New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE--NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

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

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1861.

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

Mr. W. Nims, Route Agent on the Jackson Railroad, has again placed us under obligations for late papers.

Mr. George Ellis, Old Levee street, opposite the Post-office, has our thanks for a couple of Richmond papers of the 21st.

We are indebted to some unknown friend at San Antonio, Texas, for a pamphlet copy, forty-eight pages, of the "Journal of the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Texas." The Church in Texas, under the ministration of Bishop Gregg, is steadily increasing in numbers and influence.

NEW BOOKS IN PRESS.—Our friend, Geo. Ellis, (successor to J. C. Morgan) has gone into the book-publishing business with an enterprise which deserves the largest patronage and success. He will have ready, on Thursday next, Chief Justice Taney's Opinion in the case of John Merryman, applying for a Writ of Habeas Corpus—a document which everybody should read and study. On Friday he will have ready the Regulations for the Army of the Confederate States, with the Articles of War, and other things of interest and importance to every soldier. Next week he will issue a new and complete Map of the Whole State of Virginia. We refer to Mr. Ellis' advertisement, and advise every one to possess themselves of each of the valuable publications forthcoming.

MILITARY NOTICES.—The Cannon Guards will receive a few more able-bodied men. Rendezvous at the Orleans Cotton Press.

The Confederate Guard, Company B, are ordered to meet for company drill at 6 o'clock this evening.

The Orleans Blues are to meet to-morrow evening, on business of importance.

The Swiss Guards are ordered to be at the armory at half-past 6 o'clock this evening. All Swiss citizens are invited to attend.

The Quitman Rangers meet at half-past 7 o'clock this evening, on special business. Drill every night. The Company will be mustered in on Thursday. The officers of this company have been elected, as follows: Captain, Henry Gillam; First Lieutenant, Thomas A. McDonald; Second Lieutenant, John G. Pragoe; Junior Second Lieutenant, Benj. F. Post.

The Knights of the Cord and Dagger are organized, and have their armory at the corner of Front Levee and Crossman streets. Twelve more good men are wanted, to fill the company.

The Continental Guards, Company C, are about being organized. We know the men getting up this company, and will answer for its being another gem in the Confederate service. The armory is at the same old Continental rendezvous, corner of St. Charles and Lafayette streets.

We refer to the various notices in our military department.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The St. Charles Theater will be open next Saturday evening for a dramatic entertainment, to be given by the Crescent Amateurs for the benefit of the families of volunteers. A popular bill will be offered, and the occasion, in many respects, will be a very interesting one. It will be seen, by the following telegraphic correspondence, that Mr. DeBar has generously offered the theater, free of charge:

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.

To B. DeBar:

The Amateurs want the theater for the purpose of giving a benefit to the families of the volunteers.

D. M. HUGHES.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.

Manager Murray:

Let Mr. Hughes have the theater Saturday for the benefit without charge.

B. DEBAR.

PARKE HOTEL.—This delightfully situated establishment, (lately the Verandah,) is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Mr. N. B. Cook, the proprietor, guarantees that the hotel, which has been thoroughly renovated and refitted, will be kept in the very best style—a guarantee which means something, when we consider his experience in the hotel-keeping line. We refer to his card.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—The box-office will be open on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, for all who wish to secure seats at the amateur performance on Saturday night, for the benefit of volunteers. See the advertisement.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Prof. A. T. Bledsoe, of the University of Virginia, to be Chief of the Bureau of War.

A GREAT FEAT.—A beautiful Southern flag was raised in the vicinity of the Alleghany Springs, a few days since, under the auspices of some ladies from New Orleans and Memphis, who are visiting the Springs—the raising of which was done in a manner truly wonderful. The highest pinnacle of the Alleghany Mountains was selected as the point for raising the flag, to which the ladies walked, a distance of two and a half miles; on reaching which, a tall pine, about one hundred feet high, was climbed by a negro named Burwell, and ax in his mouth, and the flag-staff in one hand, to the topmost branch of which the staff was attached and the flag thrown to the breeze. It now gaily flutters in full view of the surrounding country for miles, and from the hotel at the Springs the "Stars and Bars" can be distinctly seen.

