New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

A. S. SIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE——NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

Daily subscription $10 00—By the Week 20 cents.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates of [illegible]

The Weekly Crescent is published every Saturday morning at $5—invariably in advance.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1861.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

[illegible] & Co. sell at Residence, at Nos. 42 and 47 Old Levee [illegible] between Conti and Bienville streets, a lot of furniture, pianos, chandeliers.

[illegible] Murphy sells at 10 o'clock, at 47 Magazine street, a lot of Bayou cypress.

[illegible] Dufour sells this day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, valuable improved and unimproved real estate in the Fourth District.

Gardner Smith & Co. sell this day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, improved property in the Fifth District.

Placide J. Sylvain sells at 10 o'clock, at Dr. Elliott's stables, Magazine street, [illegible] horses.

Advertisements appear after the sales under auction heads, 8th page.

☞ The Weekly Crescent, this morning issued, contains all the news of the week, including that in our daily issue of this morning. It is a most valuable paper to send to friends in other Southern States, and to our brave volunteers at Pensacola.

BATTERY OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—A meeting of the patriotic ladies of our city is called for next Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Ladies' Parlor at Odd Fellows' Hall. The object of the call is to organize a society, with a special view to the aiding and relieving of our gallant soldiers in their hours of sickness and distress that may be the result of the conflict of war in which we are now engaged. The object is meritorious, and the warm hearts of the ladies of New Orleans will doubtless flock to meet the call. It is scarce necessary that we should take cognizance to the notice elsewhere appearing.

VARIETY THEATRE.—Mark Smith takes his benefit to-night; mark this. "Sweethearts and Wives," "Living too Fast," and "Po-ca-hon-tas," are the pieces. Think of Owens as *Billy Lackaday*, Mark Smith as *Pocahontas*, and all the other good ones sprinkled along through the different pieces. The bill is emphatically a great one. Mark Smith is entitled to a "regular whopper" of a benefit. Let's see how much he will be able to deal the war excitement to-night.

TRIPLE-BARRELED FIRE COMPANY NO. 13.—The regular monthly meeting of this Company will be held on Tuesday evening, the 30th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. Members are referred to the notice to day published.

TO THE HONORARY MEMBERS, LOUISIANA GUARD.—See notice, to you specially directed, in the proper column. Full dress, and 4 o'clock this afternoon, are the orders.

LOUISIANA GUARDS.—Members of this company will be on parade at the armory, at 8 o'clock to-morrow, to attend the review. See Capt. Moore's call, in our military department.

MOZART RIFLES.—Business of importance, at the armory, at half-past 7 o'clock this evening. See Capt. Redmann's official notice.

LAFAYETTE RIFLES.—Meeting this evening, at the armory, No. 257 Carondelet street. Volunteers wishing to go to Virginia are invited to attend. Uniforms furnished by the Company. See the advertisement.

ACCOMMODATIONS.—We refer to the advertisement of the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, giving notice that a large number of soldiers can be accommodated upon liberal terms.

DRUM MAJOR.—A party competent is wanted to drill a military company at Brashear City. See advertisement.

COMPANY BLUE GUARDS.—Notice is elsewhere given requiring the members of this Company to assemble at their armory, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 5 o'clock, A. M.

SOLDIERS' RENDEZVOUS.—A call is elsewhere published for a meeting this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the hall of the Louisiana Benevolent Society, to complete the organization of the Swiss Guard.

CITY CORPORE VOLUNTEERS.—Those of our free colored population, desiring to enroll themselves for the defense of our city against aggression, are requested to meet this evening, at 5 o'clock, at the room over the Carrollton Railroad depot. See notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—Proposals for the furnishing of articles of clothing for the recruits of the army of the Confederate States will be received at the 8th Quartermaster's office, No. 128 Camp street, until noon, May 1st. Official advertisement, with specifications, is to-day published.

LOUISIANA GUARD.—The members of this gallant corps are elsewhere notified to meet at their armory this morning at 9 o'clock, to receive equipments and accoutrements. The particular attention of members, both honorary and active, is asked to the notice published in another column.

FAMOUS GUARD.—Members will be at the armory at 8 o'clock to-morrow, in full uniform, for parade and inspection. See the Captain's call.

BOSTON AND HEAVY RANGERS.—Members will be ordered at 8 o'clock this evening, at the armory, No. 93 Camp street. See Capt. Claffin's call.

