we pursued the rudiments of Mathematics, but which has been superceded by more modern but less valuable books, gave one thousand millions as a billion. We have, however, referred to three modern Arithmetics, and all of them sustain our side of the question. Thus, in Ray's Arithmetic, we find the following: "There are two methods of numeration, the French and English. The *former* is generally used." In Perkins' Primary Arithmetic, page 71, it is said that a billion is the fifth unit. According to our correspondent's mode it would be the 13th. Perkins, in his Elementary Arithmetic, page 14, says, "the French way is the simpler, and is *universally adopted*." Thompson's Practical Arithmetic, page 20, says, "The French method is the more simple and convenient. It is generally used on the continent of Europe, *as well as in America*, and has been recently adopted by some English authors."

Thus it will be seen that we follow the mode of numeration universally used in this country, France, the continent, and everywhere else, except in Great Britain—and it is one which the authorities say is "simpler and more convenient." We think we are right.

TALK ON CHANGE.

The very fine weather yesterday brought out all that could get out, and it is not too much to say that the flags of Carondelet and the grand boulevard have not been more crowded this season than on yesterday. Cottondom was in an unusual state of liveliness, compared to the daily movements since Monday last. The sales, or the purchases of the staple, reached the largest day's transactions of the season. Of course, it is hardly necessary to add that prices ruled in favor of sellers, particularly under the decline of freights, and the free transactions in exchange. The freight market, however, presented greater firmness than on the day before yesterday—11-16ths was paid yesterday for Liverpool. The day for ⅝d. is passed for this season. It is unnecessary to talk of the decline in receipts, when boats coming from Minden, Lake Bisteneau and bayous there connected, are bringing only 150 to 300 bales of cotton. It can readily be surmised that the crop of Northwest Louisiana was short enough for 1860, and the remark will apply to Northeastern Texas.

The receipts at Shreveport for the season will not exceed fifty thousand bales; not one-half what they were in 1859 and 1860.

Private correspondence from the other side of the Atlantic say there have been sales of Middling Orleans cotton in Liverpool at 6¾d. previous to the sailing of the last steamer—the Canadian. These sales were not reported by the Board of Brokers; in fine, the weekly report of the Board of Brokers has not come to hand. These sales will not be quoted therein. Other information leads us to believe, and coincide in the talk that the rate of interest will not be enhanced for the present by the old lady in Threadneedle street.

The movements yesterday in the staple did not seem to indicate any regard for the intelligence to come by the two steamers now due, one at Portland and the other at Halifax. The talk is, that the orders are discretionary, and have been on hand for some weeks.

There was very little talk yesterday about politics; the paper read at Washington on Monday by the President of the Northern States was not thought of. The Northern States are considered as foreign in all respects, and our Custom-house will be collecting duties on Northern cargoes in a few days, it being well understood that all shipments prior to the first of March will come in free. The talk is, that there will not be large importations required this season to meet the demand. People are economizing, and retrenchment is the talk of the day.

The following remarks, from a New York paper of the 24, give indications of the effects of the secession of the Southern States:

When it was predicted that the Southern revolution, now in mid career, would have a disastrous effect on the trade of the North, the Republican journals ridiculed the idea. We are, nevertheless, beginning to realize the fact, and if, as it appears from the indicated policy of the incoming Administration, no terms are to be entered into with the seceding States, we are likely to go on for years suffering more and more from its influence. As an evidence of the injurious results it has already produced, we need only point to the falling off which has been occasioned by it in the business of our large hotels. To such an extent has it affected them that but few of them are paying their expenses. In Philadelphia, the Girard House, one of the finest houses in the country, was compelled to close its doors the other day, and another large hotel in the same city is about to follow its example. In New York, the Albemarle Hotel, which two years ago could not be bought for $250,000, has just been sold under the hammer by the Sheriff for $147,000. The large hotels at Saratoga, Newport, and other fashionable watering places will, no doubt, wind up the summer season in the same way, for it is not to be expected that they will make their expenses when the city establishments are going to ruin. On Fifth Avenue property and real estate generally the influence of the existing state of things will be equally disastrous. He will be a fortunate house or lot owner who will realize 50 per. of last year's valuation on his property, should the new Administration attempt to carry out its projects of coercion against the South.