LIVE FREIGHT.—An Abolitionist, caught a few days ago near Grand Glaize, Ark., was put in a large box and shipped to "Father Abraham Lincoln, Washington, D. C., care of W. H. Seward." The animal was furnished with provisions sufficient to last him through.

The Norfolk Day Book says that the engagement at Bethel Church is the identical spot on which the first battle in this peninsula took place during the Revolutionary war.

The London Critic, in a notice of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's "Pearl of Orr's Island," is ungallant enough to say "Mrs. Stowe's forts we conceive to be niggers—pious and impossible niggers."

Five hundred Choctaw Indians, from Texas, will arrive in Richmond in a few weeks, under command of Capt. Halsey, an old Texan Ranger, to join Wise's brigade. They come with the understanding that they are to be allowed to take scalps. They will give no quarter to the enemy and ask none for themselves. With true aboriginal independence they want no favors shown them in war, and when they are whipped they are willing to die.

Gen. Butler sent word to Gen. Magruder he hoped the war would be conducted on principles of civilized warfare. Gen. M. replied, I have buried your dead and taken care of your wounded in sight of the houses of widows and orphans whom you have driven forth, and whose property you have destroyed.

TO PARENTS.—Let all who wish to qualify their sons for good situations in the fall, enter them immediately at Bellinger's Commercial College, corner of Camp and Common streets. The march should begin to attend to business while fathers and brothers are gone to the war.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST.—In view of the removal of his stock business, Mr. W. A. Peck, No. 69 Canal street, offers his stock of boots and shoes at cost prices. This is something for the community to look into. See advertisement.

GRATE BARS.—The Salamander patent may be had of D. C. Lowber & Co., No. 172 Camp Street. See advertisement.

A WELL-FOUNDED BELIEF.

The New York Day Book, in reply to a Black Republican cotemporary, sensibly observes:

We do not believe that one, two, or three or more defeats will subdue the opposition at the South. The war, if continued, may be kept up for years, with alternate defeats and victories upon both sides; but we do not believe, and shall not until we see it, that either half of this country can conquer the other half. We expect, therefore, if the Republican programme is carried out, viz: "no parley with traitors until the Federal flag waves over every fort and custom-house in the South," a war whose cost will tax the body and muscles of unborn generations. Indeed, we expect to see what is even worse than a national debt—a military despotism in the place of a free constitutional government.

No possible number of defeats will ever "subdue the opposition at the South," we mean to a reconstruction of the old Union, or to submission to the North under any circumstances whatsoever. So far as that end or object is concerned or contemplated, the sooner it is put out of sight the better for all parties interested. To cultivate that idea is to stimulate the progress of war, carnage and impoverishment—to place the North and the South farther apart from each other—and to make the sections war against each other with a spirit of unmitigated hatred, which, instead of satiating, will, as it goes on, increase the mutual appetite for bloodshed and devastation.

There are good men at the North. They may be few in numbers, but they have shown themselves strong in patriotic resolve. Their numbers are increasing, and will continue to increase as long as the present wicked and unnatural war is waged against the South. They may do much good to their section, and to the cause of humanity generally, by enlarging upon the patriotic programme they have hitherto advocated credibly and zealously, which is that, instead of attempting the hopeless task of subjugating the South by force of arms, the North should recognize our independent existence and enter into mutually advantageous commercial treaties with us. Both sections might be benefitted by such an arrangement, while neither can hope for aught save injury from a protracted war, only that the South will emerge from the conflict with a great advantage, even if accompanied by a heavy national debt, that of direct trade with Europe—with imports corresponding to her exports—which will compensate her for her losses in a ten fold ratio in five years, while the North is bound to meet all the disadvantages and expenses of the war, in face of diminished trade, small manufactures and a loss of all the importing business which previously depended upon the use of Southern exports.

The South wars not upon the North. She has never warred upon the North. She never will war upon the North, save in her just defence, and in the vindication of her inalienable right to self-government. The North is warring upon the South for the purpose of subjugating and despoiling her, all of which is in direct conflict with the Declaration of Independence. Here is simply the issue between the two sections: The North wars to subjugate and ravage. The South wars to defend and vindicate. The South will come out of the struggle victoriously, and although she may suffer seriously in the interim, her independence, once achieved, will speedily bring forth such results as will repay her many times for the sacrifices she has made.