A DRUMMER AND A FIFER ARE WANTED.—An advertisement to day published gives particulars.

TAX PAYERS.—The City Treasurer elsewhere gives notice that tax payers are requested to call at his office and pay the amount of city taxes levied for the year 1860. Tax bills not met by the 1st of July next, will be advertised according to law.

VOLUNTEERS.—A meeting of our citizens, from Virginia, is called for this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the gentlemen's parlor of the St. Charles Hotel.

[illegible] Gardner Smith & Co. sell this day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, the following described very valuable property, situated in the Fourth District, viz:

A very valuable and commodious dwelling house and lot extending in depth a square of St. Mary and Clouet streets.

The lot of ground adjoining the above property, to the width of 40 feet, by from Camp, St. Mary, Clouet and St. Andrew streets.

Also, at the same time and place, for account of the city of New Orleans:

Additional lots of ground on corner of New Camp and St. Andrew streets, to be given to New Camp, Old Camp, St. Andrew and St. Mary streets.

Also, the materials and other improvements on the prolongation of Old Camp street, from St. Andrew.

[illegible] CLOTHING, ETC.—[illegible] of boots is called to the large sale, this morning, at 10 o'clock, of boots, shoes, brogans, clothing, [illegible] to be given to-day at 10 o'clock, at the salerooms of [illegible] Hundred and Fifty Tchoupitoulas street. Terms at sale.

COAL OIL.—The advertisement of Messrs. Covert [illegible] Camp street, to-day published, calls the attention of [illegible] planters, and the public generally, to the article of coal oil, for sale at [illegible] prices.

BOOKKEEPING, COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—It will be seen by the advertisement that [illegible] will be opened on the ensuing year.

FOR RENT.—A cottage-house, in the upper portion of the city, is to be rented. See advertisement.

BOTTLES WANTED.—Messrs. D. C. Loerber & Co. [illegible] to be advertised in this article for sale.

WASHINGTON CITY.

From present appearances the chances are that the big fight between the Abolitionists and the Southern patriots will take place at, or near, Washington city. As there may be some of our readers who have never visited the Federal Capital we propose to give some account of its position and surroundings.

Washington is situated on the north side of the Potomac, about 150 miles from its mouth. A small creek separates Washington from Georgetown, but as both cities are closely built up to the line, they are virtually one. Directly opposite Georgetown, across the Potomac, are the Arlington Heights. Arlington was the residence of the late George Washington Parke Custis, who died a few years ago, leaving the property to his son-in-law, Col. Robert E. Lee, of the Second Cavalry. The heights of Arlington are, we suppose, about one hundred feet above the usual water-mark of the Potomac. It is celebrated for a big spring of cool and delicious water, and is much resorted to in the summer time by picnic parties from Washington and Georgetown.

The distance from Arlington across to Georgetown is, we should say, about one mile. From Arlington to the White House it is two miles or more, and to the Capitol about three miles. Batteries on Arlington Heights might easily command the President's House and shell Old Abe out, scarcely allowing him time to put on that famous Scotch cap and long military cloak wherewith he first sneaked into his Capital.

But our forces can, if necessary, approach nearer to Washington than Arlington. There is an island in the Potomac, called Mason's Island, opposite Georgetown, and lying nearest to the Virginia side, connecting with the main land by a bridge. We can easily get on that island and throw up batteries. Georgetown is directly opposite, not much more than a quarter of a mile distant. An aqueduct, bringing the Chesapeake and Ohio canal across from Georgetown to the Virginia side, serves also as a bridge, on which our troops could cross if they wished to make an assault.

Guns of the heaviest calibre can be easily gotten to Arlington Heights, and, without much trouble, to Mason's Island also. Two or three railroads, connecting with Richmond and other points, run into Alexandria, which is six miles below Washington, on the Virginia side. From Alexandria, guns and munitions can be carried by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal directly up to Mason's Island.

The Capitol is not so easily commanded. That is a mile lower down the river than the President's House, and opposite the Capitol the river is a mile wide. Then the Capitol is more than a mile from the river. If we had batteries on the Virginia shore, opposite the Capitol, we might reach that building, but we will very likely have considerable trouble in planting our batteries there. But we can plant batteries on Arlington Heights without being in range of the enemy's guns, unless the Abolitionists cross the river and give us a hand-to-hand fight.

