New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE - - - NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

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

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

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1861.

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

COMPANY DRILL MEETINGS.

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

Orleans 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.

Creole City Guards meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at 31 Camp street.

Delta Rifles meet for drill every evening at 7½ o'clock, at 76 Camp street.

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

Hyam Guard meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Mechanics Railroad Hotel.

Lafayette Rifles meet for drill every evening, at 7 o'clock, at 89 Tchoupitoulas street.

Louisiana Guard meet for drill every Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, at 31 Magazine street.

Pontchartrain Guards meet for drill every evening (Saturday excepted) at 7½ o'clock.

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

Smith's Zouave Guard meet for drill every Tuesday and Saturday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, at 31 Tchoupitoulas street. Squad drills every night, at 7½ o'clock.

Sarpedon Guards meet for drill every evening at 7½ o'clock, at 84 Canal street.

Sixth Eighth Guard meet for drill every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

Zouave Guards meet for drill every evening at 7½ o'clock, at 99 Bloomingdale street.

Turner Guards meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at 13 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 for full notice.

THE DEAF MUTE'S INSTRUCTOR.—The first number of a paper bearing the above title has been received by us. It is published at Baton Rouge, and printed by the pupils of the "Louisiana Institution for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind," and a very neatly-printed sheet it is, and filled with interesting and entertaining reading.

☞ The reader is referred to the communication of Surgeon Formento, in another column. It speaks for itself.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Holle's Newspaper Agency for two late copies of the New York News.

☞ Adams' Express has, as usual, placed us under obligations for late papers.

ORLEANS RIFLES.—This gallant company has been mustered into service and is now stationed at Camp Moore, preparatory to marching orders. An opportunity is offered to a few volunteers to enroll themselves in the ranks of the company. Equipments complete, free of cost, will be furnished. Applications should be made immediately at the rendezvous, No. 94 St. Charles street.

BENEVOLENCE—*Children's Home.*—In so many instances and upon so many occasions has the marked benevolence of our community been evinced, that it is only necessary to call attention to the method in which it can now again properly express itself, that the same results should follow as in past occasions. The ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of this city, propose giving an entertainment for the benefit of the orphans attached to the Children's Home. The entertainment will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, commencing on the 31st and ending on the 24th inst. It is hoped that the proceeds will materially benefit the children under the charge of these benevolent ladies. We refer our readers to the notice we to-day publish in another column.

DESOTO RIFLES, CAMP MOORE.—Those desiring to forward packages to the members of this company, are elsewhere advised that they can do so by leaving the same at the office of Messrs. Wilbur & Borge, under the St. Charles Hotel.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Mr. William Hofmann is elsewhere announced as a candidate for the Assistant Board of Aldermen from the Tenth Ward.

LAKE SHORE HOTEL, MANDEVILLE.—This hotel is now open for the reception of visitors, under the auspices of Mr. S. Batman. The hotel has been recently much improved, and those who visit it will find conveniences adapted to the promotion of their health, pleasure and comfort. We refer our readers to the advertisement to-day published.

A CARD.—We refer to the card of Mr. T. O. Sully, appearing in another column.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Mr. James Boggs is, in our columns of to-day, announced as a candidate for reelection to the Assistant Board of Aldermen, from the First Ward.

CRESCENT RIFLES—*Company C.*—The members of this company are elsewhere notified to be present at the armory on to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of being mustered into active service. A few more members will be accepted, upon proper application. See notice.

DESOTO RIFLES—*Company B.*—Notice is elsewhere given that the applications of a few more men to join this company will be received. We refer to the notice.

BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—The members of this battalion are elsewhere notified to meet this morning, at 9 o'clock, for organization, preparatory to leaving for Virginia. Punctual attendance is called for.

TWIGGS LIGHT GUARD.—The organization of this new company has been completed by the election of officers. Elsewhere will be found published the names of the officers elect.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE has a lengthy article entirely suggestive as to the best means of spiking cannon when it becomes necessary to abandon them, in a battle. The Northern troops may need posting in this matter. Greeley ought to know whether they are likely to run.

A LASSO DUEL.—A couple of Arizonians, one a native-born Mexican, and the other a boatman from the Mississippi, who had lived in Arizona about a year, fought a duel on horseback a short time ago, each armed with a lasso. The American, who it was thought would stand no chance in such a novel encounter, except the chance of being strangled, lassoed his foe at the first throw of the noose, and dragged him over the plain at the full speed of his horse, until he was mangled and bruised almost to a jelly.