Apropos of the above, we learn that a large number of our citizens have already engaged accommodations at our local sea-shore suburbs for the coming season; that two popular hotels have half the rooms taken. The talk is there will be very few Southern dollars disbursed in Northern States this season; that the ten millions of dollars annually taken from Louisiana and spent Northward and in Europe will not be available this season; that the decrease in the cotton crop will very sensibly interfere with traveling purposes; that many citizens will remain at home from choice; that all Southerners going Northward this season will be subject to insult and indignity; that Southerners, particularly in New England, will be looked on with all kinds of disrespect and contumely; that they can buy respect by paying dollars for it, and be laughed at the next day for their liberality. If Louisianians are willing to travel under these conditions—he regarded and looked on as an inferior race—we mistake their character. Of course, the come-to-day and go-to-morrow citizens—the migratory population—who sneer at our habits and institutions, will go at all events; and the talk is, if a majority of them will stay away, never return, the good city of New Orleans would not suffer to any great extent.

The movements on the grand levee yesterday were not of the animated character we have before noticed. The boats from the West bring in good loads; but the trade for the season in general has passed the culminating point.

We received yesterday the monthly report of the Augusta cotton market, which shows a falling off of one quarter from last year by the following figures:

STOCK OF COTTON

In Augusta and Hamburg, March 1, 1861.

	1861.	1860.
In Augusta	18,558	41,361
In Hamburg	1,492	1,193
Total stock	20,050	42,554

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.

To Charleston and Savannah in February.

	1861.	1860.
To Charleston, from Augusta	9,603	11,232
To Charleston, from Hamburg	3,160	4,363
To Savannah, by Railroad	19,882	6,758
To Savannah, by Steamboats	5,540	2,851
Shipments in February	35,225	27,181
Shipments previously	107,148	171,830
Total shipments	142,373	199,011

1861.	1860.
Shipped in February	35,225	27,181
Stock on hand March 1	20,050	42,554
	55,275	70,435
Deduct stock February 1	35,713	48,410
Receipts in February	20,562	22,025
Receipts previously	137,299	181,197
Total receipts	157,861	203,225

☞Spirit-Intercourse—"From the bright skies, or from the viseless air, spirit, sweet spirit, if thy home be there, answer me! answer me!"—J. V. MANSFIELD, the distinguished Writing Test Medium, through whose hands, it is estimated, more than 100,000 tests of spirit identity have been given, is with us, and may be found at No. 132 Canal street, between Dryades and Rampart, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily. Mr. M. will remain with us but two days longer. m5 2p2t*

☞We are authorized to announce the Hon. THOMAS J. COOLEY, of Pointe Coupee, as a candidate for Judge of the District composed of the parishes of Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee and West Feliciana. Election on the first MONDAY of April next. m7 2p1t

☞Nothing Else of Service!—Mechanicsville, N. Y., March 17, 1858.

Mr. E. R. Hagan: I have used Heinstreet's Hair Coloring for three years, and have found it to be a good and excellent article. It not only restored the color of my hair, giving it new life and strength, but it cured myself and wife of a most obstinate complaint upon the scalp, which nothing else seemed to benefit. I fully believe it to be the best article in use.

Yours, respectfully,
KNOWLTON HOWLAND.

Remember that this great was produced by Heinstreet's Imperishable, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative.

Price, Seventy-five 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. feb8 3p4m&W

☞Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 54 and 56 Gravier street, New Orleans. c6 2p1f

☞Natural Magic!—Suppose a case: Suppose you have sandy, red, white, grizzly, or dingy yellow hair. Suppose you prefer a light brown or rich dark brown or a raven black. Well, you apply (if you are wise) CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, and in ten minutes your mirror shows you a Wonderful Transformation! Every hair that a few minutes before was an unsightly Goblin, is now an element of beauty. "A magnificent head of hair," is the exclamation whenever you meet us. The difference between Beauty and the Beast was not more striking than that between a gray or red head in a state of nature, and one to which this famous dye has been applied.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and supplied by all Hair Dressers. feb27 3m1w&W

Coal Oil at Wholesale.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE

—Of the—

BEST QUALITIES

—OF—

COAL OIL!

