New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. G. SIGGS, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE---NO. 70 CAMP STREET

Daily Subscription, $10 00--By the Week 20 cents.

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

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

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1861.

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

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Hockey & Day sell at 11 o'clock, at No. 57 Magazine street, an assortment of furniture, etc.

E. M. Montgomery sells at 11 o'clock, at No. 34 Bienville street, the furniture, etc.

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

COMPANY DRILL MEETINGS.

Bienville Guards meet for drill every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, at 42 Fulton street.

British Guard meet for drill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, at 3 Carondelet street. Squad drills every evening.

Calhoun Guards meet for drill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, at 92 St. Charles street.

Crescent City Guards meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at 82 Camp street.

Company A, Irish Brigade, meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at 66 St. Charles street.

Emmet Rifles, Company B, Irish Brigade, meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at 64 St. Charles street.

Lafayette Rifles meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at 63 Tchoupitoulas street.

Monroe Rifles meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the corner of Poydras and Delta streets.

Washington Artillery—first company drills Mondays; second company Tuesdays; third company Thursdays; fourth company Fridays, at 7½ o'clock; general drill, Wednesdays.

☞ For other notices see 5th page.

☞ Military and Mexican Correspondence on second page.

☞ Mr. A. F. Picton, Advertising Agent, 22 Commercial Place, has our thanks for late Charleston papers in advance of the mail.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have received from the manufacturer, Mr. Hugh McCrocken, a sample of his celebrated vegetable tonic bitters, for which he has our thanks.

☞ Rio Grande Correspondence on page 6.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. A. S. Blackmar & Bro., No. 74 Camp street, for copies of "Gen. Beauregard's Grand March," by Mrs. V. G. Cowdin, and "The Boy Defender of Kentucky's Honor," words by Henry T. Stanton, Esq.; music by Edward O. Eaton.

THE VOLKSFEST.—This grand German festival will be held on the 19th and 20th instants, on the grounds of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, late the Creole race course. The proceeds of the fest will be devoted to the benefit of the families of our absent volunteers. Our citizens are familiar with the pleasures which this annual celebration of our German residents always presents. On this occasion the laudable purpose to which the receipts are to be given will certainly tend to increase, if possible, both the throng of visitors and their pleasure.

THE TRUMPETS' MAI-FEST.—We are indebted to Mr. T. Schneider, of the Committee of Invitation, for tickets to the Turners' Mai-fest, to be holden on Sunday and Monday next, in Jefferson City. It will be a gay and largely attended festival.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Julien Mathieu, the first tenor, takes his benefit this evening, when will be performed, for the last time this season, "Lucia di Lammermoor," with M'me Frezzolini as *Lucia*. The Opera House closes for the season next Saturday.

LECTURE IN ST. ALPHONSUS HALL.—Prof. J. E. Seaman, A. M., will deliver a lecture this evening, in St. Alphonsus Hall, on St. Andrew street, near Magazine. Subject: "The Catholic Church in the Dark Ages." Admission fifty cents, the proceeds to go toward paying the debt on the building.

RESIGNED.—Notice is elsewhere given that Mr. F. Newhall has removed to No. 14 Campstreet, under the City Hotel.

ARMY REGULATIONS.—Messrs. Bloomfield & Steel, No. 60 Camp street, will, within a few days, be prepared to furnish copies of the regulations of the Confederate States Army. Subscriptions will be received at their office. They also advertise the "School of the Guides, or the Practical Soldier," a work especially designed for the use of our militia.

SCOTCH RIFLE GUARDS.—A meeting of this company will be held at their armory this evening at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers. Punctual attendance is desired.

CRESCENT RIFLES.—Business of importance requiring the attention of the members of this company, punctual attendance is requested at the armory this evening at 7½ o'clock.

ARMORY.—The Beauregard Rifles desire the services of a competent party to take charge of their armory. See notice.

POSTPONEMENT.—Notice is elsewhere published, that the entertainment for the benefit of the Children's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is postponed until the 21st inst.

HOME GUARDS.—Official order is to-day published, requiring the members of this company to assemble at their armory, at 12 M. to-day, in full uniform.

