New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. C. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE---NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1861.

Mr. J. J. McKeever and his gentlemanly assistants, of Adams' Express, have again placed us under obligations for New York, Cincinnati, Memphis and Louisville papers of latest dates.

Panoptikon of the South.—This ingenious and really meritorious Southern exhibition continues to draw well at Armory Hall, and to arouse the constant plaudits of the spectators. Miss Fanny Pierson sings in conjunction with this exhibition. It will be repeated to-night.

Harry McCarthy at the Amphitheater.—To-night, at the Amphitheater, Mr. Harry Macarthy, the Arkansas comedian, will give one of his uniquely humorous and charmingly musical entertainments, for the benefit of soldiers' families. His programme consists of dialogues, yarns, and songs, in character, representing the manners of Dutch, Irish, French, Yankees, Africans, and Southern sailors. He will sing his own patriotic Southern song: "The Bonny Blue Flag," and will dance, and his pretty assistant, Miss Lotty Estelle, will also dance. Wherever Mr. Macarthy has exhibited, he has given the highest satisfaction and won the handsomest compliments of the press. We bespeak a crowded house.

The Way to Talk.—The Mexican Gulf Railroad Company announces that their cars will bring to the city, free of charge, all vegetables, etc., intended for distribution at the Free Market to the families of soldiers at the wars. Let us see the other railroads and the steamers patriotically fall into this line.

The Money Ready.—Mr. B. S. Harrison has an advertisement in another column, of considerable interest to some persons with whom he has had dealings lately.

Business Notice.—The firm of Norris, Maull & Co. is dissolved, and Messrs. C. C. Maull and E. C. Hancock will hereafter continue the business under the title of Maull & Hancock. See their card.

Confederate Cadets.—This company drills on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at No. 22 St. Charles street. The ranks are open for more members. See Capt. Pruyne's advertisement.

Rubber Hose.—See advertisement of D. C. Lowber & Co., in another column.

Who Wants a Wet Nurse?—See advertisement in another column.

Cause of the Stampede Discovered at Last.—If the Northern editors and letter writers don't finally discover the real cause of the stampede of the "Grand Army," it will not be the fault of their ingenuity, and if they don't make the Northern people believe they have discovered it, it will not be because regard for truth has superseded their inventive faculties. The latest and most remarkable of the causes assigned is that by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who says:

I apprehend there is too much truth in the statement that the consternation that pervaded the ranks of our army on Sunday afternoon was produced by the teamsters. It is now believed that the teamsters who produced the excitement and caused the retreat were Rebels—not of the condition of life from which such employés are usually selected, but men of means and position in the South, who, under a disguise, had deceived the Government into employing them. In fact, it was but a repetition of the St. Nicholas affair.

Several of the teamsters were in Washington sometime before they left for Centreville, and it is now remembered that a little child, residing in the house in which they boarded, was several times the recipient of Rebel badges, and on one occasion of a shoulder-knot bearing upon it several Rebel emblems and devises.

At the time the presents were bestowed, nothing was thought of it; the teamsters being in the Government employ, but now the facts are remembered.

I receive my information from good authority, and give it, not only to show the origin of the panic, but also to show what risks the traitors to their country will incur to further their fiendish projects.

What the 69th Think of the "Rebels."—The officers and men of the Sixty-ninth, with whom our reporters (says the New York Express) have freely conversed, unanimously believe that Col. Corcoran is now a prisoner in the camp of the enemy, but that he has and will continue to receive the respect and attention of his captors. The reports in relation to the barbarous acts of Southern soldiers are discredited among the regiment, who think that if the soldiers of the Secession army had committed such acts they would be punished by their officers when the fact came to their knowledge. The Sixty-ninth speak with respect of the enemy's bravery, and that they would take care of and respect the prisoners who fell in their hands, none of them appear to doubt.

As the Secession troops had ample opportunities to escape from service through the winds, without doing so, the Zouaves of the Sixty-ninth believe that they must have volunteered or were contented with the service. At all events, they discredit the report that they were impressed, as inconsistent with their bravery.

A recent number of the Paris Charivari contains an engraving on the American war, from the pencil of Cham, which conveys a deeper meaning than most of those on the same subject. In the background the two American armies are pitching into each other with the fury of demons, while Mars is seen urging them on, and dancing with joy at the row he has kicked up. In the foreground stand two French soldiers—a Zouave and a Chasseur of the Guard, who look at Mars with an expression of rage and indignation, and shaking their fists at him, exclaim: "You scoundrel Mars! After bringing the water into our mouths, you go off to America!"

Patriotic Ladies in Washington.—The Louisville Journal remarks, complainingly:

The Rebel prisoners taken at Bull's Run, seventy-five in number, who are confined at the old Capitol building, Washington, live better than our soldiers, it would seem. It is said the ladies of the city provide them with all the delicacies.

We suppose it would better please Prentice to learn that they were handcuffed and chained in dungeons and fed upon bread and water, or not fed at all.

A Female Spy.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Western Virginia, says a female spy has been discovered in the First Kentucky Regiment. She is from Georgia, and enlisted at Cincinnati. She was detected by writing information in regard to the movements of our troops to the enemy. She is a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, says she knows the punishment of a spy is death, and is ready for her fate. She is to be sent to Columbus.

