NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET. ··· TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $3 PER YEAR

VOLUME XV. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1862. NUMBER 55.

Partnership Notices.

☞ **Notice to Stockholders.**—The Commercial Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Scrip, payable on demand at their Office, Carondelet street.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS SECOND DRAINING DISTRICT, 32 City Hall, New Orleans, April 15, 1862.

☞ **Notice is hereby given that, according to the fourth section of an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 17, 1859, entitled "An act to provide for leveing, draining and filling swampy lands in certain portions of the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson," approved March 17, 1859, Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners of Second District according to the Levelling act, to the amount of Twelve Thousand Dollars, until the 19th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M.**

Proposals to be addressed to W. T. MAYO, Secretary, and endorsed "Proposals for the Sale of Scrip."

apr15 2m J. H. PLACE, President.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS SECOND DRAINING DISTRICT, 32 City Hall, New Orleans, April 5, 1862.

☞ **All owners of lands lying within the Second Draining District, which is bounded down by Julia street and on New Canal, and above by the Jefferson Railroad and an embankment from the Mississippi river to Lake Pontchartrain, are hereby notified that the Second Installment of the assessment for the cost of draining and filling in said district is now and payable at this office. All bills not paid on the first of July next will be subject to proceedings according to law.**

ap5 15t J. H. PLACE, President.

☞ **Notice to Tax Payers—The Tax Bills** for the City taxes, on all Real Estate, Slaves, Furniture, Income, Dogs, and other personal property, for the year 1861, is now due and payable at my Office, City Hall.

apl 30s ADAM GIPSON, City Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE N. O. O. AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, New Orleans, March 21, 1862.

☞ **Passenger Trains will hereafter make** the stoppages at Greens, and other Stations in the Parish of Jefferson.

No person will, under any circumstances, be allowed to take passage on the Freight Trains.

All persons leaving this place, or any of the Stations in the Parish of Jefferson, by the Passenger Trains, do so have Passport Tickets from Provost Marshals of their respective Districts.

A. S. BOGGS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH, City Hall, } New Orleans, April 21, 1862.

☞ **To the Fire Department and other Citizens**—As many unreliable statements have been made to this office in regard to condition and working of the various Boxes and Gongs, and the shifting of the Bells, you are requested to make all complaints hereafter at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, 103 Fellows' Hall, entrance on Lafayette street, (where they will only be received) in order that the services of all concerned may be determined upon by that Officer, and thus be him reported to the Superintendent of the Telegraph, at this office.

JAS. BEGGS, Chairman of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph.

STAR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 15 Chartres street. New Orleans, June 21, 1861.

☞ **This Company will continue to insure** against the Loss and Damage by Fire, the perils of the Sea and Rivers, at the current rates of premium.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. Hearsey, Firm of P. A. Hearsey & Co.
A. Watt, firm of Jas. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan, firm of Logan, Samuel & Claiborne.
F. F. Hunt, firm of Hunt & Wilkins, Agents of the Ulster Ins. Co.
J. Palmer, firm of Mumford, Palmer & Co.
E. Duplantier, firm of Roman & Duplantier.
Lloyd R. Crossman, firm of Crossman, Brigham & Williams.
W. Quentell, firm of Wm. Perdue & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne.
Chas. A. Cantile, firm of W. A. Gordon & Co.
J. de Fontaine, firm of S. Oser & Co.

ERILE DEBUYS, President.
J. P. BERTHAU, Secretary pro tem.

☞ **Crescent Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F.**—By a dispensation of the M. W. P. Sire, the meetings of this Lodge will be held on the first THURSDAY of every month.

Officers for the ensuing term—S. Mitchell, P. Grand; R. Leith, V. G.; Thos. Moran, Rec. Sec.; M. H. Meyer, Treasurer; L. N. Jones, Per. Sec'y.

Members of other Lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

jal5 3m

☞ **Crystal Fount Division, No. 248, of Temperance**, meets every THURSDAY EVENING, in the Hall of the T. of C. A., No. 87 Camp street. Officers for the present term—W. F. H. Drayton, W. A.; W. W. Gunter, R. S.; D. Long worth, A. R. S.; T. B. Waller, F. S.; A. Jones, Treas.; Ed. Beck, C.; Joseph Gibbons, A. C.; W. C. Watkins, I. S.; A. Anderson, O. S.; M. Angell, Chas. Jones Gibbons, P. W. F. J. O. Nesbitt, Visiting Committee—H. J. Drayton, W. W. Gunter, D. Longworth, Ed. Booth, Jos. Gibbons, A. Anderson.

