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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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1861.

Communications, advertisements and others communicating with the Crescent, will greatly oblige us by writing on full one side of their papers.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

45, Lafayette, Bickle & Co. sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Chartres street, shoes, shirts, clothing, etc.

Placide & Spear sell at 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 Chartres street, by assortment of dry goods, etc.

Chelson Smith & Co. sell at 10½ o'clock, on Jackson street, between Apollo and Bacchus, household furniture.

☞ For Sale and Rent advertisements under auction heads, 3d page.

THE MILITARY FAIR.—The ladies having charge of the various tables at the recent military fair at Odd Fellows' Hall are elsewhere requested to meet, in the committee room, on Friday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of reporting and adjusting the accounts of their patriotic labors.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.—By an advertisement in our military column, it will be seen that volunteers are wanted for the Virginia Guards, to proceed immediately to Richmond. This is a most advantageous chance, as everything will be furnished to the volunteers free of cost. This company has been gotten up by Virginians and gentlemen of military education, and thirty or forty more only are needed, in addition to those already enlisted, to complete the company. Apply at No. 75 Camp street.

CRESCENT CITY GUARD.—We call attention to the official notification that, by making immediate application, those desirous of joining the company will be enrolled. An officer will be in attendance at the armory, No. 62 Camp street, to receive applications. The company will meet every evening, at 7½ o'clock, for drill and business purposes.

CALHOUN GUARD.—A special meeting of this company will be held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the armory. Important business will be submitted, and the punctual attendance of both active and honorary members is especially desired.

ORLEANS GUARDS.—In accordance with the published notice of the Secretary, the members of this company will attend a special meeting this morning at 9 o'clock. Business of importance will engage attention.

BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—The officers and members of this battalion are elsewhere notified that their regular monthly meeting will be held in the Lecture Room of Odd Fellows' Hall, to-morrow (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock.

VOLUNTEERS.—Attention is called to the notice of Capt. Shaw, of the Chalmette Rifle Guards, that those wishing to join the company may apply at the armory, corner of St. Charles and Lafayette streets.

CRESCENT BLUES.—A regular meeting of this gallant company occurs this evening at 7 o'clock. Business of importance will be transacted. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance at the armory. The notice of the Secretary is elsewhere published.

JACKSON GUARDS.—We publish, in another column, the proceedings of a meeting of this gallant company, together with a series of resolutions adopted, tendering thanks for kindly assistance rendered the company by several generous citizens. At 7½ o'clock this evening the members of the company are notified to meet at their armory, for the purpose of electing officers.

LOUISIANA GUARD.—Official order is to-day published, requiring the active members of this company to meet at their armory this evening at 7 o'clock. Punctual and full attendance is particularly asked.

A PROPHECY.—Prof. Vegas to-day gives notice that, from unavoidable occurrences, the May-day ball at Odd Fellows' Hall has been postponed until Monday, May the 6th.

BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.—Notice is elsewhere given that the offices of the several Insurance companies represented in this Board will be closed from 3 o'clock, P. M., from the 6th inst. until further notice.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—Notice is elsewhere given that the schedule of the company has been changed, in the respect that the cars will, until further notice, leave the city at 5 o'clock instead of half-past 5 o'clock, A. M.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Ware, Hunt & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners are authorized to act in the liquidation of the affairs of the house. Mr. Robt. F. Hunt will continue the business of the old firm. Notice is elsewhere published.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—George Holland's benefit was largely attended last night, and the fun was glorious to all who were present.

To-night another great bill is offered—the drama of "Nicholas Nickleby," so beautifully and successfully played on Monday night, and the comedy of "Sweethearts and Wives;" the two pieces bringing out all that is good in the company. M'lle Francis will dance "La Redowa" between pieces.

PIKE HOUSE.—M. Melchisedec takes his benefit to-night. An excellent variety bill is offered, for particulars of which see the advertised programme.

