New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1861.

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

☞ The gentlemen of Adams' Express Company have, as usual, favored us with a budget of late papers.

☞ An interesting letter from Texas, and the full particulars of the engagement at Sewell's Point, in which the enemy had six killed and several wounded, will be found in our columns this morning.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. P. P. Werlein & Halsey, Nos. 3 and 5 Camp street, for copies of "The South Our Country," words by E. M. Thompson, music by J. A. Butterfield; "The Southern Marseillaise," words by Mrs. L. Fanshaw, adapted to the air of the Marseillaise Hymn, and "Love is a Hunter Boy," composed by T. Fernow.

SOUTHERN OIL COMPANY.—The stockholders of the Southern Oil Company are specially requested to attend the election for seven Directors, which takes place to-day between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The present Board have held over on account of the failure to elect at the annual meeting in April. The stockholders should not fail to be represented on this occasion, as it is of great importance to all concerned in the enterprise, that prompt measures should be taken to secure contracts for the supply of Southern roads. The present Board of Directors, although legally empowered to act under the charter, feel a proper delicacy in assuming what legitimately pertains to a new Board. Let every stockholder deposit his vote to-day, and let this valuable Southern enterprise be pushed forward to the successful issue to which its merits entitle it. All that is required is vigorous action to take advantage of the golden opportunity now presented of supplying Southern railroads with Southern manufactured oil—distilled from the rosin of Southern pines—and a better car box oil, if it has an equal, is not now in general use on the leading railroads of the continent.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—We refer the reserved, active and the honorary members of this battalion to the notice elsewhere given, requesting them to assemble this evening, at half-past 4 o'clock, for the purpose of seeing their companions in arms off to the wars.

I. O. O. F.—The members of Wiley Encampment No. 1 are elsewhere notified to attend their regular meeting this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is desired, as business of importance will be substituted.

CRESCENT CADETS.—We publish in another column the names of the officers elect of this new and gallant company.

CLOSING OF STORES.—We publish in another column a notice numerously signed by our prominent business houses, that their stores will, until the 1st of September next, be closed at 6 o'clock every evening. This is done with the patriotic motive of allowing all time and opportunity to attend to military duties.

GENERAL LAND AGENT.—We call attention to the card of W. M. Walton, Esq., attorney-at-law, Austin, Texas. It will be observed that the payment of the taxes of non-residents, and the buying and selling of land scrip, etc., will be attended to by him.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.—The members of this corps are elsewhere notified to attend their regular meeting every Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

ORLEANS LIGHT HORSE.—We refer the members of this company to the notice calling for a meeting this morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 118 Common street.

A TENNESSEE MATRON.—We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from a patriotic Tennessee mother to a gentleman of this city. Among other things, she says:

"We do not know what day Lincoln will throw troops into Kentucky. *The Kentuckians will let them pass!*

"I have given my six sons to the cause, and, dearly as I love them, I had rather see them fill one bloody grave than that Tennessee should fall before Lincoln's Vandal hordes. My trust is in the God of Battles. He has been with Tennessee in many fights, and never did she lose one."

MILITARY COMPANY AT MANDEVILLE.—A correspondent, who does not sign his name, has written us a letter in French, apprising us of the formation of a military company at Mandeville, across the lake. He says a full company has been formed there, although the village has scarcely a hundred men capable of bearing arms. The Company has been accepted by the Governor. The Captain is Charles Morgan, son of Gen. Morgan. First Lieutenant, Louis Cequillon, Jr., Mayor of Mandeville; Second Lieutenant, L. Povering, Jr.; Second Junior, Lieutenant, Charles Aubry, son of an ex-aid-de-camp of General Changarnier.

LONG TAW.—One Yankee writing to another, says the Richmond Whig, exults at having obtained some Enfield rifles, which, he says, "will pass a ball through a column of seven men at a distance of two miles, and kill at three and a half miles. They are just the things to tickle the ribs of Secessionists with." This and like outgivings betray the ignorance the Yankees are laboring under. They fancy—and it would be very pretty sport, indeed—that the Southern people will stand off two or three miles, and let them "tickle their ribs" with Enfield rifles. They may probably find their mistake when they learn that "close quarters and cold steel" will constitute the watchword of Southern armies.