Indeed, the "military despotism in the place of a free constitutional Government," spoken of by the Day Book, is already a stern, fixed fact, at the North. The mob, or the military power, has superseded civil authority. Liberty of speech and the press has been denied. The writ of habeas corpus has been suspended by order of the President. No man is safe in his own house from military surveillance and arrest. Private letters and dispatches are violated; and all the protection law and constitutional Government have been supposed to throw around the citizen are openly trampled under foot by Lincoln and his myrmidons. Well may the New York Day Book apprehend the worst of all despotisms—a military despotism—from the conduct of the people in authority in its own section. If, and those who agree with it, would do well to strike for the commonest rights of freemen before it is too late. The hour and the day may be at hand. If not properly employed they may pass from their grasp forever. They should strike at once and vigorously.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORFOLK, June 20, 1861.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

General Confidence in the Success of Southern Arms—The South can Bide her Time—A Buffalo Drummed out of Portsmouth—A Yankee Vessel Chased in Hampton Roads, etc.

An abiding confidence appears to prevail here among the soldiers and among all classes of citizens, that wherever we meet the Northern invaders on anything like equal terms in a passage at arms, they are destined to suffer defeat. This is not a blind, unreasoning confidence, but is born of that reliance in the justice of our cause and the strength of our arms, without which the soldier goes into battle little better than a trembling coward, and the possession of which forever secures a brave people against subjugation. The slightly altered maxim, "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just, and six times who hath a good Colt's revolver," is quite applicable in our case, for we have a just quarrel and are well supplied with revolvers, while our enemy has at least a plentiful lack of the first and most important of these requisites.

The confidence reposed by President Davis and his Generals in the superior prowess of their rank and file will not, with men like them, abate one iota their watchfulness over the progress of affairs nor the caution and vigilance of their movements, as recent events clearly show. That the mongrel hordes whose footsteps now pollute Southern soil are foredoomed to ultimate and ignominious overthrow, is felt on all hands to be a fact as certain of accomplishment as a decree of fate, and no doubt they begin dimly to foresee it themselves, with all their boasting and arrogance; and while it is not strange that a proud-spirited and impetuous people should chafe under necessary delays that continue the desecration of their soil by a hated foe, it would be still more strange if Generals of the acknowledged military abilities of those in command of the Confederate forces should peril the certainty of final success for the chance of suddenly overwhelming our enemy by a bold but doubtful movement. This is pretty well understood by the people of Virginia, and nothing so much reconciles them to the presence of the ex-rail-splitting Mokhanna's myrmidons as the final hope of getting them completely within the toils, and then wiping out the old score with a bloody and ample vengeance.

Among the myriad falsehoods against the South which make up the great staple of Abolition mendacity, appeared not long ago a statement that respectable ladies could not walk the streets of Portsmouth without being insulted by drunken ruffian soldiers. An incident which occurred last Sunday shows whether outrages of that character would be punished here, and offers an appropriate comment upon the baseness of the wretched fabrication. A soldier, crazy with liquor, insulted and assaulted a lady on the sidewalk, tearing her dress before she could be rescued from his hands. He was at once arrested on the arrival of the boat at Portsmouth, and next morning a placard was posted on his back: "Coward, but brave enough to insult a woman," and a file of men from the regiment to which he belonged, with fixed bayonets, pointing at his person before and behind, drummed him all over and out of town, to the tune of Yankee Doodle, which on this interesting occasion was substituted for the Rogue's March. His regimentals were then stripped off, and with a few extra kicks, bestowed by way of *leyamappe*. I suppose, he was turned adrift. The fellow did not belong to the Louisiana forces, or he might, in addition to these pleasant and polite little attentions, have found himself minus his ears and plus a coat of tar and feathers. This is the only instance I have heard of in which a lady has been insulted by a Southern soldier.

A few days ago the pilot steamer Empire, Capt. Parrish, chased a Yankee steam craft down Hampton Roads, under the very guns of the frigate Cumberland, which at once opened her batteries upon the pursuer and put a stop to the chase. The Empire is a small vessel and carries but one gun, with which it peppered the fugitive in fine style, coming within an ace of effecting the capture. Capt. Parrish has the reputation of being the best pilot in these waters, and he is a fine specimen of a man, reminding me in deportment and person of many of our Belize pilots.

