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.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1861.

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

COMPANY DRILL MEETINGS.

British Guard meet for drill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7 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 98 St. Charles street.

Crescent Rifles 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 82 Camp street.

DeSoto 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.

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

Lafayette Rifles meet for drill every evening, at 7 o'clock, at 69 Tchoupitoulas street.

Louisiana Guard meet for drill every Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, at 91 Magazine street.

Perseverance 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.

Scotch Rifle Guards meet for drill every Tuesday and Saturday evenings, at 7 o'clock, at 81 Tchoupitoulas street. Squad drills every night, at 7 o'clock.

Screwmen Guards meet for drill every evening at 7½ o'clock, at 34 Canal street.

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

Sumter Greys meet for drill every evening at 7½ o'clock, at 95 Magazine street.

Virginia Blues meet for drill every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at 82 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.

☞ Satterly's Book and News establishment, under the St. Charles Hotel, has again supplied us with the latest papers and periodicals.

☞ To the gentlemen of Adam's Express we are indebted for the latest Western papers.

☞ Mr. Hollo, Exchange Place, has our thanks for favors in the way of late publications.

MISSISSIPPI STEAM ENGINE COMPANY NO. 2.—The members of this company are elsewhere notified to attend their regular monthly meeting, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

A CARD.—We call particular attention to the card of Mr. Benj. S. Harrison, published in another column. It needs no comment, as it speaks for itself.

CRESCENT RIFLES—*Company C.*—The members of this company are elsewhere notified to assemble at their armory, this evening at 8 o'clock, in full uniform.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—We direct attention to the change of schedule, adopted in accordance with the summer arrangement of this company.

GRAND CONCERT.—A grand instrumental and vocal concert will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday, June 3d, for the benefit of the St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. G. Collignon, and the choruses will be conducted by Prof. Schoenheit.

FREE PRESS AND FREE SPEECH.—The Board of Councilmen of New York, on the evening of the 15th, by a vote of seventeen to four, ordered the corporation advertising to be withdrawn from the Day Book and Daily News. These two papers advocate the constitutional rights of the South, and hence the action of the distinguished body known as the New York "Board of Councilmen."

SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION.—A meeting of Southern Rights men of Cambridge, Md., "who are opposed to the war policy of Abraham Lincoln, and in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy," has been called at that place on the 21st inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to a county convention, which meets on the 28th, to nominate a candidate to represent that district in Congress.

It is stated that during the last month, the average weekly receipts in the United States from customs were only about $250,000—making a million for the month. The expenses of carrying on the Government, in the meantime, including the cost of the war, cannot be less than ten millions of dollars a month. At this lick, Old Abe will soon get to the end of his rope.

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, one of Virginia's Delegates to the Southern Congress, passed through Atlanta, on his way to Montgomery, and was called on for a speech. In the course of his remarks he was asked if there were any Federal troops in Virginia. He replied: "There are no Federal troops on any part of the soil of Virginia except Fortress Monroe. I will not say they are afraid to come into Alexandria; but I will say that we have a trap for them, into which they will fall whenever they attempt to come into that city."

A correspondent to a Richmond paper suggests that, as in the wars of the Roses in England, the white or red flowers designated the different parties, so in our army the letter S, in the form of a metallic badge, about two and a half inches in length, worn on each man's breast, would guard him in the skirmish or the battle from his being slain by his own Southerners. It might have inside a secret stamp or mark, to prevent it from being pirated by the enemy.

The New York Daily News says it is the opinion of the ablest officers in the United States service, that none of the fortifications in the seceded States can be retaken.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express reveals a project on foot to decapitate Old Abe, and put George Law in his place.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle says it is the opinion of intelligent farmers in that vicinity, that if no accident happens to the wheat crop, it will yield a five years' supply for home consumption. Such a crop never grew before on Tennessee soil.

A Northern exchange complains that the text books on military science now in vogue are the works of Hardee, Gilham and Cooper, "all three at this moment traitors in arms against the Republic."

PARALYSIS OF NORTHERN TRADE.—For obvious reasons, the Boston Commercial Bulletin, has ceased publishing the list of failures. A writer commenting on this, says:

I am afraid that the views of the Abolitionist Wendell Phillips, as put forth in his speech at New Bedford, about the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, are about to be realized. "What will be the result of this war?" said he. "New York commerce will be pale with bankruptcy. The affrighted seaboard will see grass growing in its streets."