THE WONDERFUL GUN.—It now appears that the wonderful steam gun, which was captured by General Butler, is useless after all. Mr. Dickenson, the inventor, was not captured, as has been stated, but escaped with the most essential part of the machine—"the gun" itself—without which, the machinery is of no more use than an old wagon. The machinery has all been taken to pieces and examined by the Massachusetts mechanics, but they find that nothing can be made out of the wonderful gun.

A bronze Columbiad has been mounted at Fortress Monroe, and brought to bear upon the house of ex-President John Tyler.

DUG FENCE.—The owner of a pointer dog found astray can recover the same upon proper application. See advertisement.

THE SOUTH ABROAD.

As we have all along expected and frequently predicted, the cause of the South is viewed with an eye of favor on the other side of the Atlantic, while the cold shoulder is always turned to Lincoln's Government; and on numerous occasions his policy has been denounced and ridiculed in the most unsparing and sarcastic manner.

The latest European mails bring innumerable expressions of contempt and disgust for Lincoln's vacillating and ridiculous policy. From none of the leading journals of the Old World can the Lincolnites obtain consolation. On all hands they are tabooed. Even those who sympathize with the Free States have no words of friendship to utter in behalf of Lincoln's imbecile Administration—it having sunk so low that, although their prejudices are against the South, their self-respect will not permit them to justify, much less praise it. Well may a leading Black Republican paper of the North, after reading the European journals brought by the last steamer, exclaim: "The tone of these papers is very *significant*, as seeming to possess, *almost without exception*, a strong Southern bias."

The strength of this "bias," arising out of the justice of the Southern cause, may, perhaps, be better appreciated when we state that none of the most nitra and ingenious of the Black Republican journals of the North have yet been able to find, in all their English files, one solitary article which supported, even by plausible indirection, their side of the question! No sympathetic response has come from the mighty port of Liverpool. Condemnation, plain and direct, has been heard from the city of Manchester, whose cotton manufacturing interests are gigantic. The money kings of London frown when the Washington Government is mentioned, but they are inclined to smile favorably when the Montgomery Government is spoken of. Lord John Russell says in Parliament that the Confederate States must be regarded as "belligerents," which is a *quasi* recognition of our nationality, before our Commissioners had made any application whatever, which will be followed by a formal recognition in less than sixty days; and he also said, at the same time, in regard to the issuance of letters of marque and reprisal, that the matter had been referred to the law officers of the crown. He did'nt intimate (here we ask the Abolition papers of the North to make a note) that privateering was piracy. Nothing of the sort was even hinted by the Minister, speaking for a great Government, about a momentous question. He only observed that some legal complications might grow out of the subject, and hence the reference to the legal advisers of the Government. But, for the consolation of the New York Courier and Enquirer, whose editor desires the levees of the lower Mississippi cut, in order to drown, he says, some scores of thousands of white and black men, women and children, (the malignant old coward not knowing that such a thing is impossible, owing to natural causes,) to make Greeley, who proposes to divide the property of Virginia among Abolition cutthroats, happy, and to render the controller of the Westchester (Pennsylvania) Democrat, who encouraged some regiments of ragamuffins to deeds of outrage, by stating that the women of Baltimore and Richmond were "renowned for their beauty," rejoiced exceedingly—we will state the well-founded belief that numerous Yankee ships, lawful prizes of Southern privateersmen, will be in British and other European ports within thirty days, and that they will there be protected until they are disposed of in accordance with general usage!

But we are digressing somewhat, as we started out with the purpose of drawing attention to an article in a late London periodical, which is the highest authority in the department to which it is devoted. We allude to "Mitchell's Maritime Register," an organ of the shipping interests of Great Britain. The tone of the article unmistakably indicates that the powers of England regard our free trade system as decidedly appetizing. Says the journal to which we have referred:

