New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. SIXON, 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.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1861.

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

☞ Our friend McKeever, of the Adams' Express Company, has again obliged us with late Western papers.

☞ We are under obligations to Purser Scudder, of the yacht "Dart," Capt. Lawless, for a package of late Texas papers. The Dart, we are informed, will return to Galveston from Berwick's Bay on Friday, at 12 o'clock, taking passengers only.

☞ We have received from Mr. Louis Schwarz, No. 28 Chartres street, a well-executed map of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and parts of the adjoining States. The map is just published, and is gotten up with great accuracy and fidelity. Mr. Schwarz has our thanks for his favor.

☞ Our neighbors, Messrs. Bloomfield & Steel, have our thanks for a neatly-gotten up pamphlet of 26 pages, containing the Constitutions, Provisional and Permanent, of the Confederate States of America. A very convenient book, as Mrs. Toodles would say, to have in the house. It is compiled by William Bloomfield, Jr., publisher and law-brief printer.

MILITARY NOTICES.—Members of the Carroll Guards, Leathers Light Guards and Seymour Guards, as well as men desirous of joining these companies, are referred to the advertisements in our military department.

THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—Attention is directed to the advertised card of a committee of mechanics, in reference to the management of the mechanical department of the Jackson Railroad Company.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—The firm of Warren, Gilmore & Co. is dissolved by limitation. Messrs. J. J. Warren and T. W. Crawford will liquidate the affairs of the old firm, and continue the business under the name and style of Warren & Crawford. See card.

IMPORTANT TO DARKEYS AND OTHERS.—The City Railroad Company give notice that colored servants carrying children or attending their mistresses, have right to seats in all the city railroad cars; and that darkeys traveling on their own hook, have the right to seats only in those cars which have stars painted on the sides. This arrangement as to the star-cars is equally interesting to the white and colored population. See Mr. Slawson's card.

PATTI IN LONDON.—The Londoners are indebted to America for a sensation. Little Adelina Patti is stirring up their cold blood to an astonishing degree, judging by the accounts given of her performance at the Royal Italian Opera. The crowding and excitement are compared to those attending Jenny Lind's great performance at Her Majesty's Theater. At her first appearance, when nobody knew who or what she was, there was no great expectation; so that there was as much surprise as delight at her great talent. At her second appearance, there was an immense audience and extraordinary enthusiasm. Of course, the critics say she has a great deal to learn; but the operagoers, the people, as well as "the nobility and gentry," are enchanted with her, and the young artist will continue to be "the rage" in London while the season lasts. We presume she will appear in Paris soon after the next season opens in that city.

A gentleman informs us, as from a "perfectly reliable source," that a letter was found on the person of Capt. Waldrop, who was slain in the late battle of Bethel Church, or County Bridge, directed to his sister, in which he said that he had not made much headway as yet; that he had captured twenty negroes, and when he had made sale of them, he would send her a nice present.

Magruder's men express the most extreme satisfaction with his conduct, and say they will follow him any where.

The bearer of the flag of truce stated that five regiments had taken part in the battle. The return of the watch and sword taken from the person of Waldrop was requested. The watch will be returned, but not the sword.

An effort to organize an English regiment in Cincinnati has proved a failure.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser says that the Sabine, on Saturday last, left that region, and moved off "towards the setting sun." Probably she has come to keep company with the Brooklyn.

Gen. Magruder was apprised of the approach of the enemy at Bethel, by a deserter from their ranks, who came in advance and informed him of it in time for him to make every preparation to meet the attack.

THE "RED-LEGGED DEVILS."—A correspondent of the New York Herald, who had been to Fortress Monroe, and mingled with the New York troops, says while in conversation with one of the officers of Col. Duryea's regiment of Zouaves, he was told that they "were to start the next day for Yorktown, thence to Norfolk, and from thence direct to Richmond." He says the officer also said:

The Secessionists aver that they are not afraid of the Troy, Albany, Col. Allen's, or the Vermont regiments, but they would rather keep clear of the "red-legged devils," as they call Duryea's Zouave regiment. This same officer remarked, that one day he took about two hundred and fifty of his regiment to capture a party of Secessionists numbering over nine hundred men and armed with cannon. Upon approaching them, they (the Secessionists) retreated in great haste.