D. LONGWORTH, R. S.

☞ **F. A. M.—Concord Chapt. No. 3, R. A. M.**, meets every SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in the Chapter room, in the Masonic Grand Lodge Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets. Officers for the year 1862—M. W. Holbrooke, M. E. H. P.; B. F. Belknap, E. K.; R. L. Renne, E. S.; F. Pennington, C. of H.; Jno. Ray, P. S.; F. J. Hebert, R. A. C.; B. DeLizza, Treas.; Jas. Fernandez, Sec'y.

jal 1y

FOUND—LAST TUESDAY NIGHT, May 6th, three COWS found straying on the Levee, in the Third District. One red Cow, branded R on the hip and white spot on the forehead; one white, with yellow spots, branded O; one dark red—no brand visible. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses by calling at the corner of Louisa and Metallica street, Third District.

G. DUNN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do housework, cooking, &c., or nurse, or take care of children. Apply by note to letter B, at this office. may 8 2t*

COAT FOUND—CAME TO MY PREMISES, on Saturday, the 3d instant, a Liver Colored and White Spotted SHE GOAT. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN FRAWLEY, Corner of Tchoupitoulas and Apollo streets.

may 7 3t*

FOR SALE—FOR CONFEDERATE NOTES, or exchange for city property, one of the most desirable and highly improved places in Pass Christian. Inquire of WRIGHT & ALLEN, 120 Gravier street.

may 7 1t

DAUPHINE STREET THEATER—LATE Concert Hall—the public are respectfully informed that the whole place of amusement will be opened for TWO NIGHTS, commencing on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, when a good performance may be expected. The Company consists of old new Orleans faces.

D. F. MILLER, Stage Manager.

may 7 2t*

OLD BRANDY—

2 Pipes Old Brandy.

For sale for Confederate notes by

J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,

may 7 3t 51 Common street.

SULPHURIC ACID—

2 Carboys.

For sale for Confederate notes by

J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,

may 7 3t 51 Common street.

BLACK TEA—

50 Half chests Black Tea.

For sale for Confederate notes by

J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,

may 7 3t 51 Common street.

NAILS—

400 kegs Assorted Sizes.

For sale for Confederate notes by

VOSE & WEST,

may 6 3t 119 and 121 Magazine street.

PLOWS, HOES, NAILS, AXES, CHAINS, FEED CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, ETC.

For sale for Confederate notes by

VOSE & WEST,

may 6 3t 119 and 121 Magazine street.

ZINC—

150 kegs Zinc.

For sale for Confederate notes by

VOSE & WEST,

may 6 3t 119 and 121 Magazine street.

NOTICE—THE HOLDER OR HOLDERS OF ONE or two Mortgage Notes, successively endorsed by the makers, dated, May 2, 1859, and made payable to Lewis Jordan, both of the amount of six hundred and seventy-five dollars, (675), with interest and attorney's fee, maturity, and the 1st May 2, 1862, at our Louisiana State Bank, is informed that said sum has been deposited in the above-mentioned Bank, and that no interest will be allowed from date.

may 6 3t* JOHN CARTER.

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE,

GREENVILLE, NEAR CARROLLTON.

MRS. C. MAGE respectfully announces to the friends of her family, and to families who may desire to entrust her with their children, that her Institution is still open, and the course of exercises will continue as heretofore.

COW WANTED—ANY PERSON having a Cow, one would like to get rid of the expense of feeding it at this time, can hear of a party who has plenty of food, and who would kindly keep a Cow for the milk, by applying at this office.

ap 11 1t

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES, for Confederate Notes, a good assortment of KIP BOOTS and RUSSET BROGANS.

SOUTHERN SHOE FACTORY,

may 2 3t 26, Chartres street.

FOR HIRE—A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN—A good Seamstress, Home Servant and Child's Nurse. Address Box D, at this office. ap24 1t

TO THE PLANTERS—WE ARE COMPELLED to give notice that we cannot at present receive further orders for guanos. The manufacturers have disappointed us in this, accompanied with Cotton, cotton bags, and require all we will need to manufacture our contracts.

Planters are hereby notified that we cannot receive any more Cotton or sacks.

Public notice will be given in due time when present engagements will be completed.

B. M. HART & CO.

Baton Rouge, April 25, 1862. ap25 2m

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us in the name of J. C. & H. RICKS has expired by limitation.

