New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. C. MIRN, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE---NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

Yearly subscription, $10 00--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.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1861.

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

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

SHERIFF'S SALES--

E. T. Parker, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, sells at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Magazine and Common streets, the contents of a drug store; also, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, valuable real estate.

☞ Particulars in advertisement on 6th page.

☞ J. H Walton's Auction Sales on third and fifth pages.

☞ We publish to-day a very interesting letter from an "Orleans Cadet" at Pensacola. Our correspondent promises to write to us again, and we shall be pleased to hear from him.

New Music.—Messrs. P. P. Werlein & Halsey, No. 5 Camp street, the publishers, have obliged us with copies of "The Lyre," a choice selection of celebrated Spanish and French songs and ballads. Also, a copy of "The Jefferson Davis Grand March," dedicated to the Confederate States of America, music composed by Mr. O. E. Yale, of Pickensville, Ala., and published by Bromberg & Son, Mobile.

Governor's Proclamation.—The proclamation of Governor Moore, made in accordance with the requisition of President Davis, requiring the services of five thousand volunteers, in addition to those already enrolled, is to-day published. Adjutant-General Grivot will receive applications made by companies, battalions or regiments. Particular details are given in the notification of General Grivot, to which we refer. The patriotic sons of Louisiana will, beyond question, respond heartily to this call. Never yet, in her history, has a page of timidity or backwardness been written. Their truth and valor have been conspicuously made known upon many a battle-field, and the laurel wreath does not wither on their brows. With strong hearts and willing arms, we doubt not, they will rally to the support of their country.

The Ladies of New Orleans.—The ladies of our city are anxious to evince their earnest devotion to the Southern cause. To-day, at 10 o'clock, they are requested to meet in Parlor P, St. Charles Hotel, for the purpose of determining upon a method to subserve the interests now so closely intertwined with the prosperity of the Crescent City. With much gratification we call attention to the notice appearing in our columns of to-day.

Letters of Marque and Refusal.—Parties desirous of obtaining proper forms for the obtainment of commissions in this service of the Confederate States are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Walter H. Peters, N. P., No. 50 Camp street.

Pensacola.—The Rev. Mr. Dunn, pastor of the Free Church at Odd Fellows' Hall, having been appointed Chaplain to the troops now at Pensacola, intends leaving by the mail line for Mobile, this evening. Mr. Dunn will take charge of such packages, money, etc., as the friends of the volunteers from our city may desire to forward. He can be seen at the St. Charles Hotel up to 12 M. today. During his absence, his place will be filled by the Rev. Mr. Galon.

May Day.—It is no less delightful than proper, to celebrate with fit rejoicing the enthronement of May Day's Queen. To do her honor, soon will young and old be called. Among the festivities inaugurating her reign, a children's ball, and May-day celebration, will occur at Odd Fellows' Hall. The ceremonies of the occasion will be the special charge of Professor Vegas. The buds and blossoms of the season will deck the floor during the earlier hours of the evening, and then a garden of loveliness will bloom until the hours "ayont the twal." Due announcement is elsewhere given.

Public Meeting.—In accordance with a call, to-day published, all good citizens are requested to attend a meeting, to be held this evening, at 4 o'clock, in the basement of the St. Charles Hotel.

Louisiana Association of S. S. and S. S.—A called meeting of this association will be held this day. Official notice is elsewhere given.

Perseverance Guards.—The members of this company are specially notified to attend a meeting at their hall this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Chalmette Rifle Guards, Company D.—At a meeting of this company, held 19th inst., organization was completed by the election of officers. We publish the names of the officers elect in another column.

Scotch Rifle Guards.—The attention of members is asked to the published notice, that an adjourned meeting will be held at the armory, this evening at 7½ o'clock. Parties desiring to join are invited to be present.

Battalion Washington Artillery.—In accordance with official order, elsewhere published, the members of the 1st and 2d companies of this battalion will assemble at the arsenal to-morrow evening, 23d instant at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers to fill vacancies.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on Saturday last, a resolution was adopted tendering the use of the road, free of charge, for the transportation of troops and munitions of war intended for the service of the Confederate States. This action is patriotic and deserves high commendation. We refer with pleasure to the official announcement in another column.