These Yankees go ahead of the Mexicans in braggadocio and downright lying. We presume the fight at Bethel Church has satisfied them that the Southern soldiers neither dread the "red-legged devils," the Dutch, nor any thing else, in human shape; and that they cannot be beaten even by a superior force. They will learn something more of Southern courage and endurance before they stay many days longer in Virginia.

ENTHUSIASTIC NEGRO.—The Memphis Avalanche says:

Jim Moore, a negro barber at Bolivar, Hardeman county, in this State, a slave of Dr. Thomas Moore, subscribed $50 for a military company to fight against Lincoln. He also visited Montgomery to see Jeff. Davis inaugurated.

A merchant advertised for a clerk "accustomed to confinement." He received an answer from a person who had been seven years in jail.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy says that Gov. Letcher will accompany the Confederate troops that are to be moved forward on Northwestern Virginia.

MORE MILITARY GOODS AT FRANKO'S.—A fresh lot of Colt's navy revolvers, pistol cartridges, swords, sashes, belts, buttons, trimmings, and every other article needed by officers of companies, has just been received by Mr. Franko, No. 104 Poydras street. See his advertisement.

NEW CROP TURNIP SEED.—Mr. D. Maupay, the great seed and plant establishment in the South, has on hand a large lot of new crop turnip seed. See his advertisement.

LEAD PIPE.—This article of different sizes and in any quantity, is to be had of D. S. Lowber & Co., 172 Camp street. See advertisement.

DEALERS IN COIN will find it to their interests to attend the auction sale of a large lot of gold coin, to be sold by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, for a holiday at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. E. MORPHY, auctioneer, sells this day at 11 o'clock, and 5 P. M. See advertisement.

EUROPEAN OPINIONS ON THE WAR.

The war on this continent is now attracting the undivided attention of Europe. Indeed, all other matters are made subordinate to it. Cabinets, statesmen and the press are engaged in discussing it; and the minds of the masses are rapidly becoming enlightened as to the causes of the difficulty, the resources of the two sections, the probable progress of events, and their natural consequences. In these respects, the statesmen and editors of England and France are better informed than the leaders and press of the North, unless the latter, which is most probably the case, affect ignorance and practice duplicity, in order to impose upon and deceive their own immediate countrymen.

We have already published many extracts from foreign papers, relating to the war which the Lincoln Government is wickedly waging upon the South, and have been pleased at the general tone and sentiment therein indicated. All things considered, the outgivings from the most influential sources have been favorable to the cause of the South. The tariff oppressions and the fishing bounty and navigation plunders of the North are as well understood across the water as they are here, and the wonder is that we have so long submitted to exactions alike unrightEous and inexcusable. Our trans-Atlantic friends will find out the true reason for this submission. *Our* forefathers won the battles of the revolution. *Our* forefathers framed the Constitution, fashioned the Government, and set it in motion, of the late United States. Almost every victory was won by Southern skill and valor, and almost every element of statesmanship and grandeur which our institutions ever manifested, was the fruit of Southern intellect. The principal battles won during the war of 1776 were won by Southerners, led on and directed by WASHINGTON. The North never produced a general of ability, save Benedict Arnold—Arnold, the traitor!—who sought to betray WASHINGTON and the revolutionary cause for gold! In the war of 1812, nearly all the fighting was done, and most of the victories were gained, by Southern officers and troops. And such also was the case in the late war with Mexico. The South furnished the generals and soldiers, and achieved the victories. Scarcely anywhere on the muster-roll of glory does the name of a Northerner appear. And even now, when to the long, black list of outrages, plunders, insults and contumelies, practiced by the North upon the South for thirty years, is added the frightful crime of war, the North has to depend upon the brains and skill of a Southerner for the prosecution of the campaign—upon the infamous renegade, Winfield Scott—who has stamped his hoary-headed old age with everlasting infamy, by attempting to strike his mother, Virginia, to the earth.

The South clung to the Union because it was the work of their ancestors. They patiently submitted to robberies and oppressions, which would have caused revolution in almost any country, for the sake of peace and unity. Long after forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, they strove for harmony, vainly hoping that a sense of common justice might again reanimate the North. In all things they were disappointed. The Northern people grew more insolent, overbearing and exacting; and on the sixth of November last they elected a President by a purely sectional vote, on a platform which, if carried out, involved the ruin and disgrace of the Southern people. This last evidence of malignant hate broke the back of Southern endurance, and the establishment of a powerful Confederacy of eleven Southern States has been the result. And for doing what they compelled us to do, to save our liberties and honor, they have declared a war of extermination against us, which they proclaim in advance shall be unmarked by the usages of civilization.

