New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE---NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, $10---By the Week, 20 Cents.

Advertisements, inserted at the usual rates. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

The Weekly Crescent is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $3—invariably in advance.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1861.

Mr. S. A. Wells, News Agent of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, has our thanks for Memphis papers of Thursday.

Our old friend, Mr. J. J. McKeever, and his obliging assistants, also have our thanks for latest papers, among them that pestiferous sheet, the Louisville Journal of Monday last.

Mr. H. E. McDuffie sends us, with his compliments, the Louisville Courier of the same date. Thank you, Mac.

VEGETABLES AND PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR.—All those whose hearts, pockets, stores, gardens and fields, are open to the calls of those whose supports are at the war, should read the card under the above heading in another column, and, after the reading, act according to their various capabilities. The plan for accumulating and distributing supplies to the actually needy is being perfected in the most admirable manner.

THE PANOPTICON.—This most ingenious and admirable mechanical exhibition, we are glad to see, is forcing its way into the public mind. The audiences grow nightly in size and in enthusiasm. Last night there was a perfect furore. The sweet singing of Miss Fanny Pierson helps the thing on charmingly. The exhibition will be given again to-night. Let Armory Hall be crowded.

STREET RAILROADS IN JEFFERSON CITY.—Our railroad men will please observe the announcement of the Comptroller of Jefferson City, who, on the 13th inst., will sell the right of way for street railroads through that corporation.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS WANTED.—Dr. Schuppert, Surgeon of the Polish Brigade, wants two good hospital stewards for service in Virginia. See his advertisement.

MILITARY NOTICES.—The Swiss Guards hold a general meeting this evening, and the Orleans Cadets, Company D, hold an election on Monday evening. We refer to the notices in our military column.

CROWDED OUT.—The press of war news upon our columns lately has crowded out an interesting account of a flag presentation at Fort Pulaski. We should be glad to lay it before our readers, but find it impossible.

FIREMEN'S NOTICES.—Washington Fire Company No. 29 are notified to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and Pelican Hook and Ladder on Monday evening. See the advertised calls.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—See the interesting statement of the affairs of this Company, and announcement of a scrip dividend of 30 per cent., in another column.

MILITARY GOODS.—A full and complete military outfit can be had at the store of Mr. H. Franco, Poydras street, second door from Carondelet. He has a full assortment of swords, sashes, gold lace, cloths for uniforms, and all military trimmings, to say nothing of pistols, knives, and other pretty playthings, usually sought after by those who wish to engage in the laudable enterprise of depopulating Lincolndom.

POLISH BRIGADE.—The First Regiment of the Polish Brigade moved on Thursday last from Camp Pulaski. Their destination is Virginia.

SUGAR LIKE.—A. C. Wilbur, No. 99 Gravier street, has 300 barrels on hand. See advertisement.

CAPTURE OF A FEDERAL REGIMENT.—An Indiana regiment, seven hundred strong, says the Richmond Dispatch, has fallen into the hands of our cavalry at Falls Church, about nine miles from Alexandria, and three from the fortifications at Arlington. The regiment was in the battle at Manassas, and suffered heavily. Being unacquainted with the country, these men got lost during the retreat, and wandered about until Friday morning, when they arrived at Falls Church, entirely exhausted. The fact becoming known to our scouts, a message was dispatched to Manassas, and a detachment was soon on the way. The result was the capture of the entire body, with all their arms. The prisoners were expected in Richmond last night.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—We are requested to say, by Mr. R. Pritchard, the Telegraphic News Agent of the Southern Press, that he can be found at the telegraph office, in this city, from 9 o'clock in the morning until about 12 o'clock at night. He solicits from all persons engaged in the late battle at Manassas, and particularly from all who have obtained reliable lists of the killed and wounded in any company or regiment, or from any of the Confederate States, to give him the use of their lists, that he may furnish the press of this city, and telegraph the intelligence to our distant friends in the South, and relieve the painful suspense under which they labor. (Richmond Dispatch, 29th.