CRESCENT RIFLES—*Company B.*—The organization of this new company has been completed. Elsewhere will be found the names of the appointed non-commissioned officers.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of F. & L. Piffet has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Louis Piffet will attend to the liquidation of the affairs of the late firm, and continue the business in his own name.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is elsewhere given that the firm of Watkins & Human expires this day by limitation. Mr. W. C. Watkins will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the late firm.

JEFFERSON HALL ASSOCIATION.—An election for directors of this association will occur to-day at the hall, between 12 and 2 o'clock. Stockholders are referred to the official notice.

CALHOUN GUARD SQUAD, No. 1.—In obedience to special order elsewhere published, the squad is required to meet at the armory this evening, at 4 o'clock, in full uniform, for special duty.

CRESCENT RIFLES—*Company B.*—The regular monthly meeting of this company will be held at the armory at 7 o'clock this evening.

PERSEVERANCE GUARDS.—At a meeting held on the 5th inst., the organization of this new company was completed, by the election of officers. The names of the officers elect will be found in another column.

SARSFIELD RIFLE GUARDS.—At the last meeting of this gallant company a number of our most prominent citizens were unanimously elected honorary members. The names of these gentlemen are elsewhere officially published.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.—The members of this company are requested to be punctual in attendance at the drill room, on the evening of the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of important business. See notice.

WASHINGTON LIGHT GUARDS.—For drill purposes, the members of this company are desired to attend punctually at their armory, at half past 7 o'clock, this evening.

THE GREAT MISTAKE.

Only about three-quarters of a century have passed since the adoption of the Constitution by which the different States of the old Confederacy organized a central Federal Government. It is a well-known historical fact that several of the States exhibited the utmost reluctance to establish the Union upon the terms which were proposed. Instead of ratifying the Constitution immediately and unanimously, some of them held back and hesitated, and it was only after long debate that they agreed to the act. North Carolina did not consent to go into the Union until after the Union had been fully established, and the central Government was in full operation. Virginia ratified the Constitution against the votes of a powerful minority, and only did so then with a special reservation that she would consider herself at liberty to repudiate the league the moment it became oppressive, or the Federal authority transcended its just and legitimate powers.

The hesitation which existed arose from a fear that this central Government which they were creating would usurp authority not granted to it, and gradually encroach upon the rights of the separate States. At that time no one was found bold enough to dispute the claim of the sovereignty of the States in their individual capacity, as to everything but the powers specifically granted to the Federal Government in the Constitution. The apprehension of danger to the rights of the States was allayed by pointing to the checks and balances provided in the Constitution itself, and to the special provision put in that instrument, for greater security, that all powers not clearly granted were reserved to the States and the people respectively.

Now, then, the great mistake which the North makes is in regarding the Union as a consolidated Government, instead of a mere agreement, for a few plain purposes, entered into by sovereign States. It is this mistake which is at the bottom of the war which the North proposes to make upon the South, to compel the latter into submission.

Short as has been the time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the whole North has forgotten the fundamental principles upon which the Union was formed, has ignored the doctrines of State sovereignty, State rights and State equality, has dwarfed the States into subject provinces of the Union instead of regarding them as the creators and masters of the Union, and has changed the entire character and perverted the whole object of the Federative system.

In the entire North it is difficult to find a man who does not affirm that he owes a higher allegiance to the Federal Union than to the State in which he resides and of which he is a citizen.

The more sagacious and intelligent of Northern statesmen admit that by allowing the doctrine of State sovereignty, as understood by all the States in the beginning, they have then no right of coercion, and no pretext whatever for compelling a State to remain in the Union. Hence, by a logical necessity, they are driven to the position of denying the doctrines of the fathers, and asserting that the States, in agreeing to the compact by which the Federal authority was established, parted forever with their sovereignty, and have no remedy whatever, in their individual capacity, for any amount of wrong or oppression or disgrace that may be put upon them.

