New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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J. O. SIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1861.

Mr. J. W. Price has favored us with late files of Galveston papers, for which he will please accept our thanks.

Mr. McKeever, of Adams' Express Company, in proof of his continued good feeling towards us, has laid on our table files of the latest Northern and Western papers. He has our best thanks.

Mr. George Ellis, opposite the Post-office, has favored us with New York papers of the 16th inst. They are exulting greatly at the reverses of the Confederates in Western Virginia; but from telegraph advices received last evening, they had changed their tune, and were endeavoring to account for the great defeat of the Lincolnites on the 21st inst.

Mr. H. Franko, the enterprising jeweler of Poydras street, who snaps his fingers at Old Abe's blockade, has given us renewed evidence of his ability to outwit our enemies by laying on our table New York papers of the 17th, Cincinnati of the 19th and Louisville of the 20th inst. Franko should be Postmaster-General.

A Card from the Cotton Factors.—We call attention to the card in our advertising columns to the cotton planters, requesting them not to ship their cotton to this city, or remove it from their plantations, until the blockade is removed. The card is signed by all the leading cotton brokers of the city, and the advice is sound, sensible, and dictated by the highest considerations of the public good. We also very sure our planters will recognize the propriety of the step.

The Federal Force at Manassas.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of the 18th inst., states that the Federal force in the immediate neighborhood of Manassas at that date was forty thousand men. As this is from a Republican source it is likely to be true.

No More Charter for Yankee Vessels in Cuba. The Boston correspondent of the New York Times, under date of the 15th inst., says that a letter has been received in that city from Messrs. Cabusac Brothers, of Havana, in which it was stated that in consequence of the depredations upon Yankee commerce by the Confederate steamer Sumter, no more of their ships could find charters from the Island. This had created an intense excitement among the Yankee shippers in Havana and other ports.

Germantown Destroyed by the Vandals.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says that the Federal soldiery, on taking possession of Germantown, after Beauregard had retired on Manassas, entirely destroyed it by fire.

The First South Carolina Regiment.—The following are the orders issued by Gen. Beauregard, upon the departure of this regiment from his army preparatory to being disbanded, on the expiration of their time of service. We copy them from the Charleston Courier of the 18th, and are sure that they will be read with a feeling of pride by every South Carolinian. In the same connection we see it stated by the Charleston papers that it is not the intention of the brave men composing this regiment to retire permanently from service, but to pay a visit to their families, take a short rest, and then volunteer for the war en masse:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Manassas Junction, July 1, 1861.

(General Order No. 22.)

1. The period for which the First Regiment of South Carolina volunteers was enrolled being about to expire, it will be forthwith relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, preparatory to disbanding at Richmond.

2. In parting with Col. Gregg, his officers and men, the General commanding indulges the confident hope that the separation will be but for a short period, and that at an early period he will find them again of his command, as ready as ever to battle for the sovereign rights of the Confederate States, and to repel from our country's soil the polluting tread of the invaders.

3. The General commanding has further to express his high sense of the gallant services rendered by the officers and men of the First Regiment of South Carolina volunteers, as well at Morris' Island as more recently in the affair at Vienna Station—services worthy of the soldierly renown of their native State, and of the regiment which, the first enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, was the first to march to the defence of Virginia.

By order of General Beauregard,

THOMAS JORDAN, A. A. Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMAND FORCES, Army of the Potomac, July 1, 1861.

(Special Order No. 83.)

In parting with the First Regiment of South Carolina volunteers, the Brigadier-General commanding desires to express his high gratification at the prompt and patriotic manner in which both officers and men responded to the call to repair to Virginia, their soldierly bearing and uncomplaining fortitude in the performance of the most arduous military duties by night and by day, and their gallantry in the face of the enemy. They have done honor to South Carolina, and carry back with them the warmest wishes of the Brigadier-General commanding for their future prosperity and happiness.

By order Brigadier-General Beauregard.

GEO. W. LAY, A. A. General.

Death of Ex-Governor James H. Adams, of South Carolina.—We learn from the Charleston Mercury, of the 16th inst., that this distinguished gentleman died at Live Oak on the 13th inst., aged 45 years. The Mercury says:

General Adams was a graduate of Yale College, where he earned a reputation for ability. After his return, he took an active part in politics, and served Richland District, in capacity of Representative and Senator, with marked efficiency. As General of Cavalry, his services were important. In 1854 he was elected Governor, and adorned that post by the character of his State papers and the zeal he infused into the militia of the State.