J. C. RICKS is charged with the settlement of the affairs of the late concern, and both are authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

JOHN E. RICKS,
BENJ. E. RICKS.

New Orleans, April 16, 1862. ap21 1m

COLE AGINCY STACKER IRON WORKS, TENNESSEE.—From and after the first day of January, 1862, owing to the advance in labor and additional expense of transportation, the price of Sugar Rollers, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths, will run as follows:

Sugar Rollers from 24 to 36 inches at $1 25 an inch, 42 to 60 inches at $1 50 an inch, 72 to 84 inches at $1 75 an inch. Furnace Mouths $35, $40 and $45, according to size. Grate Bars, 6c. per pound.

S. F. LAVILLEBRUYN,
Commission Merchant, No. 12 Union street.

☞ Terms, Cash. ap12 tf

UNION HOTEL,

AT HOLMESVILLE, PIKE COUNTY, MISS.,

"As a Summer Resort,"

This above establishment, situated 10 miles east of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, will be found by visitors from the city or other distant places, to be one of the best Summer Resorts for comfort, recreation and pleasure, either for families or single persons, that can be resorted to. Facilities in abundance are afforded here for bathing, fishing, hunting, etc., and the village is healthy, shaded, and extremely pleasant and agreeable.

Prices for Board are as follows:

Board and Lodging per month $25 00
" " per week 8 00
Washing extra.

☞ Conveyances furnished at all times for transit between Holmesville and Magnolia—10 miles distant on the Jackson Railroad.

W. R. JOHNSON, Proprietor,
Holmesville, April 21, 1862. ap21 1m&1w

Information Wanted.

MR. JAMES WILSON, for many years connected with the business department of the Bulletin office, left that office at 8 o'clock on Monday morning; since that time nothing has been heard of him. For several days previous Mr. Wilson had been suffering from a nervous attack, and had not entirely recovered from its effects. To a large number of our citizens Mr. Wilson is well known, but to this may meet the eye of strangers the following description of him is given: Age, about 50 years; has short silk hair, is about five feet eight and a half inches in height, wore a dark frock coat, black merino vest, grey pants, and black cassimere hat, is very near sighted and usually wears gold spectacles.

Any information of the whereabouts of Mr. Wilson will be most thankfully received at the office of the Commercial Bulletin, No. 37 Gravier street. Persons giving such information will be most liberally rewarded. may 8 1t

British Guard,

4TH REGIMENT EUROPEAN BRIGADE.

You are requested to attend a special meeting of this Company, at your armory, THIS DAY at 4 o'clock P. M., for the consideration of important business.

may 8 1t J. J. BURROWES, Captain.

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 22.

The Commanding General of the Department having been informed that conflagrants, lying and desperate men have repeatedly, and are now representing, to the honest planters and good people of the State of Louisiana, that the United States Government, by its forces, have come here to confiscate and destroy their crops of Cotton and Sugar, it is hereby ordered to be made known, by publication in all the newspapers of this city, that all cargoes of Cotton and Sugar shall receive the safe conduct of the forces of the United States; and the boats bringing them from beyond the lines of the United States forces, may be allowed to return in safety after a reasonable delay, if their owners shall so desire: Provided, they bring no passengers, except the owners and managers of said boats and of the property so conveyed; and no other articles than those exempt provisions, of which such loads are required to bring a full supply for the benefit of the suffering poor of this city.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff. may 7 2t

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 16.

I—Major J. M. BELL, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp of the Division Staff, is hereby appointed Provost Judge of the City of New Orleans, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II—Captain J. H. FRENCH, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Inspector-General, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of the City of New Orleans; and Capt. S. R. STAFFORD, Aid-de-Camp, Deputy Provost Marshal. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

Under the foregoing Order the undersigned this day assumes the position of Provost Marshal, for the purpose of carrying out such of the provisions of the Proclamation of the General Commanding within this Department as were not set to municipal action, and insuring life, property and tranquillity to all peaceably disposed citizens. He informs the public that, until further notice, his office will be in the United States Custom-House on Canal street.

Particularly does he call attention to the prohibition against assemblages of persons in the streets; the sale of liquor to soldiers; the necessity for a license upon the part of keepers of public houses, coffee houses and drinking saloons; to the posting of placards upon the streets giving information concerning the action or movements of Rebel troops, and the publishing in the newspapers of notices or resolutions inimical to the interests of the United States.

The soldiers of this command are soldiers, upon the part of foreign law, and not jailers, or watch. This rule, strictly enforced, will save much trouble and unpleasantness.