SHERIFF'S SALES.—The sales to be made this day by the Sheriff comprise:

At 10½ o'clock, A. M., at store No. 6 Tchoupitoulas street, corner of Common, First District, counting room implements, gas fixtures, etc.

Immediately after, at No. 66 St. Charles street, First District, the contents and fixtures of a cigar store.

At 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, Common street, real estate in the Third District.

For particulars and terms, see advertisements.

☞ A mule is offered for sale cheap. See advertisement.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A situation is offered to a seamstress understanding sewing machine work. See advertisement.

"NOBODY HURT."

This is what the head of the "Gorilla" Government at Washington said in one of his speeches, before he sneaked away from Philadelphia in the night, disguised in a "Scotch cap and long military cloak." The general idea among a great number of people at the time was, that an immense amount of important interests were seriously injured, and that the future threatened vital "hurts;" but when the President elect assured them they were altogether mistaken, and that, instead of being "hurt," they were on the exact high road which led to unparalleled commercial and industrial greatness, they all threw up their hats and shouted —"Great is the Rail Splitter of Illinois!" Whether they are of the same mind now, as they were at the time referred to, it is not our purpose to inquire in this article. We may be permitted to observe, however, that as bankruptcy is the rule, instead of being the exception, in the Northern cities, that there *are* some few people in those localities who would acknowledge that they were badly "hurt," were it not for the fear that Lincoln's armed Abolition hordes would inflict summary punishment upon any individuals who dared complain because they had been ruined.

Some few weeks ago Lincoln's Government desired to make a loan of some fourteen millions of dollars. A mighty effort was made, for the sake of appearances, to secure an immense number of bids. The Secretary of the Treasury sent word to confidential friends in New York that no bids under 94 cents on the dollar would be accepted. *Sub rosa*, this was communicated to the manufacturers of New England, the iron men of Pennsylvania, etc., and the consequence was that bids to the amount of nearly thirty millions were presented, all under the figure of ninety-four—and only three millions of the loan was taken at ninety-four, the banks of New York taking $2,500,000 of it. The Lincoln journals published columns of jubilation about the patriotism of the moneyed men of the North—the vastness of their capital, and the readiness with which they were prepared to respond to the requisitions of their Government to the extent of hundreds of millions—and assumed such airs that they even deceived prominent English journals. But, the actual facts soon leaked out, and are now as well known on the other side of the water as they are on this side.

In the meantime, the Montgomery Congress had authorized a loan of fifteen millions of dollars—five millions of which were only called for at first—but the whole amount afterwards. Before the time had elapsed, as advertised, for closing the books of subscription for the whole amount, they were closed by a telegraphic dispatch from Secretary Memminger, because more money than was needed had been subscribed, *at par, and at a premium, in many instances!*

This remarkable contrast between the high credit of a new government, the fruit of revolution, with a prospective war on its hands—composed only of seven sovereign States—and the low credit of the old Government, composed of twenty-seven States, with all the advantages of organization, and a regular army and navy—has produced a marked effect. People at the North and abroad commenced enquiring how such things could happen. We are very well satisfied with the result of those enquiries.

Lincoln's Government is now in the market negotiating a nine million loan. The telegraphic dispatches, published yesterday morning from New York—let it not be forgotten that the Northern ends of the telegraph are under Abolition *surveillance*—state: "About $1,000,000 would be taken at 84. The bulk of the loan will be treasury notes, for which the Government will *endeavor* to get par."

This is the rich, the solvent, the monied Abolition Government of the North! only able to sell one-third of its nine millions of bonds at *sixteen per cent. discount!* Driven out of the New York market, for a small loan at a heavy discount, and compelled to resort to the issuance of treasury notes to prevent downright bankruptcy! This resort to treasury notes will be even more disastrous than selling bonds at a ruinous discount; for those who will be compelled to receive them, or get nothing, will regulate their charges and contracts accordingly. Forced loans—and this is nothing more nor less than a forced loan—are always destructive to the Governments and countries which employ them. Lincoln, Chase & Co., would have made money by selling the remaining six millions of bonds at thirty-two per cent. discount, for ready hard cash. The contractors, etc., who will be forced to take these notes will exact, one way or another, a much larger rate of discount than that.

