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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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1861.

Communications, subscriptions and other communications with the Crescent will generally obtain an early insertion by writing on business side of their paper.

City Taxes.—The official list of delinquent taxpayers in this city will be found on our inside pages. It will also be seen that the Treasurer, Mr. Gibbs, gives notice that there are thirty days still left before the unpaid bills will be placed in the hands of the Assistant City Attorney for collection.

Russell's Letter, from New Orleans.—It would not at all surprise us if this letter were a forgery. About the time it appeared in the Northern papers the New York Tribune published a letter purporting to come from John Minor Botts, which letter Mr. Botts never saw until it came out in print. It was a wholesale forgery. The Richmond Whig says it was published on steamer-day; with the news to Europe as a correct representation of Southern sentiment by a Southern man, when, in truth, it is nothing but a pack of lies. It is just as easy to forge Russell as to forge Botts. The New York Sun, some time ago, published a letter as from Russell which Russell never wrote, and it may be that the same trick is now repeated. The London Times, even, might have been deceived by a letter purporting to come from Russell, which Russell never saw. The misrepresentations of the letter are so flagrant we are unwilling to believe Mr. Russell wrote it—and the Yankee capacity for trickery is so great, it is not an improbable thing they have forged Mr. Russell's writing just as they did Mr. Botts'.

Business Notice.—Uliger Lanve has been appointed sole agent for the creditors of A. Hunt & Co., Shreveport, La. See his advertisement.

Important Railroad Sale.—On the 19th inst. will be sold at auction, for a term of ten years, the ground in front of the village of Manchuriahame, suitable for dock or ship yards, warehouses, etc., and if not sold, to be leased out for wood yards. See advertisement.

S. A. Guss, Tenth Ward.—Meeting to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. See notice.

The Highest Joke of the Season.—The Trustees of the Columbian College, New York, at their annual meeting on Wednesday last, conferred on Abraham Lincoln the honorary degree of LL. D.

We are gravely informed by the New York Times of the succeeding day, that this title was bestowed on Mr. Lincoln, not "by reason of his eminent political station," but, of course our readers are prepared to say, because of said Lincoln's talents, attainments and learning. Not so; the Times learns from the Trustees that the honor was tendered because, in his inaugural address, "Mr. Lincoln aimed a death-blow at secession, the bitter foeman of all the evils that now distress the country. This was the signal service in the domain of political science, which justly earned for him from this venerable body the highest academic honor in their gift."

Our readers will observe that Dr. Lincoln only "aimed" the blow. He also was that of the man who aimed at his foe and killed his friend. Dr. Lincoln's inaugural mortally wounded the United States Government. The next fire, his proclamation, killed it. "Signal service," truly, but to the Confederate cause.

A Yankee paper, in estimating the abilities of our principal army officers, some time since, spoke very slightingly of Col. Magruder. The most to be said in his favor was his fine social qualities, being "the life of a social party," etc. Wonder what this Yankee paper thinks of the late social party at Bethel over which Col. Magruder presided?

Another Side.—Agents from British and French houses are now in Savannah and Charleston, soliciting orders for goods. They meet the reminder that the ports are closed with the confident assertion that the goods, if ordered, will be forthcoming.

The Richmond Enquirer says that Gov. Letcher will recommend at the next Virginia Legislature an appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of James W. Jackson, the hero who was murdered at Alexandria, after shooting Col. Ellsworth.

Democratic Hoo.—Long John Wentworth copies, in his Chicago Democrat, a portion of Crittenden's recent speech at Lexington, and denounces it severely. He declares that no "American can read it without feeling his blood boil with indignation," that if Mr. Crittenden truly speaks the sentiment of Kentucky, "it is no better than Jeff. Davis, and Kentucky is no better than South Carolina;" and says that "if Mr. Crittenden offers his degrading propositions in Congress, let them be received in silent contempt, and let the war be pushed on until the last rebel is exterminated, or converted from the error of his ways."

Misrepresentation.—Says Arsene Houssaye, in a late article: "The English, when they have nothing to say, think and smoke, the Swiss drink and smoke, the Germans drink, dream and smoke, the Spaniards lie down in the shade, the Italians in the sun. The French, when they have nothing to say, say nothing; speech is silver but silence is gold."

