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 16, 1861.

Members of the late State Convention can obtain three copies of the Ordinances and Proceedings of the Convention by applying to this office.

Mr. McKeever of the Adams Express Company, has again kindly furnished us with late Western and Northern papers, for which he will please accept our thanks.

We are much indebted to Mr. Morrison for furnishing us Galveston dates of the 5th and 6th.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW ORLEANS.—We have received a series of resolutions adopted by the Presbytery of New Orleans, protesting against the action of the General Assembly, dissolving their connection with said Assembly, and providing for the sending of a Commissioner to a General Assembly of the Confederate States, to be held at Augusta, Georgia, on the 4th of next December. The resolutions take strong Southern ground, and we would be glad to give them insertion but for the crowded state of our columns.

NEW MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—We are indebted to W. B. McBride, Esq., clerk of the steamer Alonzo Child, for a large and handsome map of the Eastern Seat of War. This map is fuller and more accurate than any we have yet seen.

POSTPONEMENT.—By reason of the funeral of the brave Dreux, the ball for the benefit of the Adams Rebels has been postponed to the 23d. Get your tickets, gentlemen, for the cause is patriotic and worthy.

SCOTCH RIFLE GUARD.—The members of the detachment of this company, stationed at Pass Manchac, until recently under the command of Lieut. Dickson, publish a card in our columns complimentary of the Lieutenant's kind and officer-like bearing towards those under him.

THE RELIEF FUND.—Read the card of our energetic and public-spirited fellow-citizen, T. O. Sully, Esq., acknowledging moneys for the relief of families of volunteers.

NOT TAKEN.—The Richmond Whig of the 12th learns from reliable authority that Mr. Miers W. Fisher, of Accomac, has not been arrested, as was reported. He was at Eastville at last accounts.

A Washington letter-writer says "that some of the soldiers, particularly of one of the Pennsylvania regiments, are actually begging in the streets. I saw to-day the mortifying spectacle of an American soldier, in the capital of his country, asking a foreign minister for a few pennies."

Col. Taylor's Trip to Washington.

The Richmond Whig of the 12th has the following particulars of Col. Taylor's trip to Washington, which somewhat differs from the account given of it by the Black Republican letter writers to the New York papers:

Last Sunday, Lieut.-Col. Thos. H. Taylor, U. S. A., of Kentucky, left this city for Washington, bearing a letter from President Davis to President Lincoln, understood to be an official notification of the course that will be pursued by this Government in the event of the execution or other criminal punishment of the prisoners taken on board the Privateer Savannah. Col. T. proceeded to the headquarters of Gen. Beauregard, by whom, it is said, he was furnished with a letter to Gen. McDowell, in command of the Lincoln forces on this side of the Potomac. He then proceeded to Fairfax Courthouse, where he was furnished with an escort of twelve men and two non-commissioned officers, under command of a Lieutenant, with a white flag. Thence he proceeded towards Arlington, encountering a squadron of the enemy's dragoons when within about seven miles of that place, to whose commanding officer he made known his errand. Arriving at Arlington, General Scott was notified of his presence, and sent a carriage to convey him to Washington, where he arrived about 3 o'clock Monday night, and delivered his letter to Gen. Scott—Lincoln not being visible. Col. T. was then reconveyed to Arlington, where he spent the night, and the next day was escorted back through the enemy's lines. Gen. S. informed him that an answer to the letter of which he was bearer would be forwarded to this city by one of his officers, and requested Col. T. to deliver his "kind regards" to Generals Lee and Beauregard. Col. T. while in the enemy's lines was treated with all the courtesies of the profession.

THE GALLANT EX-GOVERNORS OF MISSISSIPPI.—The Richmond Whig says as follows, in speaking of ex-Governor Mathews:

This gentleman has staked his all in this war. His two sons and his son-in-law are in Gen. Johnston's army, attended by four negroes; and the old gentleman himself spends most of his time in camp, ready to take a turn whenever the enemy shall show himself.

Another ex-Governor of Mississippi, Gov. Brown, is also in the field. He has a company of his own raising, called "Brown's Rebels," who are in position for the enemy, whenever he may appear.

THE NORTHERN REBELLION.—Under this caption the Harrisburg (Pa.) Union and Patriot, hitherto a strong war journal, thus touches upon a new danger which is beginning to threaten the North:

Are our readers aware that a rebellion against the authority of the Government is organizing at the North—that treason is rearing its ugly head in the midst of the very party that professes the most determination in putting down the rebellion at the South? It is even so. Daily attempts are now being made to array the army against the Government, and to set up the military above civil authorities.