HIRAM CANNON.—Sir Wm. Armstrong, at a recent complimentary dinner given to him in London, stated that his success in "him to the contrary is that the principle of construction by the superposition of successive layers of iron coils welded in a cylinder was the best, and to that principle he proposed to adhere in constructing guns of the largest dimensions. Upon other layer might be indefinitely applied, and he could see no reason why this should not be the end of the gun which it was possible to construct, by the process adopted so far. In referring to the superior speed of H. M. respective ironclad ships, the speaker was cautioned against the idea that, temporarily, the offensive power of the gun would prevail over the defensive power of the iron plate; and, as a proof that it is not, he referred to the extraordinary measures of those who under upon the defensive system must do the best they can to whatever such increased power.

THE FLOATING BATTERY IN PURSUIT.—Quite a facetious expression was created at Willard's Hotel, Washington, the other day, by the exclamation "startling if true" dispatch from "Cape Hatteras 1 p.m." "The United States fleet has passed, under sail and steam, heading North, and closely pursued by the Charleston Floating Battery."

MILITARY COMPANIES.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Gaver & Hill, No. 8 Chartres street. They have on hand an assortment of lamps especially adapted for use in the mill or in any instance of farmy use. These lamps are used ten-seven are doing, and with a special view to the present need of, now so pressing. We ask reference to the advertisement.

RAFFLES.—We refer to the notice to-day published, that the raffle for the fine pony, presented by Mr. R. L. Mason, Esq., for the benefit of the Military Fair, will occur to-day at 12 M., at No. 13 New Levee street. A few chances are yet unsold. Those interested are recommended to be in attendance.

VARIETIES STABLES.—Mr. J. M. French to-day published a card announcing the sale of his further parts sport, and stating that he will be in charge of Mr. J. Fay, to whom the stables are to be sold. The card will be found of Mr. Fay appears in another column, and it is worthy.

A THEATRE is wanted. Any one immediate active service.

FIFTY MEN.—A reward is to-day offered for the recovery of a fifty-year-old negro man, who is of medium height, and speaks French and English fluently, and is a very valuable man.

PRIVATEERING.

We copy the following article, having reference to this subject, from the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 26th ult., for the purpose of making a few comments thereupon:

DIFFICULTIES OF PRIVATEERING.—One great difficulty the Southern Confederacy will find in carrying out its policy of issuing letters of marque and reprisal, will be in the fact that privateering is no longer considered a legitimate mode of warfare by a large portion of the civilized powers. Some of them have absolutely refused to acknowledge it as permissable in war. With such powers, privateering is on a par with piracy. The United States, however, acknowledges it as legitimate, and cannot, therefore, punish those engaged in it as pirates. The parties engaged in it may, if taken, be treated as traitors, and we apprehend that, while the punishment to the guilty, if convicted of treason, does not differ much from that which would follow conviction of piracy, the culprit will not dispute much about the character of the complaint.

The chief difficulty will be to find ports into which to take prizes after they are captured. Every Southern port will be closely blockaded, which will make it exceeding difficult to get a prize into one. The privateers will hardly dare to take their captures into foreign ports, because no foreign power has acknowledged the independence of the Southern Confederacy. They will, therefore, be left with their prizes like the fellow who won the elephant in a raffle—won't know what to do with them after they take them. So long as the General Government can hold Pickens, Key West, Tortugas and Fort Monroe, the privateers of the Southern Confederacy will have a perilous time in pursuing their business.

