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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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1861.

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

Council Proceedings on fourth page.

Our friend Major Smith has obliged us with a copy of the New York Herald of the 22d.

Messrs. Rose, McCarthy & Co. have our thanks for a late Texas paper.

We are indebted to Col. McKeever, of Adams & Co.'s Express, for late Western papers.

Mr. W. H. Mims, the obliging Route Agent on the Jackson road, has our thanks for late papers from Louisville.

Mr. J. L. Power, the publisher at Jackson, Mississippi, has our thanks for a pamphlet copy of Judge Taney's decision in the Merryman *habeas corpus* case. It is for sale at White's, Sutterley's and Fitzwilliam's.

To Mr. Ellis, the well-known periodical dealer opposite the Post-office, we are indebted for a New York paper of the 21st, Richmond of the 24th, and Memphis of the 22th.

JUDGE TANEY'S DECISION.—Judge Taney's Decision in the Merryman case is on sale at Sutterley's news establishment, under the St. Charles Hotel. We are indebted to Sutterley for a copy of the same, together with late issues of the New York News.

A NEW BOOK—*Regulations for the Army.*—We are indebted to the publisher, Mr. George Ellis, Old Levee street, opposite the Post-office, for a copy of a book of 244 pages, just issued by him, entitled "Army Regulations, Articles of War and Acts of Congress Organizing the Army of the Confederate States." This is an opportune and timely publication. Everything relating to army matters will here be found in full, and all taken from official sources. Two plates also accompany the book. Mr. Ellis deserves great credit and encouragement for getting up and publishing, at this time, a work of such great utility.

NEW MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—We have been presented by Mr. P. T. Eaton of this city, the publisher, with a "Map of the Seat of War in Virginia, Compiled from a Drawing made by an Engineer in the Confederate State Service and United States Coast Survey." The map is gotten up with great labor and particularity, and is a useful thing to have during these stirring war times. For sale at all the book, periodical and newspaper establishments in the city.

STILL ANOTHER BENEFIT FOR THE VOLUNTEERS. A grand German musical and dramatic performance is to come off at the St. Charles Theater next Sunday night, for the benefit of the families of absent volunteers. The advertisement, in another column, gives all the particulars.

BLADON SPRINGS.—This delightful and deservedly famous inland watering place is now ready for visitors from all parts of the Southern Confederacy. It is as gay, healthy, pleasant, delightful and sumptuous a place as ever, if not a little more so. We refer to the card of the proprietors in another column.

LADIES' SOCIETY OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—The Board of Managers of this Society are called to meet at 10 o'clock this morning. See the advertised notice.

THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—Various notices of interest and importance to all members of the Washington Artillery, will be found advertised this morning in the proper part of our paper.

A CHANCE FOR PLANTERS.—Five thousand acres of Red river land, suited to cotton and sugar, are offered for sale on unusually good terms. We refer to the advertisement of Messrs. Wilson & Pomeroy, 47 Carondelet street.

DR. RUSSELL, OF THE LONDON TIMES.—The telegraph, falsifying as it has usually done since it has been arbitratively controlled by the Abolition authorities in the North, advised that Mr. Russell, the celebrated London letter-writer, had made a speech on his arrival at Cairo, in which he contrasted the Northern forces with those he had seen in the South, in a manner very complimentary to the former. This is all gammon, as the following from the abolition correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Cairo, shows:

W. H. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, arrived here last evening from the South. He is very distant and reserved in regard to making any statements of the force or movements of the Southern rebels.

The officers and troops here show a marked coolness of attention to him, and, in fact, very little courtesy. He is accused of having *coddled* too much to the Southern rebellion, and has lost his influence and the respect which attached to him before he made his Southern tour.

Equally false, we suspect, is the other Abolition statement that Dr. Russell had complained that his letters to the Times were tampered with in the Southern Post-offices.

Green Bolls, a free man of color in Warren county, Miss., has paid one hundred and fifty dollars to the Government loan, and promises to subscribe one hundred more.