Daily threats are made that if the war is not pushed forward with more vigor, the army will act upon its own responsibility; and that if a compromise is effected three hundred thousand men in arms will not disband without administering law according to the code of Judge Lynch. After all the beautiful prattle about the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws, coming from those who have spent years in trampling upon the Constitution, deriding the Union and violating the laws, the old, law-defying instincts have once more gained the mastery, and revolution is now the watchword. The Government must plunge headlong into the vortex of civil war, or be trodden under the iron heel of military despotism.

FORT PICKENS.—We copy the following items from a letter to the New York Times, dated the 17th June, off Fort Pickens:

The fort is still safe, and I think the time has gone by for a successful attack. A few evenings since, an officer of the fort made a tour of inspection of Bragg's batteries on the other side, crossing over in a small boat with muffled oars, and also visited the large dry-dock sunk in the harbor, in which we supposed men were stationed, battery erected, etc.

In less than twenty days, I think you may expect to hear of a very important move being made in this quarter. The rebels are no longer constructing batteries; whether they are out of cannon, or have them all complete, we do not know.

Col. Brown has, I believe, applied to the Government for six small gunboats, mounting three rifled cannon each, for the purpose of going in and taking possession of the harbor. He has also asked for 4000 additional troops.

Our squadron in the Gulf now consists of twelve steamers and two sloops-of-war, and the following ports are effectually blockaded, viz: New Orleans, Galveston, Berwick Bay, Mobile, Pensacola and Apalachicola. In a few weeks more all the smaller places will be hermetically sealed. The steamer Gen. Miramon (British) allowed to enter Mobile to land her passengers and get some coal and water, has not yet come out. It is an everlasting disgrace to John Bull's flag, and her captain is a liar and a scoundrel. He signed a pledge, stating that he would immediately return and leave the coast, so soon as the above-mentioned articles were procured.

If she does come now, her capture is certain. Her provisional register, signed by the British Consul at New Orleans on the 4th of May last, (as I told you before) is a forgery, no doubt. She was also cleared at Havana by the British Consul. Some deep-handed game must have been played.

CANNON FOR SALE.—See the advertisement of Mr. Pickens, in another column.

WANTED.—A negro girl is wanted to purchase for cash by an advertiser, whose address is "Thompson, Crescent office."

OUR FUTURE.

In the "First General Order" of Major-General Polk, published in yesterday's Crescent, there is much admirable sentiment and sound political doctrine. Nothing that he says, however, is truer than his declaration that "the Northern invasion comes bringing with it a contempt for Constitutional liberty, and the withering influence of the infidelity of New England and Germany combined. *Its success would deprive us of a future.*"

Let us see how much of truth there is in this declaration of the venerable Bishop—for, although it is a military order, we cannot read it without thinking of the sacerdotal character of its eminent author. What would be the future, then, of the States of the South, if it were possible for them to be conquered and subjugated by the barbarian hordes of the North?

Leaving out of the account the false morality and religious heresies to which allusion is made, it is plain that in such an event the position of the South would be one of utter degradation. Bad as it was in the old Union, it would then be infinitely worse. Bishop Polk says it would "deprive us of a future," but it would be worse than that. Just as death is preferable to an existence made miserable by horrible tortures, so would it be better for us of the South to have no future at all, than such a future as will be in store for us if we ever again pass under the Abolition yoke.

In the old Union we were annually plundered of our substance and deprived of the fruits of our labors by tariffs, bounties, and special legislation for the benefit of the North. What we have suffered in that respect will be nothing to what we will be compelled to endure if we ever again submit to the Northern majority. A war debt of immense proportions will hang over the land, and that debt we of the South will be made to pay. We have too often shown that it was the productions of the South that kept up the national credit and constituted the annual surplus wealth of the country, to render it necessary to repeat the facts and figures by which that conclusion is reached. Here then, alone, if there were no other reasons, do we find motive for resistance as long as a Southern man is left alive to defend Southern soil.

