New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. SEXTON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE--- NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions $10 ---- 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, containing the news of the week, in a form suitable for mailing, at $3—invariably in advance.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1861.

All communications and orders and others communicating with the Crescent will greatly oblige by writing on business side of their paper.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

S. Hogg & Co. sell at Exchange, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, between Gravier and Common and Bienville streets, a lot of dry goods, etc.

D. E. Moyles sells at 10½ o'clock, on the levee, head of Fifth street, damaged sugar; also, at 11 o'clock, at 47 Magazine street, household furniture.

Placide J. Sparr sells at 10½ o'clock, on corner of Esplanade and Burgundy streets, fine furniture.

R. B. Lowe sells at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, valuable improved and unimproved property in the First District.

☞ Particulars in advertisements under auction heads, 3d page.

COMPANY DRILL MEETINGS.

Bienville Guards meet for drill every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, at 83 Union street.

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

Chasseurs Guards meet for drill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, at 99 St. Charles street.

Crescent Blues meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the corner of Camp and Natchez streets.

Crescent City Guards meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at 52 Camp street.

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

Hibernia Blues meet for drill every evening at 7½ o'clock, at 75 Camp street.

Hibernia Guard meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Jackson Railroad depot.

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

Lafayette Riflemen meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at 89 Tchoupitoulas street.

Morgan's Rifle Guard meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at 106 Common street.

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

Prendergast Rifles, (Independent Company) Home Guards meet for drill every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Hall.

Scotch Irish Guards meet for drill every Tuesday and Saturday evenings, at 7 o'clock, at 31 Tchoupitoulas street. Squad drills every night, at 7½ o'clock.

Virginia Blues meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at 81 Tchoupitoulas street.

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

☞ See advertisements on 1st page.

☞ We are under obligations to Adams' Express Company for Northern papers in advance of the mail.

THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.—The position of this brave and independent journal reminds one of Milton's hero, who,

"Fallen in battle, the foremost, stood faithful only he!"

"The waves of fanaticism dash high; but like a Pharos founded on a rock, this heroic defender of the rights of the South stands firm amidst the storm and darkness; while

"Lightly beneath, the heaven-light comes streaming o'er the sea."

Col. Fuller, for many years editor and proprietor of the New York Herald, (always just and friendly to the South) has been passing several weeks in this city, gathering facts as they exist, and contributing a series of letters to the Daily News, which will probably be soon offered in book form as a sort of sequel to his "Sparks from a Locomotive." Such a work, at this time, will be read with peculiar interest, both at home and abroad.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD—*Laborers Wanted.*—By reference to the interesting publication of Dr. Joptha Fowlkes, general and financial agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to be found in another column, it will be seen that the managers of this great enterprise are desirous of hiring for a term of five years, or of purchasing, 500 or 1000 negro laborers, to work on this road. Information of much value in regard to this magnificent undertaking is imparted in the publication referred to, which ought to receive special consideration at the hands of the public.

MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.—The object of this association deserves the best regards and cooperation of our citizens. It certainly is proper and commendable that such efforts as may be made, tending to the comfort, convenience and pleasure of our citizens, should be forwarded and made secure. The development of our own intrinsic resources, whether for the necessities of life or the promotion of its proper pleasures, is a matter directly touching the interests of our citizens. The grounds of the above named association are now handsomely laid out and embellished. The old Creole Course is embraced in the grounds of the association. It has been placed in a condition that adapts it to the making of a pleasant drive. Those who visit the grounds will find them a pleasant place of resort during the summer months. The enjoyment of the evening breeze, the shadows of the old live-oaks that dot the grounds, and the pleasures of genial, social conversation, will, at least, for the nonce, banish the cares of city life. To secure admission to the grounds, application should be made to the Secretary of the association, whose office is in the Mechanics' Institute building, Dryades street. In another place we publish the notice of the Secretary, and to it we particularly ask the attention of those who are desirous of encouraging an object eminently suited to the pleasures and interests of our good city.

SCHWEBER'S GUARD—*Company A.*—A special meeting of this company is called for Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers and the transaction of important business. See notice.

DESOTO RIFLES.—Company drill will be had this evening at 5 o'clock. Members are referred to the official notification.

