New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE - - - NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

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☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

☞ The Weekly Crescent is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $3—invariably in advance.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1861.

☞ Our correspondents, advertisers and others on the wrong side of their letters to the Crescent, will greatly oblige us by transposing.

SALES THIS DAY.

AUCTION.

Sales this day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable improved and unimproved property in the First and Third Districts.

☞ Particulars in advertisements under auction heads, 5th page.

☞ Both Boards of the Common Council and the Letter List will appear in a double-sheet Crescent to-morrow morning.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of greeting in our office yesterday our gallant confrere of the Memphis Avalanche, Col. W. M. Cluskey. The Avalanche has fought the battle of secession in Tennessee, against heavy odds, with distinguished ability, and, we may now add, with distinguished success.

☞ We noticed with much pleasure the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Dunn, of the Episcopal Church, as Chaplain to the army at Pensacola. Many relatives and friends of the Louisiana volunteers are desirous that a similar appointment should be conferred on a clergyman of the Catholic creed. A large number of the Creoles now in the army are without a spiritual adviser of the creed they have been reared in. We learn with pleasure that the administration of the Arch Diocese of New Orleans has tendered to Gov. Moore the services of one of the members of the diocese. The flower of our old and ancient population, our chivalrous Creoles, are devoting themselves to the holy cause of the South. Our Catholic fellow-citizens feel desirous that a clergyman of their persuasion should be with them, and the appointing power it is hoped will recognize the wishes of thousands of friends and relatives in accepting the services of one of the clergy of the old church.

☞ "Honest Old Abe"—what a misnomer! Is "protecting" the property of his Government with a vengeance, if any reliance is to be placed in the telegraphic dispatches of the last two or three days. He ordered his troops to destroy some hundreds of thousands of property at Harper's Ferry, before they were run off by the Virginians; and a Norfolk dispatch of the 23d states that Commodore Prendergrast, by his order, scuttled the ships of war, tore down ship houses, destroyed factories, and blew up the Navy Yard works, thus wantonly sacrificing property worth some millions of dollars.

If Lincoln keeps on "protecting" the property of his Government this sort of way, a few days longer, he will have nothing to protect worth "protecting."

Well, let him go ahead. Every move he has thus far made has been a blunder; and he could not have better played into our hands than he has done. The destruction of the ships in the Norfolk harbor, will tend to weaken materially the strength of the squadron he destined for Southern waters. Besides, it will save many a poor fellow's life, either by violence or by the fever, which will be along our lower sea coasts before many days elapse.

PUBLIC ADDRESS.—We are authorized to state that an address will be made to-night at Lafayette Square, by Dr. L. P. Blackburn, of Kentucky, who comes to this city, accredited by Gov. Magoffin, to attend to some special business. Dr. Blackburn will explain the position of Kentucky in the present crisis. We learn that he is an able and forcible speaker.

HOWARD LODGE No. 13, I. O. O. F.—The regular meeting of the Lodge will be held this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall at half past 7 o'clock. Due notice is elsewhere given. Punctual attendance is asked for, as business of importance will be presented.

NEW LUSITANOS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. The members of this association are elsewhere notified to attend a special meeting to be held on Sunday evening next, at 3 o'clock, for the transaction of important business.

BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—In accordance with official order, the members of this battalion will assemble, fully equipped, on Sunday next at 9 o'clock A. M. Detail of orders is to-day published.

CRESCENT RIFLES—*Company C.*—Business of unusual importance will be brought before this gallant body this evening, and Captain Gilman and Orderly Talbot notify them of all that is necessary at this time in our columns this morning.

DESOTO RIFLES.—A call is made by the officers of this noble company, the purport of which will be seen by referring to the columns of military notices on our first page.

THANKS.—We refer with pleasure to the card, elsewhere published, tendering thanks to various parties for timely assistance rendered in the getting up of the Military Fair at Odd Fellows' Hall.

CRESCENT CITY GUARDS.—Additional officers, rendered necessary by the rapid increase of this company, were elected at a meeting held on the 22d inst. We elsewhere publish the official notice, giving the names of the officers elect.

