New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1861.

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

We learn that Colonel J. T. Winnemore, Quartermaster-General of the Louisiana Army, has been appointed Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, in the Confederate Army, and will relieve Capt. J. M. Galt, Assistant-Quartermaster at this post. The Colonel has proved to be a very efficient officer, and will be a valuable acquisition to the Confederate Army. His long experience in the Quartermaster's Department will be of infinite service to the Government.

SPLENDID PEACHES.—Mr. E. G. Cloud, No. 78 St. Charles and No. 7, Camp street, has an advertisement in another column of some peaches of the celebrated "May Beauty" variety, which he has for sale. We are indebted to Mr. Cloud for a supply of these peaches, which for delicacy of flavor and sweetness cannot be surpassed. Mr. Cloud has these peaches for sale, besides other fruits, all fresh and of the best quality.

MILITARY NOTICES.—The Washington Light Infantry are called upon to assemble at engine house No. 20, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, to be mustered into the State service.

The monthly meeting of the Crescent Blues is postponed to next Saturday evening. Important business will come up.

The City Guards held their monthly meeting this evening, at the armory, 22 St. Charles street. Company drills are fixed for Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, and the rules will be rigidly enforced against absentees.

The Continental Guards are to hold a special meeting to-morrow evening, for election of officers.

The Gov. Roman Guards will receive a few more active and able-bodied men, uniforms and equipments furnished. This Company is organizing to join the Polish Brigade, to serve during the war.

The Quitman Rangers hold a meeting to-morrow evening, to elect officers. A full attendance of members is desired.

The Southern Celts, a new organization of Irish-born citizens, will meet for drill, this evening, at the Pelican Press, on Tchoupitoulas street, between St. Mary and St Andrew, Fourth District. We refer to the advertisements of the above, in our military department.

THANKS.—In another column will be found the thanks of the Crescent Blues to George W. Holt, for refreshments furnished to them at their Armory yesterday morning, prior to their departure for Virginia.

LADIES' MILITARY RELIEF SOCIETY.—Those ladies of the Third District desirous of organizing a society for the relief of families of absent soldiers, will please meet to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the DeSoto School House, on Marigny street. See the card in another column.

A correspondent of a Boston paper mentions a rumor that the Confederate privateers are preparing to lie like watch-dogs at the gates of Gibraltar, and capture both in and out-going United States' vessels, so soon as Lincoln shall, as now contemplated, withdraw his Mediterranean squadron for the purpose of enforcing the home blockade. The writer protests against the withdrawal. Lincoln is like a man trying to cover himself with a blanket that is too short. If he enforces the blockade he leaves his commerce unprotected; if he protects his commerce, the blockade cannot be enforced.

THEY WERE SLIGHTLY DISAPPOINTED.—An account of the battle of Bethel in the Richmond Enquirer concludes as follows:

The prisoners taken state that the Yankees expected to take our entire force prisoners if they did not cut them to pieces, saying that they could whip the North Carolinians off the field with corn stalks. Before the battle they were heard to laugh derisively, as if they expected to meet nothing but boys' play. How much were they mistaken, the bloody field they left behind them is the best evidence.

A few days since, a barber offered a reward of fifty dollars for the best receipt for instantly removing superfluous hair.

Among the answers was one forwarded by a gentleman in Kingston. "Undertake to kiss a woman against her will."

THE PAWNEE SUNK.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express says:

A gentleman just down from Manassas, who had an interview with a party who left Alexandria Friday, says that the villainous craft Pawnee, which received such a riddling from our Aquia Creek batteries week before last, has sank in very deep water, near Fort Washington, on the Potomac river. She carried opposite our batteries for several days, and patched up as best as she could, and also lightened herself of all heavy armaments by transferring them to the decks of an unharmed consort. She then started for the Washington Navy Yard, but could not get further than the vicinity of Fort Washington, where she went down in deep water. She will probably be raised, but it will be at a cost of several thousand dollars. As it will be also a rather slow and tedious process, the obstruction to the channel will prove a serious hindrance to the movements of Old Abe's piratical craft. This information reaches me through a source entitled to every confidence, and I trust that we shall soon have it in such a condition as to place the matter beyond all doubt or controversy.