The expenses of Lincoln's Government are now about one million dollars per day. His principal source of revenue—duties upon imports—is well nigh cut off, and is destined to still further curtailment. From the 4th of last March to the 4th of next March, Lincoln's Government will do astonishingly well if it realizes twenty-six millions customs revenue. The way they are going on, their actual expenses will be fully $300,000,000—to say nothing of the frightful losses on the sale of their bonds.

Lincoln must soon be in the field for another loan. If he realizes 66¾ for it, he will do well. There is "nobody hurt," however! Of course not. If the Northern people can stand such a disastrous pressure, it's none of our business. We are getting along as well as we expected down South.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

It was remarkably quiet on the flags yesterday. There was some talk about the seizure of vessels now in port, which have arrived since the 6th inst., the date of the declaration of war. The seizures are all in conformity to the rules of war: May 7, steamship Louisiana; this was a Philadelphia concern. Ship Ironsides, returned in distress, re-cleared yesterday for New York, cannot be detained. May 9, ship Express, owned in New Orleans; ship Charles S. Pengnell, now loaded with tobacco for Spain; ship State of Maine, arrived on the 11th; ship Charles A. Farwell, on the 13th; 14th, ship Ariel, cleared in ballast, and escaped, owned by some of the blackest kind of Republicans in the State of Maine; 15th, ship Robert Harding; 17th, ship American Union; 17th, ships Toulon and R. D. Shepherd; 17th, ship Lemuel Dyer, owned in part here; bark Chester and ship J. H. Jarvis captured at sea. Ship Marathon: this vessel has been changed very quick from the old defunct to the British flag. Steam propeller Mobile: this propeller can be used very advantageously in Southern waters. She is owned in Philadelphia, and was at Berwick's Bay a few days since. Her class-mate, the Louisiana, departed for Philadelphia in ballast about two weeks ago. It might be well for our authorities to look after the Mobile.

Although it was remarkably quiet on the flags generally yesterday, Carondelet street and environs were not altogether deserted. The great insignia of Great Britain floated throughout the day from the office of the representative in this emporium of the British Empire. Queen Victoria attained her forty-second year yesterday, and as usual, her subjects duly and feelingly remembered the occasion. A happy coincidence was observable as a passing event. The flag of Great Britain was waving, as it were, with the stars and bars of the Confederated States from two different localities, though adjoining. They waved harmoniously together.

There have been some talk about our citizens giving away money, as it were, to Northern insurance companies for risks on lives. The following remarks show that our citizens are not covered during the war. It will be well for our citizens to understand the true intent of their policies. We have no belief whatever in the system of life insurance. But to the point. We give the following, and add that we have local and home offices which insure lives. Another question presents itself: How much money has been paid to Northern offices for life insurance? We never had, never expect to have, and don't care about having any faith in life insurances:

LIFE INSURANCE AT THE SOUTH.—The New York Commercial Advertiser finds that the life insurance companies in this part of the country have risk to the amount of twelve millions of dollars in the South taken upon policies which provide that if the assured shall "without the consent of this company, engage in any certain hazards or occupations, or shall visit or reside in any place or places south of Charleston, South Carolina, or Savannah, Georgia, or Mobile, or New Orleans, or shall go to, or be in military service of any kind, or be engaged in any of the military or naval operations of war, then this policy shall be null and void."

The vast amount of insurance upon such conditions would obviously be to great danger in case of general irregerable movement of the South, and the policies would in all probability be generally declared void by the act of the assured, and to the great loss and injury of those dependent on them.

A friend has sent us the following:

As many of our citizens have been in the habit of insuring in foreign offices, the premiums for which are remitted North, and no visible capital here, and the agents here being New England men, had you not, as a popular local paper, ever ready to put our citizens on guard, call attention to the above provisions to their renewing and drawing still further on our credulity?

It was suggested that the banks taught as well as 2 o'clock P. M. from and after the 1st of June. All the business to be transacted the coming four months can be completed between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Moreover, during these eventful times it will give many bank officers, who are connected with the military, more time to perfect themselves and instruct the young military the arts of war. As regards the business to be transacted after the hour of 2 o'clock, it is useless to talk about it. All the payments maturing the coming four months can as well be paid before 2 o'clock as after.

The movements in coffee for the week indicate a real speculative movement. There does not appear to be any real cause for the advance to 17c. The imports from Rio for the commercial year, say from the 1st of September last to date, are 274,207 bags, against 237,338 for the corresponding time last year—an increase of nearly 17,000 bags. The coffee year, however, is made up at the close of the month of June, technically.