Second Brigade, First Division, Louisiana Militia.—Col. Charles A. Labuzan, having taken command of this brigade, has appointed the officers on the staff. The names of the gentlemen so appointed are elsewhere officially given. In conformity to general order No. 2, the colonels of the regiments of the Brigade are required to take such measures as are comprehended in the order, and report at headquarters.

Pensacola.—The schooner "Southron" is elsewhere advertised to leave on Wednesday next for Pensacola. All packages, letters, etc., for our gallant volunteers now there will be received on board of the schooner, or at the office of the owners, Messrs. Thos. Murray & Co., corner of Cedar and Julia streets, New Basin, and forwarded free of charge. We refer with pleasure to the advertisement.

Fourth District.—The young men of the Fourth District are called upon to attend an adjourned meeting, at Union Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock. It is desired to make the military organization of the District complete. Prompt and hearty response to the call to-day published will doubtless be made.

Bienville Guards.—At a meeting of this gallant company, held at their armory, a resolution tendering thanks to Mr. Wm. L. Driver, for his generous profer of a room, free of expense, for the use of the company, was adopted. We publish the proceedings elsewhere. The members of the Bienville Guards are also advised that regular drill meetings will be held on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at ½ o'clock P. M. The regular meeting occurs on every Sunday at 12 M. See notice.

Marine Guards.—The organization of this new company has been completed. At a meeting held yesterday the officers were chosen. Their names will be found published in another column.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

We have a fair proposition to make, which, if accepted in good faith and carried out honorably, will tend mightily to lessen the effusion of blood—the destruction of property—the interruption of land and ocean commerce—the ruin of industry, and general distress among all classes of people North.

The proposition we are about to make—which we commend to the careful consideration of all decent papers published at the North—is made in all truthful candor and sincerity. We desire to avoid war. The Southern people wish to avoid war, and have only taken up arms to defend their homes and firesides. What they have done, they have been forced to do by the Abolitionists. Even at this late day, they would consent to a peaceable separation, and an equitable allotment of the property and debts of the Old Concern, so ardent is their desire for peace. But, the Abolitionists declare that there shall be no peace, and that there shall be war. War, therefore, is inevitable, unless the Abolitionists back out, (as we believe they will) and both sections are preparing for a prolonged arbitrament of arms.

Now, for the proposition alluded to. It is this: Let a proper battle-field, giving both armies an equal chance of position, etc., be selected. Jeff. Davis shall command a Southern army, say, for the convenience of round numbers, of fifty thousand men. Abe Lincoln (or any person he may choose to designate) shall command an Abolition army of one hundred thousand men. The equipments of both armies shall be equal—we mean in small arms, artillery, cavalry, etc.—only that the Northern army, outnumbering the Southern army in the proportion of two to one, shall have twice the equipments, twice the amount of small arms, twice the number of cannon, twice the regiments of cavalry, etc.—that the Southern army shall have. All around, it shall be in the proportion of two to one in favor of the North; and the position on the battle-field is the only one in which there shall be any equality, so far as our proposition is concerned. Topographical equality is the only equality involved.

Then, let the two armies engage, and forever settle the question between the North and the South. If Lincoln's one hundred thousand men whip Jeff. Davis' fifty thousand men, the people of the South are to bow submissively to whatever laws and regulations the Abolition Government at Washington may see fit to adopt. But, if Jeff. Davis' fifty thousand men whip Lincoln's one hundred thousand men, then the Government at Washington—or wherever else it may be located, as we do not believe it will stay long there—shall agree to an amicable separation and a just division of that which was once common property.

It will be seen that our proposition is liberal in all its length and breadth—height and depth. We give two to one so far as the fight is concerned—promise to submit if we are whipped—and only ask a fair settlement at the hands of the Abolitionists if we whip them. We cheerfully tender them the greatest of advantages all around.

We are fully persuaded that President Davis would accept this proposition with unmixed delight. We doubt not he would be hugely rejoiced at such an opportunity of giving the Abolitionists a taste of the power of the "dominant race," as Greeley of the New York Tribune, lately admitted the Southern people to be. Nothing could please him better, or gratify to a greater extent the aforesaid Southern people.

Will this proposition be accepted? We doubt it. A cowardly Administration, like that of Lincoln, never will meet a brave foe in fair fight if they can avoid it, no matter how great the advantage possessed by their side.