Thus professing to believe, they treat as a mere "rebellion," to be put down by force of arms, the resumption of the powers granted by the States, and their return to the exact position they were in at the time these powers were yielded. Hence they call this a "civil war," when it is not a civil war at all, but a war between two independent and distinct nationalities, just as would be a war between England and France. Even Mr. Lincoln himself is so ignorant or oblivious of the principles upon which the Union was established, that in a public speech, made on his way to his capital, he likened the sovereignty of a State to the sovereignty of a county, and denied boldly that there was any sovereignty belonging to either!

It is said to be much more difficult to unlearn than to learn, but it is manifest that the North has much to unlearn before the two sections can come to any common understanding. It must, especially, unlearn and repudiate the political heresy that has crept in among them and permeated all classes of Northern society, whereby the separate States are considered as mere contributors to a consolidated central authority, and have dispossessed themselves of all the attributes of independent sovereignty. The whole question hinges upon the recognition of this doctrine on one side and its denial on the other. Mr. Jefferson often warned the people, in cases of doubt, of the necessity and importance of "recurring to first principles." Never was it of greater importance to recur to first principles than at the present time. If the people, or rather the political leaders, of the North, will go back to the beginning, and study honestly and thoroughly and impartially the principles upon which the Government was founded, they cannot but see how radically wrong they are in the positions they now take, and how grievous is the mistake they make in endeavoring, by fire and sword, to compel the Southern people to give up the true faith as held and expounded by the fathers, for the purpose of accepting the modern heresies and destructive innovations of the new Northern school of political philosophers.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(Special to the New Orleans Crescent.)

PARIS, April 10, 1861.

Mr. Editor—In no country that I have visited are the signs and attendant manifestations of early spring so bright and cheerful, both in aspect and influence, as in France. Not even in Italy, though it be the land of song and of beauty, are they so exhilarating and received with such delight. The feeling may be deeper and more passionate, but for that very reason it is apt to be sad rather than gay; whereas in this capital of Europe, the people love flowers like children with a taste so natural and a sentiment so buoyant, that they become, like the flowers themselves, absolutely pretty, and, in their variegated costumes, rivals to tulips and marigolds. All the gardens are now in bloom, and at every corner you meet the bronzed flower girls, with their bright black eyes, dazzling white teeth, and clear complexions, with the roses struggling through them. Even in the quarter Latin, you find them in the hands of the artisan's wife, and none are so poor but that they may sport a few leaves of some kind. And now to go into Provence and other parts of the warmer South, your eyes may be regaled by the sight of *flower farms*, a thing unknown in America, but quite common in France. These are cultivated for distillation; and, in favorable seasons, are very profitable; thence those delicate oils and perfumes that abound in Paris, so agreeable to the refined tastes of its inhabitants. Another fact, worthy of imitation no less than of notice, is this—that nobody, not even the little child, will touch a flower, much less pluck one, though growing in the most public places; while in America, especially in the country, the picking and destruction of flowers seem to be the usual pastimes of little girls and boys. So should I add to this, that the respect paid here to all public buildings, statuary, ornamental rails, pillars, and in the most exposed situations, is in strong contrast to the common dispositions both in England and America, to deface and mutilate every thing of the kind within its reach.

The French people are too often represented by foreigners as vain, frivolous and superficial. If they are vain, unlike any other people, they are not exacting and selfish in their vanity; but quite as ready to concede merit and bestow praises upon others, as to receive the contributions themselves. They do not desire to be admired at the expense of others, for do they infer their neighbors' deficiencies because of their own imagined perfection. Politeness, deference, kindness, are their chief characteristics in manner; and they seem to be endowed with an instinctive delicacy of perception, and to possess that fine tact, and gentle consideration, which deserves to be classed among the highest social morals. Their apparent frivolity—for say what we please, they are a thoughtful people—is only an outward display of a cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirits that never seem to forsake them. The most ignorant of Frenchmen is always something of a philosopher; and his readiness to part with his life, upon occasions which seem to him to authorize its sacrifice, only shows that he has studied the question of human happiness deeply, and acts upon the fixed and courageous principle, that when the public good calls for it, or it has become a burthen to him, the wisest way is to bear it, further no longer. The deepest, the most original, as well as the most fluent thinkers have been produced by France, in every department of science and literature; while in the arts, the nation has ever equalled them in invention, curious and exquisite finish, as well as beauty and variety of design. We may except, perhaps, painting and sculpture, in this enumeration. In architecture, though more ornate, they are behind none in noble conception and richness of execution.