The latest European journals which have come to hand are full of articles on the American war. All take the sensible position that the subjugation of the South is impossible, and many of them inveigh bitterly against Lincoln for inaugurating a war which, while it is calculated to interfere materially with the great commercial interests of the world, is alike cruel, unchristian, and bound to be, in the very nature of things, prolific of evil and barren of good. The London Economist of the 25th ult., says: "Neither party, therefore, can subdue or reembrace the other—probably by no means certainly not by fighting. But each may inflict upon its antagonist such fearful injury and suffering as will leave a legacy of undying hatred to their children and their children's children." After stating that victory sped to the North "would bring no success worth achieving," the Economist sensibly observes: "Why should the Federal Government fight to prevent the slave States doing that which they will do just as certainly after defeat or after victory as before the battle? nay, which is already done and which not the most sanguine abolitionist believes can be undone?"

The London Tablet, the conservative Catholic organ, of the same date, says:

Hundreds and thousands of Northerners are flying to arms in order to compel their Southern brethren to live with them on terms of perfect equality, brotherly love, and indivisible Union. The prospect of a war between the Northern and Southern States is the most horrible that can be imagined. Ten millions of men occupying an immense territory, and fighting for their freedom, are not to be reduced to subjection by armies of invaders who will be withdrawn from immense territories, in which they were profitably employed, to do the unprofitable work of slaughter and destruction, in lands which they will be unable to retain.

When the news first reached Europe that the election to the Presidency of Mr. Abraham Lincoln had been hailed by South Carolina as a sufficient cause for seceding from the Union at the risk of civil war, our first hasty judgment inclined in favor of the North, though our sympathies were with the South. But as further information came, and as we found leisure to retrace the history of the United States, and the conflicts between North and South, which have been carried on for so many years, we found that the election of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, so far from being the cause of Secession, was only made the occasion for putting into practice a resolution long formed on other valid grounds.

Le Monde, a Paris journal, says:

What attitude will our commercial or diplomatic relations assume towards the belligerent parties? England has already decided that she will maintain a neutral position, and consider the war as one between two sovereign powers. In France it has been asked whether the Southern States were not rebels? It is difficult to admit this interpretation, when we reflect that the United States form a federation. Sovereignty belongs to each State. The Union is a contract, a treaty; and when violated, either with or without a cause, it is and can be only a violation of the agreement entered into. It is not a rebellion; it is a war between sovereign States.

The question in relation to letters of marque issued by the President of the Southern Confederacy is thus settled.

President Lincoln has promised to hang the corsairs of President Davis. This is simply nonsense. If the corsairs of the South are treated as pirates, the prisoners of war from the North may be regarded as brigands, and shot. But we believe that the laws of nations will be better observed by both sides.

The Liverpool Advertiser, after scoring Lincoln's war policy unmercifully, and stating that a "Federal Union, accomplished by the sword, is as impossible as the quadrature of the circle," declares that England should maintain a neutral position, and thus alludes to the issuance of letters of marque and reprisal:

England has done all that she can do as matters now stand. She has recognized the South as a belligerent Power, and *she will respect the letters of marque issued by its Government*, just as she would those of the university nickneyed old Government of the United States. Thus far and no further will we go, unswayed by considerations of interest or expediency, or by any motives incompatible with our high sense of national honor.

These extracts are sufficient for the object we have in view, which is to show the tendency of popular sentiment in England and France. All the Confederate States will ever ask from these Governments is to recognize their national existence, and to "respect the letters of marque" they may put forth. One of those things England has already done, and the others will speedily follow.

THE VERY COOLEST.—A man, asleep on a railroad track in Alabama, was taken up by the cowcatcher and thrown six feet up an embankment without harming him. He took a drink from a bottle immediately, and looked at his watch to see what time it was.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Very little talk yesterday beyond remarks on the sensation dispatches received via telegraph. The reports from Missouri obtained very little credence. As for dispatches from Washington, it is well known they are not to be credited.

The levee is deserted. Some few vessels, say sixteen ships and barks, one brig and eight schooners are in port. Eleven ships are under seizure, five as captured prizes, the others seized by the Confederate States. One ship, the Metropolis, is at Gretna; being owned here, could not proceed to sea, and after waiting at the bar was obliged to return.