Key-West Correspondence.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

KEY-WEST, May 14, 1861.

Mr. Editor—The Government yacht Nonpareil, Capt. Wilson, leaves this evening for Havana with dispatches from Major French, the commanding officer of Key-West, and we avail ourselves of the opportunity to report the marine news of the port.

The U. S. steamer Water-Witch, Commander Beckendorf, left on the 12th for Fort Pickens with dispatches for Col. Brown and Capt. Adams, and stores for the fleet and fort. She will return to this station immediately, being employed as a dispatch vessel between Forts Taylor and Pickens.

The schooner Sarah B. James, Clark, arrived the 10th from Mobillian with wood, bound to Hamburg. Put in for supplies and sailed the 13th inst.

The schooner Orient, from New York, passed this city on the 10th, bound with stores to Fort Jefferson.

The schooner Ralph Post, Post, arrived the 11th from Boston, bound to New Orleans. She touched for orders. We learn that the destination of her voyage has been changed, and that she will take her cargo to another port, fearing seizure and confiscation at New Orleans.

The schooner John N. Genin, from New York with stores for Forts Taylor and Pickens, arrived the 11th. She rapidly discharged her Fort Taylor freight, and arrived the 13th in charge of Lieutenant Breeze, of the steamship Crusader, and then left for Pensacola.

The bark H. L. Rutgers, from Boston with a cargo of ice for New Orleans, is in port, waiting orders. She is advised by the highest military and postal authority not to attempt to proceed to her port of destination.

The steamer Salvor, McKay, arrived the 11th from Havana. She brought a number of horses for Major French's battery of light artillery. She sailed the 12th for Pear Creek for seattle.

The bark Euphrasia, from Liverpool for Apalachicola, passed this city the 11th, bound to Apalachicola.

The steamer Crusader, Lieut. Comdg. Craven, arrived the 12th from Havana, with a large number of laborers for Fort Taylor. Lieut. Webber and Lieut. Clopton, of Fort Taylor, came passengers.

The steamer Wyandott, Lieut. Baldwin, sailed for Pensacola the 12th with ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies for the army and navy of the United States concentrated at that point.

The schooner Dolphin, Filer, arrived the 12th from Cedar Keys, having as passengers Judge McQueen McIntosh, lately appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court at Key-West by the Southern Confederacy, and John L. Tatum, District Attorney of the same court. We understand that Judge McIntosh will not attempt to organize his court at Key-West, but will speedily leave the city, which is now in the complete possession of the United States authorities.

The schooner Union, Sampson, arrived the 12th from New York, via Fort Jefferson.

The steamship Suwanee, Capt. Crowell, arrived at this port last evening from New Orleans with a cargo of provisions, etc. She also brought a small mail from the Gulf ports, excepting Pensacola. By her we learn that the schooner W. C. Alvater, Capt. Allen, had arrived at Pensacola with a cargo of lumber from Key-West, discharged the same at Fort Pickens, and thence sailed for Cedar Keys, where she was seized by the authorities and sent to Apalachicola. It is also reported by Capt. Crowell that Capt. Allen had been hung by the Apalachicola mob. We distrust the latter statement.

Capt. Craven, of the steamer Crusader, has taken possession of the steamer Suwanee in the name of the United States. He has now in his possession the yacht Wanderer besides. The Wanderer will soon be armed, and sent into the gulf in charge of a lieutenant of the U. S. Navy. The Suwanee will be detained at this port in charge of the authorities until further orders are received from Washington.

The health of the city is perfect. Rains have lately fallen, and the supply of water is abundant. Capt. Hunt has opened a number of wells upon the south-east point of the island, from which water of a good quality is obtained sufficient for the use of the horses of the flying artillery and the culinary purposes of the garrison. No fears are now entertained that the supply of water will be short, for, in addition to the wells, Lieut. Gillmore, of New York, has forwarded to Capt. Hunt a distilling apparatus, by which water can be manufactured from the sea in quantities sufficient to support a thousand men.

CONGRESS WATER.—Mr. James Syme, No. 134 Canal street, is now in receipt of a large stock of this celebrated water, fresh from the springs. See advertisement.

☞ The Subscription List to Stock for filling out PRIVATEERS has been transferred from Merchants' Exchange to the office of Mr. A. Maurean, No. 30 Camp street, and at the office of Mr. J. J. Bird, 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. my21 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 the Children's Home, at ODD FELLOWS' HALL, on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 24th inst.

