New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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S. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1861.

Our correspondents, advertisers and others communicating with the Crescent, will greatly oblige us by writing on but one side of their paper.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

B. Rogers & Co. sell at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 49 & 47 Old Levee and street, between Conscelhouse and Bienville streets, a lot of dry goods, boots, shoes, etc.

Mathews & Lowry sell at 9 o'clock, at No. 291 Rampart street, rosewood and mahogany furniture.

J. A. Bass sells at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, a house slave.

Supplementary advertisements under auction heads, 5th page.

The gentlemen of Adams' Express, Mr. McKenzie and his assistants, have placed us under obligations for a New York Herald of the 6th.

To Mr. Sotterly, of the St. Charles News Room, we are indebted for the same favor, and for the May number (a very beautiful one) of Godey's Lady's Book.

The Excellency, Gov. Thos. O. Moore, arrived in town yesterday morning. We suppose he will remain with us a week or longer. We regretted very much to see that the Governor was considerably worn by recent indisposition, but as he is now convalescing, we hope to see him fully restored to his wonted health and strength in a few days.

We understand that the Governor intends examining into the condition of the fortresses which defend the approaches to New Orleans. We trust he will institute a thorough examination. It cannot be too searching or rigid. No point should be overlooked, and ample preparations should be made on every side; for, if anything has been neglected, and we fear there has been some grave neglect, and the enemy should thereby be enabled to obtain an advantage over us, the Governor will be held to a fearful accountability. Therefore, let him "assume the responsibility," whatever it be, regardless of cost and circumstances, and protect the city at every assailable point, with the least possible delay. If he does this, he will receive the applause of every man in the State.

DeSoto Rifles.—A special meeting of this company is called for this evening, at the armory, at 7½ o'clock. Business of the most urgent character will be submitted. Members of the company are especially requested to be punctually present. Official notice is elsewhere published.

Charity Hospital.—The Commissioner of the Charity Hospital elsewhere advises that Captains of ships coming from other ports than those of the Confederate States, are required to submit a list of passengers, and pay the amount of commutation money required by law. We refer all interested to the notification published in another column.

Orleans Light Guard.—Volunteers, desiring to enroll for immediate active service in the ranks of this company, are notified that an officer will be in attendance daily, at the Armory, corner of Conscelhouse and Royal streets. Official notice will be found in another column.

Calhoun Guards.—You are requested to meet at your Armory, this evening, as per notice elsewhere, on business of the utmost importance.

Delta Rifles of West Baton Rouge.—We have received the following polite invitation, which we would honor if possible:

Hall of Delta Rifles,
West Baton Rouge, April 8, 1861.

Ed. Crescent:—The pleasure of your company is respectfully solicited on the occasion of a flag presentation by the "Delta Rifles" to the ladies of this parish, at the Railroad Depot, on Saturday, April 20th, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In behalf of the H. F. Hughes, O. M. Le Blanc, John Richards, Committee of Invitation.

A Fresh Water Spring at Sea.—Mr. W. A. Booth, the coast pilot of the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, reports the discovery of a boiling fresh water spring at sea off the coast of Florida. He says the spring is situated twelve miles, north by east, from St. Augustine, Fla., and eight miles off shore. It bolls up with great force, and can be descried at a distance of two miles. When first seen it has the appearance of a breaker, and is generally avoided; but there is no danger in the vicinity, and there is five fathoms of water between it and the shore. Ten fathoms of water are found to the seaward, but no bottom can be reached with the deep-sea lead and thirty fathoms of line at the spring itself. The water in the spring is fresh and is by no means unpalatable. One peculiarity about this phenomenon is that when the St. John's river is high it boils up from six to eight feet above the level of the sea, and presents rather a foiling appearance. This spring has doubtless deceived hundreds who have hastily put about from, as they thought, imminent danger, and reported seeing a "rock with water breaking over it." The Harriet Lane has passed through it several times, and water has been drawn from it by a bucket thrown over the side, and when drank, no unpleasant taste or smell has been found. Its position and harmless character have been long unknown, but now the supposed danger has become, as it were, "a well of water in a barren land."

Alexander Hamilton on the Constitution of the United States.—The following prophetic language was held by Alexander Hamilton, on his resignation of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1795. Holding in his hand a small book, containing a copy of the Federal Constitution, he said:

Now, mark my words! So long as we are a young and virtuous people this instrument will bind us together in mutual interest, mutual welfare, and mutual happiness; but when we become old and corrupt, it will bind us no longer.