But the Northern Abolitionists had better make Lincoln do this, or something else, which will bring about a peaceful solution of present difficulties, or they will bitterly rue it. They are bound to be whipped terribly in the long run; and arrangements are now being consummated in various portions of the world which will sweep their two or three hundred millions of commerce from the face of the ocean in six months. Are they prepared for annihilation on sea and disaster on land? If they are, let them reject the proposition we have honestly made, and continue their aggressive preparations.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Richmond Whig, referring to the extensive war preparations made by the Lincoln Government, forcibly says:

These hostile demonstrations constitute the reply of the Government at Washington to the overtures for peace from the Southern Confederacy. They are the insulting responses of that Government to the earnest and almost disgraceful efforts now being made by Virginia, for the peaceful adjustment of our national troubles.

The pretext that this war was begun by the Confederate States is too shallow for a moment's consideration. The notice from Washington, that Fort Sumter would be reinforced, was a substantial declaration of war. It left no alternative to the Confederate States but resistance or submission. Self preservation and common prudence compelled them to resist, before the threatened and overwhelming force should be upon them.

And this unnecessary and wicked war—unnecessary, because Mr. Lincoln had as much constitutional right to make peace as to make war—wicked, because unprovoked and unnecessary, and will carry the horrors of civil war among a people only desirous of peace—for what end is this cruel, revolting and unnatural conflict inaugurated? To preserve the Republic? To compel a free people, by force of arms, to pay tribute to a hated Government, and to call themselves freemen, while, in truth, they are slaves? Is it not a horrible folly and absurdity, if it does not contemplate the subjugation of the Southern States—and if that be its object, is it not such an outrage on liberty, as to arouse the indignation and draw down the curses of the civilized world?

And how and by whom is this monstrous and detestable contest to be waged? Are the men and money of Virginia to be employed for the butchery or enslavement of her Southern brethren? Virginia is still a member of the Northern Union—her people are still paying tribute to the Federal Treasury—her citizens are liable to be called upon and her money to be expended in prosecuting this fiendish war against our friends and kindred. How long can this Commonwealth consent to play a part so unworthy of her renown, so destructive of her interests, so abhorrent to her feelings? The Convention, speaking for her, by a solemn resolution, has declared, that "*the people of Virginia will never consent that the Federal power, which is in part their power, shall be exerted for the purpose of subjugating the people of the Southern States to the Federal authority.*"

Brave words and fully spoken. Do they mean what they say, or are they empty sounds to cover us with future shame?

This was written before the secession of the State, but after the surrender of Fort Sumter. The Abolitionists are making a great outcry about "the responsibility" of the war, asserting that the Confederate States began it, because they fired the first shot. As the Whig says, "the pretext is too shallow for a moment's consideration."

It makes little difference, in point of fact, upon whom rests the responsibility. The war is now commenced, and it is too late to go back and discuss the responsibility, even if it were a matter of any moment. Everybody knows that the Lincoln Administration, by deliberate deception, made many of the Southern people believe that its policy was peace. All the while it was secretly planning and fitting out military and naval expeditions, wherewith to surprise the South first, and subdue her afterwards. The annals of civilized warfare afford no parallel to the deep and damnable treachery of the Northern Government. Four hostile vessels of war were off the mouth of Charleston harbor when Fort Sumter was attacked, and yet the Confederate forces are responsible for the war, because they fired the first gun! It was, in truth, an act of war for Major Anderson to remain at Fort Sumter after the secession of South Carolina. But it is useless to reason with a crazy Abolitionist. They have no more respect for logic than they have for honor or honesty.

Corn as a Fuel.—On a certain portion of the Illinois prairies, corn is being used as fuel, instead of coal, and is found an excellent substitute. In the district referred to, corn is 13½c. per bushel, and coal is 12 to 17c. Not only is the difference in price in favor of the corn, but a bushel of it gives more heat than a bushel of coal.

Big Guns.—The steamer Acadia, which arrived yesterday from Bayou Sara, brought down from Baton Rouge four large guns (32 pounders) and 500 3 lb. balls.

OUR SLAVE POPULATION.

The following has been handed to us for publication:

Ed. Crescent—To give you some idea of the feelings of our slaves, I heard a dining-room servant of one of our citizens, who is as black as Erebus, say to his mistress, "Missus, don't you think as "Mericans' can whip them Yankees if they does come down here?" A Subscriber.