In the performance of his duties the undersigned will in no degree trench upon the regularly established police of the city, but will confine himself simply to the performance of such services as may be assumed by the military authorities of the United States, and in such action he hopes to meet with the ready cooperation of all who have the welfare of the city at heart.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Aide-de-Camp and Provost Marshal,
New Orleans.

may 5 2t*

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 23.

A Military Commission, of not less than five commissioned officers, of and above the rank of Captain, with a Recorder and Legal Adviser, is constituted and appointed for the trial of all high crimes and misdemeanors, which, by the laws of any state in the Union, or the United States, or the Law Martial, are punishable with death or imprisonment for a long term of years.

The sentences of such Commission will be mitigated to those provided by such laws, due regard being had to the necessity for severity and for prompt punishment incident to the disorders and crimes arising from a state of war.

The Commission will sit at all convenient hours for the dispatch of business, and will be attended by the Provost Marshal or his assistants. All its orders will be respected and obeyed, on its summons complied with.

As the motives of men make so largely the element of the crime cognizable by this Commission, the rules of evidence of the English Common Law may be safely relaxed so as to allow the accused to be questioned in presence of the Court, but always leaving it at his free choice to respond or not to the question proposed. The accusation will be substantially in the form used by Courts Martial, excepting that it should fully set forth a description of the accused, with his residence and occupation, whether or not he has been a legal citizen, his antecedent character and acts in that regard, so far as known, which portion of the accusation may be put in controversy at the trial, prov ded the accused be not a soldier of the United States.

All proceedings, findings and sentences of this Commission are to be subject to the approval of the Commanding General, and will be carried into effect upon his order.

The following named officers are detailed for and will constitute such Commission:

1. Col HENRY C. DEMING, 12th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.
2. Col. N. A. M. DUDLEY, 30th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.
3. Lieut. Col. G. M. WHELDEN, 31st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.
4. Major F. A. BHARDMAN, 4th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.
5. Capt. PETER HAGGERTY, Aid-de-Camp.

Major J. M. BELL, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp, Recorder and Legal Adviser.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff. may 7 2t*

Citizens of New Orleans.

The Common Council have passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to organize, outside of the regular police of the city of New Orleans, a Citizens' Police in each Precinct, and for that purpose to summon and compel service in the respective precinct of any resident.

Resolved, That every citizen is bound to comply with the orders he may receive from his Honor the Mayor, to perform special duty on the Police.

Resolved, That the Special Police so appointed shall wear a badge and carry such arms as the Mayor may determine.

(Signed)

E. P. DE LABARRE,
President pro tem. Board of Aldermen.
J. MAGHONI,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.

I hereby notify all good citizens to report to PAUL JUGE ELIS, General Commanding European Brigade, who is invested by me with full authority to act for the preservation of the public peace.

Gen. Juge is authorized in my name to dispense all arrangements of more than six persons.

JOHN T. MONROE,
Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

may 1 2t

Approved April 30, 1862.

Special Notice.

We have issued several thousand dollars in Small Notes for the accommodation of the public. They are not only secured by the large amount of real estate belonging to us in the city, but are by deposits of Confederate money in several banks, amounting to more than the circulation. We are prepared to redeem them at once, in sums of $20 and upwards, and would be pleased if the public would call daily at our office, corner of New Levee and Notre Dame streets, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

H. PARSLANN & CO.

may 3 2tf

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 28, 1862.

The sad and melancholy circumstances through which we are passing requires the utmost vigilance and forbearance on the part of our citizens. They should not suffer themselves to be carried away by too keen a sense of the difficulties by which they are surrounded; but, on the contrary, to aid the Municipal Authority in maintaining order in the city. To facilitate my duties as the constituted Chief of the Police, I have called to my assistance the services of the European Brigade, and they have been invested by me with the duty of watching over the public tranquility. Patrols under the direction of the commanding officer of said Brigade should be treated with respect and obeyed.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Approved April 26, 1862.

WM. FRAZER, Chairman Safety Committee. ap28 2tf

☞ **For Recorder of the First District**—LUCIEN ADAMS is a candidate for Recorder of the First District. Election, June 2, 1862. ap8 2p10

☞ **For Recorder of the First District**—WM. EMERSON, the present incumbent, is a candidate for reelection. Election, June 2, 1862. ap7 2p10

☞ **Candidate for Mayor, Irrespective of Party**, VICTOR WILTZ, of the Second District. See Crescent of the 29th, 30th and 31st January. 1t21 2p10

☞ **Messrs. W. R. Adams, W. M. Semple** and T. D. Washburn have my full power of attorney, as per act passed before W. H. Peters, Esq., Notary Public.