Three hundred and sixty thousand troops, thus far, have offered their services to aid in driving out our enemies and to carry on the war against Lincoln and his hirelings.

Hon. Wm. Appleton, who died recently in Boston, was the only member of Congress from New England not elected as a Black Republican. While on a visit to Charleston, a few months since, he was entertained very handsomely by General Beauregard and other Southern officers, for which some of the Northern papers wanted him arrested for treason.

A TRIBUTE TO BRAVE MEN.—The following, among other interesting proceedings, was enacted in the Virginia Convention at Richmond, on Monday:

A series of resolutions were submitted by Mr. Tyler, eulogizing the gallant Magruder, Hill, and their officers and men, for the recent brilliant victory at Bethel Church. Mr. Tyler followed the reading of his resolutions in a speech of great eloquence and force. There was, he said, but one instance on the whole page of history that could be cited as a parallel to the victory at Bethel Church—that was the battle and the victory of Buena Vista, where the gallant Davis, now our President, with his Mississippi Regiment, and the invincible Bragg, with his grape and canister, turned the fortune of the day and routed an enemy of about five to one.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

OUTRAGES IN WHEELING.—A friend in Kanawha gives us some particulars of outrages upon individuals, perpetrated by the vulgar ruffians, who have control of Wheeling. Among others who have been forced to leave are the Rev. Mr. Moore, of St. John's Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Mr. Perkins, of St. Matthews. [Richmond Whig.

This is an example of the manner in which unoffending Southern citizens are treated by the minions of Lincoln. It is now time to realize these terrible facts and to appeal to the stern law of retaliation.

A POINT WELL TAKEN.—The Fayetteville Observer, in noticing the sixty-fourth commencement of the University of North Carolina, says:

There was no address before the Historical Society; our social organization was too busy preparing a history for the future to take time to listen to discussions concerning the past.

MECHANICS WANTED.—Carpenters, wheelrights, harness makers and blacksmiths are wanted at Baton Rouge, to do military work. See the advertisement.

GETTING LESS BLOODTHIRSTY.

The Abolitionists are becoming less and less sanguinary as the difficulties of the situation thicken around them. At the commencement of the war the bloodthirstiness they manifested would have sickened the stomach of an East India Sepoy or a Comanche Indian. They were as ferocious as wolves, as savage as hyenas, and as remorseless as pirates. They declared a war of subjugation, devastation, confiscation and emancipation; and after they had hung, shot and put in chains or made to labor on the public works all Southerners who had taken up arms in defence of their liberties and firesides, even the children and wives and other relatives of the non-combatants were to be so impoverished that the pangs of hunger should be seen in their pinched cheeks and dire poverty in the rags that covered their persons? This was the unutterably horrid programme with which the Lincoln Abolitionists started out—a programme opposed to every rule of civilized warfare—and that they would have prosecuted it ruthlessly to the bitter end, if it had been in their power, there is abundant reason to believe. No thanks to them for the difference in the sentiments they now express.

When the proclamation of President Davis appeared, informing the world that letters of marque and reprisal would be issued by the proper officers of the Confederate States, pursuant to an act of Congress, the "Gorilla" Government at Washington put forth a pronunciamiento that all persons captured as privateersmen should be hung as pirates—should be swung off at the yard-arm with the least possible ceremony. The privateer Savannah has been captured—the persons composing her crew were put in irons—and the latest telegraphic intelligence from New York is to the effect that they are to be tried for piracy on the high seas. If they are so tried they will undoubtedly be convicted, and if convicted they will be hung, unless the fears of the Administration at Washington compel the interposition of Executive clemency on the part of Lincoln. We have no apprehension that they will be executed; and if they are not, the Lincoln Government will neither merit praise nor commendation of any sort. They would murder, under the forms of law or otherwise, if they could do so with safety; but as they cannot as they know stern retaliation would certainly follow—they will spare the lives of the privateersmen of the Savannah. They had better act with these men, and all other prisoners, in accordance with the usages of civilized nations, for, if they do not, the exactions of a just vengeance will be in the proportion of ten to one.