A CURIOSITY.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, writing from Manassas Junction, says:

I was shown the other day one of the most remarkable specimens of workmanship I ever remember seeing, besides being one of the greatest curiosities. It is a *Yale*, in three joints, made of pure rock crystal, beautifully carved out and polished, and is supposed to have been made by a convict in the mines of Siberia. It was presented to James Madison, then Minister to France, in 1813, and has the following inscription on the silver bands around the joints—first: "A. S. E., James Madison, des Etats-Unis," and "Laurent a Paris, 1813." It was bequeathed by the ex-President to a nephew of his, and by him left to a gentleman, one of the commanding officers at this post, to whom it now belongs. I have heard the flute valued at $5000, and is the only one of its kind known in the world.

SETTING THEM FIRE.—A gentleman who arrived in this city on Tuesday, from the scene of battle at Bethel Church, reports that one of the prisoners who had been captured informed our forces that a vessel had left Newport's News a few days before with over one hundred Virginia slaves on board, bound, he believed, for Cuba, where they were to be sold and the money appropriated to the support of the United States Government. Whether any reliance can be placed upon the statement or not, we cannot say, but this we believe, that the Yankees, with all their apparent hatred of slavery, are not too honorable or conscientious, if they can steal our negroes, to sell them into a more enduring and tyrannical bondage, if thereby they can pocket a dollar. This will be the whole amount of their much talked-of emancipation. Alas! for the poor negro, if he ever falls into their clutches.

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING TO SUIT THE TIMES.—By reference to the card of Mrs. Bussel, No. 187 Canal Street, it will be seen that for cash she is selling her bonnets below cost, and ready to make dresses in her usual elegant style at half the former rates. Here is something for the ladies to attend to.

WHO HAS THAT HORSE?—Thomas O'Brien offers $10 reward for his horse, which either strayed away or was stolen. See advertisement.

WHOSE DOG?—John Coffee wants to know whose terrier it was that followed him home. See advertisement.

PEACHES.—E. G. Cloud, No. 78 St. Charles street, is beautifully supplied with this luscious fruit. See advertisement.

HOPS.—A lot of new crop hops has been received by Lassnig & Oglesby, corner of Royal and St. Philip streets. See advertisement.

MEAT SPRING will find it to their interests to attend the auction sale of side-and shoulders advertised for this day at 10 o'clock A. M., by D. E. Murphy.

NATIONAL DEBT—BANK AND BANKRUPT LAW.

If a national debt is a blessing, our whilom Northern "brethren" are destined to be supremely blessed. They will soon be immersed in an ocean of unalloyed happiness. Lincoln's Government commenced business on the 4th of March last with a debt of nearly $100,000,000 on its hands. The annual expenses of the Government proper cannot be less than $80,000,000; and the war and other extraordinary expenses of the Washington Administration for the four months ending on the 30th of June will reach $20,000,000 per month. Consequently, when the Abolition Congress meets on the 4th of July, it will find an empty treasury, a national debt of $180,000,000 to provide for, the regular expenditures of the Government in the same category, their revenues from imports well nigh cut off, immediate and prospective bankruptcy all over the North, with a certainty staring them in the face, that the list of expenses will continue to augment as long as the war continues!

Suppose the war is prolonged one year, where will Lincoln's Government stand? Let us see: They started out with a debt of $100,000,000. The regular expenses of a peace administration would be at least $80,000,000. The prosecution of the war twelve months, would cost fully $20,000,000 per month, which would sum up at the end of the year $240,000,000. Grand total of debt on the 4th of next March, $420,000,000. This calculation is based upon cash valuation. To raise this money, the United States Government will be constrained to issue bonds, and sell them in the markets of the world for what they will bring, impose a disastrous direct tax upon Northern property, or resort to a ruinous expedient in the way of forced loans, by the issuance of enormous quantities of Treasury notes, which, it is reasonable to predict, will be unsaleable at fifty per cent. discount in four months from this time. The loss by discount or depreciation on these hundreds of millions of bonds or treasury notes at the most moderate estimate, cannot be less than $100,000,000. So, on the first anniversary of his inauguration, Mr. Lincoln will find himself with a debt of some $520,000,000 pressing upon his Government, and that portion of the continent it is presumed by courtesy to represent!