SCOTCH RIFLE GUARDS.—The members of this company are elsewhere notified to meet at their armory, this evening, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business of importance.

ST. ANN McTHEODOR RANGERS.—The members of this company are notified to meet at their armory this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of being mustered into service. We refer to the notice elsewhere given.

TOWER OF ATTORNY.—By notice elsewhere published, it will be observed that Mr. Robert Simpson holds full power of attorney from Mr. J. Lecesne & Co.

CRESCENT RIFLES—*Company B.*—A special meeting of this company will be held this evening at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

J. D. WATSON, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, for account of the executors of Mary Bendern, f. w. c., the following described property, to-wit:

A double tenement frame dwelling, house and lot, on Melpo street, between the upper banquette of St. Charles, Apollo, Coliseum and Melpomene streets.

Two brick stores on Willow street, in the square bounded by Willow, Cypress, and Viaduct streets, and the Florida Landing, on the square and Dryes, aged about 48 years, having only one eye; very quiet and an excellent nurse.

Household furniture and dealers of furniture are respectfully invited to attend the sale which takes place this day at the residence of the undersigned, No. 87 Magazine street, opposite the Post Office.

☞ Particulars in advertisements under auction heads, 3d page.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Mackerel will be found a notice in another column, and that his accounts are closed with the Parish Prison, by order of the Sheriff, at the Third District Station House.

BRIDGE WORKS, HOUSES OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. S. Hogg & Co., in another column, of their sale of fancy and staple dry goods, to take place this day, at their salesroom, Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street.

UNITY OF THE SOUTH.

Ten stars are now glittering upon the Southern banner, and North Carolina will soon add another. There will then remain but four others of the fifteen slave States; and one of these, Delaware, is only nominally slave-holding. For the remainder, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, their entrance into the Southern Confederacy, sooner or later, is an event almost positively certain.

Thus, then, the South is already a unit. There is no difference of opinion among us in regard to the defence of the South against the approach of the Northern invader. As one man, the South stands, presenting a united front and a defiant attitude to those who are so eagerly clamoring for our subjugation and disgrace.

The folly of the Government at Washington, in affecting to treat this as a rebellion, finds no parallel in the past history of this land, or any other upon the surface of the globe. Rebellion, indeed! Every single State of the Union had the right to determine for herself whether she would remain in the Union or withdraw from it. If not expressly "nominated in the bond," it was the universal understanding at the time the Constitution was framed. The sovereignty of the States was never surrendered when the Federal pact was entered into. If South Carolina *alone* had repudiated the Federal Government, there would have been no rebellion in the act.

But, instead of South Carolina, here are ten States which are out of the Union, and four others which are out, to all intents and purposes. These States cover the greater part of the territory occupied by all the States, and comprise nearly one-half of the whole population. To affect to consider this as a "rebellion," and to treat twelve millions of people as "rebels," is as absurd as it is contemptible.

Let us suppose that other States—some of the Free States of the North—should determine to withdraw from the Union, and resume their sovereignty. That would be "rebellion" also, we suppose. Then other States yet might withdraw. Still, it would be rebellion! But suppose every one should withdraw. Suppose every State in the Union should cease to send representatives to Washington, and cease to respect the Federal laws in their limits—what then? Would Lincoln and Seward still sit in the White House and claim to be in power, and decide that the whole people were in rebellion? There would be no Government then, and no authority. The Government would be, more immaterial than the "shade of a name." It would be no Government at all, but the ghost of a departed Government, flitting about among the ruins of its former habitation.

It is evident then that some limit must be fixed, whereby the extent of a rebellion may be determined. It is not rebellion if one State only secede from the Union. Still less is it so when nearly one-half of them, by a common impulse, throw off the restraints of the central authority, and exercise the right proclaimed in the original Declaration of Independence, to abolish and reject a Government which has become oppressive.

History furnishes no instance of a peaceful and beneficent Government in which there were half as many antagonistic interests as there were in the late Union; to say nothing of the radical differences between the two sections in race, in education, in social customs and laws, and in their views of the ends for which Governments were constituted.