EXCITEMENT IN KENTUCKY.—Five thousand stand of arms were sent from Cincinnati, during last week, for the Union-shrickers of Kentucky. They were distributed under the direction of Wm. H. Wadsworth, Lincoln candidate for Congress in the Maysville District, and the notorious Garrett Davis. Great excitement prevails in Kentucky, growing out of this transaction, and there is a strong probability of a bloody contest between the Secessionists and Union-shrickers for the possession of these arms.

BLOOD-THIRSTY.—The following reference to President Davis comes from the Philadelphia Evening Journal, which of late seems to rival Bennett, of the New York Herald, in the ferocity and barbarism of its sentiments:

His capture may be deferred, but it will be only a question of time, and the stability of the Government sternly demands his execution.

HOW THE ABOLITIONISTS ARE GIVEN TO LYING.—The Journal, Lincoln's home organ, published at Springfield, Illinois, says:

In spite of the various *canards* which have originated in the South to the contrary, it is now fully understood that the attempt of the Southern traitors to negotiate the $15,000,000 loan is an utter failure. The whole amounts to one and a half millions. The great moneyed interests of the country would not touch it.

BOSTON, May 21.—It is reported that the United States brig Gainbridge will proceed direct to Aspinwall and act as a convoy to the California steamers crossing the Gulf, and protect them from privateers.

VIEWS.—Our advertising columns contain a description of the photographic views taken near Pensacola, of forts, fleet, navy yard, batteries, companies, etc.

BEGINNING TO FEEL IT.

The Abolition leaders of the North are beginning to shrink back in fright at the consequences of the wanton war they have declared against the South. Their expenses are enormous. The "pocket nerve," the most sensitive part about them, is becoming seriously affected. Even the New York Tribune shrieks out agonizingly: "The east is frightful!"—and goes on to say:

One million men are ready to fight, and, if need be, to die for the country; but the cost of arming half that number and keeping them effective in the field, while taking care of their families at home, is frightful. To arm, equip, and provide a well-appointed force of one hundred thousand, including camp equipage, artillery, horses, munitions, etc., and two months provisions, will cost twenty-five millions of dollars; and this for five hundred thousand men is one hundred and twenty five millions. For six months' service, including transportation, this sum must be doubled. Such amounts test not merely the patriotism, but the ability of the loyal States.

The above is much nearer the truth than Greeley generally gets. It was probably accidental, for it is not within the bounds of reasonable probability that Greeley would make so near an approach to the truth purposely. His calculation may be below the mark; but we will take it as it is, and proceed to estimate the probable expenses of Lincoln's Government from this prominent Abolition stand-point.

"To arm, equip," etc., a "well-appointed force of one hundred thousand," with "*two months provisions*," costs $25,000,000. The cost for 500,000 men, equipped, provided, etc., as above set forth, for *two months*, according to Greeley, will be $125,000,000. "For six months service, including transportation," continues the philosopher, statesman and soldier of the Tribune, "this sum must be doubled;" making $250,000,000 for a half year, and $500,000,000 for an entire year. To this must be added $300,000,000 for the support of the Government, and $100,000,000 for the maintenance of the naval service; making a grand total of $700,000,000 annually.

It would be absurd and ridiculous to attempt to subjugate the South with less than half a million of men—with the other half million Greeley speaks of as being "ready to fight," held in reserve, to take the places of the first half million who will be annihilated with a rapidity frightful to behold. To hold this half million in reserve, keep them armed, equipped, drilled and provisioned, would involve an immense additional expenditure, and would make Lincoln's Administration and war policy not cost much less than $2,500,000 per day. In view of these circumstances, after considering his own estimates, and following them out to their logical results, well might Greeley exclaim: "Such amounts test not merely the patriotism, but *the ability of the loyal States.*"

Where is the money to come from to pay these expenses, and sustain the miserable Lincoln Government? The bonds of the United States find dull sale in New York at sixteen per cent. discount, and if this war is prosecuted much longer by the North, with the diurnally-accruing tremendous costs, the next batch of bonds issued by Chase will not command fifty cents on the dollar, and ninety days thereafter will be unavailable on any terms. To this complexion will this Abolition war bring the credit of the Abolition Government in a very few months.

