New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE---NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, $10 - - - By the Week, 20 Cents.

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.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1861.

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

Adams' Express company have placed us under renewed obligations for late St. Louis, Louisville and Memphis papers.

The Captain of the schooner Ann Johnson, which arrived at Berwick's Bay from Galveston, has our thanks for late files of Texas papers. The Ann Johnson leaves for Galveston next Wednesday.

Messrs. Wilbur & Burge's Express has again kindly furnished us with late Texas papers, for which they have our thanks.

Mr. H. Fraeko has our thanks for latest papers from Cincinnati, Louisville and Memphis.

Mr. George Ellis, bookseller, Commercial Place, and Old Levee street, opposite the Post-office, has our thanks for Memphis papers in advance of the mail.

PLAN OF THE WESTERN SEAT OF WAR.—The above is the title of a large map presented to us by Mr. H. P. Lathrop, corner of Magazine and Poydras streets, and for sale at all of the bookstores. This map, we learn, has been corrected by an officer of the Confederate States Army, and may therefore be regarded as reliable. It embraces all the points of military interest in Tennessee, Kentucky, Southern Illinois, Indiana and Arkansas.

MILITARY NOTICES.—The Louisiana Guards hold a special meeting this evening at 7½ o'clock.

The Sumpter Turner Guards hold a special meeting to-morrow evening, at the Schoolhouse on Poucher street. The regular drills of the company will take place on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

The Jackson Railroad Rifles, Company A, or the greater portion thereof, being necessitated to remain on the road, to facilitate the movements of troops and munitions of war, Company B is being formed for immediate active service. Applicants for membership will apply to Capt. Williams, at the Jackson Railroad Depot.

The Crescent Rifles, Company D, have organized by electing G. D. McPheeters their Captain, A. F. Haynes First Lieutenant, and R. L. Maumurdo Second Lieutenant.

Brig. Gen. Tochman, of the Polish Brigade, announces that the companies raised for this brigade will be mustered in immediately and sent to Camp Pulaski, where the accoutrements, etc., will be furnished by the Government. The companies being raised in Mississippi for the brigade will be mustered in at Natchez next week.

We direct attention to the various notices in our military department.

The Scandinavians are called upon to meet at 7 o'clock this evening at No. 108 Front Levee street, to consider special business before drilling.

The Confederate Cadets, Company A, are to meet this evening, at their armory, in the Merchants' Exchange. Company B, of the same corps, meets at the same hour in the same building. Young men wishing to join should be present.

The Screwmen's Guard, Company B, are called upon to attend a special meeting this evening at the armory on Canal street.

The Washington Light Infantry are notified to be at their armory at 12 o'clock to-day, to prepare for immediate departure for Ship Island.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The German Volksfest Committee have handed over, to the committee for the relief of families of absent soldiers, the proceeds of their late festival, amounting to the very handsome sum of $1750 55.

The lady managers of the Children's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church announce that the net proceeds of the late fair for the benefit of that institution, were $1101 25; and they return their thanks to Hart & Wintz for omnibusses, to the Gas Company for gas, and to Messrs. Bosworth, Warner, Smith and Downey, for donations of ice at the fair.

The acknowledgments are duly advertised in the proper column.

The ladies of the Children's Home announce that the annual entertainment for the benefit of the Home will be held during the second week in January of each year.

THE WAR PHOTOGRAPHS.—Those elegant photographs of scenes from the seat of war, as we see by advertisement, have been reduced to one-half what they have heretofore sold for, and will no doubt, in consequence, meet with a ready sale. The bookstores at which they can be purchased are enumerated in the advertisement, to which we refer.

CITY RAILROAD CARS WANTED.—By reference to an advertisement in our particular notice column, it will be seen that the City Railroad Company invite sealed proposals for the construction of fifty cars; proposals to be received to the 3d of July. This is something calculated to create a new branch of industry among our home mechanics. We feel assured that the cars can be made here as well and about as cheaply as in the North.

MOBILE MAIL LINE.—The steamer California having been withdrawn, it is expected that the Oregon will leave for Mobile on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, on arrival of the 6 o'clock A. M. cars at the lake; freights received daily. See the notice of Mr. Geddes.

THE ANNA TAYLOR.—Read the complimentary card published by the passengers who came over on the schooner Anna Taylor. The card is in another column of this morning's Crescent.