As an evidence of the mild and merciful disposition the Abolitionists are lately assuming, we quote the following from the New York World—high authority in the realms of Abolitionism. Says the World:

It is understood that the Government has decided upon adopting a merciful course toward all armed rebels made prisoners by our forces. The war will be conducted on the most humane and civilized principles, and the hanging business will not be commenced on our side. Even if there were no better reason for such a course, it is certain that reprisals, in like manner, would be made by the enemy, and the war would become one of murderous extermination. If the Secessionists treat fonily such of our men and officers as they may capture, they will be dealt with in the most overwhelming and retributary manner.

No thanks to you, gentlemen of the World, for your Christian disposition. We neither care for your cruelty or your mercy. The wolf either rens like a poltroon as he is, and as you are, or only stops when he is fully gorged, as you never shall be. We will neither take your word, believe in your honor, or repose confidence in your patriotism, while we have a contempt for your courage the language is inadequate to express. We know you would torture and hang Southern prisoners, if you dared; and we are also aware that you know that the prisoners taken by the Confederate forces will be treated honorably and humanely, and that none of them will be executed except in retaliation for brutal murders on your part—a reprisal procedure fully in accordance with the rules of warfare. Therefore, do not attempt to "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in."

TALK ON CHANGE.

There are more merchants, traders and citizens generally, in our city at at this time than ever before known at this season of the year: consequently, the gatherings on the flags continue, from day to day, well sustained. If there is no business doing, it creates no wonder; for beyond furnishing supplies for plantations, and a few shipments of produce to the West Indies and some small markets, there has not been for decades of years any operations at this period of the year. We have no cotton for sale; relatively speaking, there is a very light stock of sugar on the market. True, the blockade above does cause some little interruption; but the effects are harmless, compared to what they are in the Western States. The city of St. Louis is irretrievably ruined for the war. The States of Illinois and Wisconsin are out and out bankrupted. Indiana and Kentucky are following.

The European mails by the Africa, of the 8th instant, came through yesterday. The Black Republicans are relaxing in their prohibitory measures. Private advices from England are much occupied with the great contest on this side. The death of Count Cavour is regarded as a great European calamity; in what way it is to be so largely conceded, our correspondent does not say. The blockade of the Southern ports does not appear to alarm them on the other side, because they are aware it cannot be sustained. By the first of July they will learn that Gen. Scott dare not move out of Washington City; that Lincoln, Seward & Co. will be preparing to migrate; if they should not happen to be taken prisoners, so much the better for them. There was some talk that several car loads of public records and archives were received in Philadelphia a few days since from Washington City.

Contributions of cotton, sugar, wheat and other productions continue to be made throughout the South towards aiding and sustaining the Southern Confederacy. From the liberality evinced and the manner in which cotton is being subscribed, the Confederated Treasury will have control of one-half of the present growing crop. The liberality of tendering crops, on the part of planters and others in Louisiana, is extending from day to day. Among the last tenders, we have to notice that of Capt. Levi Wilson, of the parish of Rapides, the senior of the house of Wilson, Pomeroy & Co., factors of this city. Capt. Wilson, who was a quarter of a century ago favorably known, as connected with the great steamboat interests, tenders as a loan to the Confederated States one hundred bales of cotton and one hundred hogsheads of sugar, of his present growing crop. Rapides is a wealthy and populous parish; its planters are proverbial for their high-toned generosity and liberality, and we expect to have the pleasure of recording many acts of a similar nature, as we now have to talk about.

We observe that the appearance of the enemy's squadron on Mississippi Sound somewhat startles the denizens of Jackson, Miss., and other interior towns. The public prints of Mobile, of Tuesday, notice the movements of Sunday last with some surprise. What else could have been expected from the great oversight of our authorities? They gave $53,000 for the Spanish steamer Marquis de Habana (not the propeller Habana) and she has done no good, not a sliver of service has been realized out of her as yet. The same money would have purchased five or six small propellers, or even sailing schooners, which could have been promptly fitted out, and doing good service on the lakes at this time. It appears to be entirely overlooked that the first great battle in defense of our city (in the campaign of 1814 and 1815) was fought by gunboats on the lakes, some carrying one and others three guns. It is not too late now to repair the neglect, by purchasing three or four of the small propelling tugs now lying in the Mississippi river, but not by paying "Yankee" prices for them. These small tugs are just the things; they can be got into lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne with ease.