Nursery vs. Convenience.—The editor of the Brooklyn (Miss.) Advertiser offers the following unique argument in favor of raising more corn than cotton:

We have always been persistently in favor of planting a large crop of corn, even if cotton has to be a little neglected, particularly in times like these, when communication with the Ohio may be cut off any moment. Corn is a necessity, but cotton is only a convenience. A man can very well live without a shirt, but what can he do without whisky?

Adulterating Coal Oil.—One would hardly suppose that human wickedness could reach such a climax of iniquity as to induce a man to manufacture a most inflammable and dangerous agent for public use, under the name of chamber and mantle article. We see, however, in a New York paper, an account of the death of a woman in Brooklyn by the explosion of a so-called kerosene lamp. The price of the pure article is small, but a trifling profit can be made by mixing camphene with it, and this, it seems, is sometimes done, thereby exposing those who use it to the most startling and painful of deaths. As kerosene is coming into general use in the country, as well as in the city, it is well that those who purchase should know that our pure article—and no other—can always be obtained at No 6 Chartres street, the establishment of Messrs. Conord & Hill, while their assortment of lamps is not surpassed by any in the country for beauty, elegance, variety of style and design, and—cheapness.

Sale Without Reserve.—*Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Mattress, etc.*—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of boots, shoes, brogans, clothing, mattrasses, beds, drawers, etc., to take place this day at 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms of B. Rogers & Co., Nos. 49 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms cash.

The household furniture contained in the dwelling No. 296 Rampart street, between Hillsdo and Julia, will be sold at auction this morning at 11 o'clock, on the premises, by Mathews & Lowry.

Mattresses and Dressmakers.—An advertisement elsewhere published, gives notice that competent mattress and dressmakers can obtain suitable employment, upon application. See advertisement.

Reward.—A paper of value to the owner is to be discovered at home, and a suitable reward offered for its recovery. See advertisement.

Hezekiah Sallie Robinson.—Parties having claims against the steamer Sallie Robinson, are requested to present the same at the office of Mr. H. Cobert, No. 2 Front street. See notice.

THE POSITION OF LOUISIANA.

The Abolition papers of the North and Northwest are still complaining of the position of Louisiana, and asserting that the voice of her people was silenced by the tyranny of the Convention. Witness the following from that rabid Abolition sheet, the St. Louis Democrat:

Louisiana Opposed to Secession.—*How the People were Tricked.*—There never was a more signal instance of a riding roughshod, by booted and spurred usurpers, over a free people, and a brutal trampling down of their rights, than is afforded by the secession movement at the South. In the temperest of a tumultuous and bewildering popular excitement of their own creating, the desperate and daring secessionists induced the people to delegate to them the high authority of Conventions to be used for the defense of their popular rights.

But no sooner had they gotten possession of this *delegated trust*, than they resolved it into a *supreme power*—acknowledging no limits, confessing no responsibility, and assuming even the right to ignore, or defy the will of the people, and impose upon them a new government without their consent.

These Conventions were chosen to consult on the troubled affairs of the country, and devise means for a redress of grievances; but they went far beyond this. They threw off their responsibility, deprived the people of a country, a flag, a name and a history, plunged them into revolution, and refused to submit this extraordinary action to the decision of their constituents.

Thus were Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana hurled out of the Union when the popular sentiment was, if not in favor of continued attachment to the Union, at least in favor of a further struggle for their rights in it, before a final abandonment of it.

In the case of Louisiana, this defiance of the will of the people was most flagrant and despotic. There was a majority of the Secessionists elected to the Convention, it is true, *but the popular vote cast for Cooperationists was three hundred greater than that for Secessionists*—showing that a majority of the people of the State were opposed to Secession.

And yet, in spite of this important fact, in defiance of this expression of the popular wish, the Convention passed an ordinance of Secession and refused to let the people vote on it.

The conservative press of Louisiana has repeatedly called for a publication of the vote for delegates to the Convention; but the Convention, knowing that the published vote would be a recorded condemnation of the ordinance of Secession, persistently refuses to comply with the request. Nevertheless, the figures have leaked out, and they show that the people of Louisiana, although desiring to remain in the Union, were driven out of it against their expressed will.

Can a movement which thus defies the popular wish, and violates the original principles of sovereignty, succeed? Have the secession leaders a right to baptize their revolution with the sacred name of liberty, when their most important legislative act is an outrage on liberty? Have they a right to challenge the sympathy and moral countenance of the world, when they thus trample upon the only principle that could insure sympathy and countenance?

But another and a more practical question may be asked. Will the people of Louisiana suffer themselves to be thus tyrannized over by an usurping Convention. If they are true freemen, with honest Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins, they will not; and we hope yet to see a counter movement against secession in that State that will overturn the Convention usurpers and bring Louisiana back to the Union.