The North, in the old Union, had secure majorities in both houses of Congress, and it had the numerical power to elect a President by a sectional vote. For some years there were a few Northern statesmen who refused to side with the Abolitionists in carrying out their unholy purposes. But where are they now? Either driven from public life or, apostates to their former faith, in open alliance with the enemy. In the event of reconstruction of the Union (we hate even to write the word) there is scarcely in the whole North a single man to whom we could look for sympathy or assistance. Worse off than ever before, nothing would be left us but abject submission to every kind of unfriendly legislation, and what is more galling still, continued insult and contumely from a people who know not how to respect either the feelings or the rights of those they may have in their power.

Fortunate, indeed, was it for the South that she struck the blow when she did. We tremble to think what would have been our condition after one year of passive submission to the Abolition despotism. Sooner or later, of course, the issue had to be made; for it is impossible to suppose a free people would have bowed their heads to the tyranny for all time. But it would have been after Abolitionism had insidiously gained a foothold in every Southern State. The military stations of the South would have been in possession of Abolition armies. Imported Abolitionists would have filled all the offices. The struggle to be free would have been infinitely greater and more costly than it will now prove.

What our future would have been in the Abolition Union, as well as what it will be under our own Government, it is easy to see. Submission on the part of the South would have been dishonor and ruin. Resistance, "till the last armed foe expires," was and is the highest obligation of every man who is not a dastard and a craven. While our subjugation, as is truly said, would "deprive us of a future," except a future of shame and slavery, our success will give us such a future as, in after ages, will cover with imperishable renown the names of the brave patriots who have inaugurated, and are now accomplishing, our independence of Yankee despotism.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

It was remarkably quiet on Carondelet street yesterday. Here and there might be seen two or three old steadfasts cogitating on passing events. Now and then an outsider would haul up and inquire why the great battle in Virginia does not come off, for which a very good reason can be given—the parties or belligerents are not ready. The same question was propounded every hour previous to the battle of Fort Sumter.

There has been some talk about a Convention of Factors, to take into consideration the course that planters should pursue in regard to their cotton. The policy of sending it to market, as in regular business seasons, it is thought, ought not to be followed this season; that the cotton, after being picked, ought to remain in the gin-house until it is wanted for market. This course will relieve many planters of buying bagging and rope at present advanced prices.

Some simple-minded folks have suggested that an arrangement might be made with the Northern and foreign Governments, whereby vessels could come in and take our cotton to market without regard to the war and the blockade. People that talk thus, or entertain such ideas, are certainly candidates for the lunatic asylum. We hope our authorities will pass an ordinance for a number of straight jackets for folks that make such foolish suggestions. We think these views had their origin outside of New Orleans; perhaps in New York. At all events, not a bale of cotton should leave the ports of the Confederated States until they are recognized. The South can stand the loss of one entire crop of cotton without flinching; we will go further, and say two crops. As the great essential, bagging or baling, is largely deficient, there not being more in the South than will cover two millions and a half bales, if so much, planters will do well to consider that if England and France desire cotton they must send baling to cover it and ships to take it away, recognizing our independence in the interim. It is sound policy for the planters to hold back. A planter yesterday said, he had baling sufficient for half of his crop, which he would bale and put in his shed, ready for the first good offer; the balance of his pickings he would store in his gin-house, and await the result of impending events. Also, that he secured sufficient corn for the year; had lots of hogs and cattle, and did not care a copper for Lincoln, Seward & Co. These remarks will apply to almost every section of the great Southwest.

The telegraph from the Northern States, via Louisville, brought another batch of stuff yesterday, about fights and Confederate reverses, which carry deception on the face, as the fellows that sent them asked to have them suppressed. The belief is, that the secessionists in Missouri are doing well, very well. These accounts do not come over the Louisville and Cincinnati wires.

The Savannah Republican, after publishing the L. L. D. Russell's letter, dated New Orleans, May 25, doubts its authenticity. We can assure the Republican that it is genuine. We received a copy from the London Times, or a paper called such. The learned Mr. Russell has turned up just as we predicted and talked of in April last. It is very fortunate for the Boston Club, of this city, that he did not extend his stay in New Orleans for ten or fifteen days longer. The cellars and pantries of the club room would have been depleted, "emptied out." Some of the members think it was a happy deliverance when he "vamosed." The presumption is that many of his epistles are written after *post prandial* enjoyments.

The office of the committee for the aid of the volunteer families was again crowded yesterday. It appears the dependents on this committee are increasing. It has been suggested that the committee should extend the time one day or more, as the crowd is very pressing during the hours of payment. We have no doubt the committee would willingly and cheerfully extend the time another day, if our affluent citizens would come forward and aid the holy cause by increased subscriptions. The talk is, that there are many citizens who have only given tens instead of hundreds. A great many thousands of dollars have been retained by the holders thereof remaining at home this season. The money that would have been spent in Northern cities cannot be more judiciously applied than in subscribing to this volunteer, patriotic and charitable fund.