As the leading advocate of the reopening the African slave trade, General Adams had many warm friends and admirers. He was, too, a man who naturally attracted warm friendships, and engendered sharp hostility from the ardor of his speech and actions.

A staunch Nullifier in '32, his active, zealous and distinguished career in '51 lives in the memory of all Carolinians. His earnest and high-toned participation in the councils of the State, in the Convention recently adjourned, all know and honor. The wise and skillful course of the Washington Commission sent by the Convention, added to the character of the State and the success of the cause, and met with universal approval.

Strength of the Several Blockading Squadrons.—From the report of the Secretary of the Federal Navy, we find that the strength of the several blockading squadrons in the Southern waters is as follows:

The squadron on the Atlantic coast, under command of Flag-officer S. H. Stringham, consists of 22 vessels, 236 guns and 2300 men.

The squadron in the Gulf, under the command of Flag-officer Wm. Mervine, consists of 21 vessels, 232 guns and 2500 men.

The squadron in the Pacific, under the command of Flag-officer John B. Montgomery, consists of 6 vessels, 52 guns and 1000 men.

The West India squadron is under the command of G. J. Pendergast, who has been temporarily on duty, with his flag-ship, the Cumberland, at Norfolk and Hampton Roads, since the 3d of March. He will, at an early day, transfer his flag to the steam frigate Roanoke, and proceed southward, having in charge our interests on the Mexican and Central American coasts, and in the West India Islands.

The East India, Mediterranean, Brazil and African squadrons, excepting one vessel of each of the two latter, have been recalled.

The return of these vessels will add to the force for service in the Gulf and on the Atlantic coast about 240 guns and 2600 men.

Fighting Indeed.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Times and Herald, of the 10th inst., says:

The Choctaws residing in Sugar-Loaf county, Cherokee Nation, bearing a few days ago, that the Federalists had taken our neighboring city, Van Buren, and were advancing on Fort Smith, gathered together to the number of near three hundred, and marched to Schullyville, to aid their Arkansas brethren. Our informant says there were but six men left in the county, and they were too old to march. They did not learn that it was false until they came to within six miles of Schullyville.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

The battle-annals of the American Continent furnish no parallel to the brilliant and splendid victory won by the Southern army on Sunday last over the hired mercenaries and minions of the Abolition despotism.

With an inferior force, in point of numbers, we have driven back to their dens the boasting invaders of our soil, scattering them before our victorious arms as leaves are scattered before the autumn wind.

The details we publish in our telegraphic column leave no doubt that we have put the enemy to utter rout, and struck him a blow from which it is impossible for him wholly to recover.

The victory is the more significant from the fact that it is the first general engagement between the opposing forces. That the President of the Confederate States was himself in the thickest of the fight, exposed to all the perils of the battle-field, is another circumstance that adds to the joy of our triumph, and swells our triumphant note of exultation. All honor to our brave and gallant leader and President, to the brave Beauregard, the gallant Johnston, and our chivalric soldiery!

We have driven the enemy back from our soil, we have mowed down his men by the hundreds and by the thousands, we have captured his batteries, and sent him howling and panic-stricken from the field of the fight. The blow, in its moral and its physical effects, will prove of incalculable advantage to the Southern cause.

The First Regiment of the enemy that crossed over from Washington—the Zouaves of Ellsworth—have fled from the field with two hundred only left of the entire Regiment. Retributive justice has overtaken the first of the enemy who put their feet upon the sacred soil of Virginia, and from six to eight hundred of them have been cut down dead upon the land which they insolently dared to invade.

Many a brave Southerner has had to fall, too—but our loss, we are confident, is small in comparison with that of the enemy. Our brave boys fought with heroic courage, but they fell in the holy cause of defence against aggression, and "it is sweet and honorable to die for one's country." To the God of Battles let the heart of the whole South yield its tribute of praise and thanksgiving for this most signal and brilliant victory!

THE ABOLITION PLAN.