Upon all other points the people of the South have had their differences and their disputes. We have quarreled fiercely among ourselves, in past times, over local and general elections. Party spirit has run high, and party lines have been closely drawn. Yet, at the first intimation of aggression upon us from the North, the hatchet has been buried, and the people of the South, oblivious of all past dissensions, stand in serried ranks to meet the foe. Is such a spectacle of so little importance and grandeur as that it may be flippantly called a rebellion?

Let not the North make any further calculations of divisions in the South. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed heretofore, have disappeared utterly; and but one sentiment, one impulse, one determination now animates us all. We have the fairest land upon which the sun shines, and a population invincible against the world in arms. If the North refuses to believe this, and is willing to pay the fearful cost of learning it, the South is ready for the onset.

TALK ON CHANGE.

The gatherings on the flags yesterday were few and far between. The sun was all-powerful for a few hours, and kept many within doors. The inquiries are numerous, "When will the first fight come off?" Old General Fuss and Feathers appears to be unwilling to fire the first gun, or to send the proclamation across the Potomac. Possibly he may get up to the sticking point in a day or two. Business is about over for this season, and the movements on the flags will merely be for a little chat, and to watch the arrivals from Europe, as considerable interest rules in regard to the Liverpool cotton market.

The advices by the North American were regarded in a favorable light; though the dispatches quote an advance of ⅛d.@¼d., yet the quotations for Middling Orleans read 7¾d., which is no advance at all over the 20th—7¾d. would be nearer the mark. There are other errors in the dispatches, which will be corrected, no doubt, on the receipt of the regular correspondence.

There was some talk of the blockade, as going into effect on the 25th instant. That will give the Confederate Government a little more time to prepare their fire ships and steamers. The great Minnesota, under Commodore Stringham, it is supposed, will be blustering off the Balize. A good way to drive the pompous Commodore off will be to send to Havana for two or three cases of yellow fever and allow him to capture them.

The talk is, "What of the letters of marque and privateers?" Just allow us to hint to the many inquirers, privateering is a private business, and they who embark in it are sufficiently wise and prudent to keep their movements to themselves, like the judicious and discreet movements of our Government at Montgomery. Therefore, it will be well to restrain free talk at this moment.

The advices from the mouth of the river yesterday were of a low stage of water on the bar. The Hamburg ship Dragoon, with 4052 bales of cotton, drawing 17½ feet, got to sea on Tuesday morning; the Levi Woodbury was on the bar yesterday, with two other vessels not far off. There are several vessels due from foreign ports, say three from Calcutta, with valuable cargoes. We hope soon to announce their arrival.

Lincoln, Seward & Co. have forbidden provisions, bagging and rope, to be forwarded from Kentucky South, either via the river or railroad. Well, Tennessee can furnish all the iron wanted to make hoops for baling cotton, or we can send to Russia for hemp, have it shipped in British vessels, and manufacture our own rope; or we can send for Russian cordage for bale rope, which can be laid down in New Orleans, duty free, at less prices than the Kentucky bale rope. But the question arises, are the citizens of Kentucky going to submit to this embargo on their manufactures and trade? *Nous verrons.*

There was some talk that citizens of New Orleans, now in New York, were daily taunted and insulted; that the Black Republicans of Wall street, or some other black pandemonium, had ordered a resident of New Orleans, who happened to be in New York, *en route* for Europe, to leave the city. It is manifest there is no safety for a Southerner in Northern cities at this time. In addition to the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Grinnell, of Savannah, in Philadelphia, we find the following proceedings in regard to a distinguished Southerner in New York:

BARNARDO IN NEW YORK.—G. B. Lamar, President of the Bank of the Republic of New York, and for many years a resident of that city, lately resigned his office. Soon after resignation he was waited on by a committee of the citizens, and ordered to leave the city. He is specified that time.

It seems, from what we see in an editorial on to the city, and his organization was with reference to this, but the critical list one of his acquaintance that can I know he is known to some of the most prominent men early year val.

He also stated the Mob Committee that he could not and would not leave on their orders, and been the matter rested at our last accounts.

What a commentary on free speech, free action, and the above which has been published on the South by the Charleston New York.