The entire Southern Steamship Company's fleet is in port, except the Rask and Sawannee. The latter vessel was seized by the Black Republicans a few days in advance of the declaration of war, and is now in the service of Lincoln, Seward & Co. She is of very little account, however—formerly the Pampero, in Lopez's expedition against Cuba. The great levee and landings do not present any greater inactivity and dullness than in several years heretofore. There was some talk of the disappearance of a man-of-war. These war things ought not to be talked of. The impression exists that the commanders of the blockading squadron are posted up every two or three days about what is going on in our city. There are spies and informers all about.

Under our monetary head will be found an extract from the London Times, in regard to captures and prizes made by privateers. Captures made by privateers on letters of marque, under the Confederated States, can be sent into neutral ports, and adjudicated or tried by the courts of New Orleans, Mobile or Charleston.

Later advices are fully due from Europe. The Africa from Liverpool, of the 8th instant, is the regular Cunard boat. She will be due at New York to-day.

Letter from Baton Rouge.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

BATON ROUGE, June 17, 1861.

Mr. Editor: The parish of East Baton Rouge, you will recollect, gave an overwhelming majority for the Cooperation ticket, yet, in proportion to its voting population, it has furnished more soldiers than any other. The last company that left here was commanded by the Hon. Andrew S. Herron, late Secretary of State, whose energy and patriotism in the cause of the South infuses new life with those who wavered in regard to serving for the "full term" of the war. Gallantly did the people of this parish respond to his call, and under his leadership and that of his officers, Sumter and others, the Baton Rouge Peacblues will give a good account of themselves.

There are now at the Baton Rouge Barracks some 500 men, who are daily drilled by that accomplished officer, Lieut. Powell, late of the old U. S. Army.

At the State House everything goes on as usual. Col. W. J. McCulloh, Commissioner of Public Lands, is hard at work, striving "harmony out of discord." When the next Legislature meets you will hear of no complaints about the Land Office. In the Auditor's Office I found our friend H. Peralta Esq., Deputy Auditor, who, by-the-bye, is a candidate for Auditor. Mr. Peralta has been connected with this department, having been appointed by the late Judge Bordelon, who was the first Auditor elected by the people in this State, and has the details of the office as much at his fingers' ends as the best printer in your establishment has the types. If the people want the "right man in the right place" let them keep Peralta where he is—only a little more so. (We say, Amen. Ed.)

Our crops promise a rich harvest and if we are to be "starved out" we are willing to stand it the balance of our natural lives on the same terms.

Everything grows so spontaneously that our boys say that they are willing to be buried, feeling confident that the next shower would see them sprouting out of the earth with renewed life and vigor.

Yours, truly. BROWN.

A PEACE AMBASSADOR.—The Paris *Monitor*, of the 15th of May, contains this announcement:

In consequence of the perplexity into which the great and powerful cotton interest is now plunged, it ought not to surprise any to learn that doubtless very soon an eminent English statesman will visit the United States to make a pacific proposition to the contending parties there. It will be a message towards whom all eyes will be turned, as he undertakes to perform his task.

Louisiana and the City.

To the Citizens of New Orleans:

We, the undersigned, citizens and possessors of this State and city, in behalf of our children, now call on the attention of the public to the existence, and position in fact, to the best interest of the South—we allude to the management of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, which we notify confidently to the South as disloyal to the political of all Southerners. The Superintendent, under no cover of a vicious pretense, has been sent home from a Free State, rather than to work a resident, who has his family here. Himself a Northern man, he has expressed in public his entire sympathy with the Abolitionists, and openly proclaimed his sentiments to the effect that Northern men, "if not armed to vote," under the pretext that they were cheaper, and are more competent to perform the duties than men identified with the place; which, we mean, is only a subtle lure to induce him to employ and be underlookers in favor of the South, why not because he is a truly Southern man? Our State needed it, and has shown life by showing why with the Abolitionists we cannot live in union. In defiance of the law of his employer on the road, when a resident on the charge of being an Abolitionist—which from the absence of all proof, we clear, we think, shore left, thereby show our life's gold.

We leave it to a discriminating public to say if our position should, in this particular time, be left in the hands of one even suspected of being inimicable to the South or Northern non-residents shore of sympathy to the Southern Southerners, having for life's living here expectant on this for our daily bread. We feel it to remain and defend our homes, but if we are driven away to seek support for our families in consequence of our places being filled by strangers, the South is undone. The Abolition tendencies of many of the employed in public trust, and should, at least, be looked into by our citizens.