In the meantime, their trade will be cut off, their shipping will remain idle, their manufactories will become silent, and they will have everlastingly alienated the best customer they ever had. And all because they heaped upon the wrongs and outrages they had perpetrated upon the South for thirty years the awful crime of fratricidal war. They forced the separation, and are now waging war upon us for doing precisely what they compelled us to do, in obedience to the dictates of self-respect and self-preservation. For the commission of these great national crimes, a just Providence will mete out to them due punishment. They are beginning to feel a portion of that punishment already.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

For two or three hours on Saturday the shady side of the flags were well thronged. The chief talk was about prizes, privateers, seizure of vessels, and now and then an individual asserted that it was somewhat hard to seize vessels coming into port since the declaration of the war. These parties must study the rules of war. The Black Republicans do not appear to have the least compunction about seizing and making prizes of Confederate vessels and property, but they go somewhat farther, and seize neutral vessels and cargoes, as in the case of the Hiawatha. We hardly think that the British Government will submit to this. The steamer Suwannee, belonging to the Southern Steamship Company of this city, was seized and is now detained at Key West. It would be supposed that the Southern Confederation has the same right to seize vessels.

There was also some talk that the vessels which have arrived since the 6th inst., owned in the old defunct, and have secured freights, should be seized and sold; that the cargoes can be allowed to go, particularly as they are for foreign account. There would be very little detention in a process of this character. The Judge of the Admiralty Court can issue the summary process, and do the whole business in forty-eight hours, without interfering with the cargo, premising at the same time that the shippers of the cargoes would have no objections to purchasing the vessels. As the Northern Government intends to seize and capture everything that floats, if they can, whether under their own or other flags, it is well enough to let it be understood that it is a game two can take sides in.

Talking about vessels, there is a ship in port called the American Union, commanded by a Capt. Lincoln. She has been seized. The telegraphic operators were somewhat confounded two or three days since when the Captain (Lincoln) called on them to send a dispatch of this nature:

W. V. & O. Moses, Bath—American Union in the hands of the enemy.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN, Captain.

The operator would not let it go. "Why not," says the red-haired Yankee Captain? Operator replies, "the Governor must countersign it." The Captain inquires, "where is the Governor?" On Canal street at his office, replies the operator. Off goes the Captain to Governor Moore, presents the dispatch, who was taken all aback, and so much amused that the American Union, Captain Lincoln, was in the hands of the enemy, that he permitted the dispatch to go, saying with a smile to the Captain that it would be so by-and-bye.

The ship R. D. Shepherd, which was built some eight years ago by the late Judah Touro and Mr. Shepherd, which arrived here since the 6th inst., has been sold and papers changed. Whether she will stand the test of a boarding officer from some of the Black Republican cohorts, we cannot say.

The further talk is, that it is almost time for our authorities to be taking some decisive measures towards protecting the Balize and the mouth of the river. The steam towboats can be converted into gunboats at short notice. Where is the Military Committee? Why have not breastworks or batteries been thrown up at the middle ground, near the head of the Passes, at the Pilots' Station, at the coal-yard and at Pass a l'Outre? One or two ordinary gunboats of the present day can enter the river by either of the passes, and taking up their position at the points named, can, without much trouble or annoyance, effectually stop all egress or ingress to and from the city. This course has been suggested by some Northern naval officer to Lincoln, Seward & Co.

We are happy to see a move on foot in our city to raise money for the relief of the family of Mr. James W. Jackson, the unfortunate but patriotic man who so courageously slew the ruffian Ellsworth at Alexandria. We are credibly informed that his widow and orphans are left in a very destitute situation, and hope our citizens will subscribe liberally. The subscription list can be found in the possession of Mr. Morse, of the City Hotel, who will receive all funds, and remit them promptly to Virginia.

CRESCENT BLUES.—The punctual attendance of the members of this gallant company is required at their armory this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the transaction of important business. See notice.

The Confederate Navy.

LETTER FROM "THE ANCIENT MARINER."