It is evident that the Abolitionists, if they believe what they say, have but a poor opinion of the courage of the people of the South. They are constantly declaring that those people have been ridden over rough-shod, their wishes disregarded, and their rights usurped—and yet, strange to say, a people thus badly treated make no show of resistance, but on the contrary, acquiesce in and endorse the "tyranny," and seem to be very well pleased with it. What a curious people, to be sure, to submit so patiently, and even joyfully, to the great outrages which, according to the Abolitionists, have been practiced upon them! After reading the above, they will feel like the client in court, who remarked that he never know how outrageously he had been treated until he had heard the recital of his wrongs by the eloquent advocate he had employed.

The paper from which the above is taken complains especially of the "defiance of the will of the people" in Louisiana. It was bad enough in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi—but in Louisiana it was "most flagrant and despotic." And this opinion is founded upon the assertion that while a majority of delegates to the Convention were Secessionists, the popular majority was the other way. The declaration appears to be made on the authority of "the conservative press of Louisiana," which has called for the vote, but which the Convention refused to publish, the fact "leaking out" some other way. Accordingly, the oppressed "people" of Louisiana ought to rise in rebellion, and put down the usurpers. We wonder it it never occured to this Abolition scribe that the popular majority in the last Presidential election was largely against Lincoln, and therefore he furnishes, himself, an argument for the Southern Secessionists wherewith to justify their movement. We wonder if he would consent that Lincoln should resign the Presidency, seeing that a majority of the popular vote was largely against him? Hardly.

But there is not a particle of truth in the assertion that the popular vote of Louisiana was against secession. Upon the *naked issue* there was a popular majority *for* secession. And it is safe to say that a large number who voted for "Cooperation" candidates were for secession in the event no "cooperation" could be had, as was plainly seen to be the case soon after the election was held. Even a majority of those who were elected as Cooperationists voted for the secession of the State, because they knew their constituents were *then* in favor of it. Scarcely a symptom of dissatisfaction with Cooperation representatives thus acting has developed itself, though more than two months have elapsed since the act was committed.

Now, then, we hope to hear no more from the Northern press about the "tyranny" of the "usurping Convention" of Louisiana. There has been no tyranny—no usurpation. Take out those who make a factious opposition for opposition sake, and nine-tenths of the people of Louisiana will to-day endorse the action of our Convention, both in passing the Ordinance of Secession and in ratifying the Montgomery Constitution. If the Northern people choose further to deceive themselves about this matter, or permit themselves to be deceived by others, it will be their own fault.

Crops in Alabama.—The Talladega Register of the 4th inst. says that there will be an abundant fruit crop this year. The wheat, so far, gives promise of an extraordinary harvest. We suppose the oldest inhabitant hardly ever saw a better prospect for a fine wheat crop in this section of country. Fortunately, too, there was a much larger quantity sown than usual. If nothing occurs to mar the present prospect, we shall expect to see the price of Western corn fall in a short time.

Settled with and Discharged.—Dr. John T. Horne, a dentist, of Anderson, S. C., was detected last week in mischievous correspondence with Black Republicans, and sent off to Indiana. The Gazette says when he left his hair was cut very close—on one side.

Horrible Affair.—*A Woman Killed by a Dog.* On the 28th ult. an old lady named Betsy Davis, residing in Ross township, Allgheny county, Pa., was found lying by her bedside in a dying condition, her left leg having been horribly lacerated by her own dog, as was supposed. The flesh, from the knee to the ankle, had been literally torn off and eaten up, as it could nowhere be found in the room. The body was badly scratched over the bowels and thighs, as if by the nails of a dog. The old lady was raised and placed in bed, where she expired in about two hours. It rarely happens, says the Pittsburg Gazette, that a dog will attack and wound his master or keeper; but two instances have come under our observation in which the owners of dogs have been attacked and almost killed.

What is a Gentleman?—The long mooted question of "what is a gentleman?" has at last been settled, at least in he latitude of Kentucky. In that State, a gentleman is, he who looks out of the window while his guest helps himself to whisky!

Railroad Accident.—*Chicago*, April 9, 1861.—A passenger train on the Dubuque and Western Railroad run off the track seven miles west of Dubuque this morning. Wm. Loomis, brakeman, was killed, and Barney Gilford, conductor, seriously injured. Several passengers were hurt, but none seriously.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

In my Attic,
New York, April 2, 1861.