The Masonic Lodges of the States of Georgia have invited the Southern Grand Lodges to meet in Montgomery, Ala., on the first Wednesday in August, for the purpose of dissolving the connection existing between the Southern Lodges and the Grand Lodge of the United States, the supreme jurisdiction of Odd Fellowship.

Vacation.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald, alluding to the destruction of the house of Dr. Abraham Hoge, below Matthias' Point, by the Federal gunboat, says:

This residence has been in the Hoge family for many generations. It was respected by the enemy during the Revolution and during the war of 1812. Attempted the British land in their power to burn it down, for they proved their magnanimity by allowing it to stand unburned. It was left for these modern Huns—these members, until a recent period, of a common Government—to turn their vandal hands upon private property.

The Maryland Legislature has taken a recess until the 20th of the present month.

A Ship off the Bar.—Some talk was created on the wharves and piers on Tuesday morning, by the appearance off the bar, at early hour of a sailing ship, which from her movements it was generally surposed was trying to run the blockade. The steam tender of the fleet was shortly observed in chase of the stranger, and it was not long before she was overhauled and brought to, and was then taken off to the flag ship Wabash. She was a light ship, and probably in ballast, and from all that we can learn at noon-time, so far as her appearance, as seen by those across the spot, she was probably the Spanish bark Pica Pica, now due here from Barcelona, and which the fleet have orders to send to New York. She was at one time quite near the bar, and had her Captain been well acquainted, and so disposed, she might have been anchored in a position where she would have been protected by the guns of Fort Moultrie, and safe from interference. [Charleston Courier, 4th.

Clothing for the Million.—Under this heading, in another column, Robert Pitkin has a thing of interest to say to all who want cheap and whole some clothing and furnishing goods. The stock is at complete in the trade, and should be examined by all. Read the advertisement.

The Steamer will sell at auction this day at noon, at the city hotel, Carrollton, valuable real estate, situated on Tchoupitoulas street, between Palm and St. Joseph, First Ward, 2d city. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

Sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of new and seasonable dry goods, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, by H. Gaslay, at his auctorage. Terms at sale. See advertisement.

A FIRE IN THE REAR.

The New York Tribune, tired of firing at such small game as Butler, Schenck, Pierce and the other corn-stalk Generals of the Abolition army, has elevated its editorial gun, and now seeks to bring down Old Scott himself. A late issue of that paper pitches into the Lieutenant-General with extraordinary vim, because Scott does not order an immediate advance upon Richmond, whereby the rebellion may be crushed, the leaders of it hung, and the supremacy of the stars and stripes everywhere acknowledged.

It is, indeed, amusing to read the fierce and blood-thirsty givings-out of such paper-warriors as Greeley, Raymond and Bennett. They are the bravest men in their editorial sanctums, when far off from all personal danger, that ever flourished from the days of the Punic wars down to the present time. Considering that these editorial fire-eaters have been kicked and cuffed about, over and over again, in Washington and New York, without offering any show of resistance, their great bravery at the present time, in the secure retreats of their private offices, may appear somewhat curious, but is not altogether inexplicable. It is the nature of the coward to "blow" when he is out of the reach of danger, and to impeach the bravery of others in the exact proportion of his security against all danger himself.

We have nothing to offer in defense of old Scott, and only mention this attack upon him by Greeley to show the folly and the desperation of the Abolition leaders. They abused Pierce for not running soon enough at the battle of Bethel, where he had four men to our one, and yet they abuse Scott for not giving a battle with a force no larger than our own. They denounce Pierce for trying to advance upon Richmond, and they denounce Scott for not trying the same thing. The truth is, these Abolition editors are beginning to feel that the conquest of the South is an impossible thing. They are attempting to conceal the conviction of certain defeat, by laying the blame upon their military leaders, who, in fact, are in no respect responsible for the reverses they have everywhere met.

Undoubtedly, Gen. Scott has more military knowledge, more tact, more finesse, than all of the others put together. If there is any man in the Abolition army who knows better than all the rest that an advance upon Richmond could never be successfully made, it is Winfield Scott. We have thought for some time that his only object was to defend Washington City against a supposed attempt to advance upon it by our army, and that this is all that he has ever meant by his stationing his troops on the Virginia shore of the Potomac.