Washington is defended against any hostile approach, by way of the river, by a fortification about twenty miles below, called Fort Washington. This fort is on the Maryland side, at a bend in the river, and commands the approaches both above and below. Its regular garrison is four hundred men, and it mounts eighty-eight guns. The Marylanders ought to storm and take this fort without any delay. Then old Abe couldn't get any more troops to Washington at all.

Besides this, there is an Arsenal at Greenleaf's Point, the lower end of Washington City, where the Eastern Branch empties into the Potomac. This is an extensive arsenal, not only supplied with small arms, but big guns. Several guns that we have captured at Yorktown, Saratoga, Vera Cruz, etc., are there. It will be curious if these guns, that we seized from a foreign enemy, should now be turned upon us by the Abolitionists. We almost believe that they would refuse to fire.

The report yesterday was that the Virginians are concentrating in large numbers, and establishing a military camp at Acquia Creek. The telegraph says that Acquia is twenty-four miles below Washington. This shows how great a liar the telegraph is. It is sixty miles from Washington, instead of twenty-four. It is the terminus of a railroad from Richmond, seventy miles off. The Virginians can establish batteries there, and command the channel of the river. Having done that, they will then, after leaving enough soldiers to man the batteries, march across thirty miles to the Orange and Alexandria road, which will put them down within a mile of Arlington Heights.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, connecting Baltimore and Washington, having refused to transport Abolition troops, the idea now is to land them at Annapolis and march them across. But the Marylanders are concentrating along the road to dispute their passage. If the Virginians then can stop troops from going up the Potomac, old Abe's supplies of soldiers will be cut off. If those he now has in Washington do not fight better than they did in Baltimore, where they ran like dogs before a crowd armed only with brickbats and paving stones, Beauregard will have an easy job of it in driving old Abe out. He had better don that cap and cloak at once, and run while "times are good." That request of Beauregard's, that the women and children be removed from Washington, looks like "business."

THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

The seizure of the Gosport Navy Yard in Virginia is of great advantage to the Southern cause. The Abolitionists, true to their characteristic meanness, tried to destroy everything before they left. They burnt some four or five ships, among them the old ship-of-the-line Pennsylvania, the largest war-vessel in the world. They set fire to the buildings, spiked the big guns, and destroyed the small ones. They saved only the Pawnee and Cumberland to run away in, but the obstructions which the Virginians had sunk in the harbor prevented the Cumberland at first from getting out, and she had to throw overboard her guns and other heavy articles before she could pass.

The Gosport Navy Yard is opposite Norfolk, and adjoins the city of Portsmouth. The river there—Elizabeth river—is something less than a mile wide. The right name of this yard is Gosport Navy Yard, though it is sometimes called the Norfolk and sometimes the Portsmouth Navy Yard. They have there the finest dry dock on the Continent, which the Abolitionists set fire to, but which fortunately did not burn. There is ship-timber and other material there, enough to build several first class war-vessels. There are plenty of large guns there, which, although spiked, are reported to be unclamped. There are three thousand barrels of powder there, besides shot, shell and other munitions. The Virginians have done a good thing in getting possession of this important and valuable place.

By railroads running in different directions from Norfolk and Portsmouth, the guns and munitions of war can be transported quickly to any Southern State where they may be needed. Already, some of the powder has been sent up to Richmond, where they were much in want of it. As Virginia is well armed, she may now be able to supply some of her Southern sisters who are not so well off for guns. It is only about thirty-six hours by rail from Norfolk to Nashville.

If we only had possession now of Fortress Monroe and the Rip Raps, our way would be clear. But the former is one of the strongest fortifications in the country. Its garrison is two thousand four hundred and fifty men, and it mounts three hundred and seventy-one guns. The Rip Raps, or Fort Calhoun, built out in the middle of Hampton Roads, directly opposite Fort Monroe, mounts over two hundred guns. These two fortifications command Hampton Roads, and James and Elizabeth rivers; and Richmond and Norfolk and Petersburg are thus all locked up. They can have no access to the sea except between these two strong forts. Four or five hundred guns are frowning upon the passage, able to sink a fleet of vessels, and both forts are said to be over-garrisoned. Fort Monroe is protected by a moat, and is situated on a spit of sand-bar at a point where Hampton Roads debouches into Chesapeake Bay. It is the hardest fort on the continent to take, and we doubt if it could be taken at all. We shall have to drive Old Abe and his dirty crew from Washington, and break up his Government, and thus compel him to yield up the fortification and everything else within the limits of the Southern States.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The gatherings on the flags were few and far between. Old Sol is becoming rather too tropical for one side of Carondelet before meridian. There was some talk about the proclamation of Messrs. Lincoln & Seward, in regard to the blockade of the Southern ports. Unfortunately for the Black Republican President, he has not a sufficient number of vessels to carry out a paper blockade.