But the money must be raised, or the war upon the South abandoned. One of the two alternatives must be accepted. Circumstances admit of none other. And the money must be obtained by the sale of bonds or the issue of treasury notes; for, if Lincoln's Government presumed to levy a direct tax upon the North, the people there would raise a revolution and subvert it. The Abolitionists never bargained for a direct tax upon themselves. With the most ardent desire to plunder the South, they are unalterably opposed to any interference with the economy of their own pockets. With all the lower instincts of the highwayman, they have neither his liberality or bravery. The Yankee Abolitionist carries his soul in his pocket, and when his pocket is touched, his miserable soul is stirred to its innermost depths. They are fighting for their pockets now—and nothing else—for the loss of the trade of the South is sure to deplete their pockets to a ruinous extent.

Well, what are the resources of the Federal Government to meet this frightful expenditure? We know of no source, save duties upon imports, that can be relied upon, and if $25,000,000 are collected during the year ending on the 4th of next March, Secretary Chase will have reason to be thankful.

The leading Lincoln editors of the North are sharp enough to discover the awful abyss into which they are rapidly drifting, and are devising expedients through means of which they hope to escape frretrievable disaster. The New York Herald is calling loudly for the incorporation of a National Bank, with $100,000,000 capital. The Herald thinks such would prove a measure of salvation. The Federal Government is to subscribe to its stock. So are the Northern State Governments; and each and all are to exert themselves to the utmost to sustain its credit, and supply themselves with a needful circulating medium! Should this magnificent scheme be carried out, it will prove a monstrously ruinous bubble. The incorporation of banks does not create capital. The people of the North ought to have learned this fact long, long ago.

But the Herald and other Northern journals, anxious as they are for the incorporation of a huge national banking institution, are still more urgent in their appeals for the enactment of a general bankrupt law. They evidently feel that they are all going to ruin together, and the only chance to make a fresh start is to first extinguish their private debts by legalized repudiation. They are disposed to take advantage of all fraudulent opportunities. If the fictitious currency of their National Bank cannot save them, they desire to provide a general Bankrupt law, upon which they can fall back leisurely and softly, and by means of hard or soft swearing, get rid of their liabilities, and perhaps save a great deal of the property they now possess.

If the Northern Abolitionists prefer a National Debt, a National Bank and a general Bankrupt Law, to their opposites, it is none of our business. If they had chosen to act honestly and patriotically towards the South, the necessity which constrains a resort to these expedients would not now be pressing its heavy hand upon them. We of the South may, however, profit by their example, and thus avoid their errors; and it is to this end that we have thought proper to cite the above figures and make suitable comments upon them.

Present and Prospective Proportions of the War.

The New York Journal of Commerce has an article on this subject, in which it endeavors to correct the absurd idea prevalent in the North, "to send a swarm of soldiers sufficiently numerous to overrun the seceded States in a brief space of time, and thus close the war in one brilliant campaign." It concludes thus:

Upon no basis, either of precedent or of existing facts, can we see hope of anything less than a prolonged and disastrous war. If the military arm alone is to be relied upon to settle our difficulties. It is easy to say that the South must be reduced to obedience—that rebellion must be crushed, and the power and authority of the Government asserted without delay. If the States in rebellion would down at the bidding of the Federal Government, and would stay quiet after yielding to superior power, the case would be different. But it must be remembered that we have to deal with a proud-spirited people, who *think*—whether correctly or otherwise is not material to this argument—that their rights have been infringed, that their cause is just, and that the security of their homes and the happiness of their families are involved in the issue. Thus thinking, and acting by what they deem an attempt to coerce them into subjection, no effort will remain untried, no sacrifice will be deemed too great to secure their coveted independence.

History furnishes some instructive examples which we should do well to call to mind, before concluding that the war is a holiday affair, in which to play soldier and to gain laurels without sacrifices and labors. Our people are willing to labor and to sacrifice, where these things can avail for good to the country; and we do not doubt that they will bear themselves nobly in the field. There will be ample time before the contest is over for all who are ambitious of military distinction to achieve it in the tented field. If the policy of settling the difficulty with the seceded States by the sword is adhered to, the legacy which the present Administration received from its predecessor may not unlikely be handed down to the next, and the second in succession; in fact, human foresight is unequal to the task of fixing a period to its final adjustment. No community of the numbers, the resources, the energies and the intelligent spirit possessed by the Southern States, enlisted and soon to be enlisted to this contest, was ever subdued by force of arms. We do not say that this may not prove an exception, but should such be the case, it must be after years of resistance, and a frightful sacrifice of human life.