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

S. W. NOYES,

m8 2p3t No. 28 Commercial Place, New Orleans.

War! War! War!

TO BE OR NOT TO BE, THAT IS THE QUESTION.

Whether 'tis better to suffer our

Cake and Card Baskets, Candlesticks, Castors,
German Silver Forks and Spoons,
Door Plates, Door Knobs, Bell Pulls,
Gasoliers, Lamps and Trimmings,
Stair Rods, Slow Case Frames,

And all other articles of Brass, Copper or German Silver, to look cheap and poverty-stricken; or to get one or more bottles of the

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SILVER FLUID!

and, by applying, plate or replate these articles with a coating of PURE SILVER, and thus make the things around us look rich and beautiful.

One choice is made, and we are going to

GREGOR & CO.'S,

Corner of Camp and Canal streets,

And get a bottle (price 50 cents) and convert all our old, rusty-looking things into Silver, that brightest and most beautiful of all metals.

☞Let everybody go and do likewise. m7 2p1f

Coal! Coal!

AT SIXTY CENTS PER BARREL.—an excellent quality of COAL for the grate.

P. H. WILLARD,

m7 2p6t No. 16 Exchange Place.

White Goods! White Goods!

LESS THAN COST!

150 pieces SWISS MUSLIN	at 15 cents per yard.	
150 " "	at 20 "	"
75 " SOFT MULL	at 15 "	"
270 " PLAIN NAINSOOK	at 20 "	"
400 " PLAID "	at $1 75 per piece.	

☞The above Goods are offered at

TEN PER CENT. LESS

THAN INVOICE PRICE!

—Also—

A FRESH LOT OF

PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS!

OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY,

At 30 cents per yard.....Worth 50 cents.

J. A. BRASELMAN,

m6 2p3t Corner Magazine and St. Andrew streets.

Removal.

F. STRINGER & CO.

Have Returned

TO THEIR FORMER STORE,

35.....Camp street.....35

They have a Large Assortment of Superior

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING!!

—Comprising

Nearly Every Article in their Line,

To which they invite the attention of all who wish to purchase. m4 2p1t

Mrs. Farrell,

(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. BANNISTER,)

—Importer of—

Straw and Silk Bonnets and Fancy Goods,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

m4 2p1m No. 146 CANAL STREET.

Arms! Arms!

150 MISSISSIPPI RIFLES, with Sabre Bayonets.
50 SHARPS RIFLES, with Sabre Bayonets.
50 ENGLISH ENFIELD RIFLES, with Sabre Bayonets—Equipments, Ammunition and Caps for fifty men.
400 first quality PERCUSSION MUSKETS, with Bayonets.
350 DRAGOON SABRES.

—Also—

BUTTONS, BELTS, EPAULETTES, SASHES, and everything pertaining to a military outfit, on hand and for sale by

HYDE & GOODRICH,

feb28 2p6t corner Canal and Royal streets, New Orleans.

Panic Prices!

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

No. 116 Canal Street,

TAKING ADVANTAGE

—Of their—

CASH FACILITIES,

HAVE RECENTLY PURCHASED

—From certain—

SUSPENDED LINEN DEALERS,

WHO REQUIRED MONEY

—TO—

SETTLE WITH THEIR CREDITORS,

—Their—

ENTIRE IMPORTATION

—OF—

LINEN GOODS,

—AT—

PRICES GREATLY UNDER VALUE!!!

We will exhibit these GOODS on the 5th March, to

CASH BUYERS,

At a Very Small Advance on the CASH COST, in order rapidly to REALIZE ON THEM, preparatory to engaging in other similar Speculations. Among these

GREAT BARGAINS

—Are—

152 DOZENS

Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs,

—Viz—

65 dozen No. 1, at $2 00 per dozen.		
50	" 2, at 2 25	"
44	" 3, at 2 50	"
60	" 4, at 3 00	"
27	" 5, at 3 25	"
57	" 6, at 3 50	"
57	" 7, at 4 00	"
25	" 8, at 4 50	"
50	" 9, at 5 50	"
20	" 10, at 6 50	"
10	" 11, at 7 50	"

—Also—

TWO THOUSAND DOZEN

Linen Cambric Tape Bordered Bilkfs.,

—For—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EXTREMELY CHEAP!