The above extract we take from the Charleston Mercury, and it corroborates fully what we heard on our flags for some days past. Every Southerner forgets himself if he visits New York or Northern cities this season. Several of our English citizens intend to go direct from here to Liverpool, as there are several fine vessels, with first class accommodations, preparing for passengers. There will be two or three English steamers at our levee direct from Liverpool before many months expire. We suggest that they be loaded with iron hoops and cotton bagging, as good part of a cargo. Never mind Lincoln, Seward & Co.'s blockade. Commodore Rousseau is preparing to keep the mouth of the Mississippi open and free.

INSANITY OF ABOLITION.—Speaking of an order from the Montgomery Government, disapproving of the acts of injudicious individuals, who had momentarily interfered with the sailing of two or three small merchant vessels at Galveston, and directing their release, issued by Secretary Memminger, etc., the New York Evening Post of the 1st inst. says:

Mr. Memminger will probably "disapprove" of the President's embargo when New Orleans is blockaded.

The New York Evening Post, and all other Northern journals, Abolition or otherwise, had better concern themselves about preventing the blockade of their own ports, instead of threatening us. We laugh at them, for two reasons: In the first place we have bought all we want to buy and sold all we want to sell, until the next business season, and in the meantime have no particular objection to the fever doing its work upon enemies whose hate is as unprovoked as it is wanton. In the second place, unless Lincoln and his fellow-jackals of Abolitondom, crouch and whine and grovel in the depths of humiliation, begging for peace with the Confederate States, and are able to give security for the fulfillment of their contracts, which we apprehend they will find it difficult to do on account of their past wickedness—New York and every Northern port will be closed by an iron blockade, and if deemed necessary, bombarded. The mainspring and balance wheel of the earth's commerce cannot be stopped, much less ruined forever, because of the wicked workings of villainous fanatics.

POWDER.—We understand from good authority that it is quite certain that Jefferson Davis' army is but scantily supplied with powder, and that it is not improbable that this circumstance is one of the reasons why the siege of Fort Pickens is so slothfully conducted. Efficient measures have been taken to prevent any augmentation of the quantity; while the United States troops will have the whole product of the powder mills in the loyal States, there are no mills of consequence in the seceding States, and these are cut off from obtaining either the saltpetre or the sulphur required for the manufacture of the article.

[Boston Advertiser 29th ult.

Altogether a mistake, we have the "irrepressible" pleasure of informing our Massachusetts contemporary. We have an ample supply of "powder;" and if we had not, it is beyond the power of the Abolitionists to prevent any increase or "augmentation" we may desire. That is a fact as fixed as fate. In regard to "saltpetre" and "sulphur," we know where small mountains of those articles are stored, and where the proper manufactories are located, sufficient of themselves to last for a heavy and continuous twelve months' war. Let not the Abolition Advertiser mourn over our fancied wants. In a very few months it will have ample cause for humiliation and sorrow at home. No more cotton will go to Massachusetts manufactories. No more rich Southern freights will gladden the breasts and fill the purses of Abolition ship owners. No more plunders in the way of fishery and coast bounties will be allowed. All these things will have passed away from them and forever; and if the Massachusetts people are not injured thereby, we shall be gratified, for we can bear them no malice in the bounteous prosperity we will be enjoying.

NORTHERN HUMANITY.—The North claims to be a much more humane, religious, philanthropic and civilized region than the South. The following specimens of their charitable feelings towards their fellow-men afford a fine illustration of the pretension:

[From the New York Tribune.]

Therefore shall we imitate the South no more in war than in peace. But, nevertheless, we mean to conquer them—not merely to defeat, but to *conquer*, to SUBJUGATE them—and we shall do this the most mercifully the more speedily we do it. But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, *it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children.*

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

Where would the Southern rebellion be without Davis, Toombs, Stephens, Cobb, Beauregard, Pickens and such men? We do not say it would be rooted out at once, but it would be disorganized and much more easily suppressed. What we want first of all, in this campaign, after strengthening all our exposed points, is the leaders in the Southern rebellion. *We want them dead or alive*, and are not particular which, as if they are defunct when we get them, it will save us the trouble of trying and hanging them. Never did greater criminals breath the breath of life, and the sooner they are put out of the way the better.