The accounts from the cotton-growing section are favorable. In isolated places there is a want of rain. Judging from appearances for the past four or five days, the impression is, these wants have been supplied.

We are grieved to say that we have lost the whereabouts of our worthy friend, Col. Wrong, of New York. We begin to entertain apprehensions that he has been flooded off by some of those heavy rains, which he was regaling his forlorn friends with so liberally during the month of May and the early part of this month.

The decrease of cotton at the ports in Texas for the year 1860 is larger than in any other section, footing up 97,837 bales—equivalent to 40 per. In no section of the country, as an aggregate, has there been such a large falling off as in the Gulf ports of Texas. It is satisfactory that we have now to record the most favorable prospects for a large yield. At this time last year these prospects were wanting. We append the last week's return of the Texas ports:

TEXAS COTTON STATEMENT.

HOUSTON, Saturday, June 22, 1861.

	1861.	1860.
	Year.	Year.
Stock on hand 1st September, 1859	5,158	1,158
Received at the ports this week	111,538	168,192
Received at other ports	28,716	34,154
Total	145,412	203,504
Exported to Great Britain	17,229	52,157
" France	1,500	8,471
" other Continental ports	12,658	23,658
" New Orleans coastwise	78,128	78,128
" Philadelphia	112	112
" New York	35,168	34,128
" Boston	20,266	30,628
" Portland		753
Total	145,573	230,029
On hand and shipped not cleared	839	12,475

INVASION OF VIRGINIA BY ORIGANS.—We have already stated that many soldiers from Ohio have invaded the State of Virginia, both by way of the Baltimore Railroad and the valley of the Kanawha. This last horde, at the last accounts, had only occupied Point Pleasant. The others have come as far as Romney, in Hampshire, killing our people, plundering, and laying waste the country.

Of all the people on this Continent, those who had the least pretext or apology for such a proceeding are those of the State of Ohio. They are indebted to Virginia for the land on which and by which they live. This State, with her own money and her own money, conquered that whole region from the Indians and the British, and gave it to the Union. The people who have profited by this gift—who have multiplied and flourished there—are they who show their gratitude by murdering the people and invading the land of their benefaction. It is not pretended that they have even received injury at the hands of Virginia: they come, without provocation, as volunteers to slaughter, or as hired mercenaries of the Yankee despot at Washington. Outrage and aggression, under such circumstances, must kindle a flame of indignation in every Virginia heart which nothing should quench but the blood of the invaders. No quarter, but instant death, should be the portion of every one of these ungrateful freebooters who pollute the soil of Virginia. [Richmond Whig.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—Five schooners—we had no time to ascertain their names—arrived from New Orleans yesterday evening, in spite of that frightful gambolat in the Sound. One of them laden with salt, came up to town; the other with railroad iron, went up the Teensas. As this is the only vessel with railroad iron bound from New Orleans to this port, it seems that the report of captures by that gunboat was, at the least, exaggerated. [Mobile Advertiser, 25th.

A JOKE ON ARKANSAS.—"Where are you going," said a young gentleman to an elderly one in a white gravel, whom he overtook a few miles from Napoleon, Arkansas. "I am going to heaven, my son; I have been on the way there for eighteen years." "Well, good oye, old fellow, if you have traveled towards heaven eighteen years and got no nearer to it than Napoleon, Arkansaw, I'd take another route."

Relief Committee.