C. S. A. RECEIVING SHIP ST. PHILIP,
May 18, 1861.

Ed. Crescent—Seeing that you have welcomed to your columns descriptions of camp life from members of various military companies, I have concluded to inflict on you a few lines, believing that an account of naval affairs over here would not be uninteresting to the readers of your widely-circulated journal. There are at present 175 souls aboard the St. Philip. Of this number, 45 are seamen, 24 ordinary seamen, 35 landsmen, 10 boys, 55 marines and 6 commissioned officers. Her officers are: Lieut. Washington Gwathmey, of Virginia, and Midshipmen Wm. V. Comstock, of Louisiana. The last named gentleman has, until a few days past, been the commanding officer of the St. Philip, and has shown himself to be in every respect worthy of the position, being very gentlemanly, affable and courteous—an ornament to the service and an honor to our glorious little Pelican State. The St. Philip is well adapted for a receiving ship, being large, airy, and furnishing comfortable sleeping quarters at night for at least 1000 men—to say nothing about her excellent lounging quarters during the day; for the men have very little to do except to keep the ship in a trim and tidy condition, and the chief occupation of the officers is to have a care that no one under their charge gets too big for his breeches. All are in the enjoyment of excellent health; but this is not a matter of surprise, when it is borne in mind that we have on board such a skillful medical practioner as Dr. Ralph Darby, who thoroughly understands the treatment of every ill to which flesh is heir.

The repairs on the Sumter are hurried forward with great rapidity. In a few days she will be hauled out into the stream. She will immediately thereafter go into commission, and will take on board her crew, stores, etc., and then, with the tri-colored flag of our Confederacy at her peak, will be prepared to pay her respects to any Yankee vessel that she may come in contact with. To what station she will be ordered is more than I can tell. It is whispered, though, that she will be sent around the Horn or through the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific. Others confidently assert that when she trips her anchor her prow will be turned in the direction of the Western Islands, where she will keep a sharp look-out for severe Yankee homeward-bound Indiamen, now almost due there, whose valuable cargoes of silks, satin, etc., will richly repay the cost of her outfit, besides leaving quite a pile to be distributed to her crew as prize money. I do not vouch for the truth of either of these reports. I merely tell the tale as it was told to me. The following is a list of her commissioned officers: Commander, Raphael Semmes of Maryland. Lieutenants—First, John R. Kell of Georgia; Second, Robert T. Chapman of Alabama; Third, John M. Stribling of South Carolina; Fourth, Wm. E. Evans of South Carolina. Paymaster, Henry Myers of Georgia. Surgeon, F. L. Galt of Virginia. Lieutenant of Marines, William Howell of Louisiana. Midshipmen—Wm. A. Hickes of Mississippi; H. F. Armstrong of Georgia; A. G. Hudgins of Virginia; J. D. Wilson of Florida. The Sumter will carry four thirty-twoes and one Long-Tom—a sixty-eight pounder.

The McRae (formerly the Marquis of Havana) will also soon be ready to go into commission. She will be barkrigged, and rated as a sloop-of-war, carrying the same armament as the Sumter. She is an excellent sea-boat, and is being thoroughly overhauled and strengthened in every part; and will doubtless, under the command of her very efficient officers, prove a no mean acquisition to our little navy. The following is a list of the names of her officers, as far as I have been able to learn them: T. B. Huger of South Carolina, Commander. Lieutenants—First, A. F. Warley of South Carolina; Second, J. R. Eggleston of Mississippi; Third, N. W. Dunnington of Kentucky. Midshipmen—C. W. Read of Mississippi; S. G. Stone of Alabama; J. H. Comstock of Louisiana.

The following are the names of the officers of the station: Commodore, Lawrence Rousseau of Louisiana (who has served faithfully for fifty-two years in the United States Navy); Commander, W. W. Hunter of Louisiana. Lieutenants—Joseph Fry of Florida, and W. L. Bradford of Alabama. Paymaster, John W. Nixon of Louisiana. Engineer-in-Chief, John Lopez.

THE ANCIENT MARINER.