WHO IT WAS THAT STOPPED THE FUGITIVES.—An eye-witness, writing to the National Intelligencer, says:

A writer in this evening's Star, says a dragoon arrested the flight of the fugitives from the battle of Sunday. This is a mistake, wholly. Whatever credit there was in stopping that rout is due wholly to Senators Wade and Chandler, Representatives Blake, Biddle and Morris; Mr. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; Mr. Eaton, of Detroit; and Thomas Brown, of Cleveland. These gentlemen, armed with Maynard rifles and navy revolvers, sprang suddenly from their carriages, some three miles this side of Centreville, and, presenting their weapons, in loud voices commanded the fugitives to halt and turn back. Their bold and determined manner brought most at that point to a stand-still. Many on horseback attempted to dash by them, and had their horses seized by the bits. Some of the fugitives were armed, and menaced these gentlemen; and one, a powerful man, supposed to be a teamster, shot Mr. Eaton through the wrist, as he held his horse by the bridle-rein. None, however, were permitted to pass except an army courier, who exhibited his dispatches. Mr. Wade and his party held the crowd until the arrival of the Second New Jersey Regiment, then on its way towards the battle-ground, the Colonel of which turned back the flying soldiers and teamsters. Two or three officers were stopped and turned back.

The writer neglects an important feature of the affair. He should state how far back the teamsters, soldiers and officers, went, after being turned back by the valiant Congressmen, who, according to other accounts, led the headlong flight.

COTTON, ETC.—The Caddo Gazette of the 27th inst. says:

The intense heat which oppressed us early in the week, has given place to cool nights and pleasant days. The weather is dry and most favorable for gathering fodder. The cotton is magnificent and gives promise of the largest yield known for years on the hills.

The Feliciana Democrat of Thursday has the following:

Mr. A. G. Cobb, who resides a few miles south-east of Clinton, brought to us, on Friday last, the 27th inst., a fully matured and open cotton boll. He informed us that there was a large number of a similar kind among his cotton. Other planters have given us like information, from which it is evident that cotton picking will commence at an early period, and that the yield will be full.

The corn crop has more than realized expectations. And so it is with all other products. Come what may there is no likelihood of our wanting a full supply of food, nor is there the most remote probability of our starving, as our Northern enemies, in the hope and hate of their hearts, have asserted and most fanatically have desired.

One of the present sources of anxiety to our planters is as to the best manner in which they can best preserve their cotton crop. Many, we learn, have determined not to bale their cotton, but to house it, unginned, in suitable buildings erected, or in process of erection, at distant points on their plantations, there to remain until the opening of our ports to foreign vessels will permit its safe shipment. Old Abe's forces may come to take it, but if they do they will find it, if not destroyed by the owners, a difficult and valueless operation, the removal of seed cotton from our plantations.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WISE.

The telegraph informs us that Gen. Wise, commanding the Confederate forces in Western Virginia, has fallen back from the Kanawha valley and established himself at Lewisburg. This looks something like a retreat, and of course is disagreeable information. But we have no doubt there are sound reasons for it, though it may be difficult for us, so far from the scene of action, to understand it.

It will be recollected that when Johnston evacuated Harper's Ferry, there were loud complaints throughout the South, and we confess, ourselves, to a feeling of great distress upon the subject. But it is now clear that Johnston did a wise thing. But for this, he would not have been in a position to help Beauregard on the glorious field of Manassas, and the fortunes of that day might have been different. So, also, there were complaints that our advance fell back upon Manassas at the approach of the enemy from Alexandria. But it is now plain that Beauregard knew what he was about, and that our great victory is due to that movement. We may rest assured that our commanding officers are doing what is for the best, and we ought to give them our implicit confidence and trust.

Some are doubtful of Gen. Wise's ability to conduct a campaign, from the fact that he has never received a military education. But he has with him that accomplished soldier, Gen. Henningsen—a man who understands the art of war, both from study and from constant practice. The pluck, dash and gallantry of Wise, seconded by the military skill and science of Henningsen, will make the army of Western Virginia, for its numbers, equal to any that we now have in the field.