J. O. NIXON

n14

Clothing at Retail.

OUR LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING is now offered at RETAIL.

TAYLOR & KNAPP,
73 Canal street.

may 8 1p10

Steam Engines and Saw Mills

FOR

CONFEDERATE NOTES.

TWO NEW STEAM ENGINES, in splendid order—30-horse power each—and one Engine of 20 horse power. Also, THREE SAW MILLS. Will be sold for Confederate Paper any time previous to the 15th of May. My store will be closed up and after that date.

W. L. CUSHING,
57 St. Charles street.

ap 8 2p36

Grover & Baker

SEWING MACHINES

For Confederate Money.

The entire stock of Grover & Baker Sewing Machines is offered for sale for Conf derate money until the 15th of May. The stock comprises Plantation Machines; also, Family Machines in Colonets, on Tables and in Work-boxes. These Machines are universally acknowledged to be the best in use. Tailors and Shoemakers in want of a superior Machine will find a lot of Shuttle Machines on sale, which are fully equal to the Singer.

The store will positively be closed on the 15 h of May. An assortment of Sewing Machine SILKS and NEEDLES can be obtained at old prices.

Notes of the City, Jackson Railroad, Confederate Bills, and all Shinplasters of responsible parties, taken at par in payment of Machines sold previous to the 15th. The old Bank Notes, which the Banks have refused to redeem, will also be taken.

Depot—No. 11 Camp street.

N. B.—Store open from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 5 o'clock, P. M. may 8 2t5t

Clothing for Confederate Notes.

We are closing our LARGE and FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT of MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING, SHIRTS and FURNISHING GOODS,

at reasonable prices, and will receive CONFEDERATE NOTES and Notes approved by the Committee of Public Safety.

L. W. LYONS & CO.,
26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,
corner of Common.

may 7 2t3

Corn Meal.

A CORN MEAL MILL has been established in the building recently occupied by Cook & Brother, corner of South Market and Levee streets, for the accommodation of the poor. Sold in small quantities only, at the rate of $1 50 per bushel, until further notice.

JAMES BEGGS,
JAMES DAVIS,
Committee.

may 5 2tf

Emporium of Light.

The subscriber will sell his SUPERIOR COAL OIL, CONFEDERATE and COTTON SEED OIL, with an assortment of various kinds of LAMPS, etc., for all Notes received by the Committee of Public Safety.

ARTEMON HILL,
6 Chartres street.

may 5 2tf

Hams, Sides and Shoulders.

For sale at wholesale, on account of the Safety Committee, by

HARRIS, BERCIER & CO.,
New 77 Gold 30 Tchoupitoulas st.

ap 2 2tf

Fassman's Cotton Press,

OPPOSITE THE JACKSON RAILROAD DEPOT.

We are prepared to dray, store and forward all cotton for shipment per Jackson Railroad.

WILLIAMS & FASSMAN.

ap18 1m

Boots, Shoes and Brogans

AT WHOLESALE

Plantations supplied with prime Ditching BOOTS, Shoes BROGANS; Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Leghorn HATS, at the lowest manufacturers.

FROST & CO.,
No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Hats, Caps, etc., at Wholesale.

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

FROST & CO.,
No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

jy13 1m&w

MANUEL A. MARINO,

THE SPANISH PHRENOLOGIST.

Is prepared to examine the heads of those who are desirous of knowing themselves, which can only be attained by means of the wonderful science of Phrenology.

No. 33 EXCHANGE PLACE.

ap 2 1t up stairs.

DAVID HILL, 243 CANAL STREET,

Between St. Joseph and Poland street, New Orleans,

GAS FITTER AND PLUMBER, AND DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES, PIPE, PLUMBING MATERIALS, ETC.

Dwellings, Stores, Offices, etc., fitted for Gas or Water at short notice.

☞ Orders left in Box 183 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles street, promptly attended to.

Residence—Mr. Artemon Hill No. 6 Chartres street. ap24 1y

GEORGE REWS,

(Late of the firm of Shumway & Rews,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Furniture,

95 ROYAL STREET,

may 1 1y Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

CRESCENT CITY

Steam Sugar Refinery.

DOUBLE REFINED

LOAF,
CRUSHED,
POWDERED,
GRANULATED, and
CLARIFIED

Sugars, Molasses and Syrups.

Equal to any made in the North.