As yet, no privateering commissions have been issued by the Montgomery Government, nor will any be issued until that Government formally declares war against the Government at Washington, or wherever else it may be located, of which Mr. Lincoln is the nominal head. The proclamation of President Davis was only intended to give notice to the world, in order that preparations then on foot on more than one continent might be promptly consummated. That was all. President Davis had no legal right to put forth letters of marque, as the Congress of the Confederate States had not invested him with that authority, and he is a strict constructionist in the purest sense of the term. We are much gratified in being able to inform the Enquirer that the object of the proclamation has been thoroughly accomplished.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is entirely correct when it states the United States have maintained privateering to be a "legitimate" mode of warfare, "and cannot, therefore, punish those engaged in it as pirates;" but is altogether wrong in intimating that "the parties engaged in it may, if taken, be treated as traitors," and punished accordingly. It stultifies itself in essaying to draw a distinction where there is no difference of any importance. If they are lawful privateersmen, sailing under the authority of an established Government, they cannot be "treated as traitors," if captured, with any show of justice or legality. However, that point is of minor moment, and we will pass it by, merely remarking, *en passant*, that if Lincoln's Government executes any of our lawfully authorized privateersmen, a terrible retribution will swiftly follow.

There will be no difficulty in getting the prizes into ports. The idea of more than two thousand miles of coast, along which there are thousands of harbors, inlets, bays etc., precisely suited to privateering purposes, being "closely blockaded" by Lincoln's shadow of a navy is preposterous. The whole navy of England could not begin to "closely blockade" such an immense line of coast. Furthermore, we have the high satisfaction of informing the Enquirer, that our privateersmen will not feel the slightest hesitation in carrying their prizes into "foreign ports." The chief powers of Europe would be hugely delighted in witnessing the destruction of Northern merchantmen, as it would throw into the hands of their own marine an immense and exceedingly lucrative carrying trade. In addition to this, there is not a scintilla of reasonable doubt but that the Government of the Confederate States will be officially recognized by the great powers of Europe, and that Embassadors, representing those powers, will be in Montgomery in sixty days or thereabouts. We regret to feel confident that this intelligence will not please the editors of the Enquirer, whom we have always regarded as quite honorable and fair-dealing men, considering the locality of their residence and the circumstances by which they are surrounded; but we rejoice in the fact that it will make the fanatics of the North howl in impotent rage.

We do not often make predictions, but we will make one now, and hope the Enquirer will mark it down specially. It is this: If Lincoln's Government does not make peace with the South—if it refuses to recognize the sovereignty of the Confederate States—if it continues to wage war upon Southern people, and attempts to interfere with the inward or outward bound commerce of Southern cities by persisting in a paltry, paper blockade—that, by the first of next October, every so-called blockading squadron will be sunk to the bottom of the ocean, and every Northern port will be closed by an iron blockade!

If the Enquirer will only consult certain incontrovertible statistics, which set forth certain absolute wants of certain mighty nations, it will see that our prediction is certain of realization, instead of being tinctured with the smallest extravagance.

The Lincoln Administration, and the vile principle it represents, is found to be deeply humiliated in any contingency; and the only possible chance it has of escaping the lowest depths of the abjectest humiliation, is to "back down" from its contemptibly arrogant pretensions at the earliest possible moment.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The gatherings were free yesterday. The several corners on Carondelet were monopolized altogether by talking parties. A good deal was said about the military, and some complaints about a want of liberality on the part of some property-holders in exacting exorbitant prices for the hire of rooms for military purposes. While many of our real estate proprietors are tendering their unoccupied rooms and warehouses free of charge, and doing it with the greatest pleasure, others are demanding high prices. We hear of agents or owners asking extortionate prices for the hire and use of rooms for purposes devoted to the great cause of the South, when the same premises will be vacant through the season. We would be glad to record acts of liberality and patriotism, but they are too numerous for our space. We shall have to adopt the reverse system, and record the acts of those very few who are laggard and backward in the cause of Southern independence.

There were some remarks regarding the interest and activity taken by the principals of some of Carondelet street residents in regard to the borrowing of money for the old Government at Washington. See our financial column this morning.

There was some talk of a natural blockade at the mouths of the Mississippi. Pass-a-l'Outre is the only channel of any depth of water at this time. It is nearly blocked. The ship ironsides, destroyed by fire, was aground there. The wreck is in the channel. There were nineteen ships waiting for water or chance to be towed to sea day before yesterday. Ships drawing eighteen feet of water only are detained.