Long before the usual hour for the close of business the preparations for the funeral obsequies to the lamented Lieut. Col. Dreux were the purport of remark. Some of the banks closed in advance of the usual time. Stores and offices were generally closed, and the afternoon given to mourning. For full details of the great and imposing ceremony, we refer to our usual local column.

Capt. Robert Ransom, U. S. Army, lately stationed at Fort Wise, Colorado Territory, having resigned his commission, has returned to North Carolina, his native State, and has been made Colonel of the First Regiment of Cavalry.

DIED!

On Monday, 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., GEORGE WILLIAM, aged 16 months and 9 days, youngest son of Geo. Wm. Logan, Jr., and Marie Tebbile Soulat.

The friends and relatives of the families are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his father on Washington Square, without further notice.

A Card.

The Committee for the relief of the Families of Volunteers gratefully acknowledge the receipt of ONE THOUSAND AND SIX HUNDRED AND SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTEEN CENTS, proceeds of the Ladies' Fair in the DeSoto School-house, Third District, held in the aid of said fund, handed in by Mr. S. P. Delahaye, on behalf of the Ladies of the Fair. Without this timely aid the Committee would have been unable to make the first day's payment, which amounted to Two Thousand Four Hundred and Five Dollars, in sums of $5 to each family.

jy16 2pit T. O. SULLY, Treasurer.

Postponement of the Adams Rebels' Ball.

On account of the funeral of Lieut. Col. Chas. D. Dreux, the Ball for the benefit of the Adams Rebels is postponed until TUESDAY, 23d inst.; persons holding tickets for the 16th, will be admitted on the 23d.

jy16 2pit

A Card.

PASS MANCHAC BARRACKS, July 15, 1861.

We, the undersigned, members of the Detachment of SCOTCH RIFLE GUARDS, stationed at this point, on the departure of Lieut. Dickson, beg leave to tender him our sincere thanks for the kind, courteous, and officer-like manner exercised towards us during his command at this place:

James Morrison, O. S.	Martin Masterson,
W. H. Seymour, 1st Corp'l,	Michael Digans,
J. H. Porter, 2d "	Saml. Neil,
W. N. Sypher,	Geo. H. Seymour,
A. S. Lowe,	Robt. Powers,
Jos. Carpenter,	Geo. Clough,
Jas. Leverich,	J. Ballard,
Martin Fallon,	Felix Zelmarin,
George Cabbot,	Wm. Metcheles,
Jos. Wittenstein,	John Dowlan.

jy16 1t

Headquarters Louisiana Militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, July 14, 1861.

ORDERS No. 75.—1. A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL is hereby appointed to meet at Camp Lewis, near Greenville, Parish of Jefferson, on THURSDAY, the 18th July, 1861, at 5 o'clock P. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Captains F. Guiran, of the First Company, and E. F. Mignon, of the Pontoniers, of the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

DETAIL OF COURT.

1. Col. Gerard Stith, 8 3-5 Regiment, 1st Brigade, 1st Division.
2. Major A. Rich, 1st Regiment Rifles.
3. Capt. G. Steenbrecker, Orleans Artillery.
4. Capt. G. Gerard, Orleans Guards.
5. Capt. E. G. Mellier, Beauregard Rifles.
6. Capt. J. P. Hacker, Orleans Artillery.
7. Capt. P. N. Wood, Confederate Guards, Company B.
8. Capt. W. I. Hodgson, Washington Artillery.
9. 1st Lieut. H. Myers, Chasseurs-à-Pied.
10. 1st Lieut. E. Rochgon, Chasseurs-à-Pied.
11. 1st Lieut. J. McClosky, Confederate Guards, Company A.
12. 2d Lieut. F. Morron, Orleans Guards.
13. 2d Lieut. R. Hannocker, Washington Artillery.

Capt. Alfred Roman is appointed Special Judge Advocate, and appoint a Provost Marshal.

2. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury in the service.

By order of: THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

M. GIROD, Adjutant and Inspector-General La. jy15 2pit

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 call on 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 housekeeper in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles.

jy12 2pit

To the Public.