The Abolitionists are fond of asserting that in case of war we are likely to have trouble with our slaves. The very reverse is the truth of the case. All our ordinary operations of agriculture will be carried on just the same as if there were no war at all. The faithful slaves will stay at home and do their work, while their masters go to the wars to do *theirs*. In both cases it is going to be *well done*.

When the Confederate loan was offered in Mobile the other day, two negroes there, slaves of gentlemen residing in Mobile, took four hundred dollars of it. A slave in this city took two hundred and fifty dollars of the same loan. Since war was proclaimed, all of our most intelligent slaves are just as enthusiastic and, we may say, *patriotic*, as any of the white population. They are not as good fighters as the whites, but what they *can* do for the Southern cause they will do cheerfully and faithfully. Everything that affects the interests or honor of their masters affects them, and is felt and appreciated by them, so far as they can understand it. We know that Northern Abolitionists cannot comprehend this sort of thing, or have the right view of the true relations existing between master and slave in the South—but that is their own fault, not ours. Harper's Ferry, however, should have taught them a lesson—where the slaves, instead of rushing to "freedom" by the side of John Brown, took up arms, like faithful fellows, and defended their masters' homes against the approach of that diabolical old scoundrel!

EXACTLY WHAT WE WANT.

The following amiable article we extract from the Chicago Tribune of the 16th instant:

Quick, Sharp and Decisive.—The act of the rebels has inaugurated the bloody strife. The voice of the country is now for war. From all the North goes up a cry for a reassertion of the outraged authority of the Government at any cost. The President and his advisers, moved by patriotism which has been kindled in every man's breast, are responding to it with the earnestness which bids us hope for great results. The country, let them be warned, will be content with no half-way measures. Time for throwing turf has passed. Let the iron and leaden missives fly. Let the full power of twenty millions of men united in a common cause, be put forth. Let the money be poured out. Let the hammers resound in the armories. Let the men march forth. A quick, short, sharp, but decisive contest, made by the Government with a force which nothing can resist, must reestablish its authority wherever the old flag has been wont to float. So says Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Every other loyal State will acquiesce. Let not Illinois be behind in the patriotic word!

That is what we most ardently desire—a "quick, sharp and decisive" conflict. Come on, then, ye Abolition hordes, we care not in what numbers—the larger the better—so that you come. We are prepared for you—our very breasts throb with an eagerness that is painful, for a fair chance at you—and if we ever get that chance, we will scourge you to the death, as robbers and falsifiers were never scourged before, and the few that escape will tell tales on their return home that their great-great grand-children will remember and profit by.

Bring forth your vile "force which nothing can resist," in your opinion, and we will make it melt away from the earth almost as rapidly as the hosts of Sennacherib withered before the frown of the Angel of the Lord.

March ahead, then, ye Abolitionists. Do not lag behind, bragging and gassing like a set of arrant cowards. You say you want a "quick, sharp and decisive" conflict. That's exactly what we want. Therefore, pitch in, with your apocryphal "twenty millions of men." Don't keep us waiting. We are getting impatient.

Southern Pacific Railroad.—The attention of stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company who have failed to pay up their stock, pursuant to the requisition of the late meetings at Louisville and New Orleans, is specially directed to the advertisement of Col. R. V. Richardson, agent, to be found in another column. We regret that the stockholders have not paid up more generally; but if they will not come forward and pay up, it is clear that the road will be sold under execution, and that the important and valuable franchises they now possess will pass into the hands of those who may purchase the road at legal sale. All this was clearly set forth in the speech of President Stevenson, at Armory Hall, some weeks ago, by the lately published letter of Dr. Jephtha Fowlkes, and by nearly all of the newspapers of the city and country. Therefore, no stockholder can justly plead ignorance as an excuse for non-compliance. We shall regret deeply to hear of losses in the premises; but if the road is sold, those who have paid up will have their rights amply protected by the new company. To this end they have the word of honor of unimpeachable gentlemen.

We really hope that the non-paying stockholders will go forward and pay up at once. It is their interest as well as their duty to do so. The office of the company is at 84 Common street.

Amusements—*Varieties Theater.*—Still another great dramatic attraction is offered for to-night at the inexhaustible Varieties. Rockstone's great drama, entitled, "Victorine; or, I'll Sleep On It," (originally played in London for one hundred and fifty consecutive nights) is to be brought out for the first time in many years. The play has been thoroughly studied, rehearsed and put on the stage. The whole talent of the company will appear in it; and those who know what the play is and what the theater is, may judge of the treat that will be offered to-night. Besides this great attraction, M'lle Francis will appear in "The Butterfly Dance," and John Owens, Morton, Mrs. Chapman, and Mrs. Leighton, will appear in that good old thing, "The Windmill."