The further talk in the street was varied. There was some talk that the balances of our banks in the New York banks had been seized by order of the United States Attorney in New York, at the instance of the Washington Government, but were afterwards released; though it has been surmised for three days past that something of this nature was going on; yet it appears a sober, second thought prevailed, that is, if there is any soberness or thought about the Administration in old Washington.

There were several dispatches from St. Louis, which were commented on, that the Black Republicans of Washington are sorely pressing on Mr. Lincoln the ruin of all merchants of the great West. According to reports, a perfect embargo is laid on all trade at St. Louis, and all the Illinois towns, as well as Indiana and Ohio cities and towns on the Ohio river, are under duress. There will be a tremendous howling about this interdiction of trade. However, it will not be of much seriousness. We have good supplies of breadstuffs on hand, with good stocks of provisions. Moreover, we have an abundance of esculents direct from our own soil, and in a few weeks corn will be ripe, and the only injury from the freebooting policy of Lincoln will be to the traders and farmers of the West, who will be prevented from sending their stocks to market, which, if kept over till next season, will only increase the supplies for 1861 and 1862.

If Missouri and Kentucky submit to the blockade at Cairo, we mistake the character of their people. Two 12-pounders, well directed, will very speedily cut a passage through the levees around Cairo, and force the army of Abraham to retreat or flounder in the muddy water.

There was some excitement about the foreign freight market. Early in the day yesterday one penny sterling per pound for cotton to Liverpool was paid in British and other foreign vessels. At a later hour 1½d. was refused, 1¼d. being asked, or say about thirteen dollars per bale asked to carry a bale of cotton to Liverpool. It is a good time for owners of American vessels to sell out to foreigners.

There was some talk that the blockade will not go into effect until the 11th proximo. The proclamation does not state the time. It does not make much difference. Paper was plenty when Mr. Seward dished up his proclamation.

There are three vessels due from Calcutta. It is hoped they may arrive before the Black Republican blockade. The duties on the cargoes will amount to about forty-five thousand dollars. The blockade can be avoided. If we were to talk how, Lincoln's freebooters would know as well as ourselves.

The Government of the Confederated States is desirous of keeping trade and commerce free of all restrictions. It has no intent to interfere with the arrival and departure of vessels until the proper time arrives, as appears by the following notice:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Montgomery, April 22, 1861.

No reason yet to change former instructions. Our policy is not to violate hospitality. Let vessels engaged in private commerce go until war is declared by Congress.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

As alluded to above, there was considerable talk about the seizure of funds in New York. Though made, they were released. On close scrutiny, it was ascertained that there were very light balances, and that the largest sufferers would be by Northern and Western parties, who are debtors to New York. Seizing funds against which checks were drawn might prove rather disastrous, or rather inconvenient to holders.

We, Talk on 'Change, congratulate our mercantile community, mechanical and industrial arts and trades, on the reopening of the old Merchants' Exchange, on Royal street, where at meridian or high noon all can meet daily, perform contracts, make bargains, sell, receive, and do all things pertaining to the financial, commercial and mechanical interests of our great city. We have also to acknowledge the presentation of a really comfortable mahogany chair, a cozy little table, which we shall endeavor to occupy daily at noon, and that it may be known, broad, far and near—in London, Paris, Vienna, Constantinople and the dominions of the great Mogul, and all our good Southern cities—we discard New York and all Northern States—we have to state that our said chair is permanently located on the side of the house towards Custom-house street, on a strong platform, which platform is of the strictest, unadulterated South. Well, here is to "Talk's" great chair.

From Arkansas.

SEIZURE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

NAPOLEON, ARK., April 22, 1861.

Ed. Crescent—By order of Gen. James, under instructions from Gov. Rector, the U. S. ordnance stores at Napoleon, Ark., were seized on the 22d inst., consisting of 200 saddles, 500 sabres, 100 Maynard rifles, 140,000 cartridges, 150 kegs powder, etc., intended for Fort Smith, and stored with Johnson & Peay.