Five Hundred Pieces Linen Diaper, viz:

200 pieces worth $1 50, at	87 50.
100 " "	2 00, at 1 40.
100 " "	2 25, at 1 60.
100 " "	2 75, at 1 90.

50 pieces BIRD EYE DIAPER, worth 40c., at 25c.
1500 dozen LINEN TOWELS, at $1 05 up.

ALL WORTH MUCH MORE!

—Also—

PILLOW CASINGS,
SHEETINGS,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES, etc., etc.

All Under Importation Value,

FOR CASH ONLY!

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

116 Canal street,

m4 2p1f Second Door from Royal.

Direct Importation.

J. LEVOIS & CO.,

Canal street, corner of Bourbon.

Our stock of SPRING GOODS is ready for examination, and comprises a complete assortment of choice styles of SEASONABLE GOODS, to be sold at

Very Low Prices!

GOOD GRENADINE BAREGE, at 15c. a yard.
BROCADE ENGLISH BAREGE, at 25c. a yard.
ORGANDIE STYLE BAREGE, from 50c. a yard.
EMPIR CANVASS BAREGE, from 60c. a yard.
PLAID SILK GRENADINE, 50c.
" " GAUZE, 75c.
PEKIN and FIGURED BERNANI.
EMBROIDERED BLACK TISSUE.
BROCADED and PRINTED GRENADINE.
CAMBRIC LACE and HAWLS.
REAL LACE REVERSIBLES.
" POINTS.
SPANISH LACE DOUBLES.
MUSLIN SHAWLS and MANTILLAS.
MUSLIN ZOUAVES and TUCKS.
PLAIN and PLAID NAINSOOK.
PLAIN and PLAID CAMBRICS.
PLAIN and PLAID JACONETS.
FANCY LACE MULL and TARTARE MUSLINS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS, for Morning Robes.
SPRING PERCALES, 12½c.
FRENCH JACONET, New Style, 20c.
FRENCH ORGANDIES, Rich, 40c.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS, New Designs.
PRINTED LINEN REGATTAS.
LINEN SHIRTINGS, Golden Flax.
LINEN SHEETING, French and Scotch.
REAL TOILE DE COUTRAI.
FRENCH TABLE SETS.
FRENCH TABLE DAMASK.
SCOTCH DIAPERS and TOWELS.
BIRD'S EYE DIAPER, LINEN LAWNS, etc.
FRENCH and ENGLISH HOSIERY.—
All descriptions and sizes, for Ladies and Children.
FILET MITS AND GLOVES.
NEW STYLE FANS.
PARASOLS.
VALENCIENNE APPLICATION and POINT LACES.
RICH EMBROIDERIES.
MOURNING COLLARS AND SLEEVES.
PARLOR SUITS.
MORNING ROBES AND CAMISOLLES.
MARSEILLES SUITS.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
INFANTS' ROBES, etc.
CHILDREN'S COSTUMES.
RICH LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
MUSLIN AND LACE BARS.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, etc.

J. LEVOIS & CO.,

m4 2p6t corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

Southern Shoe Manufacturing COMPANY.

Depot, No. 22 St. Charles street.

FACTORY, Nos. 19 AND 21 ST. FERDINAND STREET.

Are now manufacturing a superior quality of Pump, Welt and Double-S leel Oak-Tanned RUSSET SHOES, to which they invite the attention of those having to purchase the article. These Shoes are branded on the bottoms "Southern Shoe Factory, New Orleans," and can be obtained only at the Depot of the Company.

m1 2p1m GEO. H. ROZET, Sec'y.

To the Ladies.

DEYER'S WORSTED STORE, Canal street, near Dauphine.

A new supply of the favorite cheap NUBIAS just received.

m4 2p1f BIEMANN & CO

Free Trade Shirts.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN.

The New Tariff

Going into effect on the 4th of March, imposes a duty of 24 per cent. on all Dry Goods, Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, etc., imported after that time.