We make a statement of our grievances to the Board of Directors, and we make it with the simple inquiry, "Shall a Northern man be good as a Southern one?" We now respect to the public to know of this state of things and order.

There are plenty of men resident in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, in many positions, to fill all the positions, from any department of the road. But, we ask, how many of such are employed? We answer, "Very, very few," compared to the whole. Our rights and interests in Southern Southern war, in a manner, have been sacrificed, heretofore. We ask, in our name, to Carolina, Virginia, and those loyally to the South, if we should be continued in this unfavorable and just condemnation.

JAMES S. BOYLE,	JOHN JOHNSON,
SAMUEL SMITH,	JOHN A. BURKE,
ABE CONNER,	JOSEPH BERGET,
JAMES GEPHER,	P. B. MURPHY,
HENRY JENKINS,	JOHN CHARE,
GEORGE SWAN,	JOHN GEORGE,
JNO. A. SEAGORES,	H. D. HAINES,
JOSEPH DEGRIE,	G. A. CASSING,
JOSEPH HANCHOFT,	JOHN MORAN,
F. D. COOKE,	R. BACH.
L. L. BARBER,	

Attention, Ladies!

A number of ladies have organized themselves into a society for the purpose of preparing lint for the relief of those who may be wounded in the coming contest, they wishing to relief the aid of every lady in this city in this work of mercy. The "Young Men's Christian Association" have kindly tendered their aid, and have tendered the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, Room No. 3, second story, 87 Camp street, as a place of deposit, in addition to the Hall of the Association. We earnestly hope that every housekeeper in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles.

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 Grivot.

☞ The undersigned, having been appointed to endeavor to collect the funds collected in aid of the families of volunteers, notifies all those in need of relief to apply at the office, No. 30 Gravier street, on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of the 15th, 16th and 17th of each month, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

Applicants will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence to the committee that they are entitled to relief.

T. O. SULLIVAN, 90 Gravier street.

☞ Notice—I take this method of offering my professional services, free of charge, to the families of those who are absent from the city on military duty. Residence on Hom ay street between Prytania and Coliseum streets, Fourth District.

P. VIDRER, M. D.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES. Nos. 5, 6 and 10 Gravier 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 Gravier street, be for 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.

To the Public.

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

It is now about two weeks since this Society went into the present organization, and during this period we have furnished lint and bandages, and supplied nearly fifteen hundred pieces of clothing to our patriotic volunteers.

When the lady work that each individual can accomplish per day is taken into consideration, a pretty fair idea of the result of the Society's labors can be obtained. Sincerely believing that we have done our part in the great cause, at least, feeling conscious of no earnest endeavor to perform fully the arduous duties we have undertaken, we call upon you individually rather for your assistance.

We have engaged some forty or more women, to whom we pay a fair consideration per day for sewing, thus enabling them to actually support their needy and otherwise destitute families. The Society undertakes daily to employ only such women as are absolutely in need. Starvation is a word too fine for us all but few of us come to know the fact in any other, and it is our boundless duty, while possible, for the necessities of those who are called to our country's defence, to ameliorate and as our means will permit, to provide for the utterly destitute women and families who may need our aid. Lint for our hands. The Society have received applications for the services of employed from some of the officers of the companies organized by us, and we now call upon you, for the first time, out of our resources, to come forward and aid us by your donations, however small, in keeping these women at work and enabling them to do so.

We receive the generous assistance of a large number of ladies, who daily render their services, averaging about fifty in attendance, and a work is usually begun on two hours per day. To those the Society desires to order its contributions, clothing.

To the agents of various sewing societies, to the Young Men's Christian Association, to our hotels and restaurants, to our lunch counters, and to our city press in general, our gratefulness is due for numerous favors generously rendered.

Contributions will be received daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., by the officers of the Association at their rooms, No. 87 Camp street.

Our citizens are invited to visit the rooms and see for themselves the operations of the Association. By order

MRS. JAMES ROSS, President.

New Orleans, June 18, 1861. 2d 27 2pd

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

44 2ptd CREOLE

Military Goods!!

COLT'S NAVY REVOLVERS,

PISTOL CARTRIDGES.

SWORDS, SASHES AND BELTS.

MILITARY BUTTONS.

Military Trimmings,

GOLD LACES, ETC.,

BLUE, GRAY AND RED BROADCLOTH.