During the last week, *Mon Cher Colonel*, we have had quite an artistic and literary revival. In the first place, we were invited to take a look at Lang's historical picture, Mary Queen of Scots, dividing her wardrobe and jewelry among her friends the day before her execution, 8th February, 1587. The artist's description of the picture is as follows:

The scene of this picture is laid in the Abbey of Fotheringhay, the last of the numerous doleful prisons in which this lovely but unfortunate Queen was immured, and the prison in which she ended her eventful and ever-poetic life.

The room is her drawing-room, where she made her last will, and divided her jewels and wardrobe among her friends.

After partaking of a slight supper, she proposed to go up stairs to examine her trunks, and to dispose of their contents.

Burgoyne, her physician, requested her to remain seated, on account of her illness, and offered to have the trunks brought before her, that she might divide the contents with less fatigue. To this the Queen assented.

Her maids and gentlemen, and all others attached to her service were summoned before her. Overcome by their emotions, they commenced to sob and weep; but she encouraged them with kind and gentle words, saying, "that they should remain composed, indeed joyous, at the prospect that her earthly sufferings were so soon to terminate."

From her state-chair (if such it may be called in her poor royalty) she bestows upon each some memento of her affection, and asks their prayers in her behalf.

At the back of her chair is Dr. Burgoyne, regarding with sadness a young girl who has received a silver rosary. This is Mary Curlie, born in the prison, to whom the Queen consented to be godmother, and that she should bear her name.

Opposite the Queen are her maids of honor, Jane Kenedbye, Elizabeth Curie, Gillos Mowbray, a Scotch maid, Elizabeth Butler, Alice Forster, Bastian's wife—the first receiving a brown satin gown. The little page, Hamilton, a favorite of Mary, is anxiously inquiring of a Scotch maiden, Elizabeth Butler, "What is to harm the Queen?"

The Secretary is the Surgeon, M. Greyas, who is engaged in collecting the documents necessary for the preparation of the Queen's last will.

The young girl in the attire of a man is Mary Gomez, a person of unaffected piety, a constant attendant of the Queen at her devotions, and who, immediately upon her death, entered a convent.

The observer will perhaps notice a black veil which covers the escutcheon. Sir Pontet, the keeper of the prison, had in reality ordered her bed-chamber and drawing-room to be draped entirely in black, with the intention of wounding the feelings of the Queen. The artist could not, without injury to the harmony of the picture, do more than suggest the idea.

The little dog near the Queen was found nestled in her garments after the execution, and it is on account of this touching incident that the figure of this friend of man is introduced.

It was with regret that the artist had to omit Melvin, the Queen's confessor, in the composition, for the reason that he was separated from the Queen at the time, and only allowed to meet her on the way to execution next morning.

The picture is called fair by connoisseurs. Not being a connoisseur, I cannot pretend to judge. Church's "Arctic View" has also been vouchsafed to the public. The color and prismatic effects are wonderful. The Academy of Designs has opened its annual exhibition. The number of pictures is about the same as usual. I have not yet had an opportunity to go over them carefully; but from a cursory inspection, I am forced to the conclusion that either there is something wrong about the Academy, or else art in the city of New York retrograding. Of this, however, more anon.

The book-trade sales have commenced. The attendance of buyers from East and West is about the same as usual. The South is not directly represented. In view of the hard times, the publishers, except the Appletons, have put down their trade prices from ten to twenty per cent. The Appletons, refusing to coincide with this arrangement, will lose their spring sale altogether.

Talking of spring, I am charmed to be able to inform you that that balmy season has set in with its usual severity. Snow storms, cold rain, east winds, hail or a dull leaden sky enliven us every day. At Albany they have six feet of snow on a level. Think of that while you are eating your straw-berries and green peas.

To return to our literary matters: we have two absolutely new plays. At the Winter Garden, "The Babes in the Woods," drama in three acts, by Tom Taylor, and at Wallack's, "Henrietta," comedy in three acts, by Edward Wilkins, a well-known New York journalist. The scene of Taylor's piece is laid in London. The "Babes in the Wood" are *Frank Rushton*, (Mr. C. Barton Hill) and *Lady Blanche Rushton*, (Miss Ada Clifton) Lady Blanche has eloped with Frank, whose father has ruined himself in stock-jobbing. The *Earl of Lazenby*, father of Lady Blanche, has been compelled by her step-mother to stop the supplies. Added to this, Frank has promised his wife that he will never again borrow money upon promissory notes or bills, as they are called in England. The young couple are living in lodgings when the piece opens. The keeper of the house, *Mrs. Beetle*, (Mrs. Chanfrau) hen-pecks her husband frightfully. He is one of those peculiar mates of women who let lodgings, and have a husband to do all the dirty work about the place. This part, *Beetle*, was written for Burkstone, and is played here by Mr. J. S. Clarke, of Philadelphia, (Arch Street Theater.)