A Cincinnati paper of the 18th had the following as the programme of Yankee operations:

Gen. McDowell, who has charge of the division opposite Washington, and embracing some eighty thousand troops, goes directly to Richmond. He has already reached Fairfax Court-House, and will, by to-morrow night, have possession of Manassas Junction.

Gen. Patterson moves towards Winchester, driving Johnston toward Manassas or Richmond, where he will join Beauregard, and the two conduct the Confederate army South of Richmond.

Gen. McClellan will go to Staunton, Va., thence to East Tennessee, where he will make every arrangement to move on Nashville and Memphis.

While Gen. McClellan is moving toward Memphis from East Tennessee, Gen. Fremont, to whom has been assigned the Western Division of the army, will move from Cairo, by water and by land, through Kentucky, to meet Gen. McClellan at that place.

The great object of Gen. Scott is to occupy Richmond and Memphis for two objects—one as a basis for future winter operations against the Gulf States, to act in conjunction with the blockading squadron, and the other to enable England and France to get cotton from Memphis and Richmond through Northern ports, and thereby secure the peace of those countries.

A magnificent programme! But there is an old proverb that "there's many a slip between cup and lip;" and a Scotch poet has declared that "the best-laid schemes of men and mice," and Yankee invaders too, we are glad to add, "gang aft agley."

From the first paragraph of the above it appears that McDowell has *eighty thousand* men under his command! Eighty thousand! We are not surprised at it. For weeks, the whole North has been clamorous for an advance upon Richmond. They blamed McDowell, and they blamed even Scott for not ordering an advance. That Richmond was the point they aimed at was evident six weeks ago. Why then has Scott waited all this time? Clearly, his purpose was to concentrate such a force under McDowell as he thought would be overwhelming. Obviously, it was to mass troops in such numbers that it would be thought folly in Beauregard even to make a show of resistance!

If it is true that McDowell had eighty thousand men, Beauregard's victory becomes the most complete and splendid that has been won in modern warfare!

And the estimate is not improbable. It is known that the Federalists had over two hundred thousand men in the field, at different places. Making full allowance for those stationed at other points, it is fair to presume that McDowell had every man of the eighty thousand with which he is credited.

The first act of this projected play has been spoiled, and such will be the case with all the others. Patterson was to drive Johnston to Richmond, where, uniting with Beauregard, the two Confederate Generals were to conduct our Army "south of Richmond!" This was the Yankee scheme—but how it succeeded, let the seven thousand dead Yankees on the field of Manassas answer! An ignominious and disgraceful defeat, retreat, and slaughter, is the net result of this promise to drive Beauregard "south of Richmond!" So true is it that while he that humbleth himself shall be exalted, the boaster is cut down and destroyed. The confident anticipations, the vain-glorious brag and bluster of the Abolition scoundrels that they would seize the capital of the Old Dominion and "crush out traitors" are answered by the spectacle of seven thousand of them cut down dead on the battle-field. Let us thank God for the result!

Let us see to it now that the remainder of this Abolition programme is not carried out. One decisive battle and victory for us does not settle the contest. One dozen, or one hundred even, may be needed before Yankee insolence is properly punished, and this atrocious invasion of Southern soil fully settled for. McClellan is said to be making for East Tennessee, and from there to Memphis. At Memphis, according to the above plan, he is to be joined by Fremont from Cairo. The "lay-out" is a magnificent one. It cannot be accomplished, but it may be attempted. That the Lower Mississippi Valley, and particularly this city, are aimed at as soon as the summer is over, does not admit of any doubt. Forewarned, let us be forearmed. Seven Abolition vessels already hover off the Balize, and menace the city of New Orleans. Whether our enemies come by land or by water, or by both, they must be made to bite the dust, even as they bit the dust at Manassas under our brave Beauregard. The sun of Southern independence, now rising in unclouded brilliancy above the horizon, will soon, if we are true to ourselves, shine upon a free and happy people, forever delivered from the bondage of the oppressor.

The Reported Release of the Sumter's Prizes. The New York Times of the 16th inst. publishes a letter from Boston, dated the 15th inst., from which we extract as follows:

A letter from the captain of the brig Albert Adams, dated Clenfuegos, evening of the 7th, states that the Captain-General had released all the Sumter's prizes, and they would sail the next morning.