The peculiar state of our relations with the most powerful nations of Europe, and the deep interest they have in procuring a supply of the staple crop of the South, is not unlikely to assist in complicating the questions at issue between the United States and those portions of the late Union which seek to resist its authority. Considerations connected with these relations are quite as likely to prolong as to abridge the conflict of arms between the two sections.

TEXAS APPLES.—The Marshall Republican says: *Big Apples.*—Our friend Col. E. B. Binlock presented us on Thursday with a lot of beautiful, luscious, ripe apples. We appreciate the compliment. It appears to us this is quite early for ripe apples.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

It was very quiet on the flags yesterday. The gatherings here and there were limited. The summer solstice is at hand, and the sun came down strong and powerful, but its rays were not stronger than we have before experienced. However, the heat does not interrupt business. There are few transactions made daily. There was some talk that a deficiency in cotton bagging would follow the embargo on trade with Kentucky; that there will be a great falling off in the receipts of bagging and bale rope from Kentucky. This does not matter much; if the manufacturers of bagging and rope in Kentucky are willing to submit to the tyranny and usurpations of Lincoln, Seward & Co., the South will find other sources for baling cotton. For instance, suppose a half dozen British vessels load at Greenock with bagging for New Orleans and other Southern markets, and sail under convoy of a British squadron, we think that the Brooklyn and Powhatan, off the mouths of the Mississippi, would not prevent such vessels from entering the Mississippi, because the blockade is not efficient. The talk is, that holders of bagging intend to make it scarce. The further talk is, that planters should hold back and buy sparingly; that before the next cotton crop is picked there will be a good supply of bagging. As for rope, it is useless to talk about it, because iron is a good substitute, and hoops can be furnished in abundance at a less price than rope.

There was some talk, and rather amusing it was, about some quondam residents of our good city, who amassed some thousands of this world's goods, and removed to the North many years since to spend their rentals. These parties, after years of absence, turn up on our flags at this late period of the season, saying that they came back to reside with us, and that they are all Southerners. But talking brings out the real state of the question. These parties (our old quondam officials) have returned merely to collect the rents, knowing that under the rules of war their rents could not be remitted to them; and further, their property here might be confiscated. There is no probability of confiscation, because the Southern Confederacy does not make war on local property. Then again, there are other large property-holders, say our old friend Dr. Morgan, whose rentals are large, but hard of, as the phrase is—that taxes absorb all the income of his valuable corner stores. We do not coincide with those expressions. If the Doctor's rentals in New York were absorbed by taxes, it would come nearer the mark, because real estate in that city has depreciated fully 50 per cent since the 1st of January, 1861, and if the war continues one year, all the uppertendom avenues, Bleecker street and Broadway, will go to the wall.

Abolition Brutality.

In those times of trouble, when the passions and the worst as well as the best qualities of our nature are exhibited, we shall hear of many hair-breadth escapes, bordering on the marvellous. Such a case has just come to our knowledge. Major W. W. Dennison, a South Carolinian who arrived at this city a few days ago with his family, was Indian Agent in Nebraska under Mr. Buchanan's Administration. The Republicans in that Territory were largely in a majority, and he gave some offence by running as the Breckinridge candidate for delegate to Congress. But when the news arrived of the secession of South Carolina, he became a marked man for the revenge of the Republicans. And when the people of Nebraska City heard, with all the exaggeration that distance lends to rumor, that the Southern States would prevent Lincoln being inaugurated in Washington, they became furious. A mob entered his house, tore him from his family—all females—a wife and two little daughters, put a rope around his neck and swore they would hang him. After having treated him with great indignity, and nearly choking him to death with the rope, they were induced by some of the better sort to spare his life for a few days, till the news came from Washington as to the prevention of Lincoln's inauguration. They kept him in the meantime as a close prisoner. Believing they would hang him, and having already had a taste of the terrible rope, he made his escape through the aid of friends who visited him, by changing his clothes and otherwise disguising himself. After they discovered his escape they pursued him, but he succeeded in reaching Missouri, after passing through many perils. His family, which he was compelled to leave behind, were for six weeks the objects of the most disgusting persecution, not daring to go out of their house. Finally, they, too, got away and joined Major Dennison. They were compelled to leave all their property—all they had in the world, behind. Major Dennison had been twenty years in the navy and civil service of the country. He is poor in the South again, ready to avenge himself on the barbarians who have neither sense of justice or the feelings of common humanity. [Richmond Examiner.