THE BILL PROVIDING FOR A REGIMENT OF ZOUAVES IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—This bill, from which the veil of secresy has been removed, provides for one regiment of Zouaves being added to the military establishment of the Confederacy. The regiment shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and ten companies, each company to consist of one Captain, one First Lieutenant two Second Lieutenants, one Sergeant-Major, one Quarter-master's Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, and ninety privates. And to each regiment there shall be attached one Adjutant and Quartermaster, to be selected from the Lieutenants, and an Assistant Surgeon shall be appointed for the regiment.

The monthly pay of the officers of the regiment of Zouaves will be the same as that of officers of Infantry of the same rank. The allowances will also be the same as those provided by law for officers of Infantry, and the Adjutant and Quartermaster will receive ten dollars per month in addition to their pay as Lieutenants. The monthly pay of the enlisted Zouaves will be as follows: Sergeants-Major and Quartermaster's Sergeants, twenty dollars; Sergeants, seventeen dollars; Corporals, thirteen dollars; and privates, eleven dollars each, together with the same rations and allowance for clothing as are received by all other enlisted men.

ANDERSON INDORSED.—The War Department at Washington has issued the following:

To Major Anderson, late Commander of Fort Sumter—I am directed by the President to communicate to you, and through you to the officers under your command at Fort Sumter, the appreciation of the Government of your and their judicious and gallant conduct there, and tender you and them the thanks of the Government.

The foundry at Florence, Ala., is prepared to cast first-class cannon at the rate of four per week.

A DARKY'S PLEDGE.—The Richmond Inquirer says:

A negro man, who accompanied one of the South Carolina regiments to this city, wrote a word, with which he says he intend to cut off a lock of "Old Abe Lincoln's hair for a lady to Sout Carolina." He made a solemn pledge to perform this missional operation, and will fulfill it if he gets a chance.

Col. Pettigrew, of Charleston, is raising a regiment of mounted riflemen for service in Virginia. It is composed mostly of pleased men, each being required to furnish his own horse and accoutrements. The regiment will be speedily united, it is said, against the "seventh" of New York.

ALEXANDRIA TO BE SEIZED.—The Montgomery Advertiser of the 5th has the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Richmond, May 24:

Attorney-General Bates declares the retrocession of Alexandria to Virginia is unconstitutional and, under this decision, it is generally believed that Lincoln will occupy Alexandria on Monday, as part of the District of Columbia. The inhabitants are moving in the country in consequence.

John W. A. Sandford has been appointed Assistant-Quartermaster, and B. L. Wyman Assistant-Commissary in the Confederate Army.

ELECTION IN MOBILE.—An election was held on Monday last in Mobile, for Judge of the City Court, Judge of the Probate Court, Major-General, Brigadier-General, and Colonel of the 36th Regiment. Hon. H. Chamberlain was elected Judge of the City Court without opposition; Hon. Geo. W. Bond, Judge of the Probate Court; Gen. Thos. J. McCoy, Major-General; Gen. Thos. J. Butler, Brigadier-General, without opposition; and Col. Geo. M. Bonner, Colonel of the 36th. The election passed off quietly.

THE ISRAELITES OF RICHMOND.—The German Hebrew Congregation, "House of Love," in Richmond, Virginia, met on the 28th ultimo, and contributed $1230 towards the support of families of the Virginia volunteers in the service of the Confederate States. The amount was placed in the hand of the Mayor, to be disbursed by him. This is an example worthy of all praise.

BRITISH FLEET OFF PENSACOLA.—The Mobile Tribune of the 7th says:

We learn, on very good authority, that a fleet of British vessels, numbered at 24, is now off Pensacola harbor.

Also, that Gen. Scott has sunk several vessels in the channel of Pensacola harbor, making an effective barrier to the ingress of the warships of Mr. Lincoln.

The Leaders on the Southern Border.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 7th, in an article headed "Table-talk at Layton's," gives some interesting gossip about the men who are guarding the border against the pirates at Cairo. The Bulletin says:

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION—Which will long be remembered as such, is the conduct of Captain Cashtorne, of the Yell rifles. When the Arkansas regiments were about to set off for their Concordia, it was proposed that the command of one should be given by acclamation to the gallant Captain Cashtorne. There was not a dissenting voice; but the circumspect Captain objected, stating that there was no position, no office, no emolument which could induce him to give up the leadership of a band of men who had adopted him as their chieftain in the coming struggle. "I know such one of my men, they are my friends and neighbors, and we shall live together, and if die we must, we shall die but one grave."