Opera House.—M'me Favre takes her benefit to-night, appearing in Halevy's opera of "Jaquarita." It is the first representation of this opera. On Wednesday night Hermann the necromancer takes his farewell benefit.

Schooner Ashore and All Hands Lost.—*Sparta, N. J.*, April 16, 1861.—A schooner is ashore at Shark river inlet. All hands are lost. We cannot learn her name. Some letters drifted ashore, post-marked Noblesboro' and North Wales boro'. Mr. Tracy were addressed to Wm. H. Harin and Henry Sewellinger or Zielinger, and Joshua Benner, Locust Hill, Va. The vessel is loaded with ship timber. The letters seem to be from ship-carpenters to their families.

Crescent Rifles.—See notice requesting Company B to attend a meeting to-night.

MARRIED:

On Saturday, the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Gregory Lauth, pastor of Bethlehem Church, Mr. THOMAS LEWIS to Miss FRANCES A. DESKAMAS, all of Algiers.

☞ New York papers please copy.

☞ M'me Caprell, the unrivaled revealer of all that was in the past, all that is in the present, and of all that will be in the future, the only seer (Clairvoyant) that has ever sojourned in New Orleans, has her rooms at 12, Chartres street, where she is ever ready to consult. Her extraordinary gifts enable her to tell secrets concealed and properly prescribe for all diseases of the human frame; and she furthermore guarantees that all cases placed in her hands shall be completely cured. All letters by mail promptly attended to. a22 2p1t

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

a2 2p1m*

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

a4 2p10 CREOLE.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 4, 6 and 8 Levee street, New Orleans. 4t 2p7

☞ Cristadoro's Hair Dye is the only Dye ever analyzed—The only Dye worth a pinch of snuff—The only Dye for a living brown—The Only Dye for a perfect black—The Only Dye that does not disappoint—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 wish.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. ly26 2p1m&W

Special Meeting—New Orleans Typographical Union.

New Orleans Typographical Union, New Orleans, April 20, 1861.

At a Special Meeting of this body, held this day, to take into consideration the affair of resignation of Mr. D. C. Byerly, our delegate to the National Typographical Union, to be held in New York in May next, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Hodgson, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, civil war having been inaugurated by the acts of President Lincoln, and the city where our National organization is to assemble having become the center of military operations against the Confederate States, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deem it impolitic and inexpedient for the New Orleans Typographical Union to be represented in the coming annual Convention,

Resolved, That the resignation of Mr. Byerly be accepted, and the thanks of the Union be tendered to him for his prompt action in the premises.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to forward to the Secretary of the National Typographical Union the proceedings of this meeting, and that the same be published in the Crescent, Delta, Picayune, Bee and Bulletin.

S. A. GRAY, President.

TIM H. DRAPER, Secretary. a22 2p1t

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

BOSTON, N. H., 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, 1856, 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 the 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 took it most hopelessly. After taking one box I began to feel better. Well, sir, when I had used up my twelve boxes I was as well, healthy man—my weight having gone from 131 pounds up to 192 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present, I expended 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, O. J. FAY, M. D.

Price 25 cents per box. Principal Office, 294 Canal street, New York. Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 121 Chartres street, and by all respectable druggists in medicines.

a2 2p3m&eow&W—1m

☞ Coal Oil and Lamp Emporium—Country Merchants and Planters, and the public generally, are invited to call and see the largest and only complete stock of COAL OIL LAMPS and PURE COAL OIL in this city, which is offered for sale (wholesale and retail) at lower prices than at any other house in the Confederate States at No. 6 Chartres street.

a18 2p6f COVERT & HILL.

☞ Twenty Thousand Dollars Forfeit—Try All and Judge for Yourselves.—For Crookes' Vegetable Stomach Bitters we claim no patronage on account of its being a Southern product—achieving fame to stand on its merits—we would respectfully ask the public to give them a fair and impartial trial, and in the event of the article failing to receive public favor, it is reasonable to suppose that their use will be discontinued; but of this we have no fears for the reasons following:

1st. That Crookes' Stomach Bitters are purely vegetable—the principal ingredient being the Indian Chemomile Flower, famed all the world over for its medicinal properties.