A Hit at Seward.

As the Seward letter, declining Gov. Hicks' proposition to ask the British Minister at Washington to act as arbitrator between the North and South, must be fresh in public remembrance, the point of the following will be understood. It is an extract from an address delivered by Dr. Guthrie, at a meeting recently held in Edinburg, for the purpose of hearing Rev. Dr. Cheever speak on the American Crisis:

I heard yesterday a circumstance that illustrates the state of matters in America. There is an Episcopal clergyman in New York, or one of the largest towns in America, who has four sons. Two of them are in the South, in the ranks of the Southerners. His other two sons—his Joseph and Benjamin—armed to the teeth, are off to fight the Southerners; and purchase these brothers may meet foot to foot and sword to sword in that shocking battle. Think of the state of that father! Whom is he to pray for? For which side is he to ask the victory? A bullet from a brother's rifle strikes a brother's heart. Whichever side may gain, that father loses. A civil war is of all calamities that can befall a country the most dreadful; and what aggravates the state of matters in America is this—the wretched cause of this war and the terrible spirit of vengeance which seems to be carrying into it. How does the haughty pride of both parties flare out, glare out, in the answer given by President Lincoln's Secretary to a letter sent by the Governor of Maryland, who, deprecating this dreadful bloodshed, and anxious for a peaceful settlement, proposed to the President of the United States that the matter should be referred to our Ambassador, Lord Lyons, and that he should be asked to arbitrate between the contending parties—a most Christian-like proposal. How is it received? Resented, and resented with a thing so monstrously foolish! The President's Secretary writes back and asks how any man could propose that the matter should be referred to the arbitrament of a foreign country, and especially the arbitrament of a European monarchy? Monarchy? What is the monarchy to which this Government proposes to refer? Unquestionably it is not the monarchy of Russia, nor the monarchy of King Bomba, or King Bomba's son, (laughter,) it is the monarchy of her own mother, and survey it is a mother's part to step in between fire and fire, when, knife in hand, they are about to plunge them in each other's breasts. A European monarchy, forsooth! I am very much mistaken if many in the United States at this moment would not be thankful for the motherly promptings of our good Queen.

WHY GENERAL SCOTT WILL NOT RESIGN.—We have heard from good authority the reason why Gen. Scott does not resign. It is deep-seated hatred of Henry A. Wise and Jefferson Davis. Wise's letter about "stripping the peacock traitors" from the old fellow stirs into his heart, and makes him swear vengeance against the whole Southern movement. He hates Jefferson Davis also, it is said, with a holy hatred, though we are unable to say what for particularly. The old chap is so far gone in his earlier dotage, that the mere mention of secession, or Henry A. Wise, or Jefferson Davis, sets him stark mad; and persons visiting him on business are warned at the door of his office not to broach these disagreeable subjects.

We look upon it as one of the most fortunate circumstances for the South that General Scott still sticks to the cause of the North. If he had resigned, courtesy would have placed him in command of the Southern army, which rather needs the intellect of vigorous manhood to lead it on to success, than a man who has a reputation for former deeds of glory, though now sunk to almost gibbering idiocy. [Norfolk Day Book.

LOSS OF THE BIG GUN.—The sinking of the big gun "Union" at Baltimore last week, has caused much regret here—"over the left." This gun was intended for Fortress Monroe, where it was to have been placed in a position which would have commanded Sewell's Point battery. It weighs 63,000 pounds, carries a 403 pound ball, and will reach, with deadly effect, a distance of nine miles. It was lost in removing it from the wharf to a steamer, and is said to have sunk in six feet water, with six feet of soft mud below that. Such an immense hulk of ordnance does probably gone down to a distance that will defy all efforts to reclaim it. It will be remembered that two enormous Colombiads, intended for Fort Mellenry, were effectually spiked in Baltimore week before last. It is now hinted that some rascally Secessionists, who were employed to place the monster gun "Union" on board, purposely let her slip into the depths below. It would probably have been spiked but for a strict guard that was kept over it night and day. It matters but little, however. It will do as little damage at the bottom of the Patapsco as if it were in Kamschatka. [Richmond Cor. Petersburg Express.

MARRIED:

On Saturday, 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Markham, Mr. WALTER B. VRESELAND to MISS CAMILLA S. ALLEN, both of this city.