Another letter, dated Havana, July 10, states positively that the Spanish authorities had ordered the prizes of the Sumter to leave immediately.

We are inclined to think the above like many emanations from Black Republican sources, contains but half the truth. It would have been more like the fact if the Captain had gone on to state that they had been released, or given up to the captors, from whom the Spanish authorities had detained them, subject to the decision of the Captain-General; but that these vessels had been turned over to their original owners in violation of the proclamation of neutrality recently made by the Queen of Spain looks very like a canard.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Of course, the talk yesterday on the flags, and off the flags, here, there and everywhere, was the great battle on Sunday last. There was nothing else talked of through the entire day. The latest intelligence from New York is, that it was mourning—supposed in sackcloth and ashes—and all the capitalists, bankers, shavers, stock-jobbers, merchants and traders were astounded at the defeat of Lincoln & Scott's great army. The puritans of New England were in gloom; George Opdyke, late of New Orleans, had a tremendous elongated face at the meeting of the self-called Board of Currency yesterday in the Wall street Clearing-house. That small potatoe gentlemen, Charley L. Frost, ex-president of New Orleans and Vice-President of a bank in New York (a "hurly-burly" Black Republican) slunk into his original insignificance. Poor George Opdyke will have no hundreds of tailors and tailoresses to shave next Saturday night, and our respected quondam knight of the yard-stick—our late dry-goods vendor—Charles S. Olden, Governor of the State of New Jersey, how does he relish the slaughter of his New Jersey volunteers? We condole with Charley, and fancy he did not sleep as sound last night in the governmental residence at Trenton as he did on the counter of the old dry-goods house, known in years gone as No. 40 Canal street, say next to the corner of Chartres street. In April last we invited Governor Olden to visit New Orleans with his volunteers. We extend our invitation, and hope he will arrive among us by Christmas as a respectable prisoner of war.

The New York underwriters are terribly alarmed at the proceeding of the armed steamer Sumter. The Sumter is pursuing the real policy—capture, burn, sink and destroy every vessel of the enemy, retaining now and then one to send in with prisoners; she can live on our enemy, particularly if she should go into the British channel. She can outsail or outrun any vessel in the old defunct's navy. It exercises our risible faculties to learn that the yacht Henrietta, commanded by a son of the vagabond J. G. Bennett, of the lying New York Herald, should receive a Lieutenant's commission in the Black Republican service, and be dispatched with his bum-boat in search of the privateer Jefferson Davis. Wonders will never cease. The Jeff. Davis is simply a privateer, and can hardly be expected to carry out the policy of capture, burn, sink and destroy like a Government vessel.

During the war of 1812 a privateer called the True Blooded Yankee, owned by that great Senator of Rhode Island, James Dowolfe, used the ports of France for sale of her prizes, refitting and obtaining supplies. She was so very fortunate in her captures that to close accounts of some cruises her commander burnt and destroyed most of his captures; so much so that insurances could not be obtained at Lloyds in the British Channel and Russian trade. This is the policy for the Confederate men-of-war to pursue. As we are engaged with a fanatical, bitter and unrelenting Government—the old United States—let us follow up the policy of retaliation, which means, do our enemy all the harm we can.

There have been many complaints that several of our wealthy citizens, or presumed to be such, (they best know their ability and means to contribute) have not tendered a dollar to the cause of Southern independence. True, some of them say that if a war tax is imposed, either by the State or the Congress of the Confederate States, they will have to contribute. This, however, is a very flimsy excuse. We are aware of one resident of our city—we do not know whether he is naturalized, being of foreign birth—who owns plantations yielding 1000 to 1200 hogsheads of sugar, and also possesses large properties in the city, who has not, we learn, contributed a dollar, while an overseer on his plantation has given out of his hard earnings $800. The only way to reach these rather *doubtful patriots*, who only appear to love the South for interest sake, is to create a war impost, both by the State and the Confederate Congress. Talking of a war tax to be imposed by the Confederate Congress, brings up the question, "how much revenue will a tax of 1 per ct. on the value of property, of all descriptions, in the Confederated States amount to?" Assuming that the property of the eleven Confederated States to be valued at six thousand millions of dollars, an impost of 1 p ct. would create a revenue of sixty millions of dollars.