THE CONFEDERATE AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.—A dispatch from a member of President Davis' Cabinet says that the Government would accept all volunteers who offer their services *direct* to the President, provided they are armed, even with common shot-guns and rifles, but they are not to leave the State with State arms against the Governor's orders. The President recognizes the *right* of the Governor to control the arms which belong to the State—but he will receive soldiers under Wright's bill, if armed, without regard to being offered through the Governor.

MILITARY FANCY GOODS.—Besides his great and varied stock of fancy goods, toys, etc., Mr. B. Piffet, No. 122 Canal street, is prepared to furnish nearly every thing in the military line; flags of all sizes, soldiers' buttons of all styles, sashes, cords and tassels, binding of all colors; drums, fifes, belts, flasks, and other things too numerous to mention. Officers equipping themselves, and tailors and others getting up military outfits, should go and look at Mr. Piffet's splendid stock of goods, the whole of which he offers at low prices. We refer to his advertisement.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.—Mr. Braselman, at the corner of Hampden and St. Andrew streets, is closing out his stock of dry goods at amazing low prices, preparatory to taking his annual inventory. The ladies will find it worth their while to go and examine the stock and prices. The store closes at 6 P. M. daily. See Mr. Braselman's advertisement.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.—Claret in casks, gin in bond, Bourbon whisky, strawberries in juice and vinegar, are offering in large quantities by S. H. Gratian & Co., No. 59 Carondelet street. We refer the trade to the advertisement.

PLANTATION HARDWARE AND WOOL HATS.—Plantation hardware, and wool hats of different colors, are offering by Voss & West, Nos. 119 and 121 Magazine street. We refer planters and others to the advertisement.

THE SHERIFF will sell this day at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 6 Tchoupitoulas street, one lot of cigars, pipes, etc., and at 11 o'clock, at No. 182 St. Charles street, gas fitting apparatus, etc. For particulars and terms, see advertisements.

WHO WANTS IT?—A splendid dress sword, with trappings, etc., suitable for a staff officer, is offered for sale. See advertisement.

UNBLUSHING FALSEHOODS.

The Louisville Journal, erst-while a paper of respectability, is becoming as mendacious and untruthful as the most infamous among the leading Abolition organs of the North. As it is published in a slave State, and as it has derived all its consequence from the patronage of slaveholders, we are forced to consider the motives that govern its policy as infinitely more detestable, corrupt and vile, than the motives which animate the Greeleys, Weeds, Raymonds, Webbs, etc., who have recommended the cutting of levees and consequent murders, emancipation of slaves, the stirring up of servile insurrections, and all the horrid incidents which mark the course of a brutal and barbarous war, unrelieved by the observance of any of the usages of civilization.

In the Louisville Journal, of the 15th inst., a lengthy editorial article leads off in this wise:

The disunion leaders in the South, finding that the war is pressing with an almost insufferable weight upon the people there, and fearing that they may, if left to their own reflection upon facts, rise up in rebellion against its continuance, are publishing in regard to it the most scandalous falsehoods and misrepresentations that ever were invented by unscrupulous men.

The above is false alike in statement and inference. There is not a particle of truth about it. It is all unmixed untruth, no matter in what light it may be viewed. The Southern people are a unit in the prosecution of the present war to honorable peace and absolute independence. There is no discontent of any kind among them. They have full confidence in their great and patriotic leaders, and are prepared to submit cheerfully to whatever inconveniences and losses the circumstances of the times may impose upon them. They counted the cost carefully before they enforced the solemn act of separation; and it makes no difference to them, so far as their struggle for liberty is concerned, whether it costs them one hundred millions or one thousand millions. They regard the possession of liberty—the inestimable heritage of freemen—as cheap at any price. They would willingly sacrifice their staple crops and wage a bloody war for the next ten years, before they would agree to a reconstruction of the old Union on any terms whatever—even if the Abolition hordes of the North would unanimously ratify any draft of a new Constitution the South might present.