We were amongst the first to assert our conviction that a great commercial question was really the issue between the North and South, and that slavery was only the pretence under which that question was advanced. The progress of events has strengthened this conviction. Amongst the very first acts of the Southern Convention were the revision of the tariff and the opening of the navigation of the Mississippi. These beneficial measures have been followed by the expressed determination to open the Southern ports to the flags of all nations. We may be quite sure that, come what may, there will be no reversal of this salutary policy. The diversion of over a portion of the magnificent trade which has hitherto been monopolized by Boston and New York to the ports of the South, will give to the Confederate States a commercial importance which they will never resign, except upon a compulsion which will never be brought to bear upon them. The problem, then, of the opening of the American coasting trade is admittedly solved along the vast intercept between the northern limits of North Carolina and the western limits of Texas. The South, conscious of the necessities of its trade, has suddenly taken a course which has astonished the world and baffled the anticipations of the most profound statesmen and politicians of the West. Happily for the South, and, we may add, for Europe, that course has been in the direction of the liberation of her maritime commerce. By this stroke of policy the Southern States have at once conciliated the goodwill of the powerful nations with whom they have trade relations, and laid the foundation of a commercial importance to which they have hitherto been strangers.

Really, we should'nt be surprised if the English were perfectly willing to do all our carrying trade for us, and would tender ships in such numbers, of such capacity, and on such equitable terms, as would enable us to dispense with Yankee shipping altogether for all time to come. Indeed, we should'nt be utterly astounded if France, Spain, Russia, Germany, etc., etc., all pitched in after the same trade at the same time.

We would like to know how much the Yankee shipping interest is worth. Then we would be able to make an accurate estimate of Yankee Abolition shipping interest losses! That is all. Won't the Boston Advertiser supply the desired information?

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

It was remarkably quiet on the flags yesterday—now and then might be seen a solitary note-broker whistling for a chance; cotton brokers here and there had a few samples on their tables; exchange brokers were pushing hard for their principals; ship brokers appeared to think that the day for one penny to Liverpool was passed; cotton factors took it coolly and calmly, and were apparently as independent as a wood sawyer on a cold day. By-the-bye, our factors in general cannot complain of the results of the season's business; they have realized good and remunerating prices for their patrons, barring on one occasion, when the staple was somewhat slaughtered, though it was compulsory.

There was some talk of the suspension of mail facilities from and after the 1st proximo. Postmaster-General Reagan has issued a proclamation notifying all contractors, postmasters and agents, that he will assume the entire control of the postal system in the Confederated States from the 1st of June; that all mail contracts with the Northern States are annulled; that no mails nor mail arrangements can be carried on with the old United States until a treaty of peace and amity is made between the Northern and Southern Confederacy. It thus follows that from and after the 31st day of this month no correspondence nor communication can be carried on between the belligerent parties North and South. Some of our merchants think they can carry on their correspondence through express agencies. This cannot be done, according to the rules of war. If the rules and articles of war are strictly enforced, not a letter or communication can be passed from one side to the other. This rule is being enforced by the orders of old Abe and his Secretary Chase, in prohibiting the transportation of merchandise from the North to the South.

The rates of postage will be slightly increased under the new act. Among the abuses of the old defunct, which is annulled and averted by the Confederated act, is that of the franking privilege. There will not hereafter be any wagon loads of useless printed documents distributed, as it were, for waste paper through the new Confederacy; there will be no necessity for such scullions as Francis P. Blair to be cormoranting on the public Treasury—no such public plunderers as Blair and Rives and other harpies.

There was some talk about the privateers; they are doing well enough, and it is not necessary to inform our enemies what we are doing in the Southwest. That is no way to carry on large and momentous operations.

There was some talk about the blockade. Old Abe and Seward's minions have already begun to steal negroes, *a la* Cockburn in the war of 1812. Capt. Meigs, U. S. Engineer, with Col. Harvey Brown, carried off from Fort Jefferson on their way from New York, on board the ship Atlantic, twenty-one negroes belonging to citizens of Key West, say thirteen to Mr. Joseph Filor, three to J. B. Browne, two to D. W. Whitehurst, one to J. C. Whalton, one to J. R. Hicks and one to F. J. Moreno. Lieut. Morton, Engineer in charge of Fort Jefferson, done all he could to prevent these negroes from being stolen or carried off, but of no avail. If Lincoln, Seward and minions, have got to stealing negroes in one place, they will steal in other places. They may land at any time at the end of the Mexican Gulf Road, steal a hundred and carry them off under pretence of aiding the old concern. They might land at Berwick's Bay, and make a raid up the Bayou Teche, and steal a few hundred.

The inquiry is made, why are the authorities so dilatory in fortifying Proctorville, also Berwick's Bay, the entrance of the Atchafalaya? Why are these important points overlooked? *Quien sabe?*

"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!"