The committee appointed by the public meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange, 24th of May, to raise funds for the relief of the families of volunteers, finding it necessary to increase their numbers, have obtained the consent of the following gentlemen to receive contributions from each of our parishes, as may be dictated to and remitted left destitute by the absence of their protectors from home in the service of their country, viz:—

T. P. Leathers,	G. Dow & Sullivan,
Henry Kendall,	H. H. Shaw,
W. A. Violett & Co.,	Hernandez & Gibbons
W. C. C. Claiborne, Sq.,	P. Fornaris,
Patrick Irwin,	Sampson & Keene,
John Watt,	Flint & Jones,
J. M. Alison,	Edward Thompson,
S. R. Newman,	Byrne, Yonge & C.
A. D. Kelly,	J. Lafitte,
A. Carriere,	C. W. Kelly,
J. W. Carroll,	H. M. Wright,
John O'Brien,	Andr. Gloss,
James Shaw,	Alex. Hards,
Jas. P. Hunt,	A. D. Benson,
M. O. H. Norton,	George Nathan,
J. W. Payne,	Chas. Pardoll,
Jas. H. Steuffer,	H. F. Sonnecker,
N. D. Folger,	P. A. Strauch,
D. L. Logan,	R. W. Cullen,
S. H. Kennedy,	Asa. Fairbank,
Rob. Geddes,	P. K. Rudolph.

T. O. SULLY,
CHAS. OAKFORD,
D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH,
M. B. BRADY,
R. A. BOURK, Committee.

jo22 2td

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 work of organization, and during this period we have manufactured lint and bandages, and contributed nearly fifteen hundred pieces of clothing for our patriotic volunteers.

When the little 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 good cause, to the best of our ability, on this occasion, we endeavor to return our faithfully the arduous duties we have undertaken, we will ask you individually to give us your assistance.

We have engaged over forty or more women, to whom we pay a fair consideration per day for sewing, thus enabling them to partially support their family and otherwise destitute families. The Society makes a day to employ such as need the assistance thus given. Subscription is now familiar to all, but there are some who know the fact only vaguely, and it is our bounden duty, whilst providing for the necessities of those who are called to our country's defence, in a manner and as our means will permit, to provide for the utterly destitute women and children who may providentially fall into our hands. The Society has received a portion of the means thus employed from some of the officers of the companies equipped by us, and we now call upon you, for the last time, our fellow citizens, to contribute and aid us in our mission, because we feel, to keep our there women honorably employed during the summer.

We receive the gratuitous assistance of a large number of ladies, who daily render their services, receiving absolutely no attendance, who work successfully for nine or ten hours per day. To them the Society desires to render its unmixed thanks.

To the agents of various 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 consideration thanks are due for a uniformly generous and kind reception.

Contributions will be received daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., by the officers of the Association at their rooms, No. 62 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 19, 1861. jo21 2td

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 enrolled, by Brigadier General Tracy or Adjutant General Gibbons. my15 2td

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 one 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, 87 Camp street, adjoining the rooms of said Association, has been proffered for our use as a depository, to be filled to the Hall of the Association. We sincerely hope that every Lint-scraper in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles. ap26 2td

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

ORSOLE.

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.

P. YRISER, M. D.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 82 and 84 Gravier street, New Orleans. d6 2pif

Coal Oil and Lamps—Country Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, will find at the Great Southern Coal Oil and Lamp Emporium, No. 6 Chartres street, by far the largest and only complete stock of PURE COAL OILS and COAL OIL LAMPS in this city, which Messrs. COVEY & HILL offer to the trade or at retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the South. my28 2pif

DIED.

On Wednesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., of convulsions WM. N. MERCER, younger child of Capt. G. and Thos. Shields, aged 4 months.

On Yesterday, 27th inst., at 5 o'clock, ULYSSE SALIGNANY, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of Augustin Salignany, and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at 59 Napoleon street, without further notice.

Washington Artillery Hall.

We are requested to state that a card was received from the shore corps yesterday afternoon, among which are letters from—

A. C. Bell, Esq.,	M. Wm. Cary, Esq.,
Edward Robb, Esq.,	Miss Josephine H. Talbot,
John D. Norris, Esq.,	Miss Mary F. DeCora.