ONE OF THE LAST SLANDERS.

It is utterly impossible to keep the run of, much less refute, the multitudinous lying of the Abolition journals. Indeed, the multiplication table is inadequate to their enumeration; and no doubt the Father of Lies—the veritable old Devil himself—stands aghast at the magnitude of their performances, and, like Othello, is about to conclude despairingly, that his "occupation's gone." If the Devil can outlie the Abolitionists, all we have to say is that the reputation he has obtained is not equal to his natural talent, and that justice has not been done to his achievements in the realms of falsehood.

The following, taken from the Philadelphia Bulletin of a recent date, is the most infamous falsehood the Abolitionists have lately been guilty of originating and promulgating. It is altogether huge, stupendous, unparalleled. Says the Bulletin:

A considerable quantity of silver coin, bearing the similitude of that of the United States, but debased in value, was the day before offered to one of the banks of that city. It had been recently struck off at the New Orleans Mint. The bank very properly refused to have anything to do with it. It has been ascertained, upon the most undoubted authority, that large quantities of this spurious stuff has been struck off, to be palmed upon the people both North and South. Thus, the rebels, not content with treason, robbery, war upon the General Government, have actually turned *counterfeiters!* It is by the perpetration of such abominable outrages that they expect to maintain armies and create navies, forsooth! We need not point out the necessity of all parties keeping a strict look out after these New Orleans counterfeits.

In reply to the foregoing, all we desire to say is, that not one single new coin, of any kind or denomination whatever, has been issued from the mint at New Orleans since its seizure by the order of the Louisiana Convention, and we presume none will be issued until after devices for a new set of coins, to compose the currency of the Confederate States, are ordered by the Montgomery Congress.

Of course, the Philadelphia Bulletin knew it was lying when it penned the paragraph quoted above. But that made no sort of difference. An Abolitionist would almost as soon lie as steal; and he delights in both.

HOW THEY GET OFF IN GEORGIA.—Judge Harris, of the Oconichee Circuit, has adopted a new plan of ridding his dockets of assault and battery cases, which is not a bad idea. At Jones' Superior Court, held last week, as we learn from the Macon Telegraph, two persons indicted for fighting offences were discharged on condition that they should *enlist in the Georgia Army*, the Judge taking occasion to say to them that they might indulge their bellicose propensities by fighting Lincoln's men without fear of fine or imprisonment.

LARD OIL.—Messrs. Thompson & Barnes, Nos. 23 and 25 Carondelet street, to-day advertise for sale on invoice of choice lard oil.

Military Correspondence.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, FLA., April 23, 1861.