We take the following specimen of incredible barbarity from the New York Commercial Advertiser. It is the closing paragraph of an article on the bloody doings in St. Louis, and the work that "goes bravely on" is the massacre of women and children, as previously reported by us. The article contains not one expression of regret, but is jubilant throughout.

During a riot which subsequently broke out, the United States troops fired on and killed twenty persons. We trust these dampers will prove sufficient to smother out the secession flame in Missouri; but if more applications of the same sort should be necessary, the public may rest assured that they will be forthcoming. "The work goes bravely on!"

Commenting upon the above paragraph, a contemporary asks, are these "editors men or devils." They are not "men" certainly, and if they are not actual, *bona fide* "devils" now, they will become so hereafter, when they go to their reward. But they are Abolitionists, and in that single word the sum total of human depravity is comprised. They rejoice over the wanton murder of helpless women and children in St. Louis. They would rejoice over similar murders in New Orleans, and throughout the South. They recommend drowning and starvation as legitimate weapons; and gloat in anticipation over the plunder of the South, the slaughter of Southern babies, and the violation of Southern women. And they do all this in the name of Christianity and patriotism! A huger falsehood was never invented by the Father of Lies himself.

We verily believe that there is not a prominent Abolition editor in the North who is not an arrant coward. They do not possess the lowest order of courage—brute courage—for men possessing a moderate share of that attribute would be above lying as the Abolitionists lie, or doing as the Abolitionists do. A man whose mental, moral and physical system is leprosied all over, and through and through, with sheer cowardice, may rejoice over the slaying of women and children, as the Abolition papers of the North are now doing, but a man endowed with the smallest spark of true bravery, would die in his tracks before he would be guilty of such an unnatural and horrible manifestation.

But, why should not the Abolitionists be allowed to rejoice over the magnificent victory their troops achieved in St. Louis? After running from Moultrie, Pensacola, Norfolk, Harper's Ferry, and being run out of Texas, and now running in the Western part of Arkansas and the Indian Nation, let them jubilate over the splendid achievement triumphantly gained by their troops when they fired the contents of their Minnie Rifles into an unarmed crowd, composed of men, women, children and infants, in which forty or fifty were killed. The triumph is worthy of them, and they of the triumph.

Louisiana Intelligence.

Crops in Point Coupee.—The Point Coupee Democrat says:

The corn crop promises a good yield. The cane crop is, in appearance, the best ever witnessed by planters. Cotton is also in a flourishing condition.

The same paper has the following:

A crevasse has taken place at the plantation of John Taylor Moore, on the Atchafalaya river, below Belle Rapids. The swamp between the river and Bayou Fordoche will soon be filled with water. Nothing else could be expected as the levees are much too low, and most of them badly constructed. The water of the Atchafalaya is higher this year than it was in 1858. This break in the levee, however, will not do a very great deal of injury to the sugar crop.

Colored Soldiers.—Duff G. Claiborne, of Point Coupee, has organized a company of eighty of the free colored men of his parish, and says his company will compete for Le honeur of taking Old Abe captive.

The Magnolia, Iberville parish, has the following:

Broke Jail.—Two men put up here last Wednesday in a sleif, who had broke jail at Waterloo. Now you wou'nt sue for their arrest. We saw them on the jail at Clinton, and had the sheriff been on to a levee at the time he could easily have overhauled them. He started after them in a very short time, but we do not know whether he succeeded in arresting them. They were evidently making for New Orleans.

Watching the Levees.—We translate from "Le Meschacebe" of St. Jean's parish, the following:

A Vigilance Committee has been formed on the left bank of St. John's for the protection of the levees. The same between the dwellings of Smith's Lake and Schmidt and Lorraine, nightly watched every night, by ten chief, having each seven men under orders.

Crops in Tensas.—The Tensas Gazette says:

The crops, which have been extraordinarily late throughout the parish, have somewhat suffered by the heavy rains the week. The prospect of injury seems to have been done in some low places of very little, which towards his interest been planted, and we do not entertain the least fear as to a return of precious days ahead. The corn is in excellent condition, in all parts of the region, and the corn, of which no planters have planted at most double the usual quantity, looks as fine as can be desired.

Arms in Shreveport.—The Caddo Gazette says:

Our city is not as well armed as it should be, but we are far from being unprotected. There are several hundred kegs of powder in store; three six-pounder cannons at the Sandridge, T. W. Jones's, about 184 muskets, with near 600 rounds of ball cartridge in possession of Capt. Butler, of the Shreveport Guards, besides any number of rifles, guns, pistols and bowie knives, with the will to use them.