It will be well for our community to reflect on the advantages of the intended canal, proposed to be excavated just below Fort St. Philip, where a ship channel of twenty-four feet will be available. This canal can be built for a very trifling expense, something less than the price at which Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of War (Simon Cameron) contracted to dig and complete the upper Canal and Basin. Simon brought out hundreds of Northern laborers, buried the greater part of them, bursted and left our city in disgust. Of course, old Simon knows very well the effects of a Southern climate. However, as soon as the war is over we will again talk of the ship canal to Isle Breton.

There was some talk about the old concern at Washington chartering twenty light draught steamers for active service; towards enforcing the blockade, perhaps. They are wanted for Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, Mobile Bay and Texas. It is hoped our authorities will not be caught in the meshes and tricks of the old concern, as the citizens of Cuba have been. A battery is required at Proctorville. All will be changed after the grand fight at Pensacola, which will come off in a few days. A few hundred more Federal troops are expected there to furnish victims for Gen. Bragg's army. The fact is, there are no Federal troops available to be forwarded. The Northern volunteers will have no desire to come further South than Washington.

The mail came through yesterday from Northern cities with dates of the 24th. We observe that the New York Herald is interdicted in Georgia. It is about time it was prohibited to circulate in all places South. Let our authorities attend to it at once. Don't let the old vagabond, Bennett, boast of a circulation in Louisiana.

A few days since the decease of Wesley Wheeless, a native of Tennessee and long a resident of Nashville, was announced as having occurred in Liverpool on the 3d of April. His demise has been made known through the journals of our city. We add the following letter from one of our correspondents in Liverpool, received yesterday:

Per Steamer.] LIVERPOOL, April 6, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I am sad at heart and sorrow-full. To-day the last sad tribute was paid by a numerous body of gentlemen to Wesley Wheless, whose decease is most deeply deplored.

Mr. Wesley was the resident partner of the eminent firm of Messrs. James Hewitt & Co., of Liverpool. He was a native of Tennessee, and came from Nashville amongst us about two years and a half since. Probably no man before in so short a time became so universally esteemed and beloved.

On Sunday, the 24th ult., he was attacked with fever, and died on Wednesday night, the 31st inst. To-day his funeral was attended by all the Americans here, and a very large number of the most prominent commercial men of Liverpool.

Virginia a Member of the Confederate States of America.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, 29th.]

The following proclamation of the Governor, with the documents accompanying it, will be read with unalloyed satisfaction by every Virginian. We present them without further comment:

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Convention of this Commonwealth has, on this, the 25th day of April, 1861, adopted an ordinance "for the adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," and has agreed to a "Convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederate States of America," which it is proper should be made known to the people of this Commonwealth and to the world:

Therefore, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby publish and proclaim that the following are authentic copies of the Ordinance and Convention aforesaid.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 25th of April, 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN LETCHER.

GEORGE W. MUNFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

An Ordinance for the Adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, in Convention assembled, solemnly impressed by the perils which surround the Commonwealth, and appealing to the Searcher of Hearts for the rectitude of our intentions in assuming the responsibility of this act, do, by this Ordinance, adopt and ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, established and established at Montgomery, Alabama, on the eighth day of February eighteen hundred and sixty-one, provided that this Ordinance shall cease to have any legal operation or effect, if the people of this Commonwealth, upon the vote directed to be taken on the Ordinance of Secession passed by the Convention, on the seven-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall reject the same.

A true copy: JNO. L. BUGANE, Secretary.

Convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederate States of America.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, looking to a speedy union of said Commonwealth and the other Slave States with the Confederate States of America, according to the provisions of the Constitution for the Provisional Government of said States, enters into the following temporary Convention and agreement with said States, for the purpose of securing peaceable adjustment of long-continued rightful interests and safety of said Commonwealth and said Confederacy.

First. Until the union of said Commonwealth with said Confederacy shall be perfected, and said Commonwealth shall become a member of said Confederacy, according to the Constitution of both powers, the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of said Commonwealth, in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of said Confederate States, upon the same principles, terms and footing as of said Commonwealth were now, and during the interval, a member of said Confederacy.