They denounce Scott for not doing an impossible thing; a thing which Scott himself knows to be impossible, and which they themselves would know to be impossible if all their powers of reason and reflection were not drowned in a sea of passion. For two months they have been talking about taking Richmond, and yet to day the Federal forces at Alexandria, Old Point and on the upper Potomac are more restricted in their field of operations than ever. Their pickets and scouts have been driven back until they now scarcely dare to show themselves outside of Alexandria. At Fortress Monroe, Pleasonton Butler keeps within easy hail of his impregnable fortification and is afraid to advance. Cadwallader refuses battle when it is offered by Johnston, and retreats to a secure position. In short, the prospect of taking Richmond, blue as it has always been, is bluer now than ever before, and will soon be altogether invisible.

The denunciation that is heaped upon Scott and the other Abolition generals is, therefore, simply ridiculous. Not being natural-born fools, they know that if they advance, their forces will be cut to pieces and scattered like chaff before the wind. Under these circumstances, it is amusing to see the disgust and indignation at their conduct expressed by the carpet-warriors who edit the Abolition organs—men who "never set a squadron in the field, nor the division of a battle know more than a splinter," and yet undertake to lecture and to condemn their own leaders for not rushing headlong into the jaws of destruction. Fortunate would it be for our side if the Abolition generals had a little more boldness. Lucky for us will it be if they are goaded by the Abolition press, or impelled by any other motive, to give us a fair fight upon an open field. So much the quicker would the contest be ended, as it ought to be ended, by decisive and bloody defeats of the enemy in pitched battles. It may well be enquired, however, what show there is of overrunning and subjugating the whole South, from the Potomac to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rio Grande, when a two months campaign has not advanced the enemy ten miles into Virginia at any point, except through the infected Abolition district of the Panhandle. It may be all very well for Greeley and Raymond, notorious non-combatants by nature and education, to lecture Old Scott and keep up a fire in his rear from the editorial tripods of New York city; but the sooner they come to the conclusion, which no doubt Old Scott himself has already reached, that they have undertaken a job which can never be executed as long as a Southern man remains on Southern soil—the better it will be for all parties. The idea of Horace Greeley rallying at Gen. Scott for not fighting is, take it altogether, about the best thing now out.

TALK ON CHANGE.

The gatherings on the flags yesterday showed no falling off from last week. About all of the migratory population have taken their departure. The old steadfasts, that don't go away and won't go away, enjoy themselves remarkably well. Now and then we meet with something of a contraband, a "sore head," who wishes the war was over. Many of the habitues of the flags have gone on brief jaunts to the Virginia and Tennessee springs, taking, of course, a tour as near to the several encampments as possible.

Since our last talk the Great Eastern has arrived at Quebec, or in the St. Lawrence, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., quoting cotton steady at former quotations. The reckless speculation attempted on the part of some of the New York jockeys appears to have met with no response on the Liverpool flags. The steamer of the 29th will be due to day at Halifax. The Great Eastern brought over 2500 troops, besides officers, and over one hundred horses, to strengthen the army in Canada, and keep a watchful eye on Lincoln, Seward & Co's movements, though old Abe & Co. have their hands full, and something more than they can carry, in and about Virginia.

There were several inquiries about the big guns and appendages which were going through our highways on Sunday. They were going to look after some of Lincoln's minions. The steamer Oregon landed a number of troops on Ship Island on Friday last. The Yankee steamer had gone on a short cruise outside. Another steamer departed yesterday with munitions, and another goes to-day with some ugly looking pieces. The Yankee steamer will meet with a warm reception when she visits Ship Island again. The fortifying of Ship Island is all well enough, as far as it goes; but is it wise and judicious to withdraw the troops from the mainland, where they can prevent a landing, and locate them on Ship Island? Will the Governor of Mississippi inform the public how the sea shore of Mississippi Sound is to be protected by fortifications on Ship Island? Are there not other passes and channels by which Mississippi Sound and Lake Borgne can be entered? For it is reported there is an officer on board the Massachusetts who was some few months ago in our city, and is well acquainted with all the outlets thereof. The Yankees have now six of the light-draught lake schooners, which they captured on the 2d of last month, on their first visit to Mississippi Sound. These, no doubt, will be prowling about on the lakes. What is the Naval Commander of this station about that he is not making preparations for them? Furthermore, five hundred troops and a battery on Ship Island are not going to give protection to the lakes and Mississippi Sound. A Sloop of War on the lakes is absolutely required. When a launch with only twenty-five men take possession and hold the head of Pass a l'Outre, and an armed Confederate steamer of four guns within a short distance, it is about time for our citizens to be talking, "what next?"