Floods.—The storms which occurred on last Thursday night, near the St. Mary's Church, some Tuesday or Wednesday above this place, is not, as yet, we understand, stopped, and it is likely to be checked from its rapid career in the French mode, which is now in a flourishing state in all. This, we think, will indeed be disastrous to many of our planters in this vicinity, and if no one is stopped by the fall of water, as the accounts of those now at work from it, will prove of great damage to the crops in the parish of Terrebonne.

[Thibodeaux Sentinel.

Crops in St. Tammany Parish.—The Covington Wanderer says:

The Crops.—From every portion of the parish, the news is cheering of the growing crops. Every one appears to be perfectly satisfied with the prospect.

Crops in Natchitoches Parish.—The Red River Allusion says:

Crops are flourishing. The warm weather of the past week has been very favorable to the young cotton. We not see that some fields of corn have begun to tassel.

High Water.—A few inches higher, and, to the words of the N. Y. Tribune, "wind would sleep down as one sick." Never in the memory of that colonnaded individual, the oldest inhabitant, has the output of this river be in more strong ening than at the present time. Both planters and farmers should watch that levee with the greatest attention; for in case of one or more crevasses here, high as the river is, and now, there is no probability they would be closed this spring.

[Baton Rouge, Plaquemine Parish.

PROCEEDINGS AT HAMPTON.—We are indebted to Mr. Wm. A. Hines, of Hampton, for the following information: Mr. Hammond was wounded in a canoe, and was shot twice, but was too soon for his purpose.

On the day, about 10 A. M., two companies of Rodney's troops, from Fort Monroe, numbering 50 or 60 men, crossed out of the fort and took possession of Mill Creek Bridge and Capt. Cole's place on the Hampton side of the creek. To the encouragement of Lieut. William Vaughan, of the cavalry, roll or of the guard, on the illegal act of his proceeding, Capt. Cole mock replied that he wanted water for his men and he would have it.

When it was reported in Hampton that old Abe's hordes were marching on the town, the scene was truly exciting. Men and women, old and young, and even the same discomfiture for the time their couches, some their loaded guns and went to the bridge, which spans the creek, one mile out of the town next the fort. But they soon found that Hampton was not for the Federal troops leaving possessed themselves of the well of water on Captain Cole's place, came in a boat. They have now a guard of 8 men to kill the sole. Captain Tompkins has intimated that he will probably possess himself of Mr. Cole's place also.

[Norfolk Argus, May 15.

WAR STEAMERS IN THE POTOMAC.—The Fredericksburg Recorder of the 17th says:

About 8 o'clock, the steamer Wm. Thomas, mounting eight guns, came up Aquia Creek within one hundred yards of the wharf, and anchored. Her port-holes were opened, and the guns run out; but just then, a few, one-pound, a heavy Dahlgren ball was fired by the gunners, and it passed the steamer in all its beauty. At the sight of this, the steamer rounded to and went on the stream.

While this was going on, two war steamers were anchored in the river just opposite the wharf, and at which left together. They came as nigh as they dare, but not as nearly as they did the day before. Each vessel was well filled with a mixed mass.

The Fredericksburg Herald says:

The steamer moved in sight, but as soon as they saw our battery they withdrew, drew up and turned down stream. We could have sunk the nearest steamer, but very poor of Capt. Cooke—and of course it is unless they had fired on attempting to land. Why don't they come to the "farms?" The cars returned at 5 P. M. and reported "no hostile fleet."

MISSOURI FURNISHES FIVE REGIMENTS TO ABRAHAM.—St. Louis, May 6.—Four full regiments have been intended to the United States service, and a fifth is being armed.

The election of members of the North Carolina Convention took place on Monday last. So far as heard from, not an anti-Secessionist has been even voted for.

DIED:

On Monday, 20th inst., of typhoid fever, SAMUEL JAMES, infant son of Henry Hart, aged 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this morning at 9 o'clock, from the parents' residence, on Felicity Road, between Annunciation and Laurel streets.

On Monday morning, at 3 o'clock, 20th inst., WM. H. SIBLEY, aged 38 years.

His friends and acquaintances and those of Mrs. A. Sibley and P. G. Randolph, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 238 Howard street, between Julia and Cypress, without further notice.