We do not, of course, understand the reasons of Wise's falling back, but our conjecture—and it is only a conjecture—is, that his object is to entice the Federals under Gen. Cox to advance as far as possible into Virginia, and thus afford Gen. Floyd an opportunity of getting in their rear. We state a fact already known to the enemy, when we say that Floyd has been for several weeks past concentrating a large force at the court-house of Taze well county, in Southwestern Virginia, and by this time he ought to be ready to move. Of this force a heavy portion consists of cavalry—a very effective arm of the service, and especially effective in mountainous regions like Western Virginia. Now, then, if Cox is induced to follow up Wise until he penetrates into Virginia a hundred or two miles from the Ohio river, and in the meantime Floyd advances from the Southwest, and gets behind him, it is plain that the Federal General will have his force cut to pieces. He would have Wise in his front, and he would have that which old Scott has always so much dreaded, "a fire in the rear." Between the two, he would be ground up like corn between the upper and the nether millstone.

Nor is Wise's army sufficiently strong to make a stand against Cox. He has only four thousand men, and his adversary has ten or twelve thousand, posted all along the Kanawha river. Besides this, to say nothing of reserves, Wise is in that part of Virginia where there are resident traitors, who are ready to sacrifice him, just as they sacrificed the brave Garnett in the northwest, by pointing out all the mountain passes and points of military strength.

It is not to be expected that civilians, so far distant, should understand the movements of our Generals, and it is natural that anything that looks like a retreat should be received with dissatisfaction. But we must reflect that our commanders know what is best much better than we do; and it is of advantage to them that we exhibit entire confidence and trust in the wisdom of the steps they feel called upon to take. Thus far, no one can reasonably complain of the results of the war, to the Southern cause. The same wisdom which has guided our armies in the past will guide them in the future, and the results, so glorious up to this time, will be still more so unto the end.

EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON.

The New York Times has conceived a notable scheme for paralysing England for her supposed sympathy with the Southern Confederacy. The proposition is for the "United States" to lay an export duty on cotton of ten cents a pound! This, of course, amounts to a prohibition. The English manufacturer could not afford to pay it, and make any profit; and if the planter had to pay, it he would at once stop making cotton altogether. The Times does not say so, but we suppose the idea is that the duty is to be taken off whenever Europe is sufficiently humbled, retracts all expressions of friendliness to the South, and bows in submission to the great North.

The Times talks as if the cotton belongs to the North, and that section could dictate its own terms as to its exportation. If this proposal is meant in earnest, it is an exhibition of folly beyond any that any other of the Northern fools has yet shown. It the Times had been mindful of the little scrap of wisdom embodied in the proverb that "catching is before hanging," it might have saved itself from making such a preposterous and ridiculous proposition.

We only announce what is well understood throughout the South, that not a bale of cotton goes across the ocean until we choose to send it. And we can keep it and accumulate it for five years or ten years, if circumstances should render it necessary. Nor will it be sent to the cities. It will be kept on the plantations where it was raised, and will be burned before a bale of it ever goes into the possession of anybody or any nation not friendly to the Southern Confederacy. We wish the Times and its party a good time of it, collecting that export duty of ten cents a pound on cotton. We think we see a Collector of that sort in this city, collecting such a duty!

Surely, "the ecstacy of madness" has seized upon the whole North, when a leading journal makes a proposition of this sort. If the North were not destined to fail in its military undertakings, it would assuredly break down under the heavy load of the folly and stupidity of those who are its leaders.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Yesterday was another quiet day on the flags. There was some talk about salt. The salt question may as well be considered as disposed of for the present. Before the present stocks are consumed, there will be many salt vats in operation. Three hundred thousand bushels of packing salt, the stock now on hand, will go a great way towards curing three hundred thousand barrels of pork, which quantity will cover more barrels than we have received here before in one year. As salt can be manufactured to a large extent in the Southern Confederacy, it is unnecessary for consumers to submit to any extortionate prices. There is some talk that a few dealers in coffee have monopolized the stock of the berry in the market, and are compelling consumers to pay famine prices, say from 25 to 35 cents per pound. This is one of the vicissitudes of war. The South can subsist without coffee. Rye will make a very good substitute, as it did during the war and interdiction of foreign trade in the years 1812 to 1815. The impression is there will be no suffering for want of the general necessaries of life. As for the luxuries, we shall endeavor to dispense with them, and the country will not be any worse off this day twelve months hence by pursuing a course of abstemiousness.