Then the Louisville Journal proceeds to stigmatize the Mobile Register, in terms alike bitter and disgraceful to the utterer, on the ground that the latter journal had said that "the armies of the United States are invading the South for the avowed purpose of putting instantly and indiscriminately to death all the slaves who shall fall into their hands." We have been a regular reader of the Register for a long time, and have never noticed anything of the kind in its editorial columns. The editors of that paper are fully competent to take care of themselves. At all events they were not very far from the mark, even if they did use the language imputed to them. The New York Tribune proposed "to spike the negroes." Unless this means murdering them, we cannot make out what it does mean. The New York Courier and Enquirer, Cincinnati Gazette, and numerous leading Abolition journals, proposed a great many times, and strenuously insisted upon the proposition, that the levees of the Lower Mississippi should be cut at night by Abolition emissaries, with the view of drowning several hundred thousand blacks and whites. We are not aware that the Louisville Journal has ever charged that these propositions were "as base, as infamous, as atrocious" as any "the arch spirit of evil ever prompted." In the eyes of the Journal it is all right for Abolition papers to urge desolation and murder upon Southern homes, but when Southerners defend those threatened homes, it becomes treason; "base," "infamous," "atrocious!"

Not satisfied with a general falsification of affairs at the South, a special attack upon the Mobile Register, the Louisville Journal proceeds to pitch into Gen. Beauregard with a ferocity only equaled by its indecency:

His proclamation to the Virginians, issued on the 5th inst., is scarcely better than the Mobile Register's announcement that the U. S. troops proclaim an indiscriminate massacre of all slaves. Gen. Beauregard, speaking of the U. S. armies in Virginia, says: "All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not by their banners, that their war-cry is *Beauty and Booty*." Gen. Beauregard, in saying this, is guilty of falsehood. He shows that he is a miscreant.

Further along, after passing a most fulsome compliment upon Gens. Scott, Mansfield, Butler and McClellan, the Journal says: "To charge officers like them with invading a section of this country for the purposes implied in the motto of 'Beauty and Booty' *is a crime of the deepest dye*."

Neither Gen. Beauregard nor his friends will pay much attention to the blackguard assault of the Louisville Journal. Indeed, it is not likely it will attract any other notice than a smile of contempt. As a man of truth, lofty character and irreproachable integrity, Gen. B. is far beyond the reach of the shafts of the Journal, no matter how deeply steeped their points may be in poison of the most venomous description. As Major Anderson said in reply to an interrogatory, we say: "Gen. Beauregard is a gentleman, and cannot lie." We once thought thus of the chief editor of the Louisville Journal. We do not think so now. Would that we could!

But was Gen. Beauregard mistaken in regard to this "booty and beauty" business? We think not. The Westchester (Pa.) Democrat encouraged a regiment of Pennsylvania ragamuffins to march upon Maryland, by telling them that "the women of Baltimore were renowned for their beauty." Another Journal said that the "whole South was full of beautiful women;" and another journal, with more decency of language, but equal in atrocity of sentiment, remarked: "None but the brave deserve the fair." For these infernal utterances no rebuke was heard throughout the realms of Abolitionism! A large number of Abolition journals, anticipating an easy subjugation of the South, proposed to divide the property of private citizens among the conquerors; the Abolition soldiers were to have a farm a piece; and the New York Tribune, the chief Abolition organ of the North, thinking victory certain, with the cool malice of a fiend, observed: "After subjugation, they (the Southerners) must not be allowed to return to happy homes and comfortable firesides. They must see hunger in the gaunt cheeks of their wives and children, and drear poverty in the rags that cover their nakedness."

After this exposition of facts, can an honest man be found on the whole broad earth who will say that Gen. Beauregard was not justified in declaring, as to the Abolition armies: "All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not by their banners, that their war-cry is Beauty and Booty!" That honest man cannot be found, the Louisville Journal to the contrary notwithstanding.

PATRIOTIC MOVE IN WEST BATON ROUGE.—We learn from the Baton Rouge Gazette and Comet, of the 21st inst., that the planters of West Baton Rouge parish have organized a Confederate League, and a number have signed the following agreement:

We, the subscribers, agree to deliver, at the dates and places named below, to the agent of the Government, at the markets prices, the military stores and provisions set down to our respective names, to be paid for in the eight per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States:

W. B. Robertson, 1st January, 1862, New Orleans, 100 hhds. sugar, 200 bbls. molasses.
J. T. & W. Nolan, October and November, Memphis, 250 hhds. centrifugal sugar, 300 bbls. molasses.
Wm. D. Winter, January, 1862, wherever wanted, 150 hhds. sugar, 100 bbls. molasses, 1000 bushels corn.
James R. Devall, January, 1862, New Orleans, 75 hhds. sugar, 100 bbls. molasses.
A. C. Woods, January, 1862, 75 hhds. sugar, 100 bbls. molasses.
John A. Bird, January, 1862, New Orleans, 100 hhds. sugar, 200 bbls. molasses.
James L. Lobdell, January, 1862, New Orleans, 100 hhds. sugar, 200 bbls. molasses.
J. C. Patrick, January, 1862, New Orleans, 250 hhds. sugar, 300 bbls. molasses.