Manner, with the French gentleman and lady, is less the product of education than of nature. It flows not merely from a desire to please, but as well from a generous appreciation of another's feelings and self-respect. No people in the world are more free from restraint, less gené or embarrassed, in whatever situation you may place them. And, although by no means destitute of a fair share of artifice, they rarely use it as an instrument of cruelty, or seem to take pleasure in the suffering they may inflict. However ready to engage in war, or however excited and turbulent in political discussion, they are not cruel. Their very fondness for show, for dramatic situation and effect, for glory, noise and society, is proof that their dispositions tend to gentleness and humanity. It is nevertheless well known that Paris abounds with a class of people which must be altogether excluded from these favorable delineations. But they are not representatives of the nation; nor would it be just to select them and put them forward as such; though we might have, as a precedent, the lady authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, in the caricature and act of defamation.

It has been long thought here that it was the intention of the Government to deposit the remains of the First Napoleon in the vaults of Notre Dame, among the sarcophagi of the old Kings, from Dagobert down to Louis XVIII, and members of their royal families, and by this means endow the Bonaparte line with the prestige of legitimacy. But, if such had been the intention, it has been abandoned, and the bones of the great captain are to repose in peace in his new mausoleum on the banks of the Seine. Thither they were removed the other day with fitting ceremony. The Bonapartes need no association with the old and new "born-kings" to do them honor. The world will never forget their immense superiority, nor cease to regard them as the benefactors and glory of France. It was a weakness, as well as a mistake, when Napoleon I married the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, and we cannot suppose that Napoleon III has not considered it as such. He is a man of too much sense not to prefer the good will of the people to the treacherous alliance of kings.

I am compelled to believe that Austria is using some very ingenious but dishonorable means to implicate the King of Italy in an attempt upon Venetia, by secret agents in Lombardy, so that the blame of the attack may rest with the Italians, and so detach Napoleon from their interests. That it can succeed to this extent I do not believe, unless—which is equally incredible—Napoleon is disposed to be deceived, and so show that falseness and treachery of which the English are always accusing them. But he never will thus tarnish the laurels won at Magenta and Solferino. To do so, would be not only base and mean, but foolish. Nevertheless, with the Roman question still pending, Gen. Bosco in the Neapolitan territories, the Muratists stirring, Garibaldi quarrelling with Count Cavour and the Italian Parliament, and, withal, the King of Naples still at Rome—for Italy to go to war with Austria would be extremely rash, could it be prevented. Nor would it be a less unfortunate affair for the Government to break with Garibaldi. It will not do so, if it can possibly be prevented. But Garibaldi is unreasonable. At the close of the campaign he had from six thousand to seven thousand officers who, when his army was disbanded, were to be taken into the regular service and entitled to the same grade that they formerly held. Upon this condition, Garibaldi returned to his farm at Caprera, and at a moment, too, when his presence would have created serious embarrassments. But it is now found quite impossible for Government to keep its promise. Not only are the officers too many for the army, the grades of some are absurdly exalted, and the knowledge of nearly all totally inadequate to the duty to which they seek to be nominally assigned. They are brave fellows, but without experience, except as desultory leaders and fighters under their impetuous chief. Garibaldi, at the last accounts, was at Turin, quite excited and menacing the Ministry; but as Parliament is in session, I must not doubt that it will all be amicably settled.

The attempt of Prince Lucien Murat, son of Joachim, once King of Naples, to create a diversion in his favor by writing and publishing a letter to a fancied personage, is looked upon with great displeasure by the Emperor, and is ridiculed most unmercifully, as it deserves to be, by the press. The ingratitude of the father to the first Napoleon is paraded before him, and his own mischievous letter torn to pieces.