Dear Crescent—Comfortably established at the headquarters of the Third Division of the troops around Pensacola, in one of the elegant and commodious houses erected at great expense by the late U. S. Government for the accommodation of the officers of the Navy, I find myself in a very eligible position for observing all the movements on both sides of the opposing parties in this conflict. From our upper gallery we have a fine view of Fort Pickens, which lies frowningly and threateningly grinning at us with its big guns, on Santa Rosa Island, at a distance of a mile and a half. This is good shelling distance, and, in case of a bombardment, our quarters would be rather uncomfortable. We have also a view of the curve of the bay, towards its entrance, which terminates at Fort McRae and the Water Battery, the extreme point of the main land, and *vis-a-vis* to Fort Pickens between these extreme points and the Navy Yard, Gen. Bragg has thrown up fourteen strong batteries—including the ancient Fort Barrancas—between which and the Navy Yard and near the Hospital are the headquarters of the Army where the General is always to be found engaged with able and zealous officers of his Staff in reducing his army to something like system. This has been a severe labor. The army being composed of so many diverse elements and troops of different organizations and habits of life, officered by gentlemen taken from civil life, of much ardor but little experience in the practical details of military operations, to bring them together as one consistent and harmonious *corps d'armee*, imposes a severe duty and responsibility on the officer in command. Those who are familiar with the energy, tact and military qualities of Gen. Bragg, need not be told how he has met these responsibilities. He has been able to gather around him some of the best officers of our old army, among whom Captains Stevens, Boggs, Forney, Wood, Garner and others are prominent. The force around Pensacola consists of over 6000 men, all new troops, but of the best material that ever trod the field. Except the regulars from Louisiana, the Fifth Company of Col. Gladden's regiment, which are stationed in the Navy Yard, the troops are altogether volunteers, embracing the young men of the best families in the several States, which are represented in this army. Mississippi contributes 2000, Georgia 1200, Alabama 1500, Louisiana 1500 and Florida 500. These troops, except the detachment of the volunteers, the Louisiana Guards, the Crescent Rifles and Terrebonne Rifles encamped at Pensacola, and Capt. Drew's company which occupies the head of the bridge leading from Warrington to the main land, are all encamped on the curve of the bay from the Navy Yard to Fort McRae. These troops have been divided into three geographical divisions, of which Fort Barrancas is the center. The troops on the right, extending to and beyond Fort McRae, form the First Division, commanded by Colonel Chalmers of the 9th Mississippi; those in the center, as far as the Navy Yard, form the Second Division, under Colonel Clayton of the Alabama Regiment; while the left, including the Navy Yard, form the Third Division, under Colonel Gladden. The troops at Pensacola, stationed there to protect that place and the railroad, are under the command of Major Bradford of the 1st Louisiana. The Navy Yard is occupied by the regular troops of the Louisiana Regiment, and the gates and buildings immediately outside of the Yard are held by the Zouaves, under Colonel Coppens. The Louisiana Regiment is now commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Adams, a most zealous and indefatigable officer. The strictest discipline is maintained in the Yard. General Bragg allows no one to enter the Yard without a written pass. All spirituous or vinous liquors are rigorously prohibited. The soldiers are kept constantly on duty, and are drilled frequently, to promote discipline and order, the stores and shops at Warrington have been closed and the citizens ordered off—so much for General Bragg's army. As to his plan of operations, the strength and position of the batteries or any other military movements and arrangements on our side, it would be obviously improper to discuss or explain in a newspaper communication. Suffice it to say that the plans, whatever they may be, are being matured and completed, so as to place the result beyond all doubt. Gen. Bragg is too good a soldier to begin operations before he is ready, and too resolute a man to stop short of victory when he has once commenced. It is not to be disguised that the enemy's position is exceedingly strong. Pickens, itself, is a fortification of the first class, having a large number of guns of heavy calibre, sufficient to hold at bay and keep out of the harbor the largest squadron in the world. Its position on the extreme point of a narrow island, composed of loose and soft sand; its guns commanding and covering the whole breadth of the island, from which it is separated by a high glacis and a deep ditch would render its approach, even from the island, very difficult and destructive. But this approach has been rendered still more difficult, if not impossible, by the array of powerful batteries of no less than four large ships of war, which are anchored on the sea-side of the island and are able to sweep its whole surface. The ships are the Brooklyn, the Pawnatan, the Sabine and St. Louis, carrying nearly a hundred guns—many of them of the largest calibre. They lay near enough, under the island, to throw shells into or very near the Navy Yard. Though the tough oak of their hulls cannot be seen, their masts to over over the underwood of St. Rosa, and have an air of great impudence and determination—which is not a little provoking and irritating. They look as if they were in dead earnest—of which I trust they will not be long kept waiting for an opportunity to prove. I have often wished myself a king or an autocrat in order to get rid of some obnoxious person or persons, but never until now have I wished myself a tempest—not in a teapot—but a chartered hurricane, to rove and riot when and where I pleased.

Fort Pickens has been reinforced and provisioned. Several large steam transports have landed large supplies of munitions. The garrison consists of five or six hundred artillerists and can be greatly strengthened by marines and sailors from the ships. They are actively engaged in making sand batteries on the beach and in strengthening the Fort, the guns having been moved from the sea side to the front, commanding the Navy Yard, from which the distance is about 1 4-10 miles. We can distinctly see them moving about the island on foot and horseback, and a young man who got ashore here last evening has just assured me that the island is cut up into paths and trodden over in every direction, and that they are still engaged in landing provisions and munitions. I learn, too, that they are quite confident of maintaining their position—in regard to which I beg to tender them old father Ritchie's invariable response to all boasters—*NOUS VERRONS.*

M.

☞ The following letter relative to BRANDRETH'S PILLS cannot attention from invalids:

HARMONIES, N. J., May 7, 1860.