2d. The Commonwealth of Virginia will offer the consummation of the union contemplated in this Convention, and her adoption of the Constitution for a Permanent Government of the Confederate States, and she shall become a member of said Confederacy under said Permanent Constitution, if the same occur, then over to all the Confederate States all the public property, naval stores, and munitions of war, etc., she may then be in possession of as inherited from the United States on the same terms and in like manner as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases.

3d. Whatever expenditures of money, if any, said Commonwealth of Virginia shall make before the union, made, the Provisional Government, as above contemplated, shall be reimbursed, shall be met and provided for by said Confederate States.

This Convention entered into and agreed to, in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1861, by Alexander H. Stephens, the duly authorized Commissioner to act in the matter for the said Confederate States, and John Tyler, Wm. Ballard Preston, Samuel Bell, Alexander James P. Holcombe, James C. Bruce and Lewis E. Harvie, parties duly authorized to act in like manner for said Commonwealth of Virginia; the whole subject to the approval or dissatisfaction of the proper authorities of both Governments respectively.

In testimony whereof, the parties aforesaid have hereto set their hands and seals the day and year aforesaid, and in the place aforesaid, to duplicate originals.

ALEXANDER H. ST. EPHENS, [Seal] Commissioner for Confederate States.

JOHN TYLER, [Seal]
WM. BALLARD PRESTON, [Seal] } Commissioners
S. MCD. MOORE, [Seal] } for
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, [Seal] } Virginia.
JAMES C. BRUCE, [Seal]
LEWIS E. HARVIE, [Seal]

Approved and ratified by the Convention of Virginia, on the 25th of April, 1861.

JOHN JANNEY, President.

JOHN L. BUGANE, Sec'y.

Maryland News.

A SOUTHERN ARMY AT NORFOLK.—Captain Russell, of the steamer Louisiana, which reached here yesterday, reports that over 7,000 troops from the South arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday. Their destination was kept a secret.

MAIL TO WASHINGTON.—An old conveyance to Washington by railroad has been cut off, and a heavy mail has been accumulating since Tuesday. Dr. Morris, Postmaster, determined to send it by express; and it left here at noon. It was supposed it would reach Washington in five hours.

MORE BURNING DESPATCHES.—It has been currently reported and believed by our citizens that Pennsylvania troops will shortly have been stationed, for several days past, at Cockeysville, Baltimore county, and left and proceeded to Harrisburg, but it now appears that such is not case, as they are stationed at York, Pa., awaiting the arrival of reinforcements.

The train containing the troops left Ashland Station, about one mile above Cockeysville, at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, and arrived in York about 9 o'clock A. M.

Large numbers of volunteers are hourly arriving in the city, and enrolling themselves under the command of Col. Wynkoop.

Immediately upon the departure of the train for Ashland, the authorities of Baltimore county despatched a body of armed men to follow in the rear of the train and destroy the bridges, which they did, burning all the bridges, large and small, from Ashland to the Maryland line, with one exception, the "Gunpowder Bridge," which was spared.

The turnpike from here to York is literally block with vehicles of every description, containing whole families from Baltimore, who are hurrying to the country. A great many Germans are also proceeding to Pennsylvania, for the purpose of embarking for the North.

SEIZURE OF PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, ETC.—Lieut. Elliott, with a posse of policemen, proceeded at an early hour yesterday morning, on the Philadelphia Railroad to Zerkmer's Run, distant nine miles from the city, and took possession of a train of thirteen cars. Of the number, three contained one hundred and eighty-three barrels of pork, in all over thirty-six thousand pounds, while the remaining ten were loaded with accoutrements for a large force, consisting of clothing, etc., with large quantities of flour and other stores. Under the charge of an engineer the cars were brought by a locomotive to Black river bridge, which was repaired sufficiently to pass the passage of the train. It is now under the charge of the authorities of the city.