The ladies are very much dependant upon 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. my21 4t

☞ Ed. Crescent—Please announce Dr. ARMAND MERCIER as candidate for ALDERMAN of the First District, and oblige

my23 2pd* MANY OLD FRIENDS.

☞ Ed. Crescent—Please announce Capt. JOHN MCCLEAN as a candidate for ASSISTANT ALDERMAN of the Ninth Ward, Third District, by request of

my22 1d MANY VOTERS.

☞ 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 trief magistrate, he will receive the votes of

my16 2pif ALL PARTIES.

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

my21 2pd. HIS CONSTITUENTS.

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

my21 2pd

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

my20 1d THE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH.

☞ Mr. Editor—Please announce E. A. PATTERSON as a candidate for reelection as ASSISTANT ALDERMAN of the Tenth Ward, Fourth District. my20 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

my20 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

my17 4d* MANY FRIENDS.

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

ad 2pto CREOLE.

☞ Dr. Charles E. Kells, Dentist, No. 152 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne, New Orleans.

A Card to the Five Hundred Citizens

Of the Fourth District, who have publicly, through the columns of the press, solicited me to be a candidate for Reelection to the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—For some time past, in consequence of the labors imposed upon me as a member of the Common Council, and which have seriously interfered with my private interests, I had abandoned the idea of again absorbing my name to be used as a candidate for reelection. I felt a consciousness of having performed my duties honestly, faithfully and impartially, in the seat with the ability which your confidence dictated, and I determined to retire from municipal affairs, satisfied in my own mind that your interests could be well guarded by some one having more leisure, more facilitation for public life and more ability to do justice to our District.

But whatever may have been my thoughts and feelings at ordinary times, your very flattering and unexpected call, published in the public journals, and signed by so very large a number of my fellow citizens, of all shades of former political differences, and the constant entreaties of citizens of the highest respectability, interest and position in this city, earnestly soliciting upon me in the name of a bankrupt city, and in the name of all that is good and noble in this present crisis, to forget my private wishes and again accept a seat in the Council, have caused me to pause and reflect; and I now inform you that should it be the desire of the people of the Fourth District to elect me to the Board of Aldermen, regardless of political differences, and with a sole view to the welfare of our city, a restoration of its credit, and a prudent and efficient retrenchment of its fearful expenditures and extravagancies, I shall consent to serve them for another term. These principles, and my past record in the Council, is the only platform on which I will serve; should they be satisfactory and secure my election, it shall be my efforts of my own. I shall be proud of the confidence reposed in me by my fellow citizens during so many years, and strive to be useful to our city and District.

Yours, very respectfully, etc.,

BENJ. S. HARRISSON.

New Orleans, May 24, 1861. my25

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 this 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, 32 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 lady interested in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other suitable articles. ad2 2pd

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association.

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

Resolved, That no donations will be received from Companies that have not been enrolled by Brigadier-General Tracy or Adjutant-General Grivot.

my16 2pd

☞ 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-six 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 invaluable 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 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 valuable as a purgative, but also as a tonic. I have never during these last twenty-eight years used any other medicine whatever, being convinced, 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, 294 Canal street, New York. Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

my3 2pdlaw &eow W—1m

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 52 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. d6 2pif

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

ad6 2pltaW

☞ 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. COVERT & HILL offer to the trade or at retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the South. my8 2pif

Congress Water.

300 boxes just received direct from the Springs and for sale by

JAMES SYME,

my20 2pd 134 Canal street.

Military Goods,

BRASS, PEARL, AND OTHER

BUTTONS,

Silver and Gold LACES, BANDS, FRINGES, CORDS AND TASSELS.

—Also—

WORSTED CORDS AND BANDS,

For sale by

LOUIS PIFFET,

my22 2pd 133 Canal street.

Swords, Swords, Swords.

FIVE SPLENDID SWORDS,

AT PRICES VARYING FROM

$50 TO $75.

For sale by

LOUIS PIFFET,

my22 2pd No. 133 Canal street.

Proceedings

—OF THE—

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION,

IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

Together with the ORDINANCES passed by said Convention, (in both languages) and the CONSTITUTION of the State as amended.

For sale by

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL, PETER O'DONNELL,
T. L. WHITE, HERBERT & ESCOUBE,
GEO. ELLIS, W. F. GOLDTHWAITE,
P. HAWESS & CO., R. EEEKEL,
T. FITZWILLIAM.