The parties can obtain them by applying at No. 40 Camp street. 1e28 2td

Ladies of the Society of Confederate Army.

The ladies who composed the Board of Managers are requested to attend a called meeting of the Board THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

Je28 2td. M. M. BENSON, Pres'dent.

The undersigned, having been appointed as Receivers, hereby notify all those in need of relief (except at the office, No. 40 Gravier street, on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of each month, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

Applicants will be required to furnish certificates as to the extent of their support are evidence. T. O. SULLY, 300 Carondelet street.

Bladon Springs, Alabama.

The Proprietors take this method of informing the public that these SPRINGS, situated on the Bigbee river, 140 miles above Mobile, are now open for the reception of visitors.

We have engaged a superior BAND OF MUSIC in advance, and every effort shall be made on our part to render visitors comfortable.

Down leave Mobile every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and arrive at the Springs 4 p. m. o'clock NEXT MORNING.

Conveyance at all times on the river, in readiness to convey passengers to the Springs.

JAMES CONNOR & CO., Proprietors.

JAMES SEMIE, Portsmouth, 114 Dauphin street, New Orleans, Agent for the BLADON SPRINGS WATER. ap22 2pimaW

The War.

PHOTOGRAPHS REDUCED.

Price only 50 cents.

WILL BE ON SALE FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

To be had at the Book and Periodical store of THOS. L. WHITE, 184 Camp; H. SCHUTZ & CO., 54 Camp; JOS. PRENOUS, Depot Odd Fellows' Hall, Carondelet st, 3 and 5 Camp; SUTTERLEY, under the St. Charles Hotel; A. E. BLACKMAR, 74 Camp, CEO. ELLIS, New Post Office and Commercial Place; H. COURIN, Hotel 120 Tchoupitoulas; HOLLE & CO., Exchange Place; PEWSLIPS, 112 St. Charles street; WM. FLEMING, 562 Magazine street, and at 78 Florida street. 1e24 2pif

Parade Polka March.

The long expected PARADE POLKA MARCH, as played by the New Orleans Washington Artillery Band, is now on the Echo, and for sale at

LOUIS GRUNEWALD'S

Music store No. 26 Carondelet street.

The Best

MILITARY DRUMS AND FIFES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—AT—

THE SOUTHERN DRUM MANUFACTORY OF

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

No. 26 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

je27 2pd

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Wishing to realize CASH for my large stock of MILLINERY, I am induced to offer it at the following prices:

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

—And—

Garlands Ribbon Bids from ..... 25 cts to 12 00

The ladies are requested to call and see for themselves, that the goods, and prices, are just as represented.

In my Dressmaking Department, I am making Dresses at very moderate prices.

Orders from the country promptly executed.

Mrs. M. E. BENSON,

Dressmaker and Milliner.

je18 2pdtw 62 Canal st., opp. Commercial Exchange, up stairs.

Arms for Sale.

100 MUSQUETOONS, PERCUSSION LOCKS,

—Weighing 7 pounds—

SIX AND SEVEN POUNDS,

ENTIRELY NEW AND IN COMPLETE ORDER.

O. S. JENNINGS,

je22 2pif 16 Camp street, under City Hotel.

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.

je22 2td

Proceedings

—OF THE—

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION,

IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

Together with the ORDINANCES passed by said Convention, which have been signed and the CONSTITUTION of the State as amended.

For sale by—

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,	PETER O'DONNELL,
T. L. WHITE,	HERBERT & SCHUSSE,
GEO. ELLIS,	W. F. GOLDTHWAITE,
P. HAWES & CO.,	E. EZEKIEL.

T. FITZWILLIAM.

Orders from the country filled at Liberal Discount. ap22 2pif

Roots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

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

FROST & CO.,

No. 19 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Hats, Caps, etc., at Wholesale.

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

FROST & CO.,

my15 2td W No. 19 Magazine street, New Orleans.

S. B. SMITH & CO.....S. B. SMITH & CO.,

—Dealers in—

ICE! ICE! ICE!