The foreign correspondence by the steamer of the 13th from Liverpool was received yesterday. Some advices say that the message of Lincoln and Seward was expected to have an important bearing on the prospects of future supplies of cotton. We trust our trans-Atlantic friends will take into consideration the other President's Message, delivered at Richmond on the 20th ultimo. We think that will have a much more important bearing, followed by the events of the 21st July, than Abraham Lincoln's hocus pocus. They appear to entertain a more exalted opinion of Abraham Lincoln on the other side than we do on this side of the Atlantic. Liverpool merchants, Lancashire spinners, Manchester manufacturers, and the entire body of operators, speculators and middle gentlemen may as well understand at once, that no cotton will be shipped from the Southern ports until the Southern Confederacy is acknowledged. The question of recognition on the part of France is nearer at hand than most people expect. We have information from a representative in the French chambers to the following effect:

France will let the fight go on for a space of time, and then propose to arrange differences between the two sections, North and South, and if its mediation is refused, will at once recognize the Southern Confederacy.

The foregoing is the reply of the Minister of Commerce of France, to a question propounded to him in person, as to what course France would pursue.

There was some information received yesterday of the whereabouts of LL. D. Russell. It is hinted that he was near Manassas during the great fight. Becoming scared, he ran for the British Legation in Washington. It is suggested that the artist who accompanied him in his tour through the South, would do well to get up a representation of the LL. D. when enjoying the freedom of the Boston Club on Canal street; also, to sketch his (LL. D. Russell's) race on the Manassas course, with the bull's horn's cayenne peppering of our Washington Artillery. An enlivening description of the great race is expected to appear in the London Times. Will Dr. Russell's artist furnish an illustration of the great race? how the Yankees run, how they were peppered, how the Confederate forces slashed away—not omitting, in the back-ground, the emptying of bottles and slashing at the club room in this city.

By-the-bye, we had almost forgotten our old adversary, Col. W. P. Wright, alias Col. Wrong. We hope he informed his correspondents in Liverpool, by the steamer which left on the 24th July, of the great race. We hope the Colonel will make his word good, that the Confederates would have to retreat. We desire, the Colonel to be candid, if there is any such thing as candor to be found in New York or with him, and inform his friends that they will not get a bale of cotton from the South until certain conditions are complied with on the part of Europe; that the days of sales in transit are ever—gone, gone. No cotton, Colonel, for you this season.

The following communication from an old citizen, is of interest to our numerous and thousands of readers:

Ed. Crescent—Aware of the great interest you take in the affairs of our city, and the fearless manner old Talk on 'Change pitches into traitors, regardless of their monied influence, I was pleased to see that our Secretary of the Navy had to request silence; that too much publicity had been given to our enemies, as to the sailing force of the Sumter, by the Picayune, which was copied by the Lincoln organs, the Tribune and Herald.

Our gallant navy officers and the Navy Bureau here, under Commodore Rousseau, (now absent) Captains Fry, Hunter, Huger, Semmes, etc., have not been idle, and our citizens (I mean loyal ones) have only to be patient and give their assistance in every way, and our little navy will give a good account of its labors and be destructive to the enemy. Our navy has labored under many disadvantages, and had our Governor acted under the advice of Commodore Rousseau, or followed the example of the Governor of Georgia, in promptly seizing steamers two months ago, we would have had greater protection on our coast. The steamers Yorktown and Jamestown, formerly New York and Virginia packets, by the promptness of Governor Letcher, of Virginia, are now steel-clad war steamers, for the purpose of discomfiting the blockaders of Virginia.