Purchase at

H. FRANKO'S,

104 Poydras (next to Carondelet) st.

☞ CLOTHS OF NAVY REVOLVERS AND MILITARY TRIMMINGS furnished to the clothing trade. jn20 2ptd

Millinery and Dressmaking.

OFFER to trade CASH for my stock of MILLINERY. I will sell it off at cost price, below name in following—

$25 00 Bonnets, &c	$9 00
25 " "	12 00
20 00 " "	8 00
15 00 " "	7 00
10 00 " "	5 00
5 00 " "	4 00

Discount made on all the usual prices to the trade, in retailing same.

Mrs. M. E. BENSON,

Dressmaker and Milliner,

137 Canal street, up stairs,

jn20 2ptd (adjoining D. H. Holmes.)

To the Hardware Trade.

The undersigned have on hand a full stock of the following goods, which they offer at a low price—

Jos. Rodgers & Sons' IVORY TAILORS' CHALK,

POCKET KNIVES AND SCISSORS.

Geo. Wostenholm & Sons' " "

GENUINE HARROW TOOTH,

BEST FRENCH LOCKS,

B. B. A. S. PATENT GROUND SASHES,

PATENT BUTTONHOLE CUTTERS,

Rogers' CARPENTERS' AXES AND ADZES,

" SOCKET AND STEEL CHISELS,

O. NEWSAM'S H. SHOVELS AND SPADES,

Spear & Jackson's SAWS,

Rich's WATER GATES,

Wyman's CUT NAILS,

Gibbs' HORSE SHOE NAILS,

GUNS, RIFLES, COPPER CAPS, ETC., ETC.

BRUFF, BROOKER & SEAVER,

jn6 2ptd 14 Magazine st. and 104 Poydras st.

Supplies for the Army.

1500 BUSHELS

FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL,

In Bags and Barrels.

100 BUSHELS GRITS AND HOMINY

PINOLA,

For Army Use, in quantities to suit.

CREOLE YEAST POWDERS

Home made, and guaranteed equal to the best imported article.

On hand and for sale by

TH. THAYER & CO.,

jn20 2ptd 104 Mid. Adams, L.

141 Canal Street.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

SELLING OFF FOR CASH ONLY,

TO CLOSE OUT BUSINESS.

KEEGAN & McCANN,

Desirous of closing out early, to wind up their stock of STAPLE FANCY DRY GOODS, at 25 per cent discount, and will offer the whole, individually or in lots, at a very large sacrifice from cost, for CASH ONLY.

KEEGAN & McCANN,

jn20 2ptd 141 Canal Street.

Proceedings

OF THE

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION,

IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

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

For sale by

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,	BRUNO & BONNER,
T. L. WHITE,	HARRIS & ROBERTS,
GEO. ELLIS,	W. F. COLDWELL & CO.,
P. HAWKS & CO.,	E. EXNICIOS,
	T. FITZWILLIAM.

☞ Orders from the country will receive a liberal discount.

jn22 2ptd

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Ditching BOOTS, Russet BROGANS; Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Campeachy HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

SAM'L KING,

No. 16 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Hats, Caps, etc., at Wholesale.

We are constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk and Fur, Casseimere, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,

jn15 2ptd No. 16 Magazine street, New Orleans.

FASSMAN'S IRON TIE.....IRON TIE.

This celebrated COTTON BALE TIE is the only one which can be tied with greater rapidity than rope. The Orleans Cotton Press uses this Tie exclusively for re-compressing.

The Hoops are all painted, to prevent rust and injury to the Cotton.

For sale, wholesale and retail, on easy terms, by

H. FASSMAN & CO.,

22 Commercial Place.

And S. G. LATTING & CO.,

jn18 6m 16 Union street.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

1,000 SLAVES

WANTED BY HIRE OR BY PURCHASE.