OLD GUARDS OF '61.—The organization of this company has been completed—at a meeting, held on the 18th, inst., the officers of the company were duly elected. The official notice will be found in another column. On Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock, a meeting is called for at the Magazine street market.

NOW IS THE TIME.—Those of our young friends, anxious to go into immediate active service (destination Virginia) are refered to the card of that popular corps, the Louisiana Guard.

LOUISIANA GUARD.—The members of this battalion will read the notice of their gallant Captain, C. E. Girardey, ordering them to appear at their armory this morning, at 8 o'clock, precisely, to be mustered into active service. Lively and exciting times ahead, so don't fail in punctuality.

HONORS TO THE GALLANT KENTUCKIANS.—There is a call in our columns this morning for a meeting of our citizens this evening, in Lafayette Square, at 7½ o'clock, to suitably receive the gallant Kentuckians who have taken up arms and nobly responded to the South in the cause of her rights and honor. See the notice, signed by some of our best citizens.

MERCIER RIFLE GUARDS.—You will meet this evening at 91 Gravier street, at 7½ o'clock. See the notice of Capt. Walker and Secretary Tobin.

MONTGOMERY GUARDS.—A very important notice to the members of this excellent company appears in our columns this morning, to which we direct their attention.

OPERA HOUSE.—M. Coubret takes his benefit to-night. This announcement, independent of the bill, should alone suffice to fill the house. "Joseph in Egypt," and the fourth and fifth acts of "The Huguenots," are to be performed.

THE MILITARY FAIR.—Let nobody forget the grand fair for the equipment of volunteers, to begin at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening. The greatest preparations have been made, by a band of the noblest of Louisiana's daughters; it will far surpass fairs of the ordinary kind, and everybody in town ought to visit it, and not forget to take their porte-monnaies with them.

VALOROUS WORDS.

The telegraph, every day, is full of desperate reports of extensive military, with the Northern North. Infuriated, madden ion, by their defeat, against us, and termination. People are sw do not correspond with their threatening. Some regular soldiers, trained to

But these to orders, have been sent to the brave States, but none of the Northern militia, fair, have crossed the border of any State out of the old Union. It is our opinion that they never will.

Their purpose, they have all said, was to maintain the Union, uphold the National flag, and compel the Southern States to be "loyal." But when they got to Washington City and to Cairo they stopped short. A disloyal State lies across the Potomac from Washington, and there are plenty of troops in the city—but no attempt is made to reduce that State to submission. All the valor of the Massachusetts militia oozed out of the palms of their hands, like Bob Acres', when they came to look upon the "old Virginia shore." They are quaking with apprehension lest they may not be able to hold even Washington City, and this prevents the necessity of another escapade by Old Abe at night, "disguised in a Scotch cap and a long military cloak."

The Yankee mode of fighting is like that of the Chinese—plenty of noise and fuss, but no execution. Chinese warriors attempt to frighten the enemy by painting their faces, carrying broad shields with hideous devices on them, and making unearthly noises by beating gongs and ringing bells. At the first pop of a gun they throw down their gongs and their shields, and run with lightning swiftness. A squad of Massachusetts militia, confronted by an equal number of Mississippi riflemen, would make better time than ever Lexington made over the Metairie course.

Massachusetts pluck and prowess are terrible on paper, but on paper only. The downeasters of Massachusetts and Maine are now avowing their ability and their intention of whipping the South erners, to use their own classic language, "to all durnation." When it comes to the pinch they will skimmer down more quickly than the well-known individual, whose call for the man that struck Billy Patterson was so promptly and unexpectedly answered. An illustration of Massachusetts bravery was furnished a few years ago, when a military company in Boston rescued the slave Burns from the mob and carried him boldly down the street, the populace contenting themselves with looking on, jeering, and howling, and bellowing like a parcel of buffaloes when they come across the body of a recently-slaughtered comrade on the plains.