A. THOMSON & CO.,
46 Tchoupitoulas street.

WANTED TO HIRE—TWO OR THREE OF Grover & Baker's or other's Shuttle Machines, with or without operatives. Apply at No. 120 Camp street. ap12

OFFICES AND FURNISHED ROOMS TO Rent—The undersigned has taken charge of those fine business locations, Nos. 5 and 7 Carondelet street, where a few fine Offices and Furnished Rooms can be secured, if applied for immediately.

MRS. J. A. GLEASON.

apl 1m*

JAMES T. McFARLAND, CRESCENT CITY CARPETING and Jobbing Shop, No. 107 Girod street, one door from Camp.

BEDS AND OFFICES FITTED UP with taste and dispatch.

CISTERNS MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Orders from the country attended to with prompitness and dispatch.

MRS. WARDLE,

193 CARONDELET STREET,

Between Girod and Julia streets,

In returning thanks for the liberal patronage extended to her in her profession as Midwife for the last fourteen years, begs leave to inform her friends in the city and country that she has made every arrangement to receive ladies at her residence to be confined on the most reasonable terms.

apl 1 1y

PERRY'S COAL OIL LAMPS,

And the Original MAYSVILLE COAL OIL,

AT PERRY'S OLD LAMP STORE, (of 20 years standing)

No. 117 Poydras street,

Where you can't find 20,000 gallons of Oil nor 9,000 Lamps, but where you can find about 500 Coal Oil Lamps, of all the Coal Oil Lamp makers; together with a great variety of Camphene, Spirit Gas and Solar Lamps.

I constantly have on hand Coal Oil by the barrel, which I guarantee pure, and, as usual, continue to supply the trade with from one to twenty barrels at a time, and (as ever) at many rich and numerous Coal Oil Lamps as the trade requires, at some price as can be found elsewhere.

H. PERRY.

ap12 tf

BAXTER, LOVELL & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Canal and Royal streets.

HYDE & GOODRICH, JEWELERS, corner of Canal and Royal streets.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1862.

THE SHINPLASTER QUESTION.

On carefully reading the resolution offered by Mr. Leefe, at the last meeting of the City Council, relating to the suppression of the various issues of small change bills which are now flooding the city, we are inclined to think that the plan proposed will prove impracticable, for the reasons that it will be exceedingly difficult for the Finance Committee to carry out the requirements of the resolution, unless those who have issued these bills voluntarily come up and do their share, by furnishing the securities, etc., required; for, after all, the Council has no power to make any such regulations, nor to enforce obedience to them. Although the issuing of shinplasters is clearly contrary to law, the Council, if we are not mistaken, has not the authority to suppress them, and cannot do it by a mere edict. It should be left to the Grand Jury and courts, and the Mayor and Recorders might assist as magistrates; but the parties prosecuted would, of course, have the right of trial, and could give bail and get released.

A body created by the Legislature of the State for special purposes, may make laws and issue ordinances on subjects beyond their jurisdiction, but obedience rests entirely with the parties concerned; and if they do not see fit to obey, these ordinances and resolutions fall to the ground. While we admire the spirit which actuated the framers of the resolution, and would gladly hail its passage, if it were practicable; yet, as it is impracticable, we think that we do but our duty in pointing it out and advising a modification. The people of the city are laboring under the evils of a bad circulation which threatens the worst consequences, and any man or set of men who can relieve them, would deserve the thanks of all; but, while trying to do good, do not let us fall into the error common in those days of hasty legislation, and enact laws which might have a tendency to make matters worse.

With due deference to the able gentlemen of the Finance Committee, we think that we can propose a plan by which the evil could be overcome and our people at the same time be supplied with change enough to answer all their wants. A plan, while it infringes upon no man's liberties nor attempts to do anything which cannot be done, will, we believe, accomplish all that can be desired.

Suppose the Council assumes the redemption of certain individual change bills with its own small notes, under the direction of the Finance Committee, in any amounts which may be presented, advising the public, at the same time, not to encourage a further circulation of such paper by receiving it. What would be the consequence? We verily believe that private shinplasters would cease to circulate from that moment, and that every man who held ten cents worth would present them at the City Hall for redemption, and our currency assume the uniformity which is desirable. The Finance Committee could then call upon the parties who issued the bills they had taken up, and ask redemption, giving reasonable time, when time was required, and, while using no harsh or tyrannical measures, reimburse the city for the outlay made.