On Monday, 20th inst., at 4½ o'clock, P. M., FREDERICK THORANN, late Foreman of Cadiz Fire Company, No. 23.

CHARMER FIRE COMPANY, NO. 23.—The officers and members of this Company are hereby notified to assemble at the Engine-House this evening, at 4 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to their worthy Foreman. The Fire Department, in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

JAS. BROWN, Sec'y.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post tells the following story:

A good story is told, and it is true, of a Virginian emigrant who stopped at Willard's a few day ago. There was considerable doubt in the minds of many whether the man was really what he represented himself to be, or a spy. He told several persons who were standing round him that he was so well known in Virginia as a Union man that $500 was now offered for his head. "Why don't you go back at that price the reward?" asked a man who was present. "I would," was the reply. "If I would, of all they would pay me in Confederate notes." It was the money-greed, after this test, that the man's loyalty was above suspicion.

The above, no doubt, is regarded as a good thing—and all Abolitionism will be vastly amused at it. But, in the very same paper in which it appeared, United States bonds are quoted at 75! If Confederate bonds can be bought anywhere at less than par, we would like to know where it is.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—A correspondent writes as follows from Amelia Court-house, Va., to the Richmond Enquirer:

Pompey Scott, a slave of Archibald Archer, of this county, to-day contributed twenty dollars, to be expended by the committee of the volunteers of this county. He is a very intelligent servant, and understands what he is giving his money for. I wonder what—he and his fellow-servants think of this? Pompey says he wants it known that he is ready to give his money to support the war.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Ed. Crescent—At this very hour, perhaps, the blood of our gallant sons may already have stained the battle fields of Virginia. The struggle, whether successful or not, must have found them ill prepared, in consequence of the insufficiency of the medical corps, most of whom are without those necessary qualifications which experience alone can furnish—possessing a very knowledge indeed and consequently utterly unable to give that assistance to the wounded which their condition may require.

On a day of battle, the enemy's bullets are not the only causes of death. Large numbers of men fall to the ground in the melee, are frequently mortally crushed under the weight of heaps of corpses, or are fatally mangled under the hoofs of the cavalry. Many, although slightly wounded, die through want of immediate attention, as in certain cases of hemorrhage. In order to obviate as much as possible the occurrence of these sad victims, surgeons skilled in the science, I understand, to the army a special corps, whose mission is to follow the movements of the troops, to transport the wounded from the field of battle, and to furnish them, under the enemy's fire, every immediate assistance. This body consisted of a number of surgeons proportioned to the forces of the Army, having under their orders a battalion or a company of nurses, provided with every material necessary to the fabrication of temporary or convenient hospitals.

Humanity, as well as a due regard to the comfort of the soldier, should inspire all with the necessity of this service—a service, moreover, imperiously demanded by the in these which it may exert upon the success of military operations. In fact, by facilitating the means of keeping the sick and the wounded within reach of their respective corps, and of at once joining the same after their cure, a too rapid and very considerable weakening of the army is obviated; whereas, under the present system and against all rules of prudence, the army is obliged to send to great distances soldiers upon whose recovery and return it is dependence can be placed during the balance of the campaign.

At the commencement of an engagement, the Chief Surgeons must establish their ambulances in the rear of the line of battle; and, as much as possible, beyond the reach of cannon. A flag, waving over the ambulance department, must indicate to superior officers its exact position, in order that the wounded may be promptly transported thither. These first dispositions being made, one division of Surgeons must be set at the ambulances to await the arrival of the wounded; the other divid ing—working field ambulances, tied—every member of which must be mounted and furnished with list, bandages and compresses, repair directly to the field, accompanied by a sufficient number of nurses or ambulance soldiers. Those who are wounds require immediate dressing we take care of on the spot, and then carried off to the nearest ambulance in wagons and carriages prepared and collected for that purpose. It is in the exercise of these important duties that the military Surgeon stands at times which rights and day. In the order of the most harrowing scenes, before completing the painful work which he has imposed upon himself. These are, in a few words, the duties of the military Surgeon. As we you will readily perceive, they rank second to none in importance and usefulness.