The Governor of Maine notifies us that every man in that State is ready for the war of Southern subjugation. The bounty on codfish is in danger—a bounty the Treasury of the Union has paid for so many years to Maine fishermen—a bonus to those people for following a business profitable of itself—the first and only instance of such favoritism, we venture to say, in the legislation of the whole world. The South, so it is threatened, is to be invaded by an army of codfish and onion-fed warriors from the State of Maine. At the first fire from Bragg's or Beauregard's battery they will scatter like a parcel of young chickens when they see the hungry hawk swooping down on them from the upper air.

A people whose most bloodthirsty achievements consist in harpooning whales, and eviscerating codfish, have the assurance to talk about whipping Mississippians and Kentuckians who can, with the deadly and unerring rifle, pick a squirrel out of the topmost branches of the highest tree at every pop. If these Yankees had the modesty to say that the contest would be a doubtful one, we might have some patience with them. When they talk as if the subjugation of the South is as easy a matter as the peeling of one of their own onions, they put a point upon it rather too fine. We might consent to be *unchivalrously* whipped by these doughty warriors and valorous champions from Maine and Massachusetts—but the idea of being utterly exterminated, cleaned out and "dispersed," is rather "binding" on us. Will not the codfish and onion brigades of the bold North show us at least a little mercy?

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

This, the grandest railroad enterprise of modern days, has battled bravely against the difficulties of the times up to the present moment. The value of its chartered rights, to say nothing of its property, is incalculable; and yet, owing to the exigency of circumstances, it must have money, or be sold, and lost to those of its stockholders who refuse to assist in this hour of need. There are judgments against the Company that will compel a speedy sale of the road and its franchises unless they are paid. These judgments are comparatively small in amount, but yet sufficient to constrain a sale, unless they are liquidated. If every stockholder would increase his shares one-fifth, and pay promptly for the same, the debts would not only be extinguished, but the contract for fifty miles of additional road would be completed, and the Company would then have seventy five miles of finished road, which would be self-sustaining and self-extending. But, much to our surprise, we learn that enough money has not been paid into the hands of the agent, Gen. R. V. Richardson, to accomplish either of these results—in fact not enough to pay the debts, to say nothing of carrying out existing contracts. In consequence of this unexpected state of affairs, Gen. R. has given a fair and earnest warning, through his card, published in the city papers this week, which may be found in another column of the Crescent, of the necessities and dangers which press immediately upon the Company. Of the five hundred stockholders in this State, we are informed that only one hundred and twenty have subscribed to the new stock, which, as yet, has produced a sum far below that which was allotted to New Orleans and Louisiana. This being the state of the case, we recall to the memory of stockholders the positive and emphatic pledge of President Stevenson, that in the event a sale of this road should take place, that all who had subscribed to the new stock should be protected both in their old and new subscriptions; and he assured all stockholders that he had the ability to make good his pledge. Of this we have never entertained the smallest doubt. He is a man of honor, and his character has never been assailed, much less impeached. In addition to this, President Stevenson's great practical experience as a railroad manager, having been uniformly successful in the conduct of several large enterprises of the kind, enabled him to speak advisedly, and gave a surer guarantee to his pledge of honor, were such a thing possible.

His reported policy of reorganizing a new company from new elements, and such of the old stockholders as subscribe at this juncture, is sound policy, such as is required by the times and the circumstances, and will lead to an ultimate success, which will display a vastness of wealth that will astonish the world.

For these reasons, we trust all the neglectful New Orleans and Louisiana stockholders will at once come forward, subscribe, pay up, and save the Company with themselves. If they will not do this, and the road is sold, its property and franchises pass into other hands, and they lose what they had previously invested, they have nobody to blame but themselves. The office of the Company is at No. 84 Common street.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Though the audiences now are comparatively small, we are glad to know that the Varieties is handsomely paying expenses, and that under present circumstances the manager and company are satisfied. "Victorine," last night, thoroughly pleased and excited all who were present. To-night we are to have a variety bill, as follows: "Rob Nettles," with Mrs. Leighton as *Bob*, Mark Smith as *Mons. Tourbillon*, and George Holland as *Waddilove*; "Perfection," with Charlotte Thompson as *Kate*, and Jordan, Owens, and Mark Smith in the other characters; the "Butterfly Dance," by M'lle Francia; and the "Family Jars," with Holland as *Delph* and Mrs. Leighton as *Liddy*. This is all sorts of a bill, and ought certainly to draw a full house.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The movements on the flags yesterday were light. The gatherings at the usual corners were void of interest. Shippers of cotton were gratified with the last intelligence from Liverpool, though they would feel much better if Middling Orleans were quoted at 8d. The stock now on sale in this market is so greatly reduced that very little interest is taken in the receipts. The total receipts now at all the ports may be assumed at 3,600,000. We shall be in a fog for fully 80,000 to 100,000 bales until the close of the commercial year.