Neither Gen. Twiggs nor Commodore Rousseau has any right to seize vessels. That power alone is in the hands of the Governor, who can seize and turn over to the army and navy, and it is the policy of the Confederate Government not to interfere with State rights or to infringe upon the Constitution; and you will no doubt be surprised when I inform our citizens, through you, that the Navy Department required two months since the steamer Florida, and that the Governor of the State of Alabama was forced to take the responsibility and power which here in him vested, similar to our own Governor, and place her at the disposal of our Navy Board at New Orleans, for the protection of Mississippi Sound. When Gen. Twiggs took the helm he found many things left undone which ought to have been done. The army and navy are now in the hands of experienced officers, and the aid and counsel of all loyal citizens they are thankful for (without officious interference.) We have many spies among us, and the drawing of the vessel at Algiers has already been pictured in Harper's Weekly at New York. How are we to detect them? Do as our forefathers did in the Revolution. Organize a number of well-known, reliable property-holders and sincere citizens, and let them cooperate with Gen. Twiggs, his officers and the officers of the navy, for they are on the land and on the water.

If you arrest a well-known Abolitionist and take him before the Mayor or Recorders, all he has to do is to employ a lawyer, the lawyer brings witnesses, and some respectable and *bona fide* citizen and merchant (like C. D. Buck, or any Cotton cotton buyer or broker or speculator, or dry goods house, or saddle or shoe house, who have partners in New York, Philadelphia and Boston) to vouch for him, and he will be honorably acquitted, and perhaps be given a traveling certificate. Before this tribunal of citizens, much information can be elicited of remittances North, and evasions of the laws of the Confederate States; and it is the duty of every good citizen to go forward promptly and fearlessly, and give such information. He can serve his country as well as the soldier in the field. Are we waiting for the Black Republicans to come here and affiliate with their partners in this city?

There are now engaged in the navy-yards of our enemies, viz:

Brooklyn, New York—workmen	2500
Charlestown, Massachusetts	1700
Philadelphia	1600
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	1600
Washington, D. C.	2000
Total	9,300

Independent of other ship-yards in Maine, etc., etc., the Brooklyn navy-yard has paid out for the last four weeks $58,000 every Saturday to workmen. The Lincoln Government has bought and chartered all the light-draught steamers they could, say about 70, independent of 20 lying at Annapolis; and this is independent of the United States navy, the African and Brazil squadron, ordered home. If you doubt it I will give you the names of the 70—their original names, not their altered ones—and of the 20 lying at Annapolis, and in service *against us*, are the following, which were *permitted* to leave New Orleans by our Governor since the war, viz: DeSoto, Nicaville, I-both (owned here) Louisiana and Cahawba.

A large part of these steamers owned by our enemies, under the rules of war, would have been confiscated, and saved us much outlay. The impression prevailing that the steamer Florida was purchased at a very high price, is not sustained. She was seized by the *Governor of Alabama*, and transfered over for armament. She will be appraised by competent and disinterested persons, and settled for at Richmond by the Government; but it may cover J. L. Day's (of Connecticut) interest in the line. Let Governor Moore and our loyal citizens whom he represents give our little navy a chance to participate in the glories of the war of independence. OLD CITIZEN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 25, 1861.

Ed. Crescent: It is the object of this letter to place before the public of New Orleans, for their commendation, the gallant and ever-to-be-remembered bearing of Dr. E. S. Drew, the Surgeon of the Battalion of Washington Artillery of New Orleans, as evinced not only during the encampment prior to the commencement of hostilities, by visiting the sick of the neighboring camps, and tendering them relief and comfort, but during the terrible battles of the 18th and 21st inst., at Bull Run.

From the beginning of the fight of the 21st inst., he had his hands full, regardless of what regiment or company the unfortunate wounded belonged to; and in his shirt sleeves did he continue his labors to all who came for relief, until utterly exhausted. Long after the fight was over, his fatigue overcome him, and his labor of charity ended for the time.

Dr. Drew has endeared himself to all, by his gentlemanly qualities and assiduous prosecution of his mission here—and the writer of this can testify to his usefulness. A surgeon seldom gets the proper share of public honor, and thus do I seek this method of speaking of Dr. Drew, for the benefit of his friends at home, who will no doubt feel gratified at his success in the military line. H.