As regards any further issue of shinplasters, we believe that there would be no further trouble, for, as every one has suffered to a greater or less degree by this reprehensible currency, all would willingly follow the advice of the Council and take no more. The men who have profited by them would have to be content with what they had already made; but if not, there must be some law to prevent their further proceedings.

Our plan, while it does not make it necessary for the Council to transcend it powers, is exceedingly simple and easy of demonstration. It would, of course, make it necessary for a large increase in the issue of city bills; but as those bills are well secured, and are a thousand times preferable to shinplasters issued by private parties, no objection can be made on that head.

It might be argued that the city would lose greatly by taking up a large amount in bills which would never be redeemed. Granting this to be so—which is by no means certain, for we believe that the greater part of the shinplasters now in circulation are issued by responsible parties—might not the city as well invest money in buying up worthless shinplasters from needy people, as in buying them food or in hundreds of other charitable purposes. The object is not, we take it, to save money, for the liberality of the wealthy in this city is proverbial, but to relieve distress. We wish to see those who earn only a few dollars per month get their money in a currency which will pass anywhere within the limits of the city, and we say that if the city were to sink every dollar they paid out, it would be far better for tax-payers in the end than to have the present state of things exist indefinitely.

TALK OF THE FLAGS.

There was some diminishing of the crowds on the flags yesterday, yet there were more gatherings than necessary. The prominent corners continued to be thronged, and a great deal of unnecessary curiosity appears to still prevail. We are asked over and over again, what is the news, and what from Virginia? We have no direct intelligence from any part of the world. We cannot obtain a word of the cotton market of England, nor the position of affairs in France. The first intelligence from the outside world will probably be by arrivals from New York direct. We shall, no doubt, have Northern journals in abundance offered on our streets in a few days; then, the quid nunes and anxious inquirers will get the desired quantum of news. In the meantime, we call the attention of newsmongers to the following paragraph from the Delta of last evening, which remarks, in alluding to the endless inquiries what is the news, as follows—

We said at the beginning of this article that we expected to be relieved of the annoyance to which we have been exposed by the publication of "war news," rumors, telegrams, etc., by the prohibition of the U. S. General Commanding in this city. In this hope we have been disappointed. The conductors of the newspapers are now everywhere badgered with inquiries on the street, as to what they have heard, or what they believe, of this or that rumor, to a degree which adds greatly to the other discomforts of their position. We beg to give notice to all such parties, that in future when such badgering is attempted, we shall adopt one standing answer, and it is this: We refer you to Gen. Butler, to be found at the Custom-House during business hours, at the St. Charles after business hours.

The above paragraph comprises our sentiments. We observed yesterday at anchor off Gravier street, the steamship Tennessee, lately captured in this port. If we are correctly advised, she was loaded several weeks since with cotton, and, unfortunately for those interested, did not succeed in getting to sea. We are informed that she was under sailing orders for New York. It must be nearly one year since New York was greeted with a direct arrival from the Crescent City.

There was nothing of an alarming character in regard to the river yesterday, more than what has already been announced. The city front can very well be protected by the authorities. The only crevasses which have inundated the city, and then, only in part, were in May, 1816, and May, 1848. The crevasse of 1816 occurred at Macarty point, now Carrollton, six miles above the city proper. The water flowed towards the lake and gradually ascended to the corner of Canal and Royal streets, formerly, and for years known as Shepherd's corner. From Royal street back to the swamp was under water till July. The crevasse of 1848 was at Sauvé point—twelve miles above the city. The water came up in the rear of the city to the corner of Dauphine and Canal streets, but did not penetrate the lower district, a levee having been constructed on the Bayou St. John. The crevasse of 1860, at Bonnet Carre point, though doing great injury, did not reach the city. It inundated the Jackson Railroad and stopped traveling for two months. As we before remarked, unless the Red and Arkansas rivers are throwing out large volumes of water, or are unusually high, we have very little to apprehend from a greater surplus of water. And it only requires attention on the part of the several Police Juries of the adjacent parishes to prevent the much dreaded crevasses. Unfortunately, human nature is so constituted, that one particular individual having a weak levee will not place sufficient force to protect it; but if a break occurs, the impression prevails that if his neighbors do not assist him, he is willing to succumb, and all go to universal ruin together.

LETTERS to the following addresses may be had by parties applying, in person or by written order, at this office:

F. Melchest, Mrs. Jane McAuliff, Miss A. L. Verge, G. Seibel, Master Peter Huder, George Burnes, Miss E. L. Shelton.

INFORMATION WANTED.—James Wilson, an exemplary fellow-citizen, and for many years connected with the Bulletin office as its book-keeper and cashier, is most unaccountably missing, and his friends by advertisement this morning request information, if possible, as to his whereabouts. The general belief is that some sad misfortune has befallen him.