The war accounts, military movements, form the chief topic of conversation. Our good port is not yet blockaded. Mr. Lincoln has very few vessels to spare. The privateers will occupy the attention of all his squadrons. The telegraph advises of a most cowardly act perpetrated by orders of Captain or Commodore Pendergrast, at Norfolk, in scuttling and sinking the vessels of war. The redoubtable man in epaulettes could not remove the vessels, and ordered them to be destroyed. This Captain Pendergrast is a native of Kentucky, but after this exploit she will hardly acknowledge him.

The telegraph continues to be employed in transmitting fabrications. We have it that William B. Astor was to loan the old concern $1,500,000, in one way or another. The old man has not one-tenth of the amount in ready money. He holds largely in stocks of various kinds, but they are falling so rapidly that it will be difficult to sell them at fifty cents per dollar. The talk is, that New York is foundering, and they are whistling to keep their spirits up. No friend of the South dare open his mouth in New York at this moment. The merchants are forced to contribute daily to send off the freebooters for Washington.

The further talk was, why don't President Davis order the seizure of Northern vessels now in Southern ports? It will be bad policy to seize on vessels having British or other property on board, as is the case at this moment with vessels in our port. All these things will work right. British vessels are arriving daily, and are paid high rates of freights. We have now in port the British vessels, say 9203 tons; three Bremen, 2661 tons; one Hamburg, 1231 tons, and six Spanish, 2715 tons. These vessels will take about 23,000 bales cotton. There is one steamer under Swedish colors now loading with cotton. One of our cotemporaries (over the way) has the steamer Star of the West, Capt. Griffon, up for New York. We should like to know when she will leave or arrive at that port. If we mistake not, the Star is in the hands of the Confederated States, as will be, we expect, some others in a few days. The Star was owned by Marshall O. Roberts, somewhat of a conspicuous Black Republican. The Illinois, belonging to Vanderbilt, is looked for with some interest.

Private telegraphic dispatches of yesterday's date, from Cairo, advise of 1000 freebooters being assembled there to intercept boats bound South. We shall see whether Kentucky and Missouri will stand this move. The communication with Nashville will be interrupted. It behooves Kentucky and Tennessee to meet these fellows at once.

There was some talk that great dissatisfaction is expressed about the military arrangements. Some companies cannot be received for the want of barracks or other accommodations. Many have enlisted under the expectation of being provided for; they have given up employment. Others have engaged to go and have no means of livelihood. It is supposed that there are some large warehouses which can be available for at least temporary accommodations. There is some backwardness observable on the part of many citizens to subscribe or contribute towards fitting out companies. There are several citizens who did not take a dollar in the loan; if they have repented, they have now an opportunity for promoting the holy cause of Southern independence.

TREASON AND ITS PENALTIES.

We take the following from the Buffalo (N. Y.) Republic of the 17th instant:

From this time forward any citizen of the United States who supplies arms, or munitions of war, or money, or coal, or intelligence, or money to the enemies which are at war with this country, renders himself liable to the pains and penalties of treason. Any attempt to negotiate bonds of the Confederate States would be regarded as treason by the United States, and would be punished accordingly. If, as rumor states, Southerners in Cincinnati are engaged in supplying arms to the Confederate Government, the companies and their agents are all guilty of treason. Express companies and other carriers who carry such arms or other articles constituting "aid and comfort" are similarly liable to prosecution. Merchants in the West sending food down the Mississippi, fall into the same category, and incur the penalties of the act.