Procession of Starving Women in New York. The New York Day Book of the 17th inst. has the following, which gives our readers an idea of the misery being worked upon the people of the Northern cities by the unnatural war which Lincoln is waging upon the South:

We hope Harper's Weekly will get up a picture of the one hundred and fifty poor and starving women who lunched on Monday last in procession through the city, demanding "bread!" and then contrast them with the Flora McFlimsyes of Fifth Avenue, who sport jewelry enough upon one of their little fingers to keep one of these, their own sisters, from starving for a twelvemonth. What a sight for a civilized city! Tender and delicate woman, with all her sensitiveness to wrong, compelled by the very pangs of starvation to doff her womanhood and go down among rude men begging for bread! Here is a chance for the pencil of a Hogarth: "Tired with their long walk and ravenous for food, they became wild with disappointment on learning that the Mayor was not in. One of them threatened to *drown herself and child*. Another said she was willing to starve, but her baby *should have food, even if she stole it.*"

A third stated "that she would never have allowed her son to enlist, if he was not promised that his mother would receive $2 a week from the city." Another, in a wail of bitter agony, said: "Had my boy known this, he would never have deserted me to fight for an aristocratic set of aristocrats. You've got him away, now, and intend, I suppose, to let us starve." Let Harper's Weekly try its powers of picture painting on this scene, and not dismiss it without notice, as some of the Republican papers have done, or with the compliment of only a few lines, as others have. We have been told that the South were to be starved out, that hunger was to be the portion of her cup and "slave mammies" the punishment of her "rebellion." But, serious as may be her difficulties, we have not yet heard of processions of women, white or black, begging for food. Is it about time we stopped wasting sympathy upon fat and sleek negroes, and attended to the poor of our own kith and kin.

Gen. Butler's Outrages upon Citizens Around Fort Monroe.—A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, under date of Yorktown, 11th inst., says:

You will recollect, Messrs. Editors, that in my last I stated, as it generally believed rumor, that the citizens around Old Point were forced into the Fort at the point of the bayonet and made to take the oath of allegiance. I could not then vouch for the truth of this rumor, though such conduct on the part of the vandals was perfectly characteristic. Since then I have learned from an entirely reliable source, that what I stated as rumor is literally true. As soon as it was known at the Fort that the militia were to be called out, the redoubtable Butler sent out a large body of soldiers, who went from house to house at midnight and took every man and boy, forced them into the Fort and compelled them to take the oath or remain in prison. His treatment of Messrs. Batcliffe and Israel of Baltimore, fully explains how he influences our citizens *voluntarily* to take the oath. "No compulsion, no compulsion, sir," is his cry. Everything of this sort must be voluntary. But it is "take the oath or be hung as a spy;" no compulsion of course! The old tyrant tried the same game with some citizens of Hampton. In some cases he succeeded, in others he met with noble and patriotic refusals. Among the latter, I understand, is old Mr. George Massenburg, who, on being required to take the oath, stood up and bared his aged bosom, and told the oppressor to shoot him, if he choose, for he would sooner die than take the oath. Mr. M. is upward of 60 years of age, and so infirm as generally to walk on crutches, yet I saw this old man, when the rumor was first started that the enemy were coming to Hampton, take his double-barreled shot-gun and, forgetful of his age and infirmities, walk down to the bridge and express his determination to drive back the foe or perish in the effort.

Among others who have resisted threats and persuasions to force them to take the oath, are Col. Wilson Jones, Mr. Fawkes and some others. Such instances of true patriotism, on the part of men who are compelled by circumstances to remain among the enemy, are worthy of all praise.

Easily Satisfied.—The New York Herald of the 15th inst. says:

The Southern rebels claim that they are but imitating the example of the men of '76, who so gallantly strove to liberate the country from the yoke of a foreign tyranny, to construct a great free nation and establish a Republican form of Government upon a sound and permanent basis, while these Southern destructionists are really engaged in pulling down the splendid fabric which the men of '76 built up.

More than this, the Southern rebels boast that they will conduct their struggle with the spirit and resolution of that of '76, yet from all we hear of their proceedings so far—at Boonville, Monroe, Carthage, Phillippi, Romney, Rich Mountain, Beverly, Fairfax Court-House, and indeed we may add even Vienna and Big Bethel—we are afraid that if our Revolutionary heroes of old could have witnessed them, they would have felt ashamed of their would-be imitators. In short, whenever the Southern troops have met those of the North face to face, up to this period of the campaign, they have failed to prove this boast.