2d. That they contain no mineral drug, acid, essential oil, or other injurious ing ed nt of any nature or kind, which is usually found in adulterated articles.

3d. That the article is the best to be had in the market, and every article used in their preparation is invariably of the choicest quality, regardless of cost, combining at once the most palatable—as all who have tried them will readily drink—as well as the most pure Medicinal Vegetable Tonic now in use.

But it may be urged by those who speak against this article, that the foregoing are mere assertions unsupported by proof, and to this end we beg further to state.

4th. At any and all times, whether in our store or warehouses, in the hands of our agents, or wherever Crookes' Vegetable Stomach Bitters may be found, we will submit them for analysis to a jury of respectable chemists, who may be named by the Mayor of the city of New Orleans; and if they are found to be other than that which we represent them to be, we hereby bind ourselves to allow the Sheriff to take possession of our stock in trade, and sell it for the benefit of the charitable institutions of the city.

We would have deemed this precaution to the public unnecessary, beyond the fact that there is such a variety of trash in the market, and that unprincipled parties who sell inferior articles, exert themselves at times—even by statements which make truth equal shockingly—to bias the public mind against an article which they know to be vastly superior to their own; and if, after this date, they should be heard to assert that Crookes' Bitters are not what we represent them to be, we can only assure country and the public, we think: WHY NOT CAUSE US TO FORFEIT THEIR TO THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE CITY, IF THEY ARE OTHER THAN WE REPRESENT THEM TO BE.

The public will be able to judge whether we would be willing to stand the test, if what we say of our Bitters were only empty assertions; and when any other manufacturer offers the same guarantee to the public we will then admit their article to be equal to our own.

We commenced the preparation of Crookes' Vegetable Stomach Bitters with the determination of producing the purest and most medicinal vegetable tonic extant without regard to cost, and beyond a penalty-no one, our efforts have been crowned with the most unbounded success.

CROOKES & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 110 Tchoupitoulas street, N. O.

o25 2p1mceo&W

A Card.

I will give to the Merchants' meeting, to-morrow evening, the use of the Merchants' and Auctioneer's Exchange.

a22 2p1t L. Y. LUSK, Agent.

A Card.

At a special meeting of "Rangaile Guards," held at their Armory, 42 Fulton street, the following resolution was unanimously adopt at:

Resolved, That the heartiest thanks of this Company be returned to Mr. WM. L. DRIVER, for his generous and patriotic tender of the room No. 42 Fulton and No. 42 Front streets, to the Company for their Armory, free of expense.

MARK L. MOORE,
JAMES M. COFFEY,
WM. EYMA,
PAUL BRANDON,
Committee.

Public Meeting

—IN THE—

BASEMENT OF THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, ON MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock.

A meeting of all good citizens will be held as above, to devise means of ridding the city of all suspicious characters and sympathizers with the Black Republican hordes now murdering our citizens in the city of Baltimore.

T. O. Sellr,	R. W. Ellis,
J. W. Carroll,	Charles Oakford,
Joseph Hay,	William H. Avery,
J. N. Niven,	Albert Cammack,
L. G. Avery,	M. B. Brady,
Willis M. Semple,	H. M. Wright,
W. R. Miles,	John C. Hicks,
Pitchford & Flower,	Thomas Henderson,
C. J. Stedman,	D. S. Moon,
R. H. Simmons,	P. Burkhead,
J. J. Person,	D. A. Wilson, Jr.,
A. Glenn,	G. A. D. Kramer,
George P. Black,	G. W. Selby,
Richard Charles,	D. E. Pulkamp,
John Connally,	J. G. D. Lide,
C. Mott,	C. W. Manchester,
R. D. Baldwin,	Shepard Brown,
John Rockwell,	A. Foster Elliott,
J. P. Broadwell,	Bradford Hagner,
W. L. A. Shinn,	H. B. Snow,
G. W. Given,	D. Kenner,
B. Dykers,	Robert C. Hutchinson,
Chas. F. Sass,	Jas. W. Anderson,
S. H. Coy,	A. Loch,
Thos. C. Sheridan,	Thos. M. Converse,
R. A. Beckle,	Mark Allen,
James H. Tucker,	Richard Nixon,
Ira Seymour,	A. Gainey,
Henry Marsh,	W. R. Stuart,
L. H. Gardner,	W. H. Cobb,
J. H. Bates,	W. A. Harper, 1
James Sumner,	W. B. Collins,
H. W. Farley,	C. T. Pickett,
Richard Jones,	A. Keene Richards,
S. B. Parkman,	Wm. T. Burtley,
H. Pentlemann,	H. Sparks,
W. K. Oates & Co.,	W. B. Parker,
R. H. Davenport,	C. W. Alvin,
Chas. L. Tew,	John S. Leffler,
Chas. F. Hoyer,	H. A. Frederick, Jr.,
Walter Cox,	A. J. Tolly,
R. C. Voss,	W. A. Johnson,
W. B. Kimball,	E. M. Davis.