CONSTITUTION OF OFFICERS.—A convocation of officers was held at the Naval School yesterday, and it was determined that the passage of troops through Maryland to the city of Washington should be conducted in such a manner as to give no cause of offence to the people of this State, but nothing should be taken without present pay. Should the people, however, destroy the bridges, make a hostile attack, or offer any interruption to the troops, it would immediately be resented and with proper severity.

STRAY BRICKS AND VIGILANT SHOTS.—It is said that when Col. Benjamin F. Butler, in command of the Massachusetts Regiment, landed, some of the authorities at Annapolis protested against the passage of Massachusetts troops over Maryland soil, when he replied: "Sir we come here not as citizens of Massachusetts, but as citizens of the United States, with no intention to invade any State, but to protect the Capital of our common country from invasion. We shall give a caution of offence; but there must be no *fugitive shots or stray bricks* on the way."

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The officers of the Seventh regiment of New York concerned freely with the citizens of Annapolis and some gentlemen from Baltimore in relation to what they deemed the unexpected and inexplicable course of Maryland. They anticipated no hostile reception in Maryland, where such an is claimed to have secured a majority of fourteen votes out of fourteen, "if, in the performance of duty," they added, "we shall be compelled to meet our old friends on the Potomac. By Gomez and the Richmond Grays in hostile array, we shall return their first fire by presenting arms; but on the second fire we shall be compelled to defend ourselves."

THE NEW YORK CRACK REGIMENT IN WASHINGTON.—The National Intelligencer of the 26th has the following. The Seventh New York Regiment, after an unexpected failure to arrive, which for several days was the parent of groundless rumors, came into the city at noon yesterday on a train specially sent to bring them. The National Rifle accompanied the train on to Annapolis Junction, where they found the Seventh, and eight hundred of Gen. Butler's Massachusetts brigade, in all about eight hundred men. On getting to our railroad depot here, they found a crowd assembled, who expressed in the most manifest way their satisfaction at thus happily receiving their friends safe and sound. The Seventh left Annapolis on Wednesday morning, having to perform the task of repairing the railroad, which had been broken in numerous places, in order to admit the passage of the heavy freight train. The Massachusetts troops were left at the Junction. At Annapolis they report four New York regiments, besides Gen. Butler's corps. Many more troops are on their way to Annapolis from the North.

The Seventh marched up Pennsylvania Avenue, preceded by their band, looking magnificently and causing hearty demonstrations of pleasure on the part of our citizens. They went as far as the President's House, where they passed in review before the President and the Secretaries of State and of War.

The Seventh report the kindest treatment towards them by the people of Annapolis, and witnessed no hostile or unkindly demonstration.

MAJOR ANDERSON.—Major Anderson delivered a speech at Trenton, New Jersey, on Friday, in the course of which he said: "It is one of the most painful recollections of that event that, when our backs were on fire, and the men were compelled to cover their faces with wet handkerchiefs, and lie with their faces up to the ground to avoid suffocation, instead of sending a white flag, with assistance to cast guns in the fleet, when threatening me with destruction, they rapidly increased their fire upon us from every battery, in total disregard of every feeling of humanity." [National Intelligencer.

That sounds very differently from the many published accounts of the affair, and seems too consistent with the Major's probable leave-taking of the Carolinians, when he remarked that, he trusted to meet them in heaven, if not in this earth.

THE INDIANS IN ARMS.—A gentleman who returned from the Cherokee nation Reservation last evening, states that the Indians hold a grand council on Thursday next, and unanimously resolved to organize an Indian regiment to serve in defence of the United States Government during the approaching war. Another council will be held to-morrow week, and the proper measures for forming companies immediately. All the redskins on the track are very enthusiastic.—[Buffalo Advertiser.

STRAGE INNOVATIONS.—Fechter, the French actor, who plays so splendidly in English, and whose Hamlet has been enthusiastically praised by the critics, innovates very much on the traditional business of the stage. In that character he wears a skull-cap of crape, and long flaxen hair, after Delaroche's famous picture; he sits cross-legged on a tomb when conversing with the grave digger; he stands at the back of the stage leaning on a table when he confronts the ghost; he kills Laertes in the most unusual manner, and in short does everything in an original and effective style.