While the Roman question seems to occupy and bewilder the public mind, and everybody asks, "why are not the French troops removed from Rome?" it is well to remember that enough has already been said in the French, as well as in the Italian Legislature, to satisfy us that it is settled in the imperial mind, and that this apparent backwardness to act does not result from hesitation, but from a wise delay which circumstances render necessary. Meanwhile, I hear it said that Count Montalembert, legitimist and Catholic, is about to issue a pamphlet. Public opinion will not sustain him, nor can government well afford to let so able and bold an adversary go unpunished for a repeated and unprovoked attack upon its authority and policy. There are some men whom no levity can soften, and who are so wedded to their hereditary prejudices and hatred, that nothing can silence them, but to put them *sous clef*, and thus cut them off from communication with the world. Will the Government be bold enough to do this? I fear not. It is getting too liberal even for me, Republican though I am; for leniency is often more dangerous than rigor misapplied. Somemen's minds and hands seem to be formed only for mischief, and they abound in your free country as well as in this.

You will remember that, on the arrest of Mirès, I advised a suspension of opinion, upon the ground of exaggeration and calumny. I begin to think that I was not mistaken. Investigations, so far as available to the public, go to show that Mirès is not only solvent, but will have a large surplus after paying all his debts. His ruin, it is understood, was planned by rival financiers, who were jealous of, and perhaps injured by, his large and successful operations.

Your envoys are here, and much speculation is indulged in respecting them. Our Republican friends predict their failure; but this is an indefinite word. They will probably have an unofficial interview with M. Thouvenal, and then be introduced to the Emperor, perhaps by Mr. Faulkner, if the Emperor proposes to receive them in an official form. This may be doubted as premature. Upon one thing I think you may confidently rely—the Emperor will see them and hear what they have to say. They will then await further developments, which may be shaped by the course of events in America.

Portugal has recognized Victor Emanuel as King of Italy. This would follow, of course, when England had done so.

Rumor has it that Prince Napoleon goes to Syria with a view to arrange for a permanent occupation; and, if this be true, there will certainly be war with England. The Pope is sick.

AU REVOIR.

MILITARY GOODS.—Mr. F. Guébid, No. 157 Canal street, has now on hand an assortment of officers' swords and military trimmings of all descriptions. Flags, sheet iron steeps, etc., will be made to accordance with order. See advertisement.

GREAT BARGAINS.—Messrs. Mahen & Grossinger, No. 5 6 Magazine street, are now offering for sale articles of the finest white linen shirt cotton, embroidered bands, jaconets, organdies, barages, etc., at prices that will astonish the purchaser. In order that both taste and want may be best pleased, an early visit to their store, upon the part of our lady readers particularly, should at once be made. We refer to the advertisement.

☞ M'me Caprell, the only known Natural Clair-voyant and Seeress, has her rooms at 137 Carondelet street, where she will be happy to demonstrate her Clairvoyance to those who have been lamentably deceived by impostors. Hieroglyphics of Life Obtained by calculation. Positively no fees received in advance, and none will be accepted unless the truth be demonstrated. m6 2p1t*

☞ Certificate of twenty-eight years' use of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW CASTLE, Westchester County, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1860.

Dr. B. Brandreth—My Dear Sir: I am now seventy-nine years old, and for the last twenty-eight years have been a constant user of your Vegetable Universal Pills when sick, fully realizing the advantage of enforcing purgation with a medicine, which, while harmless in its nature, removes all impurities. I can safely say that the vigorous old age I now enjoy has been caused mainly by the timely use of Brandreth's Pills. I have had in these last twenty-eight years several fits of apoplexy, and occasionally some infirmity of age would press upon me. At the serious I have always found your pills a sure remedy, giving me not only health but strength. I consider them not only invaluable as a purgative, but also as a tonic. I have never during these last twenty-eight years used any other medicine whatever, by by no my need, by experience, that none was so good. Brandreth's Pills have also been freely used by my neighbors in every kind of sickness, and have been never known to fail when promptly administered. Yours, truly,

NATHANIEL HYATT,

Justice of the Peace for 40 years in Westchester Co., N. Y.

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

my 3 2p3aw3m&W—1m.

☞ Death may ensue, say a distinguished medical writer, from the use of mercurial hair dyes. To avoid such a contingency, use only Chickering's Excelsior Dye, proved by the annual sale of Dr. Ellis to be the best hair dye in existence, and wholly free from poison.