S. N. MOODY,

—AT THE—

Corner of Canal and Royal streets,

Having an immense stock on hand, and large invoices to arrive during the week, replete with

SEASONABLE SPRING GOODS,

Offers his friends and customers

ALL HIS CELEBRATED SHIRTS!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
GLOVES AND CRAVATS,
SILK AND LINEN POCKET HDKFS.,
SUSPENDERS,
SHIRT BOSOMS,
SHIRT COLLARS,
DRESSING ROBES,
UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
BOYS' SHIRTS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES AND CRAVATS,

And every article suitable for the Toilet, at the same

GREAT BARGAINS

As heretofore.

The inducements to purchase immediately all articles required for Spring and Summer wear, the day succeeding the choice of assortment, and saving at least 24 per cent., must be self-evident to need comment.

"Get your Shirts at Moody's,"

Where the new tariff will not be levied upon you. feb28 2p6t

Madame La Blanch.

The only great Natural Clairvoyant, Spiritual and Spirit Visionist that has ever existed. The extraordinary testimonials which fill great Clairvoyant daily gives proofs of, and her success is such is but the consequence of the distinction bestowed upon her by the learned and scientific. In her the past, present and future are as a picture of life itself. Madame La Blanch's brilliant and world-wide reputation as an astrologer, rank her the first in the world. Horoscopes or charts of life prepared in writing by simply knowing date of birth. Madame La Blanch prescribes for all curable diseases. Mailed sent to all parts of the country wherever ordered. All letters, enclosing stamps, promptly answered. Madame La Blanch's residence, No. 36 Baronne street, between Poydras and Perdido streets. m2 2p1m

Maysville Coal Oil Company,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mr. H. C. COVERT, No. 6 Chartres street, is the SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENT for the sale of our Oil in the City of New Orleans.

MAYSVILLE COAL AND OIL COMPANY,

H. C. LAREW, Secretary.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

AS AN ARTICLE OF COAL OIL is largely adulterated with Camphene, or other fluids of a similar nature, is sold in this city as PURE COAL OIL, and as the articles is not only dangerous, but being entirely devoid of the excellencies of PURE COAL OIL, is calculated to bring Coal Oil into disrepute, OUR DUTY TO THE PUBLIC, as well as the protection of our own interests, impels us to caution all persons against throwing away their money and endangering their lives by its use.

GENUINE COAL OIL, guaranteed perfectly pure, can be obtained at No. 6 CHARTRES STREET. feb5 2p1f

Home Manufactures.

E. A. TYLER,

115.....Canal Street.....115

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Plated Ware.

MANUFACTURES TO ORDER,

SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY,

DIAMONDS RESET.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

FINE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

Plated Ware, etc.

m29 2p1f

Military Caps.

BELDEN & EAMES,

No. 32 Magazine street,

Are receiving a large variety of MILITARY CAPS, of approved styles, and will take orders for any style, in any quantity, at the LOWEST PRICES.

☞PLEASE GIVE THEM A CALL. feb28 2p1f

Latest French Styles.

HATS AND CAPS,

—FOR—

GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

FIQUET & BOUVET,

13.....CAMP STREET.....13

(Under the City Hotel.)

Have opened an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of the above named Goods, which they have imported DIRECT FROM PARIS.

It consists in part of Gents' Silk and Fur DRESS, BUSINESS and TRAVELING HATS and CAPS; Youths', Boys and Children's ZOUAVE and CHASSEUR CAPS, and FANCY VELVET CAPS of every variety.

N. B.—MILITARY CAPS of every description MADE TO ORDER in any quantity.

Gentlemen's FINE DRESS HATS also manufactured to order with dispatch and promptitude. m26 2p3m&w6

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Matting,

WINDOW SHADES,

CORNICES AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

We have a Large Stock and WANT MONEY.

☞Give us a call.

WATKINS & HOMAN,

m4 2p6t No. 50 Camp street.

Malignant Diseases.

Among the most so in our climate is Quinsy and Sore Throat, which are always distressing and frequently fatal, but it is a pleasure to know that an effectual remedy has been found. The worst cases of the kind yield readily to the wonderful properties of Dr. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment.

And we believe it has never been known to fail. A real blessing, and should be widely known. Pass it around.

See advertisement in another column.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

m4 2p3