Another missive from the renowned Billy Wright, of New York, to the Liverpool flags, is out. Billy, however, is not on the right track yet. He says, under date of the 25th ult:

The accounts from the South are more encouraging for the prospects of the crop; the late warm weather has brought it forward, and the plant is making good progress. It is conceded, however, that there is less land under cotton cultivation than for several years past; the question is a serious one, whether the attention necessary for its cultivation and harvesting will be given, and if secured, when it can be moved.

Now, Billy, don't try to bamboozle Lancashire about it is being conceded that there is less land under cotton cultivation, because there is more land under cultivation than ever before, including cotton and corn; that present prospects are for as large a crop as in 1859, and all the South now requires is that Great Britain and France will send their vessels to our ports and take the cotton as fast as it comes to market, which will close up the New York transit business, and close up New York in other ways. But, Billy, you say nothing in your last epistle about the retreat of the Confederate army, which you so pompously arrayed in your circular of the previous week. Come, Col. Billy, inform us in your next which old General Puss and Feathers intends to advance; but, Colonel, don't you attempt to come South, for some of Beauregard's folks will pick you off.

There was a report on the flags that the Sumter was in the river coming up, having successfully performed the business she was dispatched for. We shall know all about it this morning, if confirmed.

Notice to Persons forming Military Companies.

Complaints have been made to me of improper, and sometimes violent attempts to enlist or impress subjects of Foreign Powers into the military service. I now inform those who expect to be Captains of companies now in process of formation, who have permitted or encouraged the perpetration of such acts by their subordinates, that I will not receive their companies. And if they hope to evade this consequence of their acts by raising their Companies for, and tendering them directly to the Secretary of War, or incorporating them in any Legion or Brigade formed by his authority, I further inform them, that I will make direct application, supported by all the influence of my position, to have them refused by the Secretary.

THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.

jy8 2p3t

Flags of all kinds made to order and on sale, by Mrs. A. H. Ober, at Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Office, No. 11 Camp street. jy8 2p3t

Confederate and State Flags, made of silk, all complete, with staffs, spears, etc., for sale by Mrs. A. H. Ober, at Grover Baker's Sewing Machine store, No. 11 Camp street. jy8 2p3t

Uniforms of all kinds made to order, in a superior manner. Also, all kinds of sewing will be done on Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines at low prices. Apply to Mrs. A. H. Ober, No. 11 Camp street. jy8 2p3t

A Card to Parents and Young Gentlemen.

Teachers and Students, and others who wish to improve themselves in Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Modern or Ancient Languages, can select their own hours if they apply IMMEDIATELY, at Bolton Commercial College, corner Camp and Common streets, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M.

Parents and others are invited to call. Liberal arrangements made with all. The youth should be qualified to attend to the business of those, who have gone to the war and bring into service the entire industry and talent of the South.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
jy8 2p3t* President.

Soule's Commercial College and Counting Rooms, No. 26 St. Charles street, corner Common, is open DAY and EVENING, the ENTIRE YEAR. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Arithmetic, etc., profoundly taught. The charges for the Commercial Course are $45 less than in any other Commercial Institution in the city. All graduates receive Diplomas. Military instruction given free to all students who desire it.

jy8 2p3t* GEO. SOULE, Principal.

Correspondence.

New Orleans, July 3, 1861.

To Messrs Tully, Oakford, Hollingsworth, Brady, Bonk, Leathers and others—

Gentlemen—Being desirous of adding a small mite to the patriotic object which you have in view—the support of the families of our gallant and brave volunteers, now fighting our country's battles—we propose to give a performance on any evening that you may designate, for the benefit of the above cause.

All the amateurs in the city having volunteered their services, it is our intention to give a performance worthy of the object by the production of Shakespeare's matchless drama, HAMLET.

Hoping to receive a favorable answer, we have the honor to remain,

Yours, respectfully,
G. H. BRAUGHN, Chairman,
D. M. C. HUGHES,
S. B. CHURCHILL,
Capt. R. HEASELEY,
J. G. MACKEY, Committee.

New Orleans, July 5, 1861.