It is manifest that a great lacuna exists in this respect in our army. Those regiments which, up to this hour, have left the city for the seat of war, have been accompanied by only one or two surgeons, having no other assistance than their pocket cases. Struck by such want of foresight and feeling for our volunteers, the consequence of a service distinct to be so wanting in good results, I consulted my colleague, Dr. Alcide Morales, who also treasurer, has been active service in the French army, and we have resolved to make our offers for the purpose of creating for our Louisiana troops an ambulance service, offer which can not be adopted by European armies. We have organized, entire our project, a corps of fifty-six clerks of our city, who cordially approve of it, and are actively at work in organizing a committee, whose duty it shall be to receive the necessary funds for the creation of this service. According to our calculation, we consider that the personnel of his ambulance department should consist of six physicians at least, two surgeons and a company of nurses, and the material of four wagons, twenty four "caroles," or portative beds, and twenty horses or mules, to carry the supply of drugs, surgical instruments, apparatus, etc. So far as time, lint and bandages are concerned, specimens of which we shall furnish in proper time, these objects will be cheerfully placed at our disposal by our patriotic ladies. The creation of this service such as we have designed it, will require the sum of $15,000 for its successful operation.

It is needless for me to dilate upon the necessity of this service, for no one can be ignorant of its importance. In the extraordinary and numerous in which we are placed, it becomes the first duty of each one to devote himself for the common welfare. I am, therefore, firmly convinced that this new appeal will be favorably received, and that the patriotism of our citizens, already heavily taxed by so many sacrifices, will accept this new one, in view a case of evident importance.

D. P. DE MENTO, JR.,
Ex-Surgeon of the Franco-Sardinian Army,
during the Italian Campaign of 1859,
No. 159 Bienville street.

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, 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 sincerely hope that every housekeeper in New Orleans will remember that duty with occasions of old linen and other useful articles.

may 20 2pd

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association.

The Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association call attention to the following resolution—

Resolved, That no ante-bellum will be received from Companies that have not been enlisted by Brigadier-General Toney or Adjutant General Hero.

may 20 2pd

☞ Children's Home—The Ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the city of New Orleans, will give an entertainment for the benefit of the ORPHANS attached to their Home, in ODD FELLOWS' HALL, on the 2d, 22d, 23d, and 24th inst.

The Ladies are very much obliged for the receipts of this Entertainment to feed and clothe the Orphans under their charge during the ensuing year, and they look to a generous public to crown their efforts with success.

may 21 4t

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

NEWCASTLE, 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 such, fully realizing the advantage of enforcing physic for with a medicine, which, while harmless in its nature, removes all humorous. 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 them in twenty-eight years several fits of sickness, and occasion only when infirmity of age would place 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 during these last twenty-eight years tried any other medicine whatever, a long case read, by my mother, that none was as 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 32 years in Westchester Co., N. Y.

Price 25 cents per box. Principal Office, 294 Canal street New York. Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

may 21 2p3aw4w eow

☞ Death may cease, say a distinguished medical writer, from the use of mercurial hair dyes. To avoid such a contingency, use only Chandler's Excelsior Dye, proved to be the best in the world. Horseraces or chants of life prepared in writing by simply blowing date of birth. Madame La Blanch's preparations for all other cases to be the best hair dye in existence, and what is free from poison.

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

a26 2p3m&W

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 6, and 8 Carondelet street, New Orleans. 46 2pif

☞ 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 this city, which Messrs. OSVERT & BIRD offer to the trade or at retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the South.

my 8 2pif

☞ Assistant Alderman for the Sixth Ward. We, the undersigned, citizens and voters of the Sixth Ward of the city of New Orleans, having no other object in view than the interest and welfare of said Ward and its citizens, hereby recommend and propose Mr. ANTHONY SAMBOLA as a candidate for ASSISTANT ALDERMAN from said Ward. Mr. Sambola was born and raised in the Ward, and is identified with it in every respect. His known capacity and past history are guarantees that the interests of its citizens and residents will be fully protected at his hands.