We know a very ugly and penurious man, who works in his own fields in the summer months to save the expense of a scarecrow.

A Card to Cotton Planters.

The undersigned, Cotton Factors in the city of New Orleans, in view of the interests of all parties, recommend to their various customers and correspondents, not to ship any portion of their crops of Cotton to this city, or to remove it from their plantations, until the blockade is fully and entirely abandoned, of which due notice will be given.

S. O. Nelson & Co., A. D. Kelly & Co., Edward Nolle & Co., Wright & Allen, Hewitt, Norton & Co., M. D. Cooper & Co., Fulconer & Co., T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co., B. McIlhenny & Co., Martin, Webb & Co., Glendon & Selden, J. W. Burbridge & Co., Grent & Crump, W. A. D. Urquhart, J. J. Person & Co., Walker & Snyder, Perkins & Co., John T. Hardie & Co., A. H. May & Co., B. M. Lewis & Co., R. P. Hunt, Geo. F. Black & Co., Campbell & Strong, R. C. Cunningham & Co., W. A. Gordon & Castillo, Montgomery & White, H. Yelderman & Tucker, Pritchard & Power, Montgomery & Hall, A. J. Tully & Co., Holloway & Lonsdale, Sykes & Conly, Walker & Co., Rhoer & Zeiss, Foley, Avery & Co., Tarlton, Whiting & Co.'s, Farley, Jones & Co., D. H. Sedgwick, Moore & Crowder, Henderson, Terry & Co., Allison, Pattison & Co., West, Renshaw & Carmack, J. B. Grubbs & Co., Lewis & Ogdenby, W. Cox & Co., J. C. A. B. A. Ricks, Hilliard, Somerville & Co., John L. Lee, George Connolly & Co., Brander, Chambliss & Co., Paterson, Conway & Co., Clemons & Walker, Holloway, Nobleton & Co.

A. Lovi & Co., A. Millenberger & Co., Ar. Milcashurger, Scudder & Stamps, Gallagher & Dyer, Moses Greenwood, Sentell & Prather, Black & Byington, John Watt & Co., Byrne, Vance & Co., Pitcher & Goodrich, Warren & Crawford, Pfisterlander & Gerson, J. W. Champlin & Co., Thornhill & Co., Rutchford, Brown & Co., Logan, Sentat & Claiborne, Copes & Finlay, D. R. Carroll & Co., A. D. Dunwitt, Erelson & Sweetsch, R. W. Smith & Co., Winston, Morrison & Co., Gilles & Ferguson, J. & G. Cornwell, Moore & Brother, Cornstock, Bro. & Co., Murdock & Williams, Phelps & Jones, Payne, Hastington & Co., R. Yeatman, Nixon & Co., Hawkins & Norwood, Stuart & James, Scruggs, Donegan & Co., Patton & Finney, Gilkes, Smedes & Co., John Williams & Co., F. B. Kruse, Carroll, Hoy & Co., Edmond Pulsbury, Terry & Porter, Wilson & Pouroy, Abat, Marye & Cochran, Robert L. Adams & Co., Horrel, Gayle & Co., Tous, Henderson & Pesley, Richard Sneeat & Co., Watt & Noble, McLemore, Rayburn & Co., Banks, Noble & Co., Hartley, Johnson & Co.

New Orleans, July 17, 1861. jy22 2p5f

Society of St. Vincent de Paul,

CONFERENCE OF ST. PATRICK.

The members of this Conference are hereby notified that a solemn Mass and Requiem will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Church, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for the repose of the soul of G. W. KUSK, who recently fell in defence of his country. All members of the Society, and others interested, are invited to attend. The same Rev. Archbishop Odin will assist, and the Rev. J. J. Muller, pastor of the church, will deliver the discourse.

W. B. LANGSTER, President.

ALFRED DAMAINE, Secretary. jy23 2.

Wanted,

Immediately, 200 able-bodied men to work on a Fortification to be erected at Hay's Brickyard, near Carrollton. The work to commence at once. Fair wages will be paid and board furnished. For particulars, apply at Depelo's, corner Jackson and Robinson streets, Fourth District; or, to the Foreman at the Fortification.