To Messrs. G. H. Braughn, D. M. C. Hughes, S. B. Churchill, Capt. R. Heaseley, and J. G. Mackey, Committee—

Gentlemen: We return our grateful acknowledgements for your offer of a performance for the benefit of the relief fund for the families of our absent soldiers. The heavy demands which have been made upon our fund has quite exhausted it. Your offer comes most opportunely, and thanking you sincerely for the charitable and patriotic sentiments which prompted it, we beg leave to designate SATURDAY EVENING July 13, as a suitable time for the performance.

Very respectfully,
T. O. SULLY,
CHAS. OAKFORD,
D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH,
M. B. BRADY,
R. A. BOURK,
jy6 2p3t13 Committee.

To the Public.

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

It is now about five weeks since the Society went into the rough organization, and during this period we have furnished lint and bandages, and compelled nearly fifteen hundred pieces of clothing for our gallant volunteers.

When the little work that such individual one 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, we at least feel conscious of an earnest endeavor to perform faithfully the arduous duties we have undertaken, we call upon you individually to give us your assistance.

We have engaged some forty or more women, to whom we pay a fair consideration per day for sewing, thus enabling them to partially support their needy and otherwise destitute families. The Society makes a duty to employ only such as need the assistance thus given. Starvation is a word familiar to us all, but few are aware what the fact may exert, and it is our bounden duty, whilst providing for the necessities of those who are called in our country's defence, in a measure and as our means will permit, to provide for the utterly destitute women and families 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 on you, for the first time, our fellow citizens, to come forward and aid us by your donations, however small, in keeping these women honorably 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 unceasingly for nine or ten hours per day. To them the Society desires to tender its warmest 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 in, and to our city press in general, our considerations are due for numerous favors gratuitously rendered.

Contributions will be received daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., by the officers 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. jo11 2p3t

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association.

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

Resolved, That no applications will be received from Companies that have not been authenticated by Brigadier-General Tracy or Adjutant-General Gibbs. my15 2p6f

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 54 and 56 Gravier street, New Orleans. 05 2p6f

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

o4 2p10 CREOLE.

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. COVERT & HILL offer to the trade or at retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the South. my26 2p6f

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

my31 2p1f R. YERGER, M. D.

D. L. Dufresne, the present incumbent, is a candidate for State Treasurer. jy1 2p6f

The undersigned, having been appointed to shoot the French colonist in all the districts of St. Tammany, notifies all those in need of venison to apply at the office, No. 93 Gravier street, on the 1st, 2d and 3d, also the 15th, 16th and 17th of each month, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 P. M.

Applicants will be required to furnish certificates as to the companies their supports are allotted in.

jo15 2p1f T. O. SULLY, 93 Gravier street.

Clothing for the Summer.

ROBERT PITKIN.

Has on hand a large assortment of—
WHITE DUCK and DRILL PANTS,
LINEN AND SEERSUCKER SUITS,
ATTAKAPAS PANTS,
LINEN VESTS,
MARSEILLES AND SILK VESTS,
LIGHT FRENCH CLOTH,
MERINO, ALPACCA, and
LINEN COATS AND SACKS,
SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS,
—And other—
FURNISHING GOODS,
—or—
EVERY KIND AND QUALITY.

Persons wishing to supply themselves, would do well to call at once, at

R. PITKIN'S
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
Nos. 13 and 15 Camp street.
jy8 2p3t

New Military Books.

HARDEE'S TACTICS,
Revised Edition, by Col. Hardee.

THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

The above Valuable Military Work,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS L. WHITE,
Bookseller and Stationer,
105.....Canal Street.....105

Also, the following—
THE VOLUNTEERS' HAND-BOOK.
By J. K. LEE, of 1st Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.

THE VOLUNTEERS' MANUAL,
By Col. Richardson.
HEAVY ARTILLERY and
PLANS OF THE SEAT OF WAR,
For sale at
jy8 2p2t 105 CANAL STREET.

Cheap Goods.

Ladies' Heavy English finished HOSE.....$3 25 per dozen.
" Light " HOSE..... 2 00 "
" Lisle Thread Blocked HOSE..... 3 50 "
Boys' Unbleached half HOSE..... 1 50 "
Misses' fancy HOSE..... 1 50 "
Gentlemen's fine L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS..... 1 25 "
Ladies' fine L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS..... 1 50 "
Ladies' SUN UMBRELLAS..... 2 25 "
J. & P. Coats' SPOOL COTTON, all numbers.

Open from 8.00 A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.