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Whig of the 26th says:

ALLIANCE WITH THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The Convention, yesterday, by an almost unanimous vote, formed a provisional alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States. Every consideration of sympathy, policy and necessity dictated the measure. We have a common cause and common battles to fight; and it is indispensable to success, that we have united and harmonious councils.

The articles of alliance made by Virginia with Vice-President Stephens, acting in behalf of the Confederate States, will be found in another column. But for the fact that the people of Virginia voted that the action of the Convention should be referred to them for approval or rejection, no impediment would exist to an immediate and unconditional union of Virginia with the Southern Confederacy. As it is, the union is already accomplished, except in form. It has been made, subject to the approval of the people at the general election on the fourth Thursday of this month. Little or no opposition will be made. Still, it is to be regretted that Virginia did not do as all the States of the Confederacy did, except Texas—that is, vest in the Convention the final disposition of the whole matter. If that had been done, Virginia might now be represented in the Southern Congress at Montgomery.

But this alliance of Virginia, "offensive and defensive," with the Confederate States, is an event of great importance. It is a great point gained. For all military purposes it amounts to the same thing as if the State were fully incorporated into, and a member of, the Southern Confederacy. Virginia and Maryland hold the key to the Abolition Capital, and they can look old Abe up there, or drive him off, just as they may choose. Virginia alone can put one hundred thousand brave fellows in the field, who can drive the enemy from the soil of Maryland, though he have double the number of undrilled new Yankee recruits. Virginia and Maryland command all the approaches to Washington City, and from all portions of the former State volunteers are swarming towards the Potomac like bees out of a hive. Old Abe, in the beginning, started out to defend Washington City—but unless he change his plans and keep open an avenue of exit, so that he may easily escape, he may wake up some fine morning and find himself a prisoner of war. It may be only a few days before he will be driven to the alternative of making peace upon any terms the South may dictate, or of seeking personal safety by a precipitate and ignominious flight.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Late Military Fair—Thanks.

Ed. Crescent—While the thanks of the ladies who managed the late successful Military Fair are due, and are given with heart felt pleasure to those who contributed so freely, yet where skillfully was such that they hardly thought of the cost of what they were giving, still more deeply do they feel it their duty to thank those in the humbler walks of life, who cheerfully cast into the treasury nearly all that they possessed. Among them we would particularly mention the artistic labors of Mr. Desponder, the florist, who not only gave the whole time and labor of himself and family during the four days, but also each night from his garden, corner of Jackson and Chestnut streets, Fourth District, supplied a stand in front of the "Texas" table with immensely efficient bouquets—one, alone, selling for over $40. His services placed at least $50 in the Volunteer Fund. We would also mention, with great pleasure, the two gorgeous works of art, one representing flowers, the other, fruit, both containing almost every conceivable article in their departments of nature. The lady who presented them stated that she had but little to give, but still thus gladly she did give, and regarded that she had "thrown all the love and patriotism of a young heart devoted to our no longer to enter into some magnificent profusion of her artistic hands. Her offerings were raffled for, and added $174 to the treasury. We regret we could not learn her name, but have heard she resides on Royal street, at the lower end of the Cathedral. Her offerings formed a notable addition to the various beauties of the "Virginia" table.

When those who are made to give do thus give liberally, should it not cause those who are rich in this world' goods to give of their abundance with a proportionable liberality? And should it not also show us that "He who orders the purse strings and affections of man" is working on our side, causing even the poor to give; and may the same blessing attend the offerings above mentioned as did her's of whom our Saviour remarked: "She of her penury hath cast in all that she had."

LENOIR.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Jackson Guards.

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON GUARDS, Third District, New Orleans, April 26, 1861.

At a regular meeting, held this day, the President in the chair, the roll being called, all the members answered to their names.