If it is treason in the Northern people to supply us with coal, it ought to be treason in Southern people to supply them with money. If express companies are liable in the manner set forth by the Buffalo Republic, then the Yankee captains and sailors in Southern ports are guilty of treason, may be punished accordingly, and their ships confiscated—for they are trying to "aid and comfort" the enemy, by shipping their cotton and other Southern products. So it will be seen that this "treason" argument is like a two-edged sword—cuts both ways.

The News in Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing on the 11th, gives an interesting and amusing account of the way the news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received by the Abolitionists in Washington City. We quote as follows:

The Black Republicans are shaken up amazingly. Last night they refused to believe the news. It was not true. Lincoln had got dispatches from Charleston (of all places in the world!) that the United States flag was waving over Fort Sumter. Army and navy men did not understand how so strong a fortress could fall in thirty-six hours. It was absurd and impossible. So the Black Republicans believed, uneasy and incredulous, in their "various couches." Lincoln and his confidential advisers held a stew over it up to 1 o'clock that night; when, unable to fix up things to his satisfaction, he retired to his royal couch.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

But sometimes the tongue lies easy enough, while the "people" mourned Capt. Fox and Col. Lamont in Major Anderson.

Sunday morn comes and brings them all no better news. Strolling into "Willard's," the Black Republican headquarters, it was pleasant to note the sadness look of the whole crowd. There was a pe equible want of dash, of hope, of that quality which the French call *élan*. They were evidently meditating profoundly upon the mutability of humanity. Sumter had not "knocked Moultrie into a cocked hat." The batteries at Cummings' Point had not been demolished. Five hundred men at Moultrie had not been killed. The pleasant rumor of the day before, that Gen. Beauregard had "sent a flag of truce to ask time to bury his dead," had exploded before the lights of telegraphic history. In fact, "nobody was hurt." What a pity! If Anderson had only been killed, how it would have excited the Northern feeling! Sumter lost, and the "sympathy dodge" lost, too, at the same time. "Truly, Fortune has spite at us to-day!"

At the door of Willard's a group was gathered of Black Republican *sorans*. They had not seen much of actual war, except perhaps a fist-fight between boys, but they had *heard* of battles, and had had dreams of Sumter "shelling Charleston." The latter they had read about in the Tribune. War upon women and children! Demonstrate that we "have a Government." But about, unused to the camp, these gallant men who came here to storm the Secretary's sanctum-chamber for offices, gave to the listening public their views about the Sumter business. As to Anderson having done his duty in the premises, that was all humbug. He had been merely pretending to fight. It was all arranged beforehand between him and the Charlestonians that they were not to hurt one another. No! Anderson was a traitor like all the rest of them. The idea of bombarding each other two days and not killing anybody, was absurd, preposterous and impossible. In point of fact, Anderson's stock is so low this morning among the Republicans, that I should hesitate to give you the quotations.

OLD VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th has the following:

Governor Letcher received, yesterday, a requisition from the Secretary of War for three regiments of 780 troops each, "under the Act of Congress for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions," etc., approved 28th February, 1795. The Secretary should have called for the troops under the resolutions of the Chicago Convention. Certainly he might have done so just as legally, and far more appropriately. Virginia will send seventy-five thousand troops to Washington, if need be, in response to this call. The appeal to the patriotism of the Old Dominion will not be disregarded.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1861.

Mon Cher Colonel: In my weekly talks with the readers of the Crescent, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to refrain from the discussion of political questions. I am, as you know, a cosmopolite. The attic is usually frequented by authors, artists, savans, and that much abused, but still very entertaining class, the Bohemians. Latterly, however, the aspect of things has been martially changed. The events of the past week have ennobled the military spirit to a most extraordinary pitch. On last Friday night the town was quite almost wild by the announcement that the attack on Fort Sumter had commenced. The news was conveyed to the public in an "extra" issued from the Herald office at 8 o'clock. The reports were very generally discredited, but in the morning they were confirmed by the dispatches to the Associated Press.