In the second act, the best in the play, we have the old Earl coming to see his daughter "on the sly," and leaving money for her in an envelope which originally covered a note written by her former adorer, Sir *George Loose Siffe*. At the same time Lady Blanche pawns a ring in the name of Mrs. Beetle, a circumstance which makes a grand row in the family. The fact of the pledging of the ring is made known by Mr. Todd, who has loaned money to Mrs. Beetle and Frank Rushton both. Again, Frank imagines that his wife has accepted £50 from Sir George Loose Siffe and there is another row. Sir George seeing Lady Blanche coming veiled from the pawnbroker's, falls in love with her figure, and pays Beetle to help him to an interview. The majestic way in which Beetle takes Sir George's money and responds to his questions about Mrs. B. is perhaps the best in the play. Todd succeeds in getting Lady Blanche to remove her restriction as to the borrowing of money by bill, and immediately offers to accommodate him. Frank indignantly hands the Hebrew over to Beetle who kicks him down stairs. Todd who has claims upon both Beetle and Todd, starts them off to the Queen's Bench Prison, in which cheerful institution the action of the third act ensues. Beetle sticks to Frank, who makes water color sketches, while Lady Blanche composes music. Their compositions are bought up by Lady Blanche's father, who finally arranges matters and takes the Babes back to Belgravia. Beetle becomes reconciled to Mrs. B., and every thing ends nicely, with a tag about how much sweeter is the mutton chops earned by honest labor than the pheasant of luxury and so on.

The piece is on the whole bad. Clarke's acting in Beetle was fine. His style is not unlike that of Owens, but the latter is the funnier of the two. The others were about as bad as they could be, and the parts are all bad. Lady Blanche and Frank's spooney scenes, in the first act, were enough to make a man sick. Four times in ten minutes comes this salacious stage direction, "*puts up her mouth for a kiss.*" This sudden attack of tenderness is accounted for by the fact that Tom Taylor entered the holy state of matrimony while writing the play. They say now that he is overworking himself. He is the Fine Art Critic of the London Times, Secretary to the Poor Law Board, London Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, and a variety of other things. He has as many as four plays on the stocks at the same time. Latterly all his pieces have failed. His last "A Duke in Difficulties," is severely slashed by the London Athenæum, which high authority informs Mr. Taylor that he will, if he is wise, shut pan for the present.

Mr. Wilkins' play is an English version of a capital French play, "Les Pattes de Mouche," produced at the Gymnase Dramatique, not the Porte Saint Martin, as the wise critics hereabouts say, last year. The plot of this piece is very slight. A lady has written a letter to a gentleman and placed it in a secret post-office, under a statistic. The gentleman travels all over the world, while the letter remains in the same place three years. In the meantime the lady is married to a phlegmatic Dutch-Frenchman, who is jealous of his own shadow. The gentleman first alluded to returns to France and turns up as an applicant for the hand of the niece of the married lady. She does not incline towards the match. He ascertains that the letter is still in existence and resolves to possess himself of it, in order to coerce the writer into compliance with his designs upon her ward. He does get the letter and then the play begins. The chief female character, *Henriette*, (Mrs. Hoey,) is now introduced, and manages not only to get the letter but to fascinate the possessor. The play has been very carefully done by everybody concerned. Literary men say that the dialogue is easy, witty and sparkling. Theater goers declare that the acting, scenery, etc., are superb, and indeed no play has been received with such unanimous approbation in many years. I consider Mrs. Hoey and Lester Wallack's acting in this play the finest things in the pure comedy way that I have ever seen on the English stage.

Nixon has got back from Havana, and has put new life into Niblo's. He has taken a new lease of the place, for three years from May 1st, and evidently is not in want of backers. Forrest has played *Virginius*, one of his best, if not his very best, parts. His fourth act is magnificent. Mr. Forrest has reached his eighty-fifth night, and the cry is still they come. The Winter Garden is in a bad way—receipts about $50 nightly. They try Sothern, with his "American Cousin at Home," after Clarke. Clever man that Sothern. When he first came, eight years ago, he was green as grass and the worst of actors. Now he is as well posted as anybody, and in eccentric characters, *Dundreary* fops and so on, he is the best actor in the country.