BRITISH GUARD.—Capt. J. S. Burrowes requests every member of his company to attend a special meeting at their armory to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the consideration of important business. Let no one fail to attend.

NASSUS, N. P.—As the name of this place frequently occurs in items of important news, it may be interesting to some of our readers to know its locality. It is the chief seaport town of the Bahama (British West India) Islands, lying opposite the southern coast of Floride—being the capital of New Providence Island. It has a convenient harbor, opening into the main channel that making in from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, through the Bahamas to the outer ocean. It is a town of considerable trade, possessing about 10,000 inhabitants.

THE VIRGINIA.—A friend has placed in our hands a copy of the New York World, of the 27th ult., from which we extract the following:

If the Rebel iron-clad vessels keep away from New York for another three weeks, we can bid them defiance over after. The Government, the Corporation and the merchants are apparently running a race in furnishing defences for our harbor. The Corporation appropriation of $500,000 will be passed early next week—four vessels similar to the Monitor are about being put on the stocks, and some of our largest and fleetest steamers are already in process of conversion into steam rams. The Vanderbilt is now on the dock, and the Ocean Queen about to be put on, to be changed into formidable war vessels. The steam sloop-of-war Adirondack is also to be clad in armor.

We may not give particulars, but our citizens may rest assured that before the month of May the metropolis will be out of all possible danger. It is not to be concealed that there is still in high quarters much apprehension of the Merrimac. If a correspondent of the Charleston Mercury is to be believed, she is taking on stores and ammunition for a long voyage. She may be waiting for a foggy night to run the blockade and put to sea. That this vessel has been thoroughly repaired is certain, and she lingers in Norfolk harbor for some reason or gram only to the Rebel leaders. Should she escape, the temptation to come to New York would be very great, and while there is a possibility of this occurrence there should be no slackening of our preparations to receive her.

THE CITY OF LONDON.—London now covers one hundred and twenty-one square miles, having increased three-fold since the year 1800; and bricks and mortar still invade and capture the green fields. The population, according to the report of the Registrar-General, augments at the rate of about one thousand per week—half by birth and half by immigration. Notwithstanding the enormous wealth of the metropolis, it is recorded in the report of the Registrar, as a remarkable fact, that "one in six of those who leave the world die in some one of the public institutions—a work-house, hospital, asylum, or prison. Nearly one in eleven of the deaths is in a work-house.

This shows that poverty follows close at the heels of wealth, and fastens on the multitude with relentless grasp. Every sixth person dies a pauper or a criminal! Can this be said of any other city on the globe? And how great a number there must be who barely manage to escape this fate! The severe competition for subsistence and wealth, which characterizes London life is a terrible ordeal for any human being to pass through, and thousands fall in the attempt, crushed beneath the golden Juggernaut.

It is now notorious, says a London Exchange, that in the large establishments, where some hundred of assistants are employed, the great majority of them are broken down tradesmen, crushed by the competition of capital. Even these occupations are obtained with difficulty, and the less fortunate gradually sink lower and lower in the scale, until they are driven into the public institutions, where they meet an untimely death.

The list is further swelled by that numerous class who, born in a respectable sphere and well educated, sink into degradation from the sheer love of display and vanity of living beyond their means. It is on record that, out of eight thousand convicts who have passed their probation in Pentonville, one thousand had fallen through this wretched vice; and it is stated that most of the number were, originally, respectable in more than an ordinary degree.

These statements teach us that the greatness of London has been purchased at a fearful cost in human poverty, misery and crime, the result of its eager pursuit of wealth.

STONE EATER.—At Avignon, in 1789, a Stone-Eater was exhibited, he not only swallowed flints of an inch an a half long, a full inch broad and half an inch thick; but stones, such as marbles and pebbles, which he could reduce to powder he made up in paste, and this was to him a most agreeable and wholesome food. On examination, his gullet was found to be very large, his teeth exceeding strong, his saliva very corrosive, and his stomach lower than ordinary, which was imputed to the number of flints he swallowed, averaging, one day with another, four-and-twenty a day. His keeper stated that three years before this he was found on a northern island by the crew of a Dutch ship. He would eat raw flints with stones, but he could not be prevailed upon to swallow bread. He would drink water, wine, and brandy, which last liquor gave him great pleasure. He sl