☞ Orders from the country filled at a liberal discount.

my22 2pd

Madame La Blanch,

The only great Natural Clairvoyant, Seiress and Spirit Visionist that has ever existed. The extraordinary revelations which this great Clairvoyant daily gives proof of, and her success in such a high the consequence of the flattering honors daily bestowed upon her by the learned and credible. Visiters the past, present and future as in a picture of life itself. Ma ame La Blanch's brilliant and world-wide reputation as an astrologer, rank her the first in the world. Horoscopes or charts of life prepared in writing by simply knowing date of birth. Madame La Blanch prescribes for all curable diseases. Medicines sent to all parts of the country wherever ordered. All letters, enclosing stamps, promptly answered. Madame La Blanch's residence, No. 88 Baronne street, between Poydras and Perdido streets. my20 2pd

Hoop Poles, Hoop Poles.

HOGSHEAD POLES at $55 per M., and BARREL POLES at $25 per M. For sale at Second street. Apply to

YOUNG & HAMILTON,

my20 2pif Plum at Landing, Fourth District.

Vinegar!

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!

The Orleans Vinegar Distillery is now prepared to furnish Wholesale Grocers and others with

WHITE WINE,

CIDER, and

CLARIFIED VINEGAR,

of the first quality, at the shortest notice

LEWIS & CO.,

my20 2pif 102 New Levee st., bet. John and St. Joseph sts.

It is a Daily Thing

After a long tramp on foot, that when the resting time comes, you can find a cool spring to bathe your feet in; but the pleasure is longer owed, if you rub your feet with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR; your corns, bunions, and blisters, are relieved at once.

For sale wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

21 and 151 Chartres street,

my20 2pltoad&1tW New Orleans.

Photographic Views

—FROM THE—

SEAT OF WAR.

These views are now on sale at the book, music, looking-glass and picture stores. Among others, three different views of the Orleans Cadets, Crescent Rifles, Zouaves, and other city companies, will be on sale this week.

The Complete Series

can be obtained at a liberal discount, from the agent, between 12 and 2 o'clock each day, in the third story of the office. my20

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 Stout 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 the country. The country through which the road passes is entirely 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, i. e., 10,240 acres for every mile of road the company constructs, for the distance of 80 miles from Shreveport on the eastern, to El Paso on the western boundary of Texas. In times like the present, the extensive outlay contemplated to pay for labor contributes to the rapid development of the company's interests, but for a term of years, by hire or by the outright purchase, this company will make the most liberal and advantageous arrangements with slaveowners in Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, or elsewhere, for the hire or purchase, with payments in the most undoubted securities, of labor 100 slaves. Call or address, or write, either by hire or by purchase. The company is enabled to propose liberal terms, because of the munificent land grants of Texas, and its ability to purchase the iron and rolling stock for the entire road across Texas, with the consolidated bonds of the company, at nine almost equal to cash. All the rights of this company are fixed and vested by the laws of Texas. The company has secured the sympathy, and the route so the 32d degree of parallel of latitude has the sanction, of several of the most powerful European Governments—among them are France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland—as well as of large capitalists, experienced men and contractors of these countries. The late Congress of the United States passed a bill, at its last session, donating to the company, through Arizona, New Mexico and California, some 13,000,000 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 the want of time and the startling political events imminent at the nation.

No company in the world has a larger basis for its success full prosecution, and its romance has attracted and secured to itself the approbation of so many American States and European Governments—promising so much benefit to its stockholders, and to the world at, its opens to results—bringing inevitably with its consolidation across this continent, the trade of China, Japan, Australia, and the whole Pacific Ocean—North along the transcontinental line from the Lake, Canal, etc., of each to every city from the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes, we have barter 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 controlled it in the Past; and as it is so much increasing, it will still more enrich those who shall control it in the Future.

We would be false, to progress the work, for most unquestionable securities; and for it, the most liberal arrangements will be made with slave-owners—giving them terms which may, we think, be satisfactory—efficient and enduring, 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.