Joaquin Vicens,	John Ochslevich,
D. Fatjo,	Manuel Espinosa
P. M. Zeidler,	Diego Lima,
Geo. Bishop,	Louis Mestier,
Geo. Hecha,	Ferdinand Perry,
J. Orillo,	J. Vinica, Jr.,
J. Bonal,	Felix Percy,
Jos. Cornika,	S. G. Pable,
M. Barnett, Sr.,	J. J. Fernandez,
F. Sancho,	F. de Fuentes,
Juan Fernandez,	J. E. Chabard,
Henry Duconil,	J. J. Warner,
C. de Monasterio,	Ludwig Dorn,
Francisco Sanchez,	G. J. Seiger,
Jaques Louis,	Juan Armisomo,
Juan Barba, Sr.,	H. Ohn,
Jose Barba, Jr.,	G. Bisbop,
F. Gimenez,	Edward Pigot,
F. Otto,	H. Leiter,
Stephen Rohrs,	Dorsiloque Lanhed,
A. Serod,	Bernard Alt,
F. Tio,	G. A. Raymond,
Nicolas Pelg,	H. A. Burns,
Eduard Deu,	P. Marrero,
Leon Meyer,	A. Abadie,
Benito Soinche,	J. Lopez,
Juan Monsan,	J. Omedas,
Bearlede Saparte,	Ernest J. Wenck,
John Kennedy,	Oscar LeDuc,
Jos. Pitarlo,	Antonio Ojeda,
Paul Bangneder,	L. Polverini,
B. Reiller,	J. E. Rostorri,
Thos. C. Haggardis,	T. Sanlet,
A. Delvaille,	Pablo Gelpi,
Fernando Rubio,	J. Gonzales,
Jos. David,	Gabriel Gonzales,
S. Fernandez,	M. Conde,
G. de Castro,	d. Gutierrez,
John Clark,	Pedro Farrer,
L. F. Pindos,	Louis Lehr,
E. Brocard,	John G. Judice,
J. H. Earley,	L. P. Labarthe,
N. A. Thrabiles,	Ed. Hackman,
Rd. Schroeder,	F. N. Judice,
Ernest Penley,	G. Dezeon,
Alex. Thra,	Nathan Brown,
Jos. P. Gros,	Chas. Brown,
A. C. Hawkins,	James Farley,
A. Behre,	Wm. Forster,
John Wolfe,	Jos. G. Duffee,
Jos. LeBlanc,	Chas. Raoul,
Daniel Behan,	L. S. Mieres,
John T. Dalton,	C. M. Gurdy,
Charles Parent,	T. Colck

may 21 2pd

☞ Assistant Alderman First Ward—Mr. Editor: Please announce JAMES BOGGS for reelection as ASSISTANT ALDERMAN First Ward and oblige

HIS CONSTITUENTS.

may 21 2pd

☞ Wm. Holmes is a Candidate for Assistant Alderman, of the Fourth Ward, Fourth District.

may 21 2pd

☞ Alderman First District—John L. Gubernator will be supported as candidate for ALDERMAN for the First District, by

may 20 1d THE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH.

☞ The Subscription List to Stock for fifty great PRIVATEERS has been transferred from Meachan's Exchange to the office of Mr. A. Maurean, No. 30 Camp street, and at the office of Mr. J. J. Baird, 27 Camp street, where the patriotic can yet find an opportunity of investing. Under the management of Mr. Maurean, and Judge Eggleston, the public can come forward with confidence and complete the list, when full organization will be had.

may 21 2pif

☞ Mr. Editor—Please announce E. A. PATTERSON as a candidate for reelection as ASSISTANT ALDERMAN of the Tenth Ward, Fourth District.

may 20 1d

☞ For Assistant Alderman, Second Ward. Mr. Editor: Announce J. M. LABORDE as a candidate for ASSISTANT ALDERMAN for the Second Ward, First District, and oblige

may 20 2pd SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

☞ For Assistant Alderman, Tenth Ward—Ed. Crescent: Please announce Mr. CHARLES MENSMAN, as the Southern Candidate for Assistant Alderman of the Tenth Ward, at the election, June 3, 1861, and oblige

may 21 1d MANY FRIENDS.

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

ap 4 2p10 OREOLE.

☞ For Recorder of Second District—Ed. Crescent: Please announce in your columns EMILE WILTZ, as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District, at the coming election. As a faithful and able magistrate, he will receive the votes of

may 18 2pif ALL PARTIES.

☞ Dr. Charles E. Sells, Dentist, No. 139 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne, Sign of Eagle.

A Card.

Having made myself very prominent in trying to rid this city of ABOLITIONISTS, I consider it due to myself to make public the reason of my departure, which will be in a day or two. I find that Abolitionist, however, pardon his offence, if he has enough bold idea, cannot be reached without assuming the constituted authorities at defiance; and as I cannot consent to act such a course, under any circumstances I wash my hands of the matter and leave with a warning to my fellow-citizens to be on the alert. I shall remain in the neighborhood, and my services are needed to defend the city. I will