THE DENOUEMENT OF AN ELOPEMENT.—On the 8th of July Mrs. Emma Amelia Scott, the wife of a rich merchant in New York city, eloped with a Mr. Newton St. John, one of the fast young men that abound in that metropolis. The husband and parents of the lady were almost frantic at her disappearance, and New York detectives were dispatched in pursuit of the couple. A few days ago one of the officers arrived in St. Louis, since which time the truants have been arrested. The Republican says that Mrs. Scott, who is 19 years of age, and remarkably interesting in appearance, was sent to a private house, where she will remain until her parents or some officers arrive from New York. The truant wife had jewelry to the value of about $1500, and a great quantity of fine clothes in her trunks. These would probably have been sacrificed when the money was spent. She stated that it was useless to take her back to New York and the home of her husband, as, added to the shame of facing those she had injured, she loved the man wit whom she had fled, and was determined to live with him.

Vegetables and Provisions for the Poor.

The war and blockade having mainly suspended the employment of the poor of New Orleans, composed largely of volunteers' families, and financially disabled, in a great measure, those who ordinarily relieve the wants of this class, and there being much distress among them, and more in prospect, it has been proposed that the planters living along the navigable streams and railroads, send contributions of vegetables, meat, etc., to be distributed from a central depot in the city; and, also, that resident provision dealers, grocers, bakers, butchers, huckesters, etc., can render their benevolent contributions at the same place, and for the same purpose.

The Mayor and Council have given the use of the splendid iron works building, on the levee, at the head of Canal street, for the depot, and it is being fitted up at once, benevolent citizens furnishing the materials, labor, etc., etc.

Many planters—all, indeed, who have been spoken with—have most cordially proffered aid, and some have been sending it for a month past.

Every steamboat man who has been spoken to offers transportation gratis, as do the railroad companies. Drayage will also be free.

A competent man will have charge of the depot; and he, as well as several gentlemen of character, will gratuitously see that the bounties are properly bestowed. The Ladies' Society for the Confederate Army, that has so nobly aided our soldiery with clothing, bandages, etc., and our poor women with work, offer their aid to prevent misdirection of the charity.

All will be under the general supervision and care of the Mayor, who heartily aids the cause, and will, through special policy, secure order.

This scheme is to be a benevolent one, from beginning to end—none being paid; many contributions towards organizing and preparing were required, and all were cheerfully given at the word.

The countenance and personal aid of kind-hearted citizens is solicited. If money should be given, it would be expended to further the object.

Citizens of moderate means, this is the cause of patriotism as well as humanity—for these poor are, in large part, our gallant soldiers' fare less—some of them, indeed, belonging to the country, by victim of legacies written in blood on the plains of Manassas! How the hearts of our surviving defenders will be cheered and their arms nerved by knowing that their dear ones at home are our daily care and will never be allowed to suffer! Let us not tolerate misery that merely stretching forth the hand will remove. Ready aid will be money to husbands, prevent utter wretchedness, if not starvation and crime.

It is impossible to tell how long the present causes of distress may last, or what others may supervene; so it is recommended that the planters not only send of their abundance now, but plant for the future—seed and Irish potatoes, cabbages, turnips, etc., etc.

Packages should be marked, "Vegetables for the Poor, Levee Warehouse, New Orleans."

If the works or buckets have the names of the donors on them, they will be returned as far as possible.

New Orleans, August 3, 1861. 3:3 2pd

A Card to Cotton Planters.