BENJ. S. HARRISON, 100 Gravier street.

WANTED—A party to board from 200 to 300 men, at or near the Fortification. jy19 2p5f

Wanted,

Immediately, 200 able-bodied negroes to erect a Fortification at Hay's Brickyard, near Carrollton. The work to commence at once. Fair wages will be paid and board furnished. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, or to the Foreman at the above named Brickyard.

BENJ. S. HARRISON, 100 Gravier street.

WANTED—A party to board from 200 to 300 men, at or near the Fortification. jy19 2p5f

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 Toney or Adjutant-General Grivet.

jy15 2p1f

Attention, Ladies!

A number of ladies having organized themselves into a society for the purpose of preparing Lint for the relief of those who may be wounded in the coming conflict, they would solicit the aid of every lady in our city in this work of mercy. The "Young Men's Christian Association" have kind y 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 medical articles. ad2 2p1f

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 thorough organization, and during this period we have furnished hat 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, we at least feel the consolation of an earnest endeavor to perform faithfully the arduous duties we have undertaken, we will upon you individually to give us your assistance.

We have engaged some forty or more women, to whom we pay a fair remuneration 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 where the fact may exist, and it is our boast that daily, while providing for the necessities of those who are called to our country's defence, in a measure and in our measure will provide, to provide for the country's destitute women and families who may be thrown by fate into our hands. The Society has received a portion of the means thus employed from some of the officers of the companies enrolled by us, and we now call upon you, for the first time, our fellow citizens, to come forward and aid us by your counsel, your encouragement, in keeping these women honestly 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 our cause here in the city. For the Society desires to render no unfeminine task.

To the agents of various sewing machines in the Young Men's Christian Association, to some of our hotels and restaurants, for much sewing, and to our city press in general, our gratulations 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 efforts are limited to what the rooms and we for themselves the operations of the Association. By order

MRS. JAMES ROSS, President.

New Orleans, June 15, 1861. jy1 2p2f

Wells' Southern Coal Oil and Lamp Depot, Corner Carondelet and Perdido streets.—Always on hand the most complete and extensive assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS, SHADES, GLOBES CHIMNEYS, etc., to be found in the South, at much lower prices than any other establishment in New Orleans, and in constant supply of the very best brands of Coal Oil manufactured at the lowest market rates.

Depot for Williams' Patent Portable Palding Mosquito Houses and Mosquito Nets.

jy22 2p14W H. T. WELLS, Agent.

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. 99 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 enlisted in.

jy16 2p4f T. O. SULLIVAN, 99 Gravier street.

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. my3 2p1f

B. L. Defrenet, the present incumbent, is a candidate for City Treasurer. jy1 2p6d

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

ad 2p10 CRSULE.

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.

my25 2p1f P. TEISER, M. D.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 52 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. d6 2p1f

Great Southern Emporium

—OF—

MILITARY FANCY GOODS.

B. PIFFET,

122 CANAL STREET, TOURO BUILDINGS.

Flags.

FLAGS, of all sizes.

Buttons, Buttons,

PELICAN BUTTONS, large and small.
EAGLE BUTTONS, of different qualities.
PLAIN GILT AND SILVER BUTTONS.

Sashes, Cord and Tassels, Etc.,

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

Drums, Bells, Fifes, Etc.

Large stock of BRASS DRUMS,
BASS DRUM, fine quality.
FIFES, FIFES, FIFES.
MILITARY BELTS.
FLASKS, of all sizes.

Fancy Goods.

TRIMMINGS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, TOILET SETS, BASKETS, CAMP LIQUOR CASES,

Toys, Toys.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, GUNS, SWORDS, and all sorts of French, English and German TOYS.

All these goods sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

jy22 2p5MoWeSat

Dolbear Commercial College,

OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Corner of 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. BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, MATHEMATICS and LANGUAGES, etc., etc., have such a special Professor and Demonstrator, to save the time of students. It is EDUCATED MIND that commands success, whether in war or business. Parents, young gentlemen and others are invited to call. Liberal arrangements will suit.

jy22 2p5f RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

Swords, Sashes and Belts.