There is another captain of an Arkansas company, who, at his home, is indebted for his bread to the daily labor. He is a gentleman man of almost chivalric proportions. A place on the civil staff, was proffered to him. He stated that he left his wife at home to support her child as best they she had agreed to do. He (in order that he might take care of his troops, and that he might lead them into battle. He declined the position on the ground of the privileges of mess among his own company was a sacrificed him whenever they became engaged in conflict. He is now on the staff of Brigadier-General Rusk.

When it was made known in Memphis that troops to the number of four or five thousand had passed through Cairo, the people of this city were one and united to the necessity of making vigorous preparations for their own defence. It was very generally supposed that an Abolitionist descent upon us was contemplated by the authorities of the Northern Government. There was but one response to the call in Memphis the people having never been slow to comprehend the wicked purposes of the Federal Administration. It was universally conceded that defensive preparations in the Bluff City, and at Memphis, should at once be furnished. The Colonel of the Regiment was absent, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, Maurice D. Wright, was asked by our Mayor to take such men as he chose to go for the purpose, and proceed in cars to Randolph, sixty miles north of Memphis, and erect a battery. With fifteen men and one wooden gun, twenty-five men, Col. Wright, while there heard after he had received his instructions, was on his way to the fort, now named in his honor, Fort Wright. Fifteen Mounted Rangers, who were going on to join the Missouri, "I am sent, sir, to raise four or five thousand men, with our own rifles and twenty-five of the Northern army cause down upon us, so we may be overwhelmed, but we will give the people here time enough to prepare for their own defence, or no one of us will return alive."

It is thrilling to hear talk about subjugating a people who have such leaders, when it is also true that the soldiers evince a spirit so unconquerable, and so devoid of fear, as their exploits by their officers.

Every old citizen of Memphis knows Dr. Wm. C. Bryan, Jun. whom a braver man never lived. His reputation for coolness, fearless and courage was manifest to the members of his corps, on many night since, about 11 o'clock, while the Doctor was asleep in his tent, a man came softly on his side, seized him in a low voice to get up. "What the hell do you want?" answered the Doctor. "We have a musket in our middle," responded the Doctor's visitor. "Twenty-five of us have capture a squadron; we'll not enrolled cannon on board, and, if you'll lend us, d—d if we don't take Cairo." This was too much for the Doctor. He could but see the only chance his man had, the man should not be made, because it was a night of Tennessee to take his prisoner with a revolver which, up to this time, she has had no agency in bringing about.

There was something said about the alleged secession of some in the western States. Time never was a time when the people of Tennessee were concerned, and there never was made a more effective response than the concerted, rapid and fearless rebel shot given. The cause remains to the sole work of death, and then he said shot do that which is seen left undone. We were not thought to handle bowie knives from our childhood without a purpose. A blacksmith shop can furnish a bayonet, one sure enough knife. Those will decide every pitched battle fought upon Southern soil. An Israelite in Capt. Bertman's company exercised these reflections, and remarked "Dam the difference, we'll have plenty of ammo of how the first fight."

The famous Col. Ben. McCullough, passed through Mobile, on Saturday night, en route for Montgomery.

The Montgomery and Pensacola Railroad is now finished, and the big guns and mortars and munitions of war are being rapidly sent forward.

BRUTALITY AT FORT MONROE.—Some few days since we noticed the fact that a lady, the wife of an officer of the Navy who had resigned, and been dismissed from Fort Monroe, under circumstances evincing the greatest brutality in the officer in command of that fortress. We learn from the Richmond Dispatch that the lady mentioned is the wife of Lieut. Sensel, who was ordered out in the Brooklyn war steamer with his corps. He refused to go, and resigned, and thus the treatment of his wife, who is the daughter of the late Capitain Alexander G. Gardon, of the Navy, and niece of the late Captain Wm. L. Gardon, of the Navy, native Virginians, two so brave and efficient officers the Navy could boast of. Mrs. Sensel had four small children with her, but the noble hearted people of Hampton and Norfolk sympathized with her and provided for her. A mark should be made on those brutal officers.