On Saturday the circulation of the Herald reached the unprecedented figures of 135,000, and on Sunday it was over 100,000. The city was in a state of excitement altogether unparalleled and indescribable. Wild work was the cry on all sides, and persons who entertained Southern sentiments were politely informed that the expression of them was quite unnecessary if not positively dangerous. Monday morning the Broadway promenaders were slightly surprised at seeing the stars and stripes displayed from the City Hall, the hotels and public buildings. The display of bunting was general in the morning, the exception being the New York Herald, the Herald, the Sun and Day Book offices. The Herald office was especially designated as a point of attack by the Black Republican mob, and during the whole of the day, the building was surrounded by rough-looking customers. Late in the afternoon, the flag was displayed from the windows of the composing rooms, and the sun followed the example of its opposite neighbor. The Herald then made a complete somersault and came out, Tuesday morning, more Roman than the Romans themselves, going in for the support of the Lincoln Government at all hazards. To-day the paper is even stronger on the republican side than ever. This I give you as an index of the public feeling.

Our fussy little Superintendent of Police, Kennedy, is very much exercised by current events. He has ordered the Adams' Express Company to refrain from sending mails, ammunition, etc., to the South, and has detailed men to see that military supplies are not sent, by land or sea, to the Confederated States. He has also intimated to the agency of a correspondent for a Southern paper, that he is in possession of the names of the Secesh writers and letters home to the journals in the Confederated States. He says that he intends to arrest and imprison said correspondents on the ground that they are guilty of aiding the enemy, by conveying information. At the same time I hear that Dr. Barker, the special correspondent of the Times, at Charleston, has been cut out of the State. His place has been supplied by doctor Palmer, the author of "Up and Down the Brazos," and translator of Michelet's books "L'Amour" and "La Femme." The Doctor asked for the position and, so did, tell little Raymond that he would take all the chances—and would endeavor to act a personal favor should the South Carolinians conclude to hang him. This curious person is an opium eater, a clever writer, but rather a small cloud just at present.

It is quite unnecessary for me to say that I am not much frightened by Kennedy and his men, and that I hope to maintain my very agreeable "position, relations with you. It must not be imagined, either, by your people that the warlike feeling is common amongst us. Quite the contrary. A very great many people believe that the course of the Washington authorities is calculated to complicate matters, and that after a protracted and disastrous war, the British Government will interfere. The representatives of foreign powers at the point refrain from the expression of any opinions whatever.

The war news quite upset the business of the theaters, concert halls and what not. Forrest has recovered from his attack of the gout, (shocking to say, but it was the gout, and very old Port,) and opened at Niblo's on Monday as *Wingrave*. The house was less than half full. A strong house attended the Winter Garden, where the petite *Jean Davis*, Mr. Edwin Booth, commences an engagement as *Sylph*. Laura Keene's "Seven Sisters," with all their choice ridiculous, were lost. Like the last rose of summer, blooming alone and the admirers of Mr. Wallack's "Rembrandt" at Wallack's, were reduced to a corporal's guard. The management farms it on Long Island for a fortnight, and the actors look as if they expected to be starved immediately. In this crisis, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Jefferson come to the relief of the Winter Garden, playing three nors, Monday week. Wallack's season closes on the 20 inst. the general opinion and they say that Laura Keene contemplates a similar "retreat to Cytherea."

Trade of all kinds is very dull, and the large hotels are reading nothing. In the course of a month residence here I have never noticed such a paucity of strangers at this season of the year.

Your friend, JOHN SMITH, JUNIOR.

SNAKES MILKING COWS. A paper published in Northern Ohio tells the following rather tough story:

A few years since Mr. E. D. Blair, who owned a dairy farm about a mile and a half south of Elliottville, noticed that one of his cows had a spare her milk, instead of milk. He saw the cow every day for five weeks, no one being able to detect the mystery, until one day Mr. B. was at work near a stump, in the vicinity of his new yard, he discovered two large snakes, about an inch and a half in diameter, and upon taking them they were found to be full of milk. The mystery was solved at once—these snakes had sucked the cow. Immediately after they had been killed, she continued giving her full quantity of milk; and frequently would go to the stump and lowed, as though she had her calf.