I think I mentioned to you that Buckland, the Montreal manager, and Bertrand, of the Theatre Français, has taken Wallack's old theater for the French Theater next season. The Frenchmen were to get up a subscription, but it fell through, and then Buckland and W. R. Blake concluded to make an English theater of it. Here Wallack interfered and declared that he would not have any English plays there after August 1st, when he opens his new theater. I think that the Germans will get hold of it. Just at present it is in the market. The opera folks are to come back next week, giving "Un Ballo in Maschera" and "La Traviata." Then they go to Philadelphia, and west to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Lotti, the prima donna, has arrived from Havana. I don't know what she is going to do, for the simple reason that she don't or says she don't. There is some talk of a sixpence of opera at the Winter Garden, and Maeder declares that he has engaged Tamberlik and Medori. It is all bosh, I reckon. Brignoli got soundly hissed in Boston for refusing to comply with an encore for the Miserere in the "Trovatore." He has needed something of this sort for a long time, and I have no doubt that it did him a power of good.

Some of the Republican journals persist in keeping up the discussion on the members of the Varieties Theater who joined the military corps which was organized in that theater. The public has little or no feeling on the subject, however, the scribblers do it for a funny paragraph, but I think it is about played out.

In the way of general news we have nothing spicy. The men are all swearing over the new tariff, and the entry clerks at the Custom-house, have, they say, been brought to the brink of insanity. In Albany the politicians are calling each other thieves and cut-throats, and in our Board of Aldermen the same delightful compliments are freely interchanged. The women are all busy with their new bonnets and puzzling their dear, delightful brains over the new gored shirt. In adopting which Queen Fashion has taken her subjects back just about a century. The retail spring trade is, I may say, in passing, only fair to middling. The miserable Fabian policy of the Administration is heartily cursed here by everybody, its own friends included.

Always, Colonel, the same, L'ENFANT TERRIBLE.

FLORIDIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

Warrington, Fla., April 6, 1861.

Mr. Editor—The man who daily manufactures the war news for an excited and inquiring public is likely, from present appearances here, to have a busy time of it. At no time since the commencement of the present difficulties have hostilities appeared so imminent and so inevitable.

Before forty-eight hours, 3500 men, who are now on the march, will have arrived here; and from dispatches that have been received from Montgomery and Charleston, it is generally understood that so soon as Sumter has been taken or capitulated, the heavy guns in use there will be transported hither and mounted for immediate service. Lieut. Slemmer will be called upon to surrender his fort in a given time, and, upon his refusal, the order will be given for that attack which cannot fail to be a victorious one, but purchased by the best blood of the land. The sacrifice of life cannot but be fearful: the guns of the fort commanding every approach thereto, and when our men shall have scaled the walls, it is to be feared that a still more horrible fate awaits them.

It is known that every bastion is thoroughly undermined, and should the United States troops be finally driven from the walls, the train will be fired, giving them time to retreat into the keep, which is a building of solid masonry, completely bomb proof, and our brave fellows will be blown into the air. This keep is by no means impregnable, so that should this dreadful catastrophe occur, the butchers who have designed it must be taken, and will, without doubt, be sacrificed to the fury of the survivors. How many brave hearts are to be stilled forever, and how many tender ones to be left to weep for them, time alone can show. The men are in high spirits at the thought of the approaching "brush," as they term it, and at every mess-table individual hopes and aspirations to laurels, and wishes for the common glory of all, are the constant topics.

The "*Zou-Zous*," our Zou-Zous, are highly elated at having been promised the *favor* (they call it) to be the first to assault the breach. Their only anxiety being that they hear nothing of their comrades, whom they have been expecting daily. The officers have been indefatigable, and the men, as a rule, attentive and obedient, and by these several qualities have, considering the short time they have had, attained a proficiency in their drill that is surprising. Your correspondent went to take a look at Pensacola yesterday. Dear Crescent, have you ever been to Pensacola? If not, you've a treat to come, and a treat that we would by no means recommend you to avail yourself of. We went once, and we don't propose to go again.

Fancy a city composed of four drug stores, three bar-rooms, two hotels and a custom-house, where the road is alternately deep sand or sharp oyster-shells, and inhabited by a race who live on sailors, soldiers, fish and oysters. Fancy this, and you fancy Pensacola, although we cannot say we ourselves fancy it at all.

It is rumored that the men under Lieut. Slemmer are very disaffected, but this is a mere one of a thousand similar reports upon which no real dependence can be placed.

Dispatches have just been received, as the above was being written, which it is believed are of the utmost importance. We close this to save this mail, and by our next we fear to have to report that grim-visaged war hath shown his wrinkled front. Zou Zou.