GEN. LEE, OF VIRGINIA.—This officer is thus described by the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier:

Speaking of Gen. Lee, he appears to be every inch a gentleman and officer. Personally, in many characteristics, he is a second edition of General Beauregard, bound in a larger volume—being, perhaps, three or four inches taller. He has a broad, expansive forehead, which lays itself in locks of iron gray hair, well developed intellectual organs, especially the perceptive faculties; a fine profile; a keen, expressive dark brown eye, which undisturbed by anything behind it would not be unbecoming to a Quaker, but aroused, looks as if he might penetrate a two inch plank—a face which in repose has an air of military rigidity, but it up with a smile seems to contain a sort of intelligent benediction; a nose slightly on the Roman style of architecture; and a mouth, which if one may judge from the lines around it, for it is concealed by a heavy, iron gray moustache, is full of spirit and determination.

Like Beauregard, his manners are affable, courteous and refined, combining so nicely the *bonhommie* of a man of the world with the dignity of his position, that you can hardly tell where the one begins and the other ends. He dresses in plain black clothes, wears an old felt hat, which, nine times out of ten, is knocked in on one side, and in this attire is the last man in the world who would be taken for Gen. Lee, the Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia army.

ARRIVAL OF CANNON FROM ABROAD.—The Montgomery Mail of the 23d says:

Rifled Cannon.—We learn that the ship (or brig) Eliza Howsall, from an European port, with rifled cannon, bound for Charleston, has arrived safely at Savannah, notwithstanding "Old Abe" has "blockaded" our ports! This news is authentic.

NEW FLOUR.—We have seen a specimen of excellent flour from wheat raised this year, on Col. Edmund Harrison's farm, in Lowndes county, and ground at his steam mill. He has about one hundred acres in wheat, which will produce an average yield of about fifteen bushels per acre. Col. Harrison has set our planters a worthy example in home produce. [Montgomery (Ala.) Adv., 22d.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.—The Congress of the Confederate States adjourned last night, to meet in Richmond, Va., sometime in July next.

[Montgomery Mail, 23d.

THE OATH OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—The Attorney-General of Virginia has given the following perfectly correct opinion, over which the Black Republican press of the North is howling with demoniac fury:

April 22, 1861.—The oath to support the Constitution of the United States is duly binding so long as a man is a citizen of a State of the Union. When she secedes, he is no longer bound. He is a citizen of Virginia, which has ceased to be one of the United States, and his allegiance is due to Virginia. This is my well-settled opinion, and I act upon it. For I am sworn as an officer to support the Constitution of the United States. But when Virginia secedes, I feel I am entirely absolved from my oath, and am bound only to support Virginia.

L. R. TUCKER.

ALBERT PIKE AND THE INDIANS.—A letter from Little Rock, Arkansas, says:

Capt. Albert Pike has been commissioned by the Southern Confederacy to raise and equip a regiment of Indians for instant service. The Captain is an idol with the Indians on our border. He has secured to them so many comforts, and they are so fond of him, that he has often been urged by them to become their Chief, and he can readily procure a command of five thousand of them if necessary. He goes at once to the Nation.

Dick Stiter, the great dancer, died on Tuesday in Jackson, Miss.

The Nashville Union and American says that Gen. Zollicoffer has procured a large quantity of arms for the Tennesseans.

TELEGRAPHIC RELIABILITY.—The telegraph informed us that one Dromgoole, who had been driven away, had returned with three hundred Secessionists, and was playing havoc with the lives and nerves of the people of Martin county, Indiana. On that day the aforesaid Dromgoole was mustered into the service of Tennessee.

A colored man in Norwich, Connecticut, having enlisted, a friend suggested to him that if Jeff. Davis caught him he'd hang him. "No sir," he replied, "don't you believe that. Jeff. Davis ain't the man to hang fifteen hundred dollars, nor any other man." I'm safe, I'll bet."

MARRIAGE OF THE TYCOON.—The Tycoon of Japan was married on the 4th of March to the beautiful, accomplished and only daughter of the Mikado, the Spiritual Emperor of the Empire. The Tycoon is four months the senior of the bride, the former being eighteen years old last November. Has-hi-me is the family name of the Tycoon. He is entitled to eleven more wives, or mosemas, according to the laws of the realm.