Dr. Brandreth—Dear Sir: I have long wanted to write to you and express my gratitude for the benefitial effects that have been experienced in my own family, and in hundreds, aye, thousands of others, by the use of Brandreth's Pills. The third year my friend Brockway sold your pills in Boston, 1839. I was then in a declining state of health, and my friends as well as myself supposed the 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 difficult to set entirely take its course, and cut by attends to my Cats. Mr. G. offered to give me one dozen boxes if I would take them as prescribed. By this I saw he had good faith in them, and I finally consented to take them, but not as a gift. I went home, and went at it most heartily. 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 124 pounds up to 152 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and believe that time and the present, I purchased from them a 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, 234 Canal street, New York. Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 121 Chartres street, and by all respectable dealers in medicine.

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

a4 2ptus CREOLE.

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

a2 2plus

☞ Coal Oil and Lamps—Country Merchants and Planters, and the public generally, are invited to call at the Great Southern Coal Oil and Lamp Emporium, No. 6 Chartres street, where they will find by far the largest and only complete stock of COAL OIL LAMPS and PURE COAL OIL in this city, which Messrs. COVERT & HILL offer for sale, to the trade or at retail, lower than any other house in the Confederate States.

a27 1f

☞ Death may ensue, says a distinguished medical writer, from the use of mineral hair dyes. To avoid such a contingency, we only Gilchrist's Excelsior Dye, proved by the analysis of Dr. Chilton to be the best hair dye in existence, and wholly free from poison.

Manufactured by J. CRISNADORO, No. 5 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

a26 2plm&W

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 214 and 216 Gravier street, New Orleans. ds Sat

New Lusitanos

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

The members of the New Lusitanos Benevolent Association are requested and invited to attend a Special Meeting, to be held at their Hall, corner of Greatman and Elysian Fields street, on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of completing the organization for the protection and defence of the city, as contemplated by the resolutions adopted at the last general meeting of the Society, held on the 13th inst.

It is expected that all the members will be present.

By order of the President:

ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Sec'y.

a26 2pN

To the Women of the South.

Under this heading the Memphis Appeal of the 21st inst. has the more and noble communication:

While the men in every part of the country are arming themselves, and mustering in readiness to resist the invasion and oppression threatening our beloved land, let us emulate the enthusiasm of our husbands, sons and friends in the cause. Many of our daughters are already active in the service with their needles. Let the matrons in every city, village and hamlet form themselves into societies, called by some appropriate name, pledged to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Confederate Army, whenever the changing drama of the war shall bring them to their neighborhood; to take them, if necessary and practicable, to their own homes. Let the organization be commenced at once, with officers appointed and known, so when the forces of the military companies may come, or rumors the wants of the soldiers, and call upon for aid when the time for action shall come; and Baltimore has taught us how soon it may come. I offer myself for the work. Will not some matron with more time take the lead, and allow me to serve in a subordinate capacity? Let the women of the entire South join and spread the organization until not a spot within the South in [illegible] shall be without its band of sisters, pledged to the work and ready for it; and thus shall every mother feel assured, in sending her son to the field, that in time of need they shall have the tender care of some other mother, whose loved ones are in the patriot ranks at other points; and our soldiers feel sure that true hearts are near them, wherever they may be.

MARY E. POPE.

In accordance with the above patriotic suggestion of a Memphis lady, Mary E. Pope, the ladies of New Orleans propose organizing a Society, to be called the "Sisters of the Confederate Army," for the purpose of aiding and nursing sick and wounded officers and soldiers. The first meeting of the Society will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Ladies' Parlor, Odd Fellows' Hall.

All true and loyal Southerners are earnestly requested to come forward and respond to this noble call for aid to our gallant soldiers.

a27 3t

A Card to the Public.

There are ample arrangements made to keep all the Departments of Old College open should any of those connected with it be called into the service of the Confederacy.

No students attend the military drill except such as desire it.

All the departments for the Commercial Instruction, Mathematics, Language, Military Drill, Penmanship, Book-Keeping, etc., etc., will be kept open continually, summer and winter. Reservation in Commerce must go on, whether in times of peace or war, and it is only by education that we can be prepared for war and defence.

a27 2ds2w2W* RUFUS DOUBLEAR, Pres't.

S. S. Union Anniversary.

The New Orleans District Sunday School Union of the Methodist Church, will celebrate its Fifteenth Anniversary on SATURDAY NEXT, 27th. The schools will assemble at Lafayette Square at 2 o'clock P. M., and in procession, will proceed down Camp street to Canal, and thence up Canal, and thence up Carondelet street to the Methodist Church, where the exercises will begin at 3 o'clock. The church building for Anniversary was changed from Odd Fellows' Hall to the Church, in consequence of the Military Fair which is being held there.