☞ Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., papers will please copy.

Ladies' Military Relief Society.

The Ladies of the Third District favorable to the organization of a SOCIETY for the relief of the families of the Defenders of Southern Rights and Independence, who may require assistance, are requested to meet on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., at the DeSoto School house, Marigny street, for the purpose of making the proper military arrangements for a permanent organization.

A full attendance is particularly desired. jel8 2t*

Communicated.

MR. EDITOR—While our citizens are rejoicing in the unprecedented prosperity of the city as evinced by the cheap and certain advantages of transportation afforded by the Street Railroads, we residents of the Old Third are not only deprived, as yet, of such, but find ourselves, in spite of the rules of cities established by the upper common council, are paying at the rate of five cents for a ride, or at the rate of 20 cents per hour for ten tickets, being from 14 to 16½ per cent. above the rates exacted on the cars. Is this just?

jel8 2t* THIRD DISTRICT.

A Card.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17, 1861.

The Crescent Blues desire to return their thanks to GEO. W. HOLT, Esq., for the Armory refreshments furnished at their Armory this morning, prior to their departure for Virginia.

jel8 2t*

To the Public.

The Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army desire to make the following statement—

It is now about five weeks since this Society were first the much organization, and during this period have furnished 112 well fitting shirts, and nearly fifteen hundred pieces of clothing for our gallant volunteers.

When the Ladies work for the gallant army, they accomplish per day as much more as they do for this Society, as the result at this Society's rooms can be witnessed. Sincerely believing that we have done our part, we now call on our sisters, before the expiration of one week, to perform faithfully the same work they do, every Wednesday, in the same manner, for the benefit of our soldiers, in the same proportion as by our organization. Ladies, remember, this work is particularly employed for our soldiers.

We, in the name of our soldiers, do earnestly solicit your co-operation. Ladies, remember, we are in the service of our country, and we must do our duty, and we will do our duty. Remember, we will be expected every Wednesday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at the Society's rooms, No. 52 Carondelet street.

Hoping that our efforts may be crowned with success, we remain, respectfully, your obedient servants,

Mrs. JAMES ROSS, President.

New Orleans, June 15, 1861. jel8 1t

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 inform the entire every lady in the city of the necessity of every Young Men's Christian Association," have kindly offered their aid, and by the liberality of the Louisiana National Insurance Company, room No. 5, second story, 52 Carondelet street, appropriating the rooms of said Association, has thus proffered to our aid a depository, in addition to the hall of the Association. We earnestly hope that every housekeeper in New Orleans will respond to our call with donations of old linen and other useful articles.

may 29 2p*

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association.

The Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association will assemble on the following resolution:

Resolved, That no explanation will be required from members that have not been authenticated by Religious Political Party or Acquaintance Genera Group.

Ladies will please attend. jel3 2p*

☞ The undersigned, having been appointed to collect the taxes in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson for the Parish of Orleans, and the Parish of Jefferson, and the Parish of Orleans, respectively, for the year 1861, and the Parish of Orleans, for the year 1860, hereby give notice that he will be at his office, No. 1 Carondelet street, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th days of July, and thereafter, from 10 to 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of receiving said taxes.

Applicants will be required to furnish the necessary information as to the property upon which taxes are assessed.

jel3 4p* T. D. SEGUIN, Collector.

☞ For Auditor of Public Accounts—Please vote for J. Pujol, Jr., a worthy candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts at the election in November.

CREOLE.

☞ Notice—I take this method of offering my profound thanks to my friends and patrons for the liberal patronage with which they have favored me in the past, and would inform them that I have removed my Boot and Shoe Manufactory from Magazine street, between Perdido and Gravier sts., to Fourth Street.

Very respectfully, T. YONGE, M. P.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Nos. 6 and 54 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

☞ Coal Oil and Lamps—Country Merchants, Planters and the public generally, will find at the Great Southern Coal Oil and Lamp emporium, No. 6 Carondelet st., a large and very complete stock of PURE COAL OILS and COAL OIL LAMPS of the finest style, which Messrs. COVERT & HILL offer on the lowest, or at retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the South.

may 29 2m*

Peaches

Of the celebrated May Beauty variety, sent by express, and for sale by any other variety now in market. For the convenience of persons traveling on the cars I have taken store No. 7 Camp street, where I will keep stocks, with other fruit during the season.