The Emeute at Warsaw.—The dispatches which passed between Warsaw and St. Petersburg, on the occasion of the recent troubles in the former city, are examples of the "soul of wit." The first dispatch from Warsaw to St. Petersburg was simply in French, "emeute." St. Petersburg replied: "Suppress it." Warsaw: "It is done." St. Petersburg: "How many dead?" Warsaw: "Six dead, six wounded." St. Petersburg: "And on our side?" Warsaw: "None dead, none wounded." St. Petersburg: "What arms taken on the insurgents?" Warsaw: "No arms." St. Petersburg: "I do not understand. Send Kanrieki to me."

Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

The length of main and side tracks from Louisiana to El Paso, through Texas, is 900 miles.

Texas donates to the shareholders of this company 16 sections, of 640 acres each, for each mile of road—in all 14,400 sections—equal to 9,216,000 acres.

These are good wheat and cotton producing lands.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has sold about 1,000,000 acres of wheat lands, at over $15,000,000—making the average price per acre more than $15. The wheat and cotton lands of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will bring, it is believed, the average price of the Illinois Central Railroad lands. It is stated by the last named Company that its lands will more than reimburse the company the cost of its road and outfit. They received only 6 sections, or 3840 acres to the mile.

If we put the lands of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at $15 per acre, the product will be $138,240,000.

The estimated cost of the Southern Pacific Railroad and equipments, through Texas, $22,000,000.

As the road will be worth what it has cost, the value of the lands may be assumed as the value of the property of the company, when the road is completed. The company propose to build its road, with a capital to be paid in by its shareholders of $3,000,000, in addition to its lands.

Of this amount about $2,200,000 have already been paid in, and shares have been issued. The company now owns about $1,300,000 of its capital stock; and wants to sell $500,000 of it, for the purpose of paying its liabilities for labor, materials, rights of way, duties and freights on iron, according to the ordinance of the company, in September, 1859; the liabilities amounting to about $120,000 in all; and to complete and equip the fifty miles of road now under contract. It is estimated by the President that with a sale of $500,000 of the capital stock, and the Texas loan, the company can complete and equip fifty seventy-five miles of road; and that with the net receipts of the operation of those seventy-five miles and the lands, the entire road can be built through Texas. It is expected that New Orleans will take $100,000 of the stock now offered.

The present shareholders have the exclusive privilege of taking the stock at $5 the share; because they have submitted to a reduction one half of the shares originally held. This is believed to be been justly deserved by them. Persons not now shareholders are permitted to become such by paying $10 per share, one fifth cash, and the remainder in equal payments, in two, four and six months.

To the cash subscribers, the profit is 380 per cent, and to the latter 180 per cent. I shall keep books open, for both classes of subscribers, at No. 81 Common street, for one week.

ap2 2t6 R. V. RICHARDSON, Agent.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is the only Dye ever analyzed—The Only Dye sworn to be painless—The Only Dye for a living brown—The Only Dye for a perfect black—The Only Dye that defies detection—The Only Dye that is instantaneous, and the ONLY DYE for all who desire to have the color of their hair changed with safety, certainty and rapidity, to any shade they may desire.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

m26 2p3m&W

DIED.

On Tuesday, 6th inst., at Berwick's Bay, NICHOLAS BERMINGHAM, Jr., aged 17 yrs., a native of New York.

His friends and acquaintances and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this morning at 9½ o'clock, from No. 151 Poydras street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

The following letter relative to Brandreth's Pills demands attention from invalids:

Harmonds, N. J., May 7, 1860.

Dr. Brandreth—Dear Sir: I have long wanted to write to you and express my gratitude for the beneficial effects that have been experienced in my own family, and in hundreds, aye, thousands of others, by the use of Brandreth's Pills. The first year my friend Brockway sold your pills in Boston, 1838, I was then in a declining state of health and my friends as well as myself supposed that my earthly voyage would soon terminate. Mr. Brockway urged me to take Brandreth's Pills, but having used so much medicine with no good effect, I was more inclined to let nature take its course, and calmly submit to my fate. Mr. B. offered to give me one dozen boxes if I would take them as prescribed. By this I saw he had great faith in them, and I finally consented to take them, but not as a gift. I went home, and went at it most hopefully. After taking one box I began to feel better. Well, sir, when I had used up my twelve boxes I was a well, healthy man—my weight having gone from 131 pounds up to 202 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present, I retailed three thousand dollars worth of these invaluable Pills, and am quite sure that I have thereby been instrumental in saving, not hundreds, but thousands of lives. Yours, truly, C. J. FAY, M. D.