Manufactured only at CHICKERING, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and supplied by all Hair Dressers.

a26 2p1m&W

☞ Dr. Charles S. Kelly, Dentist, No. 159 Canal street, between Dauphine and Bienville, New Orleans.

☞ For Auditor of Public Accounts—Please see item R. P. RALPH as a qualified for Auditor of Public accounts at the election in November.

ap 4 2p1n CREOLE.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 5, and 5a Gravier street, New Orleans. ap 2p1f

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 liberality of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, room No. 3, second story, 52 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 sincerely hope the every housekeeper in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles. a29 2p1f

Postponement.

The Managers of the Children's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church give no use of the postponement of the Entertainment for the Benefit of the Home from the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, to the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th of May. The tickets issued and sold will adopt the holders. my6 2p1t

A Card.

I hereby tender my sincere thanks to my employer, Mr. E. M. ROSS, for his kindness in paying my wages during my absence, and keeping my place for my return.

ALEX. AUSENHEIMER,
Of the Orleans Guards.

my6 2p1*

Linen Goods.

SHIRTING LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASINGS,
PRINTED IRISH LINEN, and
LINEN LAWNS,
BIRD'S EYE DIAPERS,
SCOTCH DIAPERS,
LINEN MOSQUITO NETTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,
Etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,

Very Low for Cash!

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,
116 Canal street.

my6 2p1f

Silks! Silks! Silks!

A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY SILKS!

On Hand,

Which we are offering FOR CASH, at greatly reduced prices.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,
116 Canal street.

my6 2p1f

Mosquito Netting.

A large stock of 11-4 and 12-4 BORBINETTS on hand.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,
No. 116 Canal street.

my6 2p1f

Fancy Dry Goods.

PARASOLS,
FANS,
FILET MITTS, and
GLOVES,
CORSETS,
TRIMMINGS,
Etc., etc., etc.,

At Low Prices!

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,
116 Canal street.

my6 2p1f

Arms! Arms!

A NICE LOT OF OFFICERS' SWORDS
—AND—
MILITARY TRIMMINGS,
Just received.

☞ FLAGS AND SHOULDER STRAPS of every description, made to order at

F. GUEBLE'S WORSTED STORE,
my6 2p1m No. 157 Canal street, next to D. H. Holmes'.

Great Excitement!

DAMAGED GOODS! DAMAGED GOODS!!

MAHEN & GROSSINGER will offer this week 300 pieces of finest WHITE ROCK BLEACHED COTTON, slightly damaged, at a Great Bargain. They also sell off their entire stock of general DRY GOODS, at a great sacrifice. A large lot of EMBROIDERED BANDS, etc., slightly wet, at half price. A fine assortment of JACONETS, ORGANDIES, ENGLISH BAREGES, and all kinds of DRESS GOODS, as cheap as at half the usual price.

☞ Ladies should call early to ensure a good selection.

MAHEN & GROSSINGER,
560 Magazine street, near Marazalan Market,
my6 2p1t Opposite Hestlop's Row.

Fashionable Clothing!

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT!

Suitable for the Season!

☞ Call at the popular establishment of

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
STORY BUILDING,
my6 2p1t Corner Camp and Common streets.

Shirts! Shirts! Shirts!

A full assortment of the Popular

PATENT YOKE SHIRTS!

OVER FORTY DIFFERENT SIZES,
—AND—
A Fit Guaranteed.

UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
HALF HOSE,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, etc.

☞ Call at

ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.,
STORY BUILDING,
my6 2p1t Corner Camp and Common streets.

Military Goods!

—AND—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS.

I am just opening a beautiful stock of MILITARY TRIMMINGS, which I have recently received from Europe.

A very complete stock of FANCY GOODS also constantly on hand.

LOUIS PIFFET,
my6 2p1t No. 133 Canal street.

The Good Samaritan

Had a noble calling—he healed the sick. Dr. Wright, with his REJUVENATING ELIXIR, is doing the same to all who are victims of broken down constitutions—who bar from the effects of premature old age or sickness. It has rescued thousands from an early grave.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
my6 2p6t&1tW New Orleans.