E. C. CLOUD,
78 St. Charles street.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Working ladies CASH or cut work for MILLINERY. Useful skill should at least be worth as follows:

$5 00 Bonnets,	$3 00
3 00 "	1 50
2 00 "	1 00
1 50 "	0 75
1 00 "	0 50
50 cts "	0 25

Dresses made up at half the usual price, and in the elegant manner.

MRS. M. E. BENSON,
Dressmaker and Milliner,
137 Canal street, up stairs.

jel 3 2p*

New Volume of La. Reports.

VOLUME FIFTEENTH.

ACTS OF LOUISIANA

For 1861.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

THOMAS L. WHITE,

Bookseller and Stationer,

105 ..... Canal Street 105

—Also—

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION, with the Ordinances and the constitution of that State passed by said Convention, in English and French.

VATTEL'S LAW OF NATIONS, and WHEATON'S LAW OF NATIONS.

A COMPLETE SET OF LOUISIANA REPORTS.

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF LAW BOOKS.

For sale at
may 28 2m 105 CANAL STREET.

War, Business and Education.

As those who can not go to war may be qualified by attention to other useful studies and their acquisition at this crisis, we would respectfully inform our friends and the public that our

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Corner Camp and Commercial sts.,

will be kept open during the day and EVENING, to receive young gentlemen, and to qualify for the active duties of the counting room and business. BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, MATHEMATICS and LANGUAGES, etc., also taught. Our Professors are thoroughly competent to save the time of students. Its RIVAL THE MIND the continued absence, whether in war or business. Parents, young gentlemen, and others are invited to call. Terms to suit the times.

Apply to RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

☞ GEORGE HEWS—
(Late of the firm of Sharpway & Hews)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Furniture,
30 & 32 Levee, near Poydras,
Between Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.

From the Seat of War.

TRULY SUPERB

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

A PICTURE WORTH FRAMING.

The Price is the same as Photographs of Smaller Size have invariably Sold For.

No. 1, A. View of the Steamer Caleb, Capt. Dennis, as she sails in Coming Their exciting mode of the month of Big Bayou near Pensacola.

No. 1, B. View of the Orleans Cadets, Capt. Dreux, in front of their encampment at the mouth of Big Bayou, Pensacola.

No. 1, C. View of the encampment of the Orleans Cadets, Capt. Dreux, shooting 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 hotel in front of Fort Barrancas. This hotel is occupied also by Lieut. Slemmer—quite a romantic and interesting.

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

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

No. 5. View of rear 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 sally port, etc.

No. 8. View of Sally Port to Fort Barrancas from inside look ing out, showing two friends talk mutually reading.

No. 9. View from the top of Fort Barrancas of the encampment of the 1st Alabama Regiment, with Fort Barrancas, Capt. Chisolm, in parade.

No. 12. View of two Sixty Battalion, showing sailors from passing commanding their ships, with Fort Pickens in the distance.

No. 13. View of the Light house on Pensacola Fort Pickens—is the tallest one of the best lights in the country. It is top of this light house commanding a view of land and sea in every direction.

No. 14. View of Fort Pickens from the top of Light house, looking in the Gulf, in the opposite direction.

No. 15. View of Navy Yard, Fort Barrancas, and Fort Pickens, taken from the Light house.

No. 16. View of the encampment of the 3d Alabama Regiment, Colonel Jones, in front of Fort Barrancas.

No. 17. View of the Dining room in the Hotel in Pensacola, occupied by Lieut. Slemmer, Lieut. Gregory, and Lieut. Meigs, of Fort Pickens in the distance, taken from the upper Lady's Parlor.

No. 18. View of the Hotel in Pensacola, occupied by Lieut. Slemmer, Lieut. Gregory, and Lieut. Meigs, of Fort Pickens.

No. 19. Encampment of the Pensacola Blues, Capt. Hicks, in front of their quarters in Pensacola.

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These views are in the hands of CAPRIGNONI & CO., 64 Poydras Street, by FRED. FRANKS, St. Charles, P. P., WERNING, 137 Canal Street, by WM. WERNING, 105 Canal Street, by THOMAS L. WHITE, 105 Canal Street, by CHARLES ROBERT, 137 Canal Street, by CHARLES ROBERT, 137 Canal Street, by CHARLES ROBERT, 137