E. S. BRUFORD, Grand Marshal.

a27 2ptW

To Our Patriotic Citizens.

It is well known that a large number of men, dependent on their labor for the support of their families, patriotically responding to the call of their country in the hour of peril, have enlisted in the service of the Confederate States; that others, thinking it best to remain behind, to take them, if necessary and practicable, to their own homes. Let the organization be commenced at once, with officers appointed and known, so when the forces of the military companies may come or rumors the wants of the soldiers, and call upon for aid when the time for action shall come; and Baltimore has taught us how soon it may come. I offer myself for the work. Will not some matron with more time take the lead, and allow me to serve in a subordinate capacity? Let the women of the entire South join and spread the organization until not a spot within the South in [illegible] shall be without its band of sisters, pledged to the work and ready for it; and thus shall every mother feel assured, in sending her son to the field, that in time of need they shall have the tender care of some other mother, whose loved ones are in the patriot ranks at other points; and our soldiers feel sure that true hearts are near them, wherever they may be.

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a27 3t

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 Forts, etc.—Sizes to cook for from 20 to 300 persons.

Coal Oil Lamps!

BOSTICK & SEYMOUR,
Manufacturers in Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
a22 2ptS 50 Fulton street, bet. Poydras and Gravier.

B. Biffet.

GREAT SOUTHERN EMPORIUM,

No. 122 Canal Street,

TOURO BUILDINGS.

MILITARY GOODS,

Just received.

500 gross small PELICAN BUTTONS,
300 gross large PELICAN BUTTONS.

—Also—

Texas MILITARY BUTTONS,
Mississippi MILITARY BUTTONS,
GOLD BRAID—1, 1½, 2½ and 3 inch.
WORSTED BINDING, every color.
MILITARY GOLD BANDS,
Red, Yellow and Green CORD.

Fancy Goods.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, of every description.

Straw Goods.

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

Fans! Fans! Fans!

Shades, Mandarins and Feather FANS,
Pearl FANS, from $5 up to $50 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 2pMoWSSu

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,
CAMBRIA,
PUSHER and
SILK LACE POINTES,
MANTLES and MANTILLAS.

—Being the—

Greatest Bargains Ever Shown

—IN—

NEW ORLEANS!

JOHN TODD.

a22 2pMoThSSu 12 and 14 Chartres st.

Country Merchants

Visiting this city for the purpose of replenishing their Stocks, will find at the establishment of—

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

116.....CANAL STREET.....116

—A large and fresh assortment of—

FANCY DRY GOODS!

Which they offer FOR CASH OR APPROVED CITY ACCEPTANCE, at extremely Low Prices!

They have recently opened large lines of the following, viz—

BAREGES and BAREGE ANGLAIS,
ORGANDIES and ORGANDIE ROBES,
JACONET and LAWNS,
SILKS, FOULARDS and GRENADINES,
LACE POINTES and MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERIES and LACES,
WHITE GOODS and CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
LINEN GOODS and LINEN LAWNS,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
FILET MITTS and GLOVES,
PARASOLS and FANS,
TRIMMINGS and RIBBONS,
HOSIERY of all descriptions,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

☞ An examination of our stock and prices is requested.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

a15 2ptf No. 116 Canal street.

Home Manufactures.

E. A. TYLER,

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

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Plated Ware.

MANUFACTURES TO ORDER,

SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY,

DIAMONDS SET.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

FINE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

Plated Ware, etc.

a19 2ptf

Robert Pitkin

WOULD AGAIN INFORM HIS FRIENDS,

—AND—

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY,

—That his assortment of—

SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING,

—And—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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

☞ Citizens and Strangers calling at his

Fashionable Clothing Emporium,

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

Opposite Ladies' Entrance to City Hotel,

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

ROBERT PITKIN,

a17 2ptf 13 and 15 Camp street.

Aaron Bird,

(SUCCESSOR TO SEWELL T. TAYLOR.) IMPORTER OF

FINE OLD WINE, LIQUORS, ETC.,

Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street,

Has now instore a large supply of the celebrated CREME DE MOUSSY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints; also, other brands, viz: CHARLES HEIDSIEC