Nothing of a military character has transpired here for a few days past to greatly interest the distant reader. Troops continue to arrive, but not in great numbers, and probably there are quite sufficient in camp here now to repulse any attack the enemy can make in this department.

G. W. S.

WATCH LOST.—Ten dollars reward is offered for a watch lost on the St. Charles Hotel. See advertisement.

Bibles for the Soldiers.

MR. *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 error into which the writer fell, from incorrect information, but will merely state facts. The Southwestern Bible Society resolved on supplying every volunteer from its field, viz: South Mississippi and Louisiana, 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 ten 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.

DIED.

On Monday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., CALM OF BREAST, 2 West Boston Place, aged 35 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father Victor Hebert, of Assumption and D. Bernard, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Mr. J. A. Hernandez, No. 1081 Bernard avenue, near Gentilly road, Third District, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. His remains will be taken thence on board the steamer May Day, on the Bayou, for Green Range Rooms for interment.

Relief Committee.

The committee appointed by the ladies of the Ward, at the Merchants' Exchange, 221 of May, to make relief for the wives of the families of volunteers, finding it impossible to ascertain their numbers, have obtained the consent of the Honorable Mayor to receive contributions from such of our patriotic citizens as may be disposed to contribute to such relief, to be given at the request of their protectees from time to time as circumstances shall call for, viz:

T. P. Leathers,	J. Pond & Co.
Henry Ammonson,	R. Dickson,
W. A. Walton & Co.	Stanton & Gibson,
W. C. C. Claiborne,	P. Pinsoneau,
Patrick Irwin,	Thompson & Kendall,
John Ward,	Ross & Co.
G. M. Allen,	Richard Thompson,
S. R. Newman,	Byrne, Gardner & Co.
A. D. Reily,	T. Ludlum,
A. Cormier,	Wm. Lee,
J. W. Carroll,	H. M. Wright,
John O'Brien,	Andrew Allison,
James Starr,	Alex. Hire Jr.,
Jas. P. Scott,	A. D. Dunbar,
M. O. H. Norton,	George Natman,
J. W. Payne,	Chas. Penfield,
Jas. H. Saunter,	H. F. Shanahan,
N. C. Folger,	P. Aldridge,
D. L. Logan,	R. W. Ogden,
S. H. Kennedy,	Alex. Pentland,
Reid, Cockle,	D. S. Rexford.

TO SULLY,
CHAS. OAKFORD,
D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH,
M. B. BRADY,
R. A. BOURG,
Committee.

6c22 2pif

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 went into the rough organization, and during this period we have furnished lint and bandages, and completed nearly fifteen hundred shirts, including for our private volunteers.

When the little work that such limited and unorganized means could do is taken into consideration, a pretty full idea of the result of the Society's labors can be obtained. Scarcely be realized that we have done one part of the good work, in fact finishing conclusion of an earnest endeavor to perform faithfully the arduous duties we have undertaken, we all trust you will kindly forgive us yours and ours.

We have organized some forty or more women, to whom we pay a fair consideration for our services, thus enabling them to partially support their needy and helpless dependents. The Society makes a duty to employ only such as need the assistance this affords. Sometimes a more lucrative or skillful labor are shown where the last may exist, and it is a bounden duty, while providing for the necessities of those absent from our country's defence, that we care and attend to those who remain, to provide for the needy destitute women and families who may providentially fall into our hands. The Society has received a pledge of the means this employed from some of the officers of the companies equipped by us, and we now call upon you for the purchase, our labor remains to come onward and aid us by your donations, however small, in keeping these women usefully employed during the summer.

We receive the gratuitous assistance of a large number of ladies, who daily tender their services, averaging about fifty in attendance, who work necessarily for three or two hours monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and in keeping these women busily employed during the summer.

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To the operators of sewing machines, to the Young Men's Christian Association, to some of our hotels and restaurants, for lunch sent us, and to our city press in general, our acknowledgments are due for numerous favors gratuitously rendered.

Contributions will be received daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., at the rooms of the Association at their rooms, No. 82 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. 3t

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association.

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

Resolved, That the supplies they will be required from Companies that have not been authorized by Brigadier General Tracy or Adjutant-General Perrin.