COLONEL HARRY MAURY.—The Mobile Mercury, of the 22d inst., says that it learns from reliable authority that the above named gallant officer has succeeded Col. Hardee in the command of Fort Morgan. Col. Hardee left Mobile for Memphis on Friday morning last.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

A certain member of the Connecticut Legislature, with good intentions, no doubt, but with a lamentable lack of appreciation of the true situation of affairs, has introduced a set of resolutions into that body, prefaced by a long preamble, all of which refer to and advise a cessation of hostilities by the Government of the United States and the settlement of disputed questions through the agency of a National Convention.

But this pacificator makes one mistake, which is fatal. He proceeds on the supposition that a withdrawal of the Federal troops, the suspension of hostilities, and the granting of certain securities and guarantees to the Southern States, will satisfy those States and induce them to return to the Union. Herein is the grand error. Fatal these people of the North who are disposed to be friendly to the South make up their minds that nothing will be satisfactory to us short of an absolute and unqualified recognition of us as an independent nation, all their sympathy for us amounts to nothing.

The preamble of this peace proposition recites that war ought to be avoided, and its further prosecution abandoned, because such a war "would be the ruin of thousands of loyal citizens in the States now seceded." Here we have another exhibition of the fatal delusion of the North in respect of "loyal" citizens in the States of the South. It is also said that this is a "civil war." It is not a civil war at all. Calling it a civil war implies that it is a war between opposing citizens of the same nationality—whereas it is a war between two distinct and separate nations. If the people of Ohio were to make war upon the people of Pennsylvania, or the people of Louisiana upon those of Mississippi, it might perhaps be called a civil war—but the war in which we are now engaged is no more a civil war than would be a contest between France and England. A peace proposition, to be effective, must rest upon the fact that this is a fight between two nations, and not between contending armies of the same nation.

The resolutions which follow the preamble are liable to objections equally as great. Congress is to be appealed to to stop hostilities though every preparation for the defence and maintenance of the Government shall be made." Now, who proposes to interfere with their Government? Certainly, not the Government of the Confederate States. The latter is simply defending its own Government, and makes no demonstration of hostility towards any other, except for defensive purposes purely. The Government of the United States has invaded the soil of the Southern Confederacy, and threatens us with subjection, and we are simply defending ourselves; and yet the North coolly talks about our wishing to interfere with their Government. We propose nothing of the sort. Let them take their Government and go along with it. It is they who are disturbing our Government by marching their troops upon our soil.

All of the resolutions breathe the same spirit, and make the same mistake. The people of the North must first unlearn a great many things, and must then know a great many others, before they will have a correct conception of the nature of this controversy. At present, it is plainly evident that they are hopelessly in the dark. We repeat that any exhibition of friendliness to us by sensible people at the North is fully appreciated—but we also repeat that unless they come out fairly and boldly for a full recognition of the independence and nationality of the Southern Confederacy, they fall short, no matter what else they may say or do, of the object for which the South is striving, and which, if there is any virtue in a just cause and an indomitable people, we will surely attain.

Bibles for the Soldiers.

Ed. Crescent: Sir—My attention has been called to a communication which appeared a short time ago in your columns, in relation to the supply of our volunteers with copies of the Scriptures while at Camp Walker.

I will not point out the manifest errors in which the writer fell, from incorrect information, but will merely state facts. The Southwestern Bible Society resolved on supplying every volunteer from Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, with a pocket Testament; this they set to work to accomplish, until their whole stock was exhausted. Day after day their agent and an assistant visited Camp Walker, supplying the companies encamped there, first giving each man a book, and towards the close, as the supply ran low, giving two books to each mess.

Including donations to Mississippi, some two or three thousand copies have been distributed, but a supply of fifty ten thousand copies was needed.

There are now over three thousand copies on the road for this purpose from Louisville, which Adams' Express have generously offered to transport free of charge. Seeing the great quantity needed, the Directors, in April, telegraphed for one thousand copies; but so great had been the demand that the edition was out of print.

May I thank you to give this one insertion, in justice to all parties, and to show the solicitude and activity evinced by our Bible Societies in providing for the spiritual wants of our brave men.