THOROUGHLY SALE OF CHOICE REAL ESTATE. We [illegible] this particular attention of our readers and speculators to the valuable property, by R. A. Wilkinson, [illegible] this morning, at the Exchange and Auction Rooms, of three [illegible] improvements, [illegible] Dryades, [illegible] with the improvements thereon fronting [illegible] by Nine Mile Railroad, Bonaventure Cemetery and the Chapitoulas road.

A beautiful square, known as Nash's New Lots, situated [illegible] New Lots.

Twenty-five [illegible] known as New Lots.

A valuable [illegible] Dryades, and Prytania streets, [illegible] Prytania and Dryades streets.

For particulars see advertisements.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, 24th inst., PEDRO LAFAYETTE, aged 22 years, 8 months and 6 days.

NEW LUSITANOS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS. The members of the above Association are requested to meet at their Hall, corner of Gravier and Bacon streets, this morning at 9 o'clock, to convey the last rites to our late brother, Pedro Lafayette.

PEDRO CARAZARE, Secretary pro tem.

By order of the President.

ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Secretary.

On Wednesday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock P. M., ELEANOR SCAGLE, in the 19th year of her age, wife of John Scagle, a native of Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral this morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence, No. 54 Tonti street, near Apollo street, without further notice.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. TH. L. HAYNES as Democratic candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts at the election in November.

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

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 5 and 24 Gravier street, New Orleans. 3p 2p4f

☞ Cristadoro's Hair Dye is the only Dye not ruinous. Cristadoro's Hair Dye is not to be perceived—The Only Dye—a living lie—The Only Dye for a perfect black. The Only Dye that defies detection—The Only Dye that is instantaneous, and the ONLY DYE the ladies can use without the odor of their hair changed with safety, certainty and rapidity. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by druggists, and applied by all Hair Dressers. 1y26 Jan26-W

☞ Coal Oil and Lamp Emporium—Consumers of the celebrated Pearson's and other pale or green oils, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock of COAL OIL LAMPS and PURE COAL OIL, in tin, zinc, which is offered for sale wholesale and retail at lower prices than at any other house in the Confederate States. No. 6 Chartres street.

COVERT & HILL.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. A. Hebert and Miss A. Dufay, members of the Ladies' Military Fair, return their sincere thanks to the numerous gentlemen of the City, (particularly those who kindly assisted them in their undertaking, the Mayor, deserves to be mentioned first for his courtesies throughout the season, Messrs. R. H. Boyer, T. H. and J. M. Allen, P. Nugent, Assistant Doc. Hard & Hall, D. R. Carroll, T. Fisher, J. W. West, and many others whose old or give their names. Unbounded gratitude of these active knights, they begin to realize that this card is the mode, with the hope that such evidence will not fail meet with their fellows passing week of commendation from all who can appreciate the generosity and self sacrifice of our Southern ladies.

The Gallant Kentuckians.

The citizens of New Orleans will meet at Lafayette Square THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to suitably receive the gallant Kentuckians who have come to aid us in defence of Southern rights and honor. The meeting will be addressed by the Literary of the company, Mr. HODGES, and certain other gentlemen.

J. V. MONROE,
W. H. SAMPSON
H. T. LEWSDALE,
Committee.

New Orleans, April 25, 1861. 4t 1t

New Lusitanos

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

The members of the New Lusitanos Benevolent Association are hereby notified to meet at a Special Meeting, to be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets, on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, to the purpose of completing the organization, so far the provision adopted by the last general meeting. Punctuality, will be the [illegible]

It is expected that all the members will be present.

By order of the President:

☞ Sp2p ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Sec'y.

To Our Patriotic Citizens.

It is well known that a large number of men, dependent on their labor for the support of their families, are patriotically responding to the call of their country in the hour of need, have called to the section of the Confederate States their others and relatives, have [illegible] to go to the [illegible] and that many families will consequently be entirely destitute of means and powerless to do anything for their support, unless some provision be made for their relief.

At a meeting held this evening, [illegible] the undersigned were [illegible] to form a committee, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of such families, and that [illegible] of the City, [illegible] 50% [illegible] of the City [illegible] 50% [illegible] of the City [illegible] 50% [illegible] of the City