a22 2p1t

War! War!

ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES!

—Such as—

CAMP KETTLES,
MESS PANS,
TIN CUPS,
CANTEENS,
TIN PLATES,
CAMP LANTERNS, etc.

All Kinds of Cooking Utensils.

WROUGHT IRON COOKING STOVES—Well adapted for Fort use—Stoves to cook for from 200 to 300 persons.

Coal Oil Lamps!

BOSTICK & SEYMOUR,

Manufacturers in Tin and Sheet Iron Work, 39 Fulton street, bet. Poydras and Gravier.

a22 2p6t

Cheap Dry Goods

—AT—

BRASELMAN'S,

COR. MAGAZINE AND ST. ANDREW STS.

LACE SHAWLS, at	$3 50	equth	$5 00
BAREGE SHAWLS, at	2 50	..	4 00
New Style SCARFS, at	2 50	..	5 00
FILET MITTS, at	1 00	..	2 00
Embroidered JACONET BANDS, at	1 00	..	2 00
Ladies' Hemmed HDKFS., per dozen, at	1 50	..	2 50
Gents' Corded	2 50	..	4 50
French LINEN TOWELS, ..	1 50	..	2 50
TABLE NAPKINS, ..	75	..	1 50
Tucked LINEN SHIRTS, at	2 50	..	4 00
SKIRTING CAMBRIC, per yard	12½	..	18

TO BE OPENED ON

MONDAY,

1 case FRENCH ORGANDIES, china colors, at 20c. per yd.
1 case ENGLISH BAREGES, plaid colors, at 12½c. per yd.
3 cases HEAVY IRISH LINENS, remarkably low.

Domestic Goods at old Prices!

a22 2p3t

B. Bifid.

GREAT SOUTHERN EMPORIUM,

No. 122 Canal Street,

TOURO BUILDINGS.

MILITARY GOODS,

Just received:

500 gross small PELICAN BUTTONS,
500 gross large PELICAN BUTTONS.
—Also—
Texas MILITARY BUTTONS,
Mississippi MILITARY BUTTONS,
GOLD BRAID—1, 1½, 2½ and 3 lines.
WORSTED BINDING, every color,
MILITARY GOLD BANDS,
Red, Yellow and Green CORD.

Fancy Goods.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, of every description.

Large variety of mirrors

Straw Goods.

Straw BONNETS, Shaker HOODS,
Boys' HATS and CAPS,
Infants' CAPS, trimmed and untrimmed.

Fans! Fans! Fans!

Shades, Mandarins and Feather FANS,
Paper FANS, from $5 up to $100 each.
Palmetto FANS, by the case.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

—And—

Children's CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES and ROCKING HORSES.

Fireworks! Fireworks!

2 pound SIGNAL ROCKETS and PYROTECHNICS, of every description.

Large variety of every kind of BASKETS, at

Wholesale and Retail!

a22 2pMoWeS3a

Direct Importation.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!!

10,000 yards of Grenadine Barege,

OF THE LATEST STYLES,

—At—

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

LYONS TAFFETAS.

100 PIECES SPRING SILKS—BEST QUALITY,

At One Dollar per yard.

200 Yards of Checked Taffetas,

At Fifty Cents per yard.

We will open on MONDAY, 22d inst., a small case of

RICH MOZAMBIQUE TISSUE,

Plain and Embroidered.

J. LEVOIS & CO.,

a22 2p3t Corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

Cavalry Flag.

A mosser piece of EMBROIDERY, exhibited, by permission, for TO-DAY only at

DETER'S WORSTED STORE,

Canal street, near Dauphine.

a21 2p1t

Vinegar!