The Committee on Drill Room, etc., reported that Mr. Francis Newman had tendered a suitable room for the use of the company, free of rent.

On motion of Mr. Davis, it was unanimously resolved that a vote of thanks be returned to Mr. F. Newman.

On motion of Mr. McGiveran, it was unanimously resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Thos. Cavanagh for the assistance he has rendered us in raising the company.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the journals of this city.

On motion, it was resolved that this meeting adjourn until 7½ o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 1st May, when officers of the company will be elected.

By order of the President:

my1 1t P. MANNING, Secretary.

Notice! Notice!

The Ladies, heads of tables at the Military Fair, will please meet the Committee at Odd Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., to report and pay in the proceeds of their sales.

By order of the Committee:

MRS. RANDAL,
MRS. BLACK,
MRS. WHAN,
MRS. PHELPS,

Notice! Notice!

The RAFFLE for the beautiful INDIAN PONY, presented by R. L. Mason, Esq., to the Military Fair, will take place THIS DAY, the 1st inst., at 12 o'clock M., in No. 13 New Levee street. Parties interested will please attend.

☞ A few chances still unsold.

my1 2pit

A. F. COCHRAN & HALL,

Attention, Ladies!

A number of Ladies having organized themselves into a society for the purpose of preparing Lint for the relief of those who may be wounded in the coming conflict, they would solicit the aid of every lady in the city in this work of mercy. The "Young Men's Christian Association" have kindly tendered their aid, and by the Secretary of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, room No. 3, second story, 82 Camp street, adjoining the rooms of said Association, has been proffered for our use as a depository, in addition to the Hall of the Association. We earnestly hope that every housekeeper in New Orleans will remove immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles.

a29 2pit

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

a4 2pto CREOLE.

☞ We are authorized to announce BY-THELL HAYNES, of Ecce Pelicians, as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts at the election in November.

a2 2pto*

☞ 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 at at retail, lower than any other house in the Confederate States.

a27 1f

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

HARMONTON, N. J., May 7, 1860.

Dr. Brandreth—Dear Sir: I have long wanted to write to you and express my gratitude for the benefical 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, 1836. 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 call by sunbeams to my face. Mr. B. offered to give me one dozen boxes if I would take them as prescribed. By this I saw he had great faith in them, and I finally consented to take them, but not as a gift. I went home, and went at it most hopelessly. After taking one box I began to feel better. Well, sir, when I had used upwards two or three I was a well, healthy man—my weight having gone from 131 pounds up to 182 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present, I retailed three dozens of 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, 294 Canal street, New York. Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 181 Chartres street, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

a3 2pStwdeowW—1m

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

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

a29 2pIwAW

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 52 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. 66 2pif

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THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT ARTICLE

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PURE COAL OILS!

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GILT AND SILVER GALLOONS,
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Now on Hand:

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NEGRO BLANKETS,
BROWN LINEN NETTINGS,
HEAD HANDKERCHIEFS,
STRIPES,
PLAIDS, PRINTS,
Etc., etc., etc., etc.

Extremely Low for Cash.

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OUR STOCK OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS

Is Extremely Large,

And is all of this season's importation, comprising the LATEST DESIGNS in ordinary and fine qualities, at LOW PRICES to CASH BUYERS.

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a29 2pif 136 Canal street.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

—Large Stock of—

ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
LAWNS,
JACONETS,
PRINTS, SILKS,
GINGHAMS, etc.

At Low Prices for Cash.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

a29 2pif No. 136 Canal street.

Gun Powder! Gun Powder!

The RAFFLE for the beautiful INDIAN PONY, presented by R. L. Mason, Esq., to the Military Fair, will take place THIS DAY, the 1st inst., at 12 o'clock M., in No. 13 New Levee street. Parties interested will please attend.

☞ A few chances still unsold.

my1 2pit

A. F. COCHRAN & HALL,

a29 2pif 13 New Levee and 11 Pelican sts.

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