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

In less than five weeks since this Society went into thorough organization, and during this period we have furnished linen and bandages, and completed 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, or at least feeling conscious of an earnest desire to perform faithfully the arduous duties we have undertaken, we call upon you individually to give us your assistance.

We have employed some forty or more women, to whom we pay a fair remuneration per day for sewing, thus enabling them to partially support their family and a number 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 where the face may exist, and it is our humane duty, within providing for the necessities of those who are called in our country's defence, in a measure and as one 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 upon 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 immediately for hours or ten hours per day. To them the Society desires to tender its earnest thanks.

To the agents of various sewing machines, to the Young Men's Christian Association, to some of our hotels and restaurants, for liberal aid, and to our city press in general, our acknowledgments are due for manifest assistance 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 15, 1861. jy17 2pit

Soule's Commercial College and Counting Rooms, No. 26 St. Charles street, corner Common, is open DAY and EVENING, for ENTIRE YEAR. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Arithmetic, etc., practically taught. The charges for this Commercial College are not less than in any other Commercial Institution in the city. All graduates receive Diplomas. Military instruction given free to all students who desire it.

jy16 2pit GEO. SOULE, Principal.

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

a4 2pit CREOLE.

R. L. Defrese, the present incumbent, is a candidate for State Treasurer. jy1 2pit

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.

jy31 2pit P. VEISER, M. D.

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 Olivier.

my16 2pit

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

my8 2pit

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 60 and 64 Gravier street, New Orleans.

d6 2pit

The undersigned, having been appointed to distribute the funds collected in aid of the families of volunteers, notifies all those in need of relief to apply at the office, No. 90 Gravier street, on the 1st, 2d and 3d, also the 10th, 16th and 17th of each month, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 P. M.

Applicants will be required to turn in certificates as to the companies their supports are enlisted in.

jy15 2pit T. O. SULLY, 90 Gravier street.

The Recent Case of Maltreatment.

CARD FROM MRS. SWEET.

The trial of this case before Recorder Emerson, which is noticed at length in the local columns of the New Orleans Mirror of Saturday, demands more extensive details. In placing the facts as they exist before the public, my aim is to overwhelm by incontrovertible evidence the vile aspersions cast upon me by the daily papers of Saturday, the 22d June, and to prove conclusively the falsity of the charge made by Jl. Morron and the Chief of Police in his affidavit before Recorder Emerson. As I intend to institute suit against those parties for defamation of character, it is entirely unnecessary to specify minutely the reasons which induced them to persecute a woman, the errors of whose previous life have been more than expiated for by a strict adherence to those duties incumbent upon virtuous life.

The following duly signed statements will show how much care I have bestowed upon my negroes:

MARY FAX'S STATEMENT.

When Mrs. Sweet was leaving city she ordered me to take care of a slave child; and also offered me $20 per month for carrying it afterwards. (Signed) MARY FAX.

C. J. MONEGON'S STATEMENT.

Louise, the girl in question, admitted to me that she gave Mrs. Sweet poison, in order to kill her, for which Mrs. Sweet got her whipped. Mrs. Sweet always located her slaves easy; kindly in every particular; I have so than your white people are treated in general. (Signed) C. J. MONEGON.

JOSEPH GAVIN'S STATEMENT.

I've known Mrs. Sweet to treat her slaves most kindly on all occasions. I have had a good opportunity to know this. I also to serve Mrs. S. to keep an honest respectable home. (Signed) JOSEPH GAVIN.

Mrs. Gavin, the wife of the above, corroborated her husband's statement.

The following persons were in court and ready to give evidence for the defense, but Recorder Emerson thought it unnecessary, as shadow of such being established in the charge:

Mr. McGovern,	Mrs. Delamore,
Mr. Grogan,	Mrs. Matthews,
Mr. Gavin and wife,	Mrs. Lenard,
Mr. Godfree,	Dr. Richardson,
Mr. Lincoln,	Mr. Minor,
Mr. Pitchlo,	Officer Howard,
Mr. Lopez,	Officer Hayden,
Mr. Jones,	Officer McLaughlin,
Mr. DeLaurence,	Mr. Hermitte, police jail,
Mr. Bros,	and clerk.
Mr. Nunn,	Mr. Dillard,
Mr. Jas. Monagan	Mr. Burkett,
Mr. O'Neill,	Mr. E. J. Pemerey,
Mrs. Fax,	Mr. Saxer,
Dr. Decker,	Mr. A. W. Sweet.