From Norfolk.

We have received a long and interesting letter from Dr. J. F. Bell, Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, now stationed near Norfolk. We regret that the crowded state of our columns prevents its publication in full. We make room for the following in reference to the affair at Sewell's Point. The letter is dated the 20th:

During yesterday afternoon, cannonading was heard in the direction of Sewell's Point, a point on Elizabeth river, some eight miles from us. About sundown we learned that it was caused by the Monticello attempting to pass with two tugs. I was informed by an eye-witness that the firing was brisk on both sides for an hour and a half, when the Monticello thought best to retire, having received, according to some, three, and others five shots. The last shot did down the flag staff of one of the tugs. There was only one man struck on our side, and his leg only slightly bruised. The damage on the Yankees is unknown, their troopers were three thirty-two pounders. As soon as the news was received, our Lieut. Col. Vincent, now promoted to Colonel, Col. Blanchard, having just been appointed Commander of a Division, drew the four companies up in line, congratulating his Adjutant in offering our services for the field of action. We immediately received orders to hold ourselves in readiness on the moment's notice, when the men were ordered to sleep on their arms. At 1 o'clock this morning, the call was sounded and orders to march immediately issued. Up to this time without several men too sick for duty, now there was not one to be found in the ranks. It was cloudy and a slight sprinkling of rain falling, the road level, but sandy; with a hardly a word spoken, and without music, we arrived at 3 this morning, by which time the tide was descending so much that everybody was in a good shelter. We were marched down to the sand beach near the battery, where we were allowed to enjoy a season on the sand, without cover, except the single blanket allowed each man, and without fire, as the light would be a mark for the enemy. At daybreak this morning, while the tide was coming down in torrents, there being no prospect of an attempt to land troops, we were ordered to march back to camp by Gen. Gwynn, who was on the ground. Leaving between four and five hundred Georgia and Virginia troops to defend the place, we returned, taking steps without caring, and without a murmur. On our return we learned that the other detachment of our regiment had changed position and been under same—these 11 o'clock last night. Shortly arriving at camp we have heard firing in the direction of the Point, but have seen no manœuvre.

On our way home we met two nine inch Columbiads going to Sewell's Point. We will join the troops over the river to-morrow. The Rimmer Guards had left, but Capt. Nelligan being officer of the day, was on the ground, and accommodated us. Asking a kind remembrance by the friends of the First Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers. We remain, yours truly,

J. F. BELL, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon, First Regiment La. Volunteers.

DIED.

Sunday, 26th inst., ADOLPHE SYLVESTRE, aged 1 year and 7 months, son of J. Ad and Clotilde V. Rocher.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 9 Pythania street.

On Sunday 26th inst. at 3½ o'clock, P. M. A. CHATIGNIER, native of St. Domingo, aged 61 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from his late residence, on Bagnatz st. between St. Louis and Conti streets.

On March 26, at the residence of his brother, in Hamilton, Texas, JOSEPH WOODS, of New Orleans.

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 respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles.

my27 2pif

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association.

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

Resolved, That no applications will be received from Companies that have not been authenticated by Brigadier-General Tracy or Adjutant General Gibbs.

my15 2pif

☞ M'me Caprell—The many praises bestowed daily upon this wonderful Chiropyst and Spirit-Medium, would scarcely be credited by those who have never tested her powers. Her gifts of chiromancy are indeed and merely are practic and philosophical; and all who are disposed to this subject, as well as those who have been imposed upon by those without a single particle of chiromancy in their composition, should call at 127 Gustomborne street. Madame Caprell has the passage of a long and brilliant career as a Medical Clairvoyant, and her reputation for thoroughly satisfying all, is a sufficient guarantee of her abilities.

my27 2pif

☞ The Subscription List to Stock for fitting out PRIVATEERS has been transferred from Merchants' Exchange to the office of Mr. A. Moreau-sen, 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. Moreau, and Judge Eggleston, the public can come forward with confidence and complete the list, when full organization will be had.

my21 2pif

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

my23 2pid MANY OLD FRIENDS.