PRINCIPAL HOUSES,

33 and 34 New Levee and 159 Old Levee.

Also, New Depots at the Sampson Market, Fourth District, and one in house at the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot, opposite the Express Office.

Chief Office, 33 New Levee street, N. O. mf 3m

SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Depot, No. 22 St. Charles street.

FACTORY, Nos. 19 AND 21 ST. FERDINAND STREET.

Are now manufacturing a superior quality of Pump, Welt and Double-Soled Oak-Tanned RUSSET SHOES, to which they invite the attention of those having to purchase this article. These Shoes are branded on the bottoms "Southern Shoe Factory, New Orleans," and can be obtained only at the Depot of the Company.

GEO. H. ROZEY, Sec'y.

BLACK & HOLTZ, No. 106 POYDRAS STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Copper, Tin and Sheet Ironware and Stoves, of the most approved patterns.

STENCIL MARKING PLATES, for Merchants, Manufacturers, Cotton Planters, etc., cut in Copper and Brass, in superior style.

Guttering and Roofing in all the various branches.

Jobbing promptly attended to. ml4 1y

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 Brashear City, La., in a region healthy and preferred from invasion or molestation from 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 Brashear City, it possesses one of the finest agricultural countries on the continent of America.

The company has a magnificent land grant from Texas, for 10,240 acres for every mile of road. The company contracts for the completion of 50 miles from Brashear City westward on the eastern 50 miles of the western boundary of Texas. In consideration of the speed, the company cannot count and credit to pay for other assistance to the rapid development of the company's interests; but on a term of years, by hire or by the actual purchase, the company will make the most liberal and advantageous arrangements with slave owners in Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, or elsewhere, for the hire or purchase of negroes, payments in the most liberal and easy terms, because of the wealth of land grants of Texas, and its ability to purchase the iron and rolling stock for the entire road across Texas, with the construction bonds of the company, at a premium equal to cash. All the rights of this company are fixed and vested by the laws of Texas. This company are owned and sympathized and the road is on the 32d degree of latitude and the western terminus of several of the lines passing through Europe, New Orleans—amongst these are France, Spain, Portugal, Holland and Switzerland—as well as at large capitalists, commercial men and contractors of these countries. The late Congress of the United States passed a bill, at its last session, donating to this company thirty-six Million, New Mexico and California, one 18,000,000 acres of land, and a bill granting a million of dollars to the Pacific Railroad and other public improvements. This bill passed the House of Representatives, was amended in the Senate, and only failed in its passage for want of time and the startling proposed secession feeling in the nation.

No company in the world has a larger basis for its successful prosecution, and no company has attracted and secured to itself the approbation of some of the American States and European Governments—these, not as a mere trade or speculation, but as one of the world's great arteries—by uniting the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, and thus, in a manner and as our means will permit, to provide for the utterly destitute women and children who may providentially fall into our hands. The Society has received a portion of the means thus employed from some of the officers of the companies equipped by us, and we now call upon you, for the last time, our fellow citizens, to contribute and aid us in our mission, because we feel, to keep our there women honorably employed during the summer.

We receive the gratuitous assistance of a large number of ladies, who daily render their services, receiving absolutely no attendance, who work successfully for nine or ten hours per day. To them the Society desires to render its unmixed thanks.

To the agents of various 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 consideration thanks are due for a uniformly generous and kind reception.

Contributions will be received daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., by the officers of the Association at their rooms, No. 62 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 19, 1861. je17 2pif

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association.

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

Resolved, That no applications will be received from Companies that have not been enrolled, by Brigadier General Tracy or Adjutant General Gibbons. my15 2td

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 one 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, 87 Camp street, adjoining the rooms of said Association, has been proffered for our use as a depository, to be filled to the Hall of the Association. We sincerely hope that every Lint-scraper in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles. ap26 2td

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

ORSOLE.

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.