NORTHERN TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.—The Alexandria Gazette says:

Every day large steamers freighted with Northern troops and munitions of war, for Washington, pass up the Potomac, and doubtless their cargoes on the wharf at the Navy Yard. They pass this place quickly, and make no show of the men on board.

SECESSION PAPER IN BALTIMORE.—A paper, called the South, has recently been started in Baltimore. It is devoted to the interests of the section after which it is called, and we wish it the success which the patriotism of its editors and the justice of its cause deserve.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS FROM MARYLAND.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 3d inst. has the subjoined telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore, under date of the 2d:

The Senate of Maryland have adopted a resolution recommending the appointment of a commission, to wait on the President of the United States, the President of the Southern Confederacy, and the Governor of Virginia, with a view to her going about some understanding whereby civil war may be prevented.

The Montgomery Confederation has the following:

DRAW YOUR STOPPER.—"Twain," the correspondent of the Norfolk Spirit of the South, gets off the following, for which he is responsible. Private P. will be promoted and an Orderly United States Congressman from this district:

"On the first night after my 40 days, in passing from one quarter for another, I was stopped by a Sentinel, who, of course, was a private. I was a loud for the countersign, and replied: "I'll treat with a bottle!" the reply was, "Advance forth one and draw the stopper, which I did, and was allowed to pass on my way rejoicing."

MARRIED:

On Saturday, the 4th inst., at the Franklin street Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. R. Baldwin, THOMAS BINDEN, Esq., of New Orleans, to Miss MARY ANN BINDEN, second daughter of John Binden, Esq., of Missouri.

Notice! Notice!

At a meeting of the "Ladies' Society of the Confederate Family," held Tuesday morning, 7th inst., at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, the following Committees were appointed to serve the three months ensuing:

—Finance Committee—

Mrs. S. H. TURNER, No. 157 Ulle street.
Mrs. G. W. PRICHARD, Coliseum, near Melpomene.
Mrs. N. STEVENS, No. 181 Eighth street.

—Committee on Cutting and Sewing—

Mrs. LOUISA SERIVENS. Mrs. L. TOWER,
Mrs. MCKANTZ.

—Committee on Lint and Bandages—

Mrs. H. PARSONS, Mrs. H. BARTLEFT,
Mrs E. WHITLMORE.

The Committee on Sewing, etc., meets every day, at No. 52 Camp street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to receive orders.

The Finance Committee are authorized to make collections to aid the Association.

As the Association in its duties is enabled to ascertain many of the necessities of the soldiers, whose wants they may be enabled to supply, it is suggested to those who are interested in our cause, that their smallest donations may be of service.

By order of:

Mrs. JAMES ROSS, President.

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, a good story, 22 Carondelet 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 that every housekeeper in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles.

☞ Coal Oil and Lamps—Country Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, will find at the Great Southern Coal Oil and Lamp Emporium, No 6 Chartres street, by far the largest and only complete stock of PURE COAL OILS and COAL OIL LAMPS in the city, which Messrs. GIVERT & HILL offer to the trade or at retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the South.

☞ Certificate of twenty-eight years' use of Boundreau's pills—

NEWCASTLE, Westchester County, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1860.

Dr. R. Boundreau—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 Boundreau's Pills. I have had in these last twenty-eight years several fits of sickness, and occasionally some infirmity of age would press upon me. At these times 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 having these last twenty-eight years used any other medicine whatever, being once cured, by exp chance, that none was as good. Boundreau's Pills have also been freely used by my neighbors in every kind of sickness, and have been never known to fail when prompt by administered. Yours, truly,

NATHANIEL HYATT.

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

Price 25 cents per box. Principal Office, 291 Canal street, New York. Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Camp-st. street, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

may 3 2aTuWTh&w W—1m

☞ Death may cause, says a distinguished medical writer, from the use of mineral hair dyes. To avoid such a contingency, use only Celestine'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. CELESTAIRE, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all first Dressers.

may 3 2p1aAW

☞ Dr. Charles E. Kells, Dentist, No. 159 Camp street, between Carondelet and Baronne, New Orleans.

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

CREOLE.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 37 and 39 Gravier street, New Orleans. 26 2p1f

Southern Pacific Railroad.