☞ Ed. Crescent—Please announce Capt. JOHN MCLEAN 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 tried democrate, he will receive the votes of

my16 2pif ALL PARTIES.

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

my21 2pid HIS CONSTITUENTS.

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

my21 2pid

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

my23 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. my29 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

my26 2pid 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 1d* MANY FRIENDS.

☞ For Auditor of Public Accounts—Please announce H. PERALTA as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts at the election 6th November.

a4 2pin CREOLE.

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

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 6 and 14 Gravier street, New Orleans. d5 2pif

☞ Death may ensue, say a distinguished medical writer, from the use of mineral hair dyes. To avoid such a contingency, use only Cristadoro'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.

a26 2pIm&W

☞ 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.

ma8 2pif

A Card

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND JOB PRINTERS.

MESSRS. LEWIS & CO.,

No. 192 NEW LEVEE STREET,

Have perfected their machinery for the manufacture of PRINTERS' INK, in all its branches, are now ready to furnish that article Parisian Ry to-day, the quality of which is guaranteed equal to any which has been hitherto imported from the north.

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No. 1, C. View of the encampment of the Orleans Cadets, Capt. Dreux, showing camp life while off duty.

No. 1, D. View of Officers and Officers' Tents of Orleans Cadets.

No. 2. View of Fort Pickens, taken from the beach in front of Fort Barrancas. This is the nearest land to Fort Pickens—distance about a mile and a half.

No. 3. Front view of Fort Barrancas from the beach.

No. 4. View of the old Spanish Fort Barrancas, with Fort Pickens in the distance.

No. 5. View of top and interior of Fort Barrancas, with the men at the guns.

No. 6. View of top and interior of Fort Barrancas, showing guns, etc.

No. 7. View of the Moat around Fort Barrancas, showing safe port, etc.

No. 8. View of Sand Batteries, showing underground passages connecting them together, with Fort Pickens in the distance.

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No. 15. View of Navy Yard, Fort Barrancas, various encampments, etc., from top of Light house.

No. 16. View of the encampment of the 8th and 10th Mississippi Regiments from top of Light house.

No. 17. View of the Encampment of the Clayton Guards, the Louisville Blues, the four Barbour Sand Batteries, etc., with Fort McRae in the distance, taken from the top of Light house.

No. 18. One of the Barbour Sand Batteries, near Light house, with mounted guns.

No. 19. Two of the Barbour Sand Batteries near Light house with Clayton Guards, Capt. J. W. Mobley, at guns.

No. 20. Encampment of Clayton Guards, Capt. Mobley, near Light house.

No. 21. Encampment of the Louisville Blues, Capt. Hardwerth, in Alabama Regiment—near Light house.

No. 22. View of the Encampment of the Mississippi Regiments back of Light house.

No. 23. Encampment of Mississippi Regiments, with the Lafayette Guards, Capt. Hogg, and Duluth Guards, Capt. Kilpatrick, on parade.

No. 24. Encampment of Mississippi Regiment, with Quitman Rifle Guard, Capt. McGowan, and the Independents, Capt. West, on parade.

No. 25. The 10th Mississippi Regiment at dress parade.

No. 26. The Jeff. Davis Rifles, Capt. S. Benton, from Holly Springs, Miss., on parade.

No. 27. The Port Gibson Riflemen, Capt. W. McKeever, on parade.

No. 28. Encampment of the Port Gibson Riflemen, showing camp life while off duty.

No. 29. Raw of Tents in 8th Mississippi Encampment, showing camp life.

No. 30. Encampment of 10th Mississippi Regiment.

No. 31. The Pirate Sand Batteries, four guns, two 12 inch Columbiads, worked by the Pensacola Guards, Capt. G. W. Dawson.

No. 32. Pirate Sand Batteries 10 inch Columbiads.

No. 33. Pirate Sand Battery; near view of large 10 inch Columbiads.

No. 34. Encampment of the Pensacola Guards, Captain G. W. Dawson.

No. 35. A Camp Fire.

No. 36. Interior of a Tent.

No. 37. Central Avenue of the Home Guard Encampment.

No. 38. Centre of Mississippi Encampment.

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