We are now manufacturing, in this city,

REGULATION LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS,

of good quality. Having filled most of our advance orders, we can now furnish to customers a

RELIABLE ARTICLE

at a REASONABLE PRICE.

Also, SERGEANTS' SWORDS, Belts and Plates, Sashes, Stars, etc., for sale by

HYDE & GOODRICH,
corner of Canal and Royal streets.
jy22 2p5t&wWeSwWeFr New Orleans.

Drivers for Artillery.

Wanted immediately, thirty competent, able-bodied men, as DRIVERS IN THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, now in the seat of war in Virginia, to be mustered in and sent on without delay.

Application to be made at the Arsenal, on Chapel street, in the recruiting officer, daily, from 10 till 2 o'clock P. M., beginning on MONDAY, 22d inst.

Good Wages and Clothing.

By order:

LIEUT. JERRY G. PIERSON,
Recruiting Officer.

jy22 2p6f

Just Out!

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF

LT. COL. CHAS. D. DREUX.

Words by J. R. Randall; music by G. M. Lanning.

For sale at 98 CANAL STREET, near CAMP, and at the Principal Music stores. jy20 2p12t

Military Goods!!

SWORDS, COLT'S REVOLVERS,

NETTED SILK SASHES AND BELTS,

BUTTONS FOR MILITARY UNIFORMS,

GOLD LACES AND CORDS

—FOR—

Military Trimmings,

BLUE, SKY BLUE AND RED BROADCLOTH.

—ALSO—

SILK OIL CLOTH.

President H. FRANKO'S,

147 Poydras, next to Carondelet street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY repaired and sold at the lowest prices, and fully guaranteed. jy24 2p 3S-MoTh

Bladon Springs, Alabama.

The Proprietors take this method of informing the public that these SPRINGS, situated on the Bashee river, 140 miles above Mobile, are now in full operation 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.

Boat leaves Mobile every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and returns on the Springs about 10 o'clock NEXT MORNING.

Conveyance at all times on the river, to meet and to convey passengers to the Springs.

JAMES CONNOR & CO., Proprietors.

JAMES FYFE, Druggist, 141 Canal street, New Orleans, sole agent for the BLADON SPRINGS WATER.

jy23 2p 3MoW

Millinery and Dressmaking.

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

$50 to $100		$20 00
25 00	"	12 00
20 00	"	10 00
15 00	"	8 00
10 00	"	6 00
8 00	"	4 00

—And—

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

MOURNING BONNETS, in great variety.

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

In my Dressmaking Department, I can promise Dresses at very moderate prices.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

MRS. M. E. BENSON,
Dressmaker and Milliner.

jy18 2p5m 137 Canal st., up stairs, adjoining St. Charles st.

Proceedings

—OF THE—

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION,

IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

Together with the ORDINANCES passed by said Convention, (which had language) and the CONSTITUTION of the State as amended.

For sale by

BLOOMFIELD & STEELE, T. L. WHITE, GEO. ELLIS, P. HAWES & CO., PETER O'DONNELL, HERBERT & ECOUSSE, W. F. COLDEWEYER, S. SZENKLE, T. FITZWILLIAM.

Orders from the country filled at wholesale discount.

my22 2p6f

Merchants' Hotel,

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STREETS

NEW ORLEANS.

The most elegant and most conveniently located House in the city.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per Day	$1 50
Per Week	10 00
Per Week, board only	5 00
Per Month	20 00

BRETT & HALLER,
Proprietors.

ad17 1ly

Hardware.

BRUFF BROTHER & SEAVER,

43 Magazine street,

Opposite the St. James Hotel, NEW ORLEANS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

CUTLERY AND GUNS.

Manufacturers of RIFLES and DERRINGER PISTOLS.

Inventors of the Cast Steel Oval-Eye COTTON HOOK.

Sole Agents for R. P. Bruff's Celebrated AXES.

SUGAR SKIMMERS, LADLE and CANE KNIVES,

ANVILS, VICES, CHAINS, PLANTATION TOOLS, etc.

Catalogues furnished by mail, on application. jy21 3p13

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. 1 REFINED OIL, in casks and barrels, suitable for burning with any other Oils	50	"
No. 2 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 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 painting fences, new works etc., preserving the wood from exposure to the weather, or for mixing with common paint or Tanners' Oil	21