J. A. BRASELMAN,
jy8 2p2t Corner Magazine and St. Andrew streets.

For Sale.

20 Cases MISSOURI STILL CATAWBA.
10 gross ANDERSON'S FINE CUT TOBACCO.
For sale at
ED'S HOUSE,
jy8 2p3t No. 6 Front street, bet. Common and Gravier.

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 stores of THOS. L. WHITE, 105 Canal; H. G. STETSON & CO., 54 Camp; BAPREMONT, under Odd Fellows' Hall; WERLEIN'S, 2 and 5 Camp; SUTTERLEY, under the St. Charles Hotel; A. & R. BLACKMAN, 74 Camp, GEO. ELLIS, New Post Office and Commercial Place; H. COBURN, 138 and 120 Tchoupitoulas; HOLLE & CO., Exchange Place; YEWELL'S, 112 St. Charles street; WM. FLEMING, 582 Magazine street; and at 78 Poydras street. jy4 2p6f

The Southern

OIL COMPANY,

OFFICE, 72 CAMP STREET,

New Orleans.

OILS, NAVY PITCH, AXLE GREASE AND NAPTHA.

No. 1 CAR BOX OIL, in casks and barrels, superior to Lard or equal to sperm oils, for Railroad car boxes..... 50 cts. gal.
No. 2 REFINED OIL, in casks and barrels, suitable for mixing with any other Oil..... 50 "
No. 3 REFINED OIL, in casks and barrels, suitable for painting on all outside work, and any color except white..... 25 "
No. 3 REFINED OIL, in casks and kegs, suitable for ship and steamboat decks, Roofing, etc..... 25 "
No. 1 GAS OIL, in casks and barrels, suitable for the various kinds of gas apparatus..... 25 "
COMMON ROSIN OIL, in casks, suitable for mixing with Lime for washes, also for covering fences, new works, etc., preserving the wood from exposure to the weather, or for mixing with common paint or Burners' Oil..... 20 "
AXLE or WHEEL GREASE, in barrels, half bbls, and kegs, made for the Plantation, Farm, City and Country use..... 8½ to 1 cts. lb.
NAPTHA, Crude and Refined, in casks, used for manufacturing burning fluids, etc..... 15 to 20 cts. gal.
NAVY PITCH, in 27 and 43 gall. barrels, warranted free from Water, Sand, Chips, and other impurities. Price according to market.

We are now manufacturing the above enumerated articles, and are prepared to fill all orders. We call the attention of Dealers and Consumers to our stock, and to bear in mind they are PURE and UNIFORM, manufactured exclusively from Southern material, and managed and owned by Southern men.

CONFEDERATE BONDS and TREASURY NOTES taken at par. Discounts made to the trade.

SIMEON TOBY, Jr.,
jy1 tf2w President.

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 at all times open for the reception of visitors.

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

Boats leave Mobile every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and arrive at the Springs about 10 o'clock NEXT MORNING.

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

JAMES CONNOR & CO., Proprietors.

JAMES SYME, Druggist, 134 Canal street, New Orleans, sole agent for the BLADON SPRINGS WATER.

jo25 2p3m&W

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 " 9 00
10 00 " 6 00
8 00 " 4 00
—And—
Gentlemen Riding Hats from.....$5 00 to 15 00

The ladies are requested to call and see for themselves, that the Goods, though Cheap, are rich and elegant.

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

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Mrs. M. E. BENSON,
Dressmaker and Milliner.
jo18 2p3m 157 Canal st., opposite Dr. H. Holmes'.

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
BLOOMFIELD & STEEL, PETER O'DONNELL,
T. L. WHITE, HERBERT A. ESCOUSSE,
GEO. ELLIS, W. F. GOLDTHWAITE,
P. HAYES & CO., S. EZEKIEL,
T. FITZWILLIAM.

Orders from the country filled at a liberal discount.
my22 2p6f

Southern Pacific Railroad.

1,000 SLAVES
WANTED BY HIRE OR BY PURCHASE.

We will purchase or hire, for a term of five years, Five Hundred or a Thousand Slave Laborers, to work on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Texas—immediately west of Shreveport, La., in a region secure and protected from invasion or molestation 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 Shreveport, it penetrates one of the finest agricultural countries on the continent of America.