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!

The Orleans Vinegar Distillery is now prepared to furnish Wholesale Dealers and others with

WHITE WINE,
CIDER, and
CLARIFIED VINEGAR,

of the first quality, at the shortest notice.

LEWIS & CO.,

a22 2p f 19 New Levee st., bet. Dulhom 1st. Joseph sts.

New Spring Clothing!

PIERSON & HARRISON,

No. 1 Magazine street.

—We have received our usual supply of—

FINE SPRING CLOTHING,

—Including a Large Lot of—

ELEGANT SPRING CASSIMERE SUITS,

Which we offer to COUNTRY TRADE, at Wholesale, at LOW PRICES. City trade supplied as usual, without regard to the tariff bill.

☞ Call and examine, at

PIERSON & HARRISON'S,

a22 2p3t 1 Magazine street, corner Canal.

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,

a22 2p7t No. 63 Canal street, corner Dorleans st.

Spring and Summer Clothing

WITHOUT THE TARIFF!!

AT THE

SOUTHERN CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT!

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,

CORNER OF COMMON.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

L. W. LYONS & CO.,

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

a22 2p1t

Boys' Clothing Emporium!

26.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....26

Between Canal and Common streets.

This Store is exclusively for

Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing,

SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail, by

L. W. LYONS & CO.,

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

a22 2p1t

Great Sale of Silks!

—AND—

BLACK LACE POINTES AND MANTILLAS!

—AT—

TODD'S,

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

THE BALANCE OF MY STOCK

—OF—

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS!

—I now offer at—

25 per cent. Under First Cost.

—Also, the entire assortment of—

REAL THREAD,
CAMBRIC,
FUSHEE cut
SILK LACE POINTES,
MANTLES and MANTILLAS.

—Being the—

Greatest Bargains Ever Shown

—IN—

NEW ORLEANS!

JOHN TODD,

a22 2pMoTuSSa 12 and 14 Chartres st.

Our Friends at Pensacola.

Families and friends of the members of the Louisiana Guard, the Crescent Rifles and Orleans Cadets, having articles to forward, are requested to make them to the care of Col. Chalaron's Regiment, Pensacola. All postal matter should be directed to the same care, at Warrington Post office near Pensacola.

Arrangements have been made to forward with dispatch all articles intended for the destination, by

CAPT. C. E. GIRARDEY,

a18 2p6t 37 Magazine street.

Planters

WILL FIND AT OUR ESTABLISHMENT

—An assortment of—

DRY GOODS!

Of every description, and in any quantity to suit the buyer, enabling those who select at our house to get all their DRY GOODS IN ONE BILL. Our stock comprises all descriptions of—

PLANTATION GOODS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
DRESS GOODS,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

LINEN, COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS,

At Very Low Prices!

FOR CASH OR CITY ACCEPTANCES.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

a15 2p6f No. 116 Canal street.

Aaron Bird,

(SUCCESSOR TO SEWELL T. TAYLOR) IMPORTER OF FINE OLD WINE, LIQUORS, ETC.,

Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street,

Has now in store a large supply of the celebrated CREME DE SOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints; also, other brands, viz: CHARLES HEIDSIECK, PIPER HEIDSIECK, PABMENTIER, and other brands of inferior quality. I have a large assortment of the best Old Sherries, such as AMONTILLADO, TOPAZ, SIERRA, GOLDEN, DUFF GORDON and ANCHOR SHERRIES—SS—SOUTHSIDE MADEIRA, of direct importation; other Madeiras of lower grade. Superior Old London Dry Dock PORT, and other Ports of less grade. The celebrated SAZARAC BRANDIES—Vintage 1785, 1788, 1812 and 1836—in large supply always on hand. All grades of CLARET and WHITE WINES, in glass and wood. WHISKEY—Scotch and Irish, Old Rye, Bourbon and Wheat Whiskeys. SCOTCH ALE and PORTER, in pint and quarts. COORIALS, etc. My cigar department of the best WINES, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

AARON BIRD,

a13 2p1y Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

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,

a22 2p2m No. 23½ Magazine street.

The Charter Oak

COOKING STOVE,

Will Reduce your Wood Bill from twenty to thirty per cent. These Stoves are warranted to Bake on the bottom—a point at which all other stoves are found wanting.

☞ See where they DIDN'T