As a Mild and Efficacious

CATHARTIC,

Dr. R. A. WILSON'S TONIC AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS are found of the high est benefit by those who live on "the best of chase." Taken even due to the diversions, ladies suffering from obstructions incidental to their sex, will receive much relief by their use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
my6 2p6t&1tW New Orleans.

Great Southern Emporium!

B. PIFFET,

122.....CANAL STREET.....124

Flags! Flags! Flags!

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY FLAGS—Of all sizes.

Military Goods.

BUTTONS—of all sizes.
GOLD BRAID
GOLD BAND—for Caps and Pantaloons.
PLATED STARS AND CRESCENTS.
GOLD AND SILVER CORD and TASSELS.
GOLD CORD and TASSELS—for corners.
GOLD AND SILVER FRINGE.

Plumes! Plumes!

A large stock of PLUMES for Military.
100 dozen COTTON GLOVES.
Leather and Willow FLASKS and DRINKING CUPS.
HUNTERS' KNIVES—best steel.
LEATHER SATCHELS of every description.

Fancy Goods!

Mercerie RIBBONS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, Shell Ivory, Amber and Buffalo COMBS, MONEY BELTS, TRAVELLING BASKETS, CAMP BASKETS, and the largest stock of FANCY GOODS ever imported in this city.

Hats! Hats!

Every description of STRAW HATS and CAPS—for Ladies and Children.

Toys! Toys!

Children's CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, etc., etc.

All these Goods at Reduced Prices!

my6 2p6t&W&Sa

Grand German Volksfest,

To be held on the Grounds of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, (Creole or Union Race Course) on the 19th and 20th inst., for the benefit of the families of our absent citizen soldiers.

Tickets of Admission—One Dollar each day. Ladies and Children free.

A detailed programme will be published next Thursday.

CHAS. POTTHOFF, President.
Dan. H. E. STUBBEN, Treasurer.
Dr. J. F. GRALL, Secretary.

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A large stock of suitable goods for your HEALTH and COMFORT is sold on hand, consisting of—

EXTRA FINE FLANNEL CAMPAIGN SHIRTS.
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And numberless other articles to complete the Soldier's Toilet.

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ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE TRADE.

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The subscribers have 2000 BLUE SATINET UNIFORMS; Red, Blue and Grey FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS

—Also—

Cotton Undershirts and Drawers.

Volunteers going to the North should clothe with WARM CLOTHING, to preserve their health and strength to meet our enemies.

☞ The above Clothing will be sold at a fair price.

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To Our Patriotic Citizens.

It is well known that a large number of men, dependent on their labor for the support of their families, particularly responding to the call to their country in the hour of peril, have enlisted in the service of the Confederate States; that others similarly situated are yearly following their example, and that many families will consequently be compelled to endure great privations, it is necessary that means should at once be provided to relieve their wants.

At the large and respectable mass meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange on Monday evening, the 29th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to receive contributions for this purpose, and relying upon the generosity and liberality of the citizens of New Orleans to respond to the call, have opened lists at the offices of

T. O. SULLY.....90 Gravier street.
Chas. Oatford.....92 Gravier street.
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1000 packages, kegs, half kegs and quarter kegs DEG. NEG., RIFLE and MUSKET, for sale by

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Has now in store a large supply of the celebrated CREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints; also, other brands, viz: CHARLES HEIDSIECK, PIPER HEIDSIECK, PARMENTIER, and other brands of inferior quality. I have a large assortment of the best Old Bottles, such as AMONTILLADO, TOPAZ, SHERRY, GOLDEN, DUFF GORDON and ANCHOR SHERRIES—628—SOUTHSIDE MADEIRA, of direct importation; other Madeiras of lower grade. Superior Old London Dry Dock PORT, and other Ports of less grade. The celebrated SAZARAC BRANDIES—Vintage 1796, 1798, 1802 and 1805—in large supply always on hand. All grades of CLARET and WHITE WINES, in glass and wood. WHISKYS—Scotch and Irish, Old Rye, Bourbon and Wheat Whiskys. SCOTCH ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. CORDIALS, etc. My usual assortment of the best WINES, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

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WOULD AGAIN INFORM HIS FRIENDS,

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STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY,

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SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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