1,000 SLAVES
WANTED BY HIRE OR BY PURCHASE.

We will purchase or hire, for a term of five years, Five Hundred or a Thousand Slave Laborers, to work on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Texas—immediately west of Shreveport, La., in a region secure and protected from invasion or molestation from the conflict which shall exist between the two sections of this country. The country through which the road passes is perfectly healthy, and for the distance of some 400 or 500 miles west of Shreveport, it penetrates one of the finest agricultural countries on the continent of America.

This company has a magnificent land grant from Texas, of 10,240 acres for every mile of road the company constructs, for the distance of 800 miles from Shreveport on the eastern, to El Paso on the western boundary of Texas. In lieu thereof, in present, the company cannot command cash to pay for labor essential to the rapid development of the company's interests; but for a term of years, by hire or by the actual purchase, the company will make the most liberal and advantageous arrangements with slave-owners in Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, or elsewhere, for the hire or purchase, with payments in the most satisfactory mercantile securities, of 150 or 1000 slaves. Families entire will be taken, either by hire or by purchase. The company is enabled to propose liberal terms, because of the unsettlement of property in Texas, and its ability to parcel up the immense landed stock for the entire road across Texas, with the construction bonds of the company, at rates at least equal to cash. All the rights of this company are fixed and vested by the laws of Texas. This company has secured the sympathy, and the some on the 324 degree of parallel of latitude has the sanction of several of the most peaceful European Governments—amongst them are France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland—as well as of large capitalists, commercial men and contractors of these countries. The late Congress of the United States passed a bill, at its last session, during its sitting, through Arizona, New Mexico and California, some 18,000,000 acres of land, and a loan of thirty six millions of dollars, to be repaid in postal and other public services. This bill passed the House of Representatives, was amended in the Senate, and only failed to become a law for want of time and the startling political events familiar to the nation.

For company in the world has a larger basis for its success of prosecution, and no company has attracted and secured to itself the appreciation of so many American States and European Governments—promising to much benefit to its stockholders and to the world such important results—bringing inevitably with its accomplishment across this continent, the trade of China, Japan, Australia, and the whole Pacific Coast—distributing the treasures derivable from the trade, travel, etc., of each in every city from the Gulf of Mexico to the most northern harbor on our Atlantic coast—giving each its due and natural share—a COMMERCE which has never failed to enrich every nation on earth that has ever consulted it in the Past; and as it is naturally increasing, it will attract more wealth, more who shall contest it in the Future.

We want the labor, to progress the work, for most unquestionable securities; and for it, the most liberal arrangements will be made with slaveowners—giving them terms which must, we think, be satisfactory—without endangering, by position, employment or terms of contract, the safety of the slaves themselves, or admitting the slightest uncertainty of ultimate payment.

All applications will be made to Hon. V. K. Stevenson, President, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. Samuel Tate, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, Memphis; Col. J. R. McDaniel, Lynchburg, Va.; or to myself, Memphis.

JEPTHA FOWLKES,
General and Financial Agent of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Texas.

may 3 2p1f

Linen Goods.

SHEETING 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.,
may 6 2p1f 116 Canal street.

Silks! Silks! Silks!

A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY SILKS!

On Hand,

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

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,
may 6 2p1f 116 Canal st eet.

Mosquito Netting.

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

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,
may 6 2p1f No. 116 Canal street.

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,
may 6 2p1m No. 157 Canal street, next to D. H. Holmes'.

Volunteers Prepare

—FOR—

ACTIVE SERVICE!

☞ REMEMBER ☜

—That at—

S. N. MOODY'S,

COR. CANAL AND ROYAL STS,

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

EXTRA FINE FLANNEL CAMPAIGN SHIRTS,
RED AND BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS,
LINEN AND COTTON CHECK SHIRTS,
BROWN AND FIGURED CAMP SHIRTS,
WORSTED AND COTTON UNDERSHIRTS,
" " DRAWERS,
" " SOCKS,

And numberless other articles to complete the Soldier's Toilet.

☞ All to be sold at the LOWEST CASH BARGAINS, as long as they last, at

S. N. MOODY'S
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium,
may 6 2p1f Corner Canal and Royal streets.

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 equally situated are hourly 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.