Price 25 cents per box. Principal Office, 291 Canal street, New York. Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

n3 2p2t&weow W—1m

For Auditor of Public Accounts—Please announce H. PERALTA as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts at the election in November.

ap1 2p1o CREOLE.

We are authorized to announce BYTHEL HAYNES, of East Feliciana, as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts at the election in November.

ap2 2p1m*

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 51 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. ap 2p6f

Light for the Million!

30,000 GALLONS

—OF—

GENUINE KEROSINE

—AND—

COAL OIL!

(ON HAND AND EN ROUTE)

From the best and largest manufactories, both North and South, for sale by the barrel or gallon, at the lowest prices, at the

GREAT SOUTHERN

COAL OIL AND LAMP EMPORIUM,

No. 6 Chartres Street,

Sole Agency for Hale's unrivaled COAL OIL LAMP.

Also on hand, the LARGEST AND ONLY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

COAL OIL LAMPS

In this city, for sale at LOWER PRICES THAN AT ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

COVERT & HILL.

N. B.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against exchanging their lives by purchasing an adulterated article of COAL OIL, sold in the city. All Coal Oil sold at this establishment will be guaranteed PURE and perfect SAFE in any hands. a11 2p1f

New Furniture Warerooms,

No. 36 ROYAL STREET,

Between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

GEORGE HEWS, late of the firm of Simmons & Hews, announces to his old friends and customers, and to the public generally, that he has opened an extensive FURNITURE WAREROOM, at 36 Royal street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, where he will keep constantly on hand as complete a stock of FURNITURE as is to be found in the country. His long experience in the business in this city warrants him in the opinion that he thoroughly understands the requirements of the trade. He respectfully asks the attention of persons about making purchases to his stock, which he will sell on the most liberal terms. a6 2p3t

Great Sale of Silks!

—AT—

TODD'S,

13 and 14.....Chartres Street.....12 and 14.

On and after MONDAY, the 8th inst.,

THE ENTIRE STOCK

—OF—

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS!

—Will be offered at—

35 per cent. under Cost!

This stock embraces all the new and elegant designs for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR!

—And comprises the—

Greatest Bargains Ever Offered

—IN—

NEW ORLEANS!

JOHN TODD,

a3 2p&MoTh&Sa. 12 and 14 Chartres st.

A Word to the Unwise.

You say that years of indiscretion have brought you down in body and in mind—that you are feeble, nervous, nobody—we were going to say nine-tenths—and almost wish your lives were at an end. Now, by taking our advice, you can become new people, and be ranked amongst the wise instead of the unwise. Take

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixir,

and you will find your strength return, your sorrows at an end, and the remainder of your days a blessing to yourselves.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

21 and 151 Chartres street,

Sole Proprietors.

a8 2p3tcod&1tW

Boots and Shoes at Cost.

Having to remove from my present location, I now offer my entire stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

At Cost!

WALTER A. PECK,

a8 2p6t No. 69 Canal street, corner Dorleans st.

To Dry Goods Jobbers.

For sale on consignment, by the undersigned—100 cases UMBRELLAS, 10 cases of LINEN THREAD, 10 cases of SWISS MULL.

J. G. SIBBALD,

m22 2p1m No. 57½ Magazine street.

Nursery Talk.

Wife—"The baby has been complaining and is restless lately; what can be the matter, honey?"

Husband—"It may be worms—give it some WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE. It does harm only to worms, and will not hurt the child. Get a bottle from

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

21 and 151 Chartres street,

a8 2t&eod&1tW New Orleans.

"Pro-di-ge-ous!"

Said Damian Sampson on tasting a little of Dr. DAVIS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. What he would have said, had he had a cold, when he made use of that celebrated intersection, is unknown save to those who have experienced the most happy results from its use in all kinds of pulmonary affections.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

21 and 151 Chartres street,

Sell it wholesale and retail,

Home Manufactures.

R. A. TYLER,

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

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Plated Ware.

MANUFACTURES TO ORDER,

SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS SET.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

FINE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

Plated Ware, etc.

a19 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.

Gentlemen 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,

a17 2p6f 13 and 15 Camp street.

Twenty Dollars Reward

Will be paid for such evidence as will lead to the collection of the following License, due under the following section of the City Tax and License Ordinance, No. 5483:

Sec. 87. Each and every person not a citizen of the State who shall receive or collect, orders or contracts, or display samples or sell or dispose of goods, wares or other articles of commerce, in any manner whatsoever, either for themselves or on account of others, shall pay a license of one hundred dollars, payable on demand or before commencing business, under a penalty of fifty dollars, recoverable before any competent Magistrate or Recorder for the benefit of the city.

Apply at the corner of