Mr. James Fitzpatrick examined a slave boy at my request, whom I was falsely accused of beating, satisfying himself that he was perfectly sound, and expressed his opinion from the verbal statements of neighbors interest in his welfare, that I would be utterly incapable of inflicting unjust punishment on any of my servants. Mr. Dreux was present when the boy fell accidentally and received a slight injury on the side of his face and eye.

The girl Louise, who is now in prison on the charge of arson, having attempted to take my life, and finally set fire to my house, I had by my last will and testament set free on certificate altogether within the reach of her own attainment, the conditions of good behavior and acting the part of a good and faithful servant.

As to Louise's child, it was attended during its last illness by Dr. Alpuente, who certified that it died of consumption, having been born with that complaint; and if the mother having run away, I had the child nursed at my house, Mrs. Dillard, at an expense of $18 per month.

This is my plain, unvarnished tale, corroborated by living witnesses, who have enjoyed every opportunity of forming a true estimate of my treatment to my servants; and I leave it to the public whether it is fair to persecute and hound down a woman in hand.

MRS. F. M. SWEET.

New Orleans, July 15, 1861.

War, Business and Education.

As those who cannot go to war must be qualified to assist in other public duties, and the business of those who do go,

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Of the City of New Orleans,

Corner Camp and Common streets,

will be kept open the entire year, DAY and EVENING, to prepare young gentlemen and lads specially for the active duties of the counting-room and business. BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, MATHEMATICS and LANGUAGES, etc., etc., have each a special Professor and Department, to save the time of students. IS EDUCATED MIND thus commands success, whether in war or business. Parents, young gentlemen and others are invited to call. Like all arrangements with call.

jy16 2pit RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

Pleasure Barges

To and from

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.

The public are informed that on and after SUNDAY, the 14th inst., a line of PLEASURE BARGES will be run every hour from the terminus of the City Railroad at the Bayou St. John Bridge, at the Lake, and back by the Bayou St. John.

These barges are large, commodious, and well covered with awnings, affording the means of a most delightful excursion.

Fare each way, ONLY TEN CENTS.

jy15 2pit

Bladon Springs, Alabama.

The Proprietors take this method of informing the public that these SPRINGS, situated on the Higbee river, 10 miles above Mobile, are at all times open for the reception of visitors.

We have over 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, Dauphin, 124 Canal street, New Orleans, sole agent for the BLADON SPRINGS WATER.

jy25 6t ow&W

Millinery and Dressmaking.

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

$50 00 Bonnets for	$20 00
25 00 "	12 00
20 00 "	10 00
15 00 "	9 00
12 00 "	6 00
8 00 "	4 50

—ALSO—

Garibaldi Riding Hats from ..... $5 00 to 15 00

The ladies are respected to call and see for themselves, that the Goods Hitchcock Cheap, as it is their interest.

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,

jy13 2pitm 157 Canal st., up stairs, adjoining D. H. Holmes'.

New Lusitanos

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

GENERAL MEETING.

Pursuant to Art. VIII, Section I, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, the members of this Association are hereby requested to meet in their Hall, corner Greatmen and Ryalsn Fields streets, on MONDAY NEXT, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., precisely, in order to attend the Third Quarterly Meeting.

As business of great importance will be transacted, it is expected that every member will be present.

By order of the President:

jy12 2pit ANTHONY SAMROLA, Secty.

Proceedings

—OF THE—

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION,

IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

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

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BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,	PETER O'DONNELL,
T. L. WHITE,	HERBERT & ESTOURNE,
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The pleasantest and most conveniently located Hotel in the city.

RATES OF BOARD.

Per Day	$1 50
Per Week	10 00
Per Week (board only)	5 00
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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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Orders for NAVY REVOLVERS AND MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, filled at the shortest notice. jy4 2pif

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OIL COMPANY,

OFFICE, 72 CAMP STREET,

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OILS, NAVY PITCH, AXLE GREASE AND NAPTHA.

No. 1 CAR BOX OIL, in casks and barrels, superior to lard or sperm oils, for Railroad cars	50 cts. gal.
No. 1 REFINED OIL, in casks and barrels, suitable for mixing with any other Oils	30 "
No. 2 REFINED OIL, in casks and barrels, suitable for painting and all outside work; and may color except white	25 "
No. 3 REFINED OIL, in casks and bbls., 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 making with common potash or Tanners' Oil	20 "
AXLE or WHEEL GREASE, in barrels, half bbls., and kegs, made for the Plantation, Farm, City and Country use	3½ to 4 cts. lb.
NAPTHA, Crude and Refined, in casks, used for manufacturing burning fluids, etc.	15 to 20 cts. gal.