The undersigned, Cotton Factors in the city of New Orleans, in view of the intentions of all parties, we understand, to chain warehouse consignees and correspondents, not to ship any portion of their crops at 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. Leval & Co.,
A. D. Kelly & Co.,	A. Mühlenberger & Co.,
Edward Nelle & Co.,	Ar. Mühlenberger,
Wright & Allen,	Scudder & Strange,
Hewitt, Norton & Co.,	Gallagher & Dyer,
M. D. Cooper & Co.,	Moses Greenwood,
Fodkaez & Co.,	Sentell & Feuthier,
T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co.,	Black & Bringier,
E. Kellogg & Co.,	John Wade & Co.,
Martin, Cobb & Co.,	Byrne, Vance & Co.,
Gridden & Felvin,	Pilcher & Goodrich,
J. W. Burbridge & Co.,	Warren & Crawford,
Green & Gunn,	Friedlander & Gerno
W. H. Cingbart,	J. W. Champlin & Co.,
J. J. Person & Co.,	Thornhill & Co.,
Walker & Snyder,	Rotchford, Brown & Co.,
Perkins & Co.,	Logan, Sexton & Claiborne,
John T. Harris & Co.	Pepin & Phelps,
A. H. May & Co.,	J. B. Carroll & Co.,
B. M. Lewis & Co.,	A. D. Donovan,
E. P. Hunt,	Fowlers & Stevenson,
Geo. P. Black & Co.,	R. W. Estlin & Co.,
Campbell & Strong,	Winston, Morrison & Co.,
B. C. Cummings & Co.,	Gillis & Ferguson,
W. A. Gordon & Cassilio,	J. & G. Cromwell,
Montgomery & White,	Moore & Brother,
E. Tobelman & Taylor,	Cleveland Bros. & Co.,
Pritchard & Flower,	Murdock & Williams,
Montgomery & Hall,	Phelps & Jones,
A. J. Tully & Co.,	Payne, Hemington & Co.,
Holloway & Lonsdale,	R. Yeamans,
Sykes & Cody,	Nixon & Co.,
Walker & Co.,	Hawkins & Norwood,
Rheuer & Gantz,	Stuart & James
Foley, Avery & Co.,	Scruggs, Donegan & Co.,
Barlow, Whiting & Tullis,	Patton & Flanery,
Farrar, Jersey & Co.,	Gifford, Sneeden & Co.,
P. H. Shipwith,	John Williams & Co.,
Moore & Rounsler,	P. B. Kennedy,
Henderson, Terry & Co.,	Carroll, Hay & Co.,
Allison, Pattison & Co.,	Edward Pillsbury,
West, Renshaw & Cammack,	Levy & Deitzer,
J. R. Crosby & Co.,	Wilson & Flanery,
Lewis & Quigley,	Abal, Marye & Cashman,
W. Cox & Co.,	Robert L. Adams & Co.,
J. C. & D. S. Rieze,	Herrell, Gayle & Co.,
Hilliard, Summers & Co.,	Thos. Henderson & Peale,
John L. Lee,	Richard Nugent & Co.,
George Connelly & Co.,	Watt & Noble,
Hunter, Chandler & Co.,	Melamore, Raymond & Co.,
Frierson, Conway & Co.,	Battle, Neale & Co.,
Coleman & Wilkes,	Hartley, Johnson & Co.
Bellocq, Nelson & Co.	Hughes, Hyllested & Co.
A. D. Hendel & Co.	Lane, Fuller & Co.,
Parker, Henderson & Co.	Duncan, Payne & Co.
McFarlan & Barksdale,	B. H. Short & Co.
Black, Meakes & Co.,	Thompson & Clark,
W. A. Johnson & Co.	Bradwell & Meyers,
Smith & Johnson,	John F. Hayden & Co.
Bradly, Wilson & Co.	

New Orleans, July 12, 1861. 3:23 2pd

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 Chivez. my15 2pd

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 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 benevolent lady in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles. s23 2pd

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. OGDEN & 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 2pd

Wells' Southern Coal Oil and Lamp Depot, CORNER CHARTRES AND DAUPHINE STREETS.—Always on hand the best and cheapest assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS, SHADES, GLOBES, CHIMNEYS, etc., to be found in the South, at much lower prices than is usually established in New Orleans, and a constant supply of the very best brands of Coal Oils manufactured at the lowest market rates.

Depot for Wells and Pratt's Patent Portable Fall Ring Mosquito Houses and Stands to Rent.

jy30 3pAW. E. T. WELLS, Agent.

B. L. DeGrasse, the present incumbent, has no claims for the Treasury. jy31 2pd

For Auditor of Public Accounts—Please nominate H. PERALTA as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts at the election in November. s1 2pis CREOLE.

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 Barracks street, between Prytania and Dauphine streets, Fourth District.

s1 3pd P. YRISER, M. D.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 3 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. 6 2pd

Just Out!

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF

LT. COL. CHAS. D. DREUX.

Words by J. R. Randall; music by M. Loening.

For sale at 98 CANAL STREET, near CAMP, and at the Principal Music stores. jy31 2d12t

P. McGUIGIN & CO.,

SAILMAKERS,

No. 247 Julia street, New Basin.

Awnings, Tents, Turpaulins and Flags made at the shortest notice.