We will purchase or hire, for a term of five years, Five Hundred or a Thousand Slave Laborers, to work on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Texas—immediately west of Shreveport, La., in a region secure and protected from invasion or molestation by the conflict which shall exist between the two sections of this 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 single level land grant from Texas, i. e., 16,000 acres for every mile of road, the company construct. For the distance of 300 miles from Shreveport on the eastern, to El Paso on the western boundary of Texas, by comes like the grant, the company are not, and will not pay for labor essentially to the rapid development of the company's interests; but for a term of years, by hire or by the actual purchase, this company will under the same liberal and advantageous arrangements with slave owners in Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland or North Carolina, or elsewhere, for the labor or purchase, with payment in the most unincumbered securities, of 500 or 1000 slaves. Families entire will be taken, either by hire or by purchase. The company is enabled to propose liberal terms, because of the munificent land grant of Texas, and its ability to purchase the lands and full fee stock for the entire road across Texas, with the government bonds of the company, at rates almost equivalent to cash. All the rights of this company are fixed and vested by the laws of Texas. Full contracts will be entered into, and the terms of the contract, in 500 degrees of parallel of latitude has thousands of acres of unsurpassed the most powerful European Governments—among them are France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland—as well as of large cap talists, contractors, men and contractors of those countries. The last Congress of the United States granted a full, at its best season, advantage to the company, through Arizona, New Mexico and California, some 350,000 acres of land and a loan of thirty-six million 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 same of time and the starting, political events transpiring at home in which.

No company in the world has a larger basis for its successful prosecution and no company has constructed and secured 1000 miles of improved and certainty American Stock on European guaranteed principal or interest bonds to be stock dividends and in the world such stupendous results—bringing in strongly with its completion across this continent, the trade of China, China, Australia, and the whole Pacific Coast—facilitate the commerce across the world from the trade, travel, etc., of each to every city from the Gulf of Mexico to the most northern shall, or lake. All large equitable rights for this and patriotic share—COMPENSATION is the immediate object of this notice, and each the labor, or consolidated in, or Pacific railroad is immediately in earnest, I will call upon to all, who may shall access, in in the Future.

We are in the labor to propose the work for most magnificent, advantageous, and fair, the time board arrangements will be made each shall make—2 cents from Texas which time, we HIRE, by subscription—and can, and will pay, or PURCHASE, by subscription—and can, and will pay, or by contract—or terms of contract, the safety of the slave, hereafter, or relating the distance and security or authority for.

All applications to the undersigned, Hon. V. E. Stevenson, Pres. Mont. Southern Pacific, Hon. Sec. Tuck, President Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, Petersburg, Va., J. H. McDonald, Lynchburg, Va., or to myself, Memphis.

JEPTHA FOWLKES,

Gen'l and Financial Agent of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Texas. jn20 2ptd

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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 point to Fort Pickens possible to approach within a half.

No. 3. Fine 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 sea in the distance.

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, looking out, showing two Dutch Columbiads covering it.

No. 9. View from the ground floor of Barrancas, showing the Officers' Quarters, with the Alabama Regiment, with Pickens Guards, Capt. Clark, on parade.

No. 12. View of two Small Batteries, showing sailors and marines manoeuvring them together, with Fort Pickens in the distance.

No. 13. View of the interior of the Fort Pickens—a 15 inch Shell, one of the heaviest in the country. Display of the Shell lower column—a show of hand and wrist for sailors and marines.

No. 14. View of Fort Pickens from the top of Lighthouse, showing the Gulf, distant view of the sea and harbor.

No. 15. View of Navy Yard, Fort Barrancas, various encampments, etc. Look to Gulf Lighthouse.

No. 16. View of the encampment of the 5th and 6th Mississippi Regiments, in front of Navy Yard.

No. 17. View of the encampment of the Clayton Guards, the Louisiana Tigers, the Washington Artillery, etc., in Fort McRee, in foreground, also, view of top of Fort McRee.

No. 18. View of the encampment of the Louisiana Tigers, with the Washington Artillery, etc., in Fort McRee, in foreground, also, view of top of Fort McRee.

No. 19. Encampment of the Louisiana Tigers, in front of Fort McRee.

No. 20. Encampment of the Washington Artillery, in front of Fort McRee.

No. 21. Encampment of the Louisville Rifles, Capt. Hardin, in front of Fort McRee.

No. 22. Encampment of the Mississippi Rangers, in front of Fort McRee.

No. 23. Encampment of Mississippi Regiment, in front of the Navy Yard, Fort McRee, and of the Louisiana Tigers, Capt. Wheat, in rear.

No. 24. Encampment of Mississippi Regiment, in front of the Navy Yard, Fort McRee, and of the Louisiana Tigers, Capt. Wheat, in rear.

No. 25. Encampment of Mississippi Regiment, in front of the Navy Yard, Fort McRee, and of the Louisiana Tigers, Capt. Wheat, in rear.

No. 26. Encampment of M