NAVY PITCH, in 2d and 3d gall. barrels, warranted free from Water, Sand, Chips, and other impurities. Prices 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 that our PURE and UNIFORM, manufactured exclusively from Southern material, not damaged and spoiled by Southern men.

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

SIMEON TOBY, Jr.,

President.

jy1 tf&w

The War.

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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 arise between the two sections of this country. The country through which this road passes is entirely healthy, and in the immediate vicinity 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, in fee, 10,240 acres for every mile of road the company constructs, for the distance of 50 miles from Shreveport on the eastern, to El Paso on the western boundary of Texas. In times like the present, the most safe investment can be made by any to hire slaves to this road, or to sell them to the company. Five years, or a term of years, by hire or by the actual purchase, the company will make the most liberal and certain arrangements with slave owners in Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, or elsewhere, for the hire or purchase, with payments in the most unquestioned security, of 5 or 10 or more Families entire will be taken, either by hire or by purchase. The company is enabled to propose these terms, because of the munificent land grants of Texas, and its ability to purchase the iron and rolling stock from the entire road across Texas, with the commercial bonds of the company, at rates most 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 route on the 32d degree of parallel of latitude has the sanction of several of the most powerful European Governments—amongst these are France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland—as well as of large capitalists commercial men and companies of these countries. The same congress of the United States passed a bill, at its last session, donating to this company, through Arizona, New Mexico and California, some 35,000,000 acres of land, and a loan of twenty-six millions of dollars, to be repaid in postal and other public services. This bill passed the House of Representatives, was taken up in the Senate, and only failed to become a law for the want of time and the startling political events facilitate its passage.

For company in the world I can 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 and unprecedented results—bringing immediately with its completion across this continent, the trade of China, Japan, Australia, and the whole Pacific Coast—diverting the trade from Liverpool from ten days, and, of such to every city from the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Columbia river to Atlantic coast—giving each its due and natural share—A COMMERCE which has never failed to enrich every nation each that has ever controlled it in the Past, and as it is universally acknowledged, it will still more enrich those who shall control it in the Future.

We submit the issue, to progress the work, for most unquestionable security; and for it, the most liberal consideration will be made with slave-owners—giving them terms which must, we think, be satisfactory—of their under getting, its position, employment or terms of contract, the safety of the slaves themselves, or admitting the slightest uncertainty of ultimate payment.

Full and definitive will be made to Hon. W. K. Stevenson, President, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. Samuel Tate, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, Memphis; Col. J. E. McDaniel, Lynchburg, Va.; or to myself, Journalist.

JEPTHA FOWLKES,

General and Financial Agent of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Texas.

my9 2pif

Aaron Bird,

(SUCCESSOR TO SEWELL T. TAYLOR) IMPORTER OF

FINE OLD WINE, LIQUORS, ETC.,

Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street,

Have in store a large supply of the celebrated CRESME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, also other brands, viz: CHARLES REDMOND & PIPER HEIDSIECK, PANSONNIER, and other brands of superior quality. I have a large assortment of the best Old Sherries, such as AMONTILLADO, TOPAZ, SIRES, GOLDEN, DEPE GORION and ANBROSE SHERRIES—ALSO—SOUTHSIDE MADEIRA, of great importance; other Vintages of every grade. Superior Old London Dry Dock PORT, and other Portuguese Ports. The celebrated NASARAC GRANDES—Vintage 1775, 1785, 1792 and 1835—a large supply always on hand. All grades of CLARET and WHITE WINES, in glass and wood. WHISKYS—Scotch and Irish, Old Rye, Bourbon and Green Whisky. SCOTCH ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. BRANDIES, etc. My usual assortment of the best WINES, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

AARON BIRD,

Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

Robert Pitkin

WOULD AGAIN INFORM HIS FRIENDS,

—AND—

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—That he has opened of—

SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING,

—And—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

In New, Large and Complete, attracting every article in his line of trade.

Gentlemen and Boys will find everything suitable to their wants, manufactured and selected with great care, MAGNIFICENCE and taste.

ROBERT PITKIN,

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Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE

Plantations supplied with prime Ditching BOOTS, Extra BROGANS; Wool, Maxlom, Palm Leaf, Straw and Cassimere HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

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