JUPITHA FOWLKES,

General and Financial Agent of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Texas. my18 2pif

Aaron Bird,

(SUCCESSOR TO SEWELL T. TAYLOR) IMPORTER OF

FINE OLD WINE, LIQUORS, ETC.,

Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street,

Has now in store a large supply of the celebrated CREME DE ROUSY CHAMPAGNE, Pepper sauce, Pickles, other brands, viz: CHARLES HEIDSIECK, PIPER HEIDSIECK, PARMENTIER, and other brands of inferior quality. I have a large assortment of the best Old Sherries, such as AMONTILLADO, TOPAZ, SHERRA, GOLDEN, DUFF GORDON and ANDROS SHERRIES—1842—SOUTHSIDE MADEIRA, of direct importation; other Madeiras of lower grade. Superior Old London Dry Dock PORT, and other Ports of less grade. The celebrated SAZERAC BRANDIES—Vintage 1796, 1798, 1812 and 1815—always on hand. All grades of CLARET and WHITE WINES, in glass and wood. WHISKEYS—Scotch and Irish, Old Rye, Bourbon and Wheat Whiskeys. SCOTCH ALE and PORTER, in quart and pints. CORDIALS, etc. My usual assortment of the best WINES, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

AARON BIRD,

ad2 2pif Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

Robert Pitkin

WOULD AGAIN INFORM HIS FRIENDS,

—AND—

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY,

—That his assortment of—

SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING,

—And—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

In New, Large and Complete, embracing every article in the line of trade.

☞ Citizens and Strangers calling at his

Fashionable Clothing Emporium,

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

Opposite Ladies' Entrance to City Hotel.

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

ROBERT PITKIN,

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The Toilet.

"TRÉFELIO" IS THE TRUE SECRET OF BEAUTY

"TRÉFELIO" Conceals Eruptions.

"TRÉFELIO" Softens the Skin.

"TRÉFELIO" Beautifies the Skin.

"TRÉFELIO" Eradicates Humor.

"TRÉFELIO" do cost a bottle.

Particularly adapted to warm climates. A few drops poured in the water for Bathing is deliciously refreshing and exhilerating, giving the Skin Freshness, Smoothness Elasticity, Softness, Brilliancy and Purity—Cooling and Invigorating—renders the flesh firm and of an absolute richness of Beauty; removes all Eruptions. Immensely popular among the Ladies.

☞ Sold everywhere at 50 cents a bottle.

Sold wholesale and retail by JAMES SYME, No. 134 Canal street, and by Druggists generally.

TILESTON & CO.,

my23 2ply General Agents, 48 Broadway, New York.

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,

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Hardware.

BRUFF BROTHER & SEAVER,

43 Magazine street,

Opposite the St. James Hotel, NEW ORLEANS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

CUTLERY AND GUNS.

Manufacturers of RIFLES and DERRINGER PISTOLS.

Inventors of the Cast Steel Oval-Eye COTTON HOOK.

Sole Agents for R. P. Bruff's Celebrated AXES.

SUGAR SKIMMERS, LADLES and CANE KNIVES,

ANVILS, VICES, CHAINS, PLANTATION TOOLS, etc.

☞ Purchasers from the South and Southwest, in consideration, will find it to their interest to call before purchasing. my21 2ply

GEORGE HEWS—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Furniture.

36 ROYAL STREET,

ad6 1y Between Conti and Bienville streets.

FOR HIRE—A MIDDLE AGED COLORED WOMAN—first class Cook—hired on account of owners leaving the city. Wages $20 per month, for the summer. Address M. A. C., at this office. my14 6t

Nominations,

—OF THE—

SOUTHERN AMERICAN PARTY.

Election 1st Monday in June.

For Comptroller,

CHAS. W. CULBERTSON.

Recorder of Second District,

LOUIS GASTINEL.

For Aldermen,

First District,

GERARD STITH, E. COX.

Second District,

OSCAR ROBIN.

Third District,

S. P. DELABARRE.

Fourth District,

JAS. H. HUCKINS.

For Assistant Aldermen,

First Ward,

BENJAMIN BLAND.

Second Ward,

W. T. STOCKER.

Third Ward,

W. L. ALLEN.

Fourth Ward,

JULES BENIT.

Sixth Ward,

ADOLPHE DUPES.

Ninth Ward,

J. MAGIONI.

Tenth Ward,

E. A. PATTERSON.

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To Drivers, Blacksmiths,

AND BUGLERS.

Wanted to enlist for the Washington Artillery for immediate service in Virginia—

Sixty-six competent DRIVERS for the Battery.

Nine BLACKSMITHS and ARTIFICERS.

Four BUGLERS.

To whom good Wages, Rations and Clothing will be given.

☞ Apply at the