(Advertisement.)

Confederate States of America.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, May 29, 1861.

Proposals will be received for the Contract Bureau of this Department, until 3 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, June 25, 1861, for CONVEYING THE MAILS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, between Louisiana and Texas, from the 1st of July, 1861, or such time after as contracts can be executed, to 30th June, 1863, on the following routes, viz:

No. 8501—From Galveston, Texas, to Galveston, Texas, 120 miles and back, three times a week, in steamships.

No. 8502—From Galveston, Texas, to Port Lavaca, and La Salle, in Indianola, 120 miles and back, twice a week, in steamships. Bids for each route invited.

No. 8503—From Indianola, Texas, to Brazos, Texas, 105 miles and back, once a week, in steamships. Bids invited.

No. 8504—From Brazos, La., to Galveston, Texas, 245 miles and back, three times a week, in steamships.

No. 8505—From Brazos, La., to Sabine Pass, Texas, 190 miles and back, three times a week, in steamships. Bids for one or the other route invited.

No. 8506—From Sabine Pass, Texas, to Orange, Texas, 125 miles and back, three times a week, in steamships.

Bids are invited for carrying a weekly mail, and for carrying the letter mails only, and for the entire mails, to be conveyed with due celerity, certainty and security.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster-General.

Attention, Ladies!

A number of ladies having organized themselves into a society for the purpose of preparing lint for the relief of those who may be wounded in the coming conflict, they would solicit the aid of every lady in the city in this work of mercy. The "Young Men's Christian Association" have kindly tendered their aid, and by the liberality of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, room No. 3, second story, 82 Camp street, adjoining the rooms of said Association, has been proffered for our use as a depository, in addition to the Hall of the Association. We sincerely hope that every lady who can spare a day in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles.

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. McLEODS.

153 Calliope st., bet. Prytania and Napoleon.

For Auditor of Public Accounts—Please

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

CREOLE.

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.

F. VEISKE, M. D.

The undersigned, having been appointed

to distribute the funds collected in aid of the families of volunteers, within all those in need of such assistance, in the Fifth, No. 80 Gravier street, on Sole, 24 and 25, also in the 16th and 17th of each month, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

Applicants will be required to furnish certificates from the companies their husbands are attached to.

F. G. SULLY, 80 Gravier street.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and

Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 56 and 58 Gravier street, New Orleans.

Coal Oil and Lamps—Country Mer-

chants, Planters, and the public generally, will find at the Great Southern Coal Oil and Lamp Emporium, No. 6 Charles street, by far the largest and only complete stock of PURE COAL OILS and COAL OIL LAMPS in this city, which Messrs. COVERT & HILL offer to the trade or at retail at lower prices than they can be purchased by at any other house in the South.

New Books in Press.

WILL BE READY ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH,

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY, in the case of Ex Parte John Merryman, applying for a writ of Habeas Corpus. Price 25 cents.

On Friday, the 28th:

REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, (as adopted by the Congress. Approved March 6, 1861.

—Also, Articles—

THE ARTICLES OF WAR, and the act of Congress for the ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. Price 50 c.

Next Week,

A complete, entirely accurate MAP OF THE WHOLE STATE OF VIRGINIA. Price 25 cents.

GEORGE ELLIS, Publisher.

Old Levee street, opposite Post Office.

Boots and Shoes at Cost.

HAVING TO REMOVE FROM PRESENT LOCATION, I NOW OFFER MY ENTIRE STOCK

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT COST.

WALTER A. PECK,

No. 69 Canal street, corner of Dorsiere st.

The War.

PHOTOGRAPHS REDUCED.

Price only 50 cents.

WILL BE ON SALE FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

Great Southern Emporium

OF

MILITARY FANCY GOODS.

B. PIFFET,

122 CANAL STREET, FOURO BUILDING.

Flags.

FLAGS of all sizes.

Buttons, Buttons,

PINS AS BUTTONS, large and small.
SOLDIER BUTTONS, of different patterns.
PLAIN GILT AND SILVER BUTTONS.

Sashes, Card and Tassels, Etc.

SASHES, for Officers.
GOLD AND SILVER BANDS.
GOLD AND SILVER CORD AND TASSELS.
YELLOW, RED, GREEN AND BLACK BINDING.
CORDS, of all Colors.