A LIFE DIRECTOR.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Plaquemine Gazette and Sentinel, of Saturday, learns that Thompson Bird, a wealthy and energetic citizen of West Baton Rouge, is now engaged in gathering all the old flint-lock muskets and rifles (and there are a great many) in his parish, and is having them cleaned and altered to percussion lock, at his own private expense. This is what may be termed substantial patriotism.

RAISING THE CONFEDERATE FLAG OVER THE CAPITOL OF TENNESSEE.—The Confederate flag was hoisted over the State Capitol at Nashville on Monday, the 17th inst., in the presence of 5000 people. Patriotic addresses were delivered by Hon. Wm. Ewing, Hon. R. G. Payne and others. Twelve guns (one for Missouri) were fired as the flag ascended.

To the Public.

We, the passengers who came over on the schooner ANNA TAYLOR, Capt. Wm. Johnson, commander, and Mr. Stanton, purser, take great pleasure in recommending her to the traveling public as a safe and substantial sea vessel, with her under well-filled and every accommodation possible for pleasure. The crew are sober and polite. The officers, and especially Mr. Harris, are courteous, kind and always ready to serve you; and as for the Captain, we endorse him as a "perfect gentleman and fellow."

J. C. Emerle,	A. H. Frost,
Francis D. Allen,	A. Blum,
James T. Ware,	A. Wellman,
D. W. Bolstow,	J. C. Waldron,
S. H. P. Bledsoe,	M. J. Hodges,
W. J. Weaver,	G. G. Hodges,
F. W. Pfeiffer,	Miss Field,
Peter Byrne,	Mrs. E. Wood,
W. G. Hall,	Mrs. M. F. Miles,
Edson Fitch,	Mrs. E. J. Hodges.
A. J. Stanton,	

jel24 2pis

A Card.

The Committee for collecting funds to aid the families of our absent citizen soldiers, gratefully acknowledge the handsome donation of ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS AND FIFTY-FIVE CENTS, proceeds of the last German Volksfest, which has been generously placed at their disposal by our patriotic German fellow citizens.

jel24 2pis

Acknowledgments.

The Lady Managers of the Children's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church, report the net proceeds of the late FAIR, held at Odd Fellows' Hall, the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th of May, to be ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND ONE DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Their thanks are due to Messrs. BOSWORTH, WARNER, SMITH & DOWNEY, for a very liberal supply of ice; to Messrs. HART & WINTZ, for Omnibusses each night; and to the GAS COMPANY for Gas.

They would take this opportunity of making it known that hereafter, the Annual Entertainment for the benefit of the Institution, will be held the SECOND WEEK OF JANUARY, of each year.

jel24 2pis

NOTICE—My Son, David McLeod, was drowned yesterday, at the Levee, in front of the Barracks. A liberal reward will be paid for the RECOVERY OF HIS BODY, by his brother, at the Barracks, or at

E. McLEOD'S.

jel24 2pis 153 Calliope st., bet. Peytonia and Nayades.

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

ad 2pis OREOLE.

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 Harmony street, between Prytania and Coliseum streets, Fourth District.

ny21 2pif F. FRISER, M. D.

DIED:

Sunday evening, 23d inst., at Jackson, DOMITILE RABIN, aged 20 years and 3 months, eldest of Thos. B. O'Rocke, a native of this State.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this evening at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her father, corner of Tchef and Chartres streets, Carrollton.

On Sunday morning, 23d inst., of acute sciatica, ALFRED McTIERNAY, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends will take place from his late residence, corner of Dufrene and Marais streets, in Lafayette, this evening, at 5 o'clock. The relatives and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Saturday morning, 23d inst., THOMAS H. BRENT, in the 21st year of his age.

Card from Passengers of Steamer Oregon.

We, the passengers on board the steamer OREGON, on her trip from New Orleans to Mobile, have this morning witnessed an unusual act of generosity and humanity, on the part of the officers and crew of said boat, and deem it our duty to publicly express our high sense of the kindness and humane treatment we received at their hands. We, the undersigned, have lost our fortunes in the late shipwreck of the Mississippi Steamboat Mechanic, which left New Orleans on the morning of the 19th inst., and, while in the Gulf, we were compelled to take to the boats, and were adrift for several days, without food or water, and were picked up by the Oregon, and taken to Pensacola, from Fort Pickens, where we were hailed with some gun boats, which had been chasing him for several days. When daylight appeared, we were within about three miles of a steam war vessel, and, with a run from a short distance, we would have been captured, and, in all probability, sent to Fort Pickens