This company has a magnificent land grant from Texas, i. e., 13,240 acres for every mile of road the company constructs, for the distance of 200 miles from Shreveport on the eastern, to El Paso on the western boundary of Texas. In times like the present, the company cannot command cash to pay for labor essential to the rapid development of the company's interests; but for a term of years, by hire or by the actual purchase, this company will make the most liberal and advantageous arrangements with slave-owners in Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, or elsewhere, for the hire or purchase, with payments in the most undoubted security, of 500 or 1000 slaves. Families entire will be taken, either by hire or by purchase. The company is enabled to propose liberal terms, because of the munificent land 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 rates almost equal to cash. All the rights of this company are fixed and vested by the laws of Texas. This company has secured the sympathy, and the zeal on the 32d degree of parallel of latitude has the sanction of several of the most powerful European Governments—amongst them are France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland—as well as of 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, through Arizona, New Mexico and California, some 13,000,000 acres of land, and a loan of thirty six millions of dollars, to be repaid in postal and other public services. This bill passed the House of Representatives, was amended in the Senate, and only failed to become a law for the want of time and the startling political events familiar to 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 so many American States and European Governments—promising so much benefit to its stockholders, and to the world such stupendous results—bringing inevitably with its completion across this continent, the trade of China, Japan, Australia, and the whole Pacific Coast—distributing the treasures derivable from the trade, travel, etc., of each to every city more the Gulf of Mexico to the most northern harbor on our Atlantic seaboard—giving each its due and natural share—a COMMERCE which has never failed to enrich every nation on earth that has ever controlled it in the Past; and as it is annually increasing, it will still more enrich those who shall control it in the Future.

We want the labor, to progress the work, for most unconscionable securities; and for it, the most liberal arrangements will be made with slave-owners—giving them terms which must, we think, be satisfactory—without endangering the position, employment or terms of contract, the safety of the slaves themselves, or admitting the slightest uncertainty of ultimate payment.

All applications will be made to Hon. V. K. Stevenson, President, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. Samuel Tate, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, Memphis; Col. J. R. McDaniel, Lynchburg, Va.; or to myself, Memphis.

JEPTHA FOWLKES,
General and Financial Agent of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Texas.
my9 2p1f

Military Goods!!

COLT'S NAVY REVOLVERS,
PISTOL CARTRIDGES,
SWORDS, SASHES AND BELTS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
Military Trimmings,
GOLD LACES, ETC.,
—AND—
BLUE, GRAY AND RED BROADCLOTH,
For sale at
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146 Poydras, next to Circe de lac street.
Orders for NAVY REVOLVERS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, filled at the shortest notice. jo20 2p1f

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No. 1, D. View of Officers and Officers' Tents of Orleans Cadets.
No. 2. View of Fort Pickens, taken from the beach in front of Fort Barrancas. This is the nearest land to Fort Pickens—distance 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, with the men at the guns.
No. 6. View of top and interior of Fort Barrancas, showing guns, etc.
No. 7. View of the Moat around Fort Barrancas, showing sally port, etc.
No. 8. View of Sally Port to Fort Barrancas from inside, looking out, showing two 10-inch Colombiads coming in.
No. 13. View from the top of Fort Barrancas of the encampment of the 1st Alabama Regiment, with Pioneer Guards, Capt. Clark, on parade.
No. 14. View of a Sand Battery on the right of Fort Barrancas.
No. 15. View of the Light-house opposite Fort Pickens—is 165 feet high; one of the best lights in the country. The top of this Light-house commands a view of land and sea as far as the eye can reach.
No. 16. View of Fort Pickens from the top of Light-house, showing the United States squadron at anchor.
No. 17. View of Navy Yard, Fort Barrancas, various encampments, etc., from top of Light-house.
No. 18. View of the encampment of the 9th and 15th Mississippi Regiments from top of Light-house.
No. 19. View of the Encampment of the Clayton Guards, the Louisville Blues, the four Harbour Sand Batteries, etc., with Fort McRae in the distance, taken from the top of Light-house.
No. 20. One of the Harbour Sand Batteries, near Light-house, with men at guns.
No. 21. Encampment of Clayton Guards, Capt. Mabry, near Light-house.
No. 22. Encampment of the Louisville Blues, Capt. Bloodworth, 1st Alabama Regiment, near Light house.
No. 23. View of the Encampment of the Mississippi Regiments back of Light-house.
No. 23. Encampment of Mississippi Regiments, with the Lafayette Guards, Capt. Daley, and Corinth Gu