P. YRISER, M. D.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 82 and 84 Gravier street, New Orleans. d6 2pif

Coal Oil and Lamps—Country Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, will find at the Great Southern Coal Oil and Lamp Emporium, No. 6 Chartres street, by far the largest and only complete stock of PURE COAL OILS and COAL OIL LAMPS in this city, which Messrs. COVEY & HILL offer to the trade or at retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the South. my28 2pif

From the Seat of War.

TRULY SUPERB

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

A PICTURE WORTH FRAMING.

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

No. 1, A View of the Orleans Cadets, Capt. Breaux, on parade in front of their encampment at the mouth of the Bayou, Pensacola.

No. 1, B. View of the encampment of the Orleans Cadets, Capt. Breaux, showing camp life of army.

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

No. 2, View of Fort Pickens, Lighter and the beach in front of Fort Barrancas. Fifteen cannon are in the Fort. Pickens distant about a mile and a half.

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

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

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

No. 6, View of top and interior of Fort Barrancas, showing the men at the guns.

No. 7, View of the Main ground Fort Barrancas, showing Bayou Grande.

No. 8, View of Sally Port to Fort Barrancas from the beach, showing the Colonel's Quarters.

No. 9, View from the front of Fort Barrancas, of the encampment of the 1st Alabama Regiment, with Pike, Capt. Gallie, Capt. Clark, on parade.

No. 11, View of 3d and Battery on the right of Fort Barrancas.

No. 12, View of the Light House opposite Fort Pickens—is 165 feet in all, and of the best form in the country. The top of the Light House commands a view of land and sea for miles through the entire country.

No. 13, View of Fort Pickens from the opposite Light House, showing the United States encampment on shore.

No. 14, View of New York Fort Barrancas, in front of camp, with Sentinels on Light House.

No. 15, View of the encampment of the 2d Alabama Regiment, Col. Hood, and Capt. Gunnell's Company, in front of Fort Barrancas.

No. 17, View of the encampment of the Chicago Light Guard, Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, in front of Fort Barrancas, Capt. Wood, on parade.

No. 18, View of the 1st Mississippi Regiment, with Optimus Rifle Guard, Capt. McKinnon, and the Independent Guard, Capt. Wood, on parade.

No. 19, The 1st Mississippi Regiment, on dress parade.

No. 20, View of Company B, 1st Mississippi Regiment, showing camp life.

No. 21, View of Company B, 1st Mississippi Regiment, showing camp life.

No. 22, View of the encampment of the Pensacola Guards, Capt. J. W. Dawson.

No. 23, Camp view.

No. 24, Interior of a Tent.

No. 25, Grand Avenue of the Home Guard Encampment.

No. 26, Colonel's Quarters in the Home Guard.

These engravings are for sale by DAPRIGNONY, on the Old Exchange Hotel, by PETER HAWES, Bookseller, C. F. WERLEIN, Jewelry store, 74 Camp, J. F. HILL, Bookseller, 77 Camp, THOS. L. WHITE, Bookseller, 184 Camp, HOLLE & CO., Exchange Place, BLOOMFIELD & STEEL, Bookseller, 140 Camp, New Post Office, and at the Publication Office of the Crescent, 70 Camp street.

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Have on hand a large supply of the celebrated CREME DE BOUTY CHAMPAGNE in magnums and pints; also, other brands, viz: CHARLES HEIDSIECK, PIPER HEIDSIECK, PARMENTIER, and other brands of superior quality. I have a large assortment of the best old Sherries, viz: AMONTILLADO, TOPAZ, BOUKA, GOLDEN, DUKE GORDON and ANCHOR SHERRIES—1858—1848—1842 MADEIRA, of direct importation; other Madeiras of every grade. Especial Old London Dry Dock PORT, and other Ports of long wood, the celebrated SAZARAC BRANDIES—Vintage 1795, 1799, 1802 and 1804—always supply always on hand. All grades of WHISKIES—RYE and BOURBON. SCOTCH ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. COGNIACS, etc. My usual assortment of the best WINES, which will be sold low at retail as low as any other house in the city.

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Robert Pilkin

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—And