A large supply of Canvass always on hand of the very best brands. s31 1y

THE FLAG OF THE SOUTH,

Neatly Printed in Colors, on

ENVELOPS, LETTER PAPER, CARDS or BILL HEADS,

—As well as every description of—

Printing, Ruling and Book-Binding,

Promptly Executed by Steam Power, at

REA'S ROTARY PRESS OFFICE,

48 Magazine street,

Adjoining the St. James Hotel.

STRAWBERRIES IN JUICE—

50 CASES, IN STORE,

For sale by

S. D. GRATIAN & CO.,

59 Customhouse street.

Valuable Military Books.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION

—OF—

HARDEE'S RIFLE AND INFANTRY TACTICS,

Revised by the Author. Copyright Edition. Two Volumes.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS L. WHITE,

Bookseller and Stationer,

105.....Canal Street.....105

—Also—

INSTRUCTION FOR HEAVY ARTILLERY—By a Board of Officers.

VOLUNTEERS' MANUAL OF INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, with Honors paid by the Troop, Inspection, Review, etc. By Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Richardson, of Virginia.

ARMY REGULATIONS, ARTICLES OF WAR, and Acts of Congress regarding the Army of the Confederate States.

SCIENCE OF WAR—Tactics for Officers of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. Arranged by L. Y. Bucklebolts.

SOUTHERN MILITARY MANUAL, etc.

COOPER'S CAVALRY TACTICS.

UNIFORM AND DRESS OF THE ARMY.

For sale at

jy29 2pwSu 105 CANAL STREET.

Dolbear Commercial College,

CORNER CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

Will be kept open the entire year, DAY and EVENING, to prepare young gentlemen and lads usefully 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 secure the time of students. It is EDUCATED MIND that commands success, whether in war or business. Citizens and strangers, young gentlemen and parents, are invited to call. Liberal arrangements will call.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,

jy29 2pSu 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.

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 2jSw3w2SuWeFr New Orleans.

Bladon Springs, Alabama.

The Proprietors take this method of informing the public that these SPRINGS, situated on the Tombigbee River, 140 miles above Mobile, are at all times open for the reception of visitors.

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

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

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

JAMES CONNOR & CO., Proprietors.

JAMES SYKES, Druggist, 14 Canal street, New Orleans, sole agent for the BLADON SPRINGS WATER.

jy28 2t2mdW

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 BRILLIANT SCARLET.

—ALSO—

SILK GILT CLOTH.

For sale at

H. FRANKO'S,

106 Poydras, next to Carondelet street.

WATCHES and JEWELRY repaired and sold at the lowest prices, and fully guaranteed. jy21 2o15aMWTh

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 "	8 00
12 00 "	6 00
8 00 "	4 00

—ALSO—

Gut-braid 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 am making Dresses at very moderate prices.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Mrs. M. E. BENSON,

Dressmaker and Milliner,

jy18 2o3w 157 Canal st., up stairs, adjoining D. H. Holmes'.

Proceedings

—OF THE—

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION,

IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

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

For sale by

BLOOMFIELD & STEELE, PETER O'DONNELL,

T. L. WHITE, HERBERT & ESCOFFER,

GEO. ELLIS, W. F. GOLDTHWAITE,

P. HAWKES & CO., E. ECKEL,

T. FITZWILLIAM.

Orders from the country filled at a liberal discount, jun22 2pd

Merchants' Hotel,

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STREETS

NEW ORLEANS.

The least central 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

BRET & HALLEE,

s4d7 2ply Proprietors.

Hardware.

GRUFF BROTHER & SEAVES,

43 Magazine street,

Opposite the St. James Hotel, NEW ORLEANS,

OFFERS 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, LADLES and CANE KNIVES.

ANVILS, VICES, CHAINS, PLANTATION TOOLS, etc.

Catalogues furnished by mail, on application. 1y31 2ply

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

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

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.,

jy13 3pAW No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

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 oil, for Railroad car boxes	50 cts.	gal.
No. 1 REFINED OIL, in casks and barrels, suitable for mixing with any other Oil	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 raising with Lime for washes, also for covering fences, new works, et