Drums, Bells, Fifes, Etc.

Large stock of BRASS DRUMS.
BASS DRUMS, fine quality.
FIFES, FLUTES, PIPES.
MILITARY BELTS.
FLAG SCARVES.

Fancy Goods.

TRIMMINGS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, TOILET SETS, RUSSKINS, CAMP BLANKETS, ETC.

Toys, Toys.

CHILDREN'S CARIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, GUNS, SWORDS, and all sorts of Fancy English and domestic TOYS.

All these goods sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

War, Business and Education.

AT those who cannot go to the war, may still aid to advance its other public duties, and the business of life generally, at the city of New Orleans.

DOLHEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Corner Camp and Common streets,

will be kept open throughout war, DAY and EVENING, to prepare young men for war and business, specially for the service in the counting room and bookkeeping, PENMANSHIP, MATHEMATICS and LANGUAGES, etc., etc., have such a special Professor and Department, to meet the wants of students. IS EDUCATED MINDS THE MOST CAPABLE, whether in war or business. Parents, young gentlemen, and others, are invited to call.

The CURRENCY of any Southern State from which students come, will be taken at PAR. The CONFEDERATE BONDS at top prices, PREMIUM. U. S. BONDS at 50 per cent DISCOUNT, till 1st September, after that time, 50 per cent discount. Liberal arrangements made with all.

Undergraduate will commence again soon.

RUFUS DOLHEAR,
President.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Wishing to realize CASH for my large stock of MILLINERY, I will sell it all off at prices following, viz:

$50 00 Bonnets for	$30 00
25 00 "	12 00
20 00 "	10 00
15 00 "	8 00
10 00 "	6 00
8 00 "	4 00

Dresses made for half the usual price; no good, in any case.

MRS. M. E. BENSON,
Dressmaker and Milliner,
157 Canal street, up stairs,
Adjoining D. H. Holmes'.

To the Hardware Trade.

The undersigned have on hand a full supply of the following goods, which they offer at the lowest rates:

Jos. Rodgers & Sons' IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.
" " POCKET CUTLERY AND SCISSORS.
Geo. Wostenholm & Sons' " " "
GENUINE BARLOW KNIVES.
BEST FRENCH LOCKS.
R. B. & S. PATENT GROUND RAZORS.
PATENT BUTTONHOLE CUTTERS.
Briffe's S. S. CARPENTERS' AXES AND AXES.
" " SOCKET AND FIRMER CHISELS.
O. Ames & Son's L. H. SHOVELS AND SPADES.
Spear & Jackson's SAWS.
Robb's WATER GATES.
Weymouth's CUT NAILS.
Griffin's HORSE SHOE NAILS.
GUNS, RIFLES, PERCUSSION CAPS, Etc., Etc.

BRUFF, BROTHER & SEAVER.

Proceedings

OF THE

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION,

IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

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

For sale by

ELDRIDGE & GREEN,
F. L. WHITE,
GEO. ELLIS,
P. HAYES & CO.,
PETER O'CONNELL,
HERBERT L. SOUSSE,
W. E. WOODWORTH,
J. BERRIER,
T. FITZWILLIAM.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

AT WHOLESALE

Plantations supplied with prime Dishing BOOTS, Brogans; Wool, Montana, Palm Leaf, Straw and Panama HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,

No. 30 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Hats, Caps, etc., at Wholesale.

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

FROST & CO.,

No. 30 Magazine street, New Orleans.

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 Slaves laid out to work on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Texas—beyond, only west of Missouri. Labor in a region never invaded from the days of Columbus to the present time, which shall work from one hundred miles of the ocean.

The country in sight which the road passes is entirely healthy, and is the finest of some 600 or 700 miles in extent. Slave property is particularly safe in this country, and contains no Abolitionists.

The company has a grant of land, half from Texas, 10,240 acres for every mile of road, the company constructs, for the distance of 50 miles from navigable tide water, to Port Lavaca, the western boundary of Texas. Beyond that point, the company cannot construct, but is to sign for other section of the original development of the Southern Interior, and have a land grant for the same, in proportion, to the road they may build, and have a grant for the same, in proportion, to the road they may build, and have a grant for the same, in proportion, to the road they may build, and have a