From Southwestern Missouri.—At latest accounts no rain had fallen in Guadalupe county for six weeks, and should this continue the cotton crop in that section, it is feared, will be cut short. The planters, however, say their crop is growing very finely.

Corn will be in abundance. A sale of one thousand bushels, this year's crop, was effected at thirty-five cents, on time.

Texas Salt.—The Galveston News says:

Vessels and wagons are doing a brisk business in bringing salt up, in large quantities, from the Laguna Madre to Corpus Christi, whence it is shipped to the interior. It is of good quality. Salt is found near Corpus in abundance, sufficient to supply the South.

Heavy Coinage at the United States Mint.—The mint has been coining, lately, $400,000 a day, chiefly in double eagles. It has now in its vaults $3,000,000 in bullion, which will be manufactured into half and quarter-eagles and dollar pieces. Very little silver or copper is coining. [Phila. Inquirer.

Loss.—All hope of the safety of the ship Edwin Forrest, which sailed for China in August last, is now given up. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, missionaries to China, were passengers on board of her.

CONFISCATION.

The Lincoln Congress has had under consideration, and the telegraph announces that it has passed, a bill providing for the confiscation of the property of the Rebels. Such a measure was deliberately recommended in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, who put it upon the ground that retaliation of this sort would be perfectly proper on those who were guilty of "involving the nation in the calamities of civil war." It would be difficult to establish the proposition that we involved the United States in war, seeing that we are making no war upon them, but they are invading our territory and making war upon us—but, letting this pass, it occurs to us as a useless waste of time to be passing a bill confiscating our property. We would be glad to know what the Lincoln soldiers have been doing in Virginia all this time, except confiscating property? They have been doing worse than that. They have been destroying property and rendering it valueless, wherever they could put their hands on it. They have nearly burned down Hampton, a town of twenty-five hundred inhabitants. They have destroyed most of the village of Fairfax Court-house. They have sacked and burned private dwellings wherever they have gone. Worse than all, they have, with sacrilegious hands, defiled several of the old Colonial churches in Virginia, built by the Episcopalians out of imported brick, and more than a century old—filling the walls with brutal and obscene drawings, and knocking down the old tomb-stones where men of past generations have been quietly sleeping for so long a time. What is the use of passing a bill of confiscation, when things much worse than confiscation have been going on in Virginia ever since the Abolitionists first set foot upon her soil?

And then we have it gravely announced by telegraph that Picayune Butler has written to Lincoln's Secretary of War, that had it not been for the withdrawal of so many of his troops from Fortress Monroe he could have carried out a scheme he had planned for the capture of a large number of slaves. He has seized a great many already, and put them at work at the Fort. He had made preparations, we suppose, for another raid among the defenceless plantations of the Yorktown peninsula, for the purpose of burning house, destroying crops and running off negroes. When we think of the unchecked Vandalism of the Lincoln ruffians and thieves in Virginia for the last two months, we may well wonder that the Abolition Congress should seek to give a spurious color of law to such proceedings, by passing an act of confiscation. There is no sense in doing, under a pretence of legal right, what has been done so long with impunity by the high hand.

The business of confiscating the property of Rebels will be about the same kind of job as that of collecting the direct tax wherewith we are to be assessed. Louisiana's share of the direct tax is, we believe, about six hundred thousand dollars. The collector of that tax will have a good time of it, but the one that undertakes the confiscating business will have a still better. Thus, whoever should undertake to confiscate the property of Rebels in this city, would have to take the whole city bodily. The Lincoln Government will confiscate, and do worse than confiscate, wherever accident gives it a chance, as in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe and in Northwestern Virginia; but it is a childish piece of business to be talking about such a thing, except in the presence of the Abolition army. The game, however, is one that two can play at, and we are very certain the South will not be the looser by the operation.

A POOR EXCUSE.

The Yankees give as an excuse for not burying their dead on the field of Manassas, that their flag of truce was not recognized. This is a pitiful evasion. The flag was recognized, but the communication that accompanied it was not received, because it was not properly and courteously directed. There are certain rules of courtesy about things of this sort, universally respected by civilized people engaged in war, and it was a deliberate violation of these rules which caused Gen. Beauregard to return the communication. In doing this, he stood up for the honor of his flag in a manner for which every Southerner will give him thanks.

In no instance has any officer of the Confederate Government, civil or military, failed to give the full and correct title to officers of the United States with whom they had necessary communication. President Davis' letter to Lincoln, concerning the privateer prisoners, was a signal instance of this—a letter the answer to which, though promised by Scott, has never yet been received. And we predict it never will be. The silly affectation of regarding the Confederate States as still belonging to the Union, stands in the way of a proper and respectful reply—and the poor fools, sooner than surrender the point, are forced to the miserable alternative of silence, knowing, too, that we have in our possession two or three thousand Federal prisoners that we are holding subject to the rules of war.

We much suspect the Yankees had no particular desire to bury their dead, or take care of their wounded, on the plains of Manassas; and willingly left those things to be attended to by the brave men they had come into Virginia to kill. We are not certain that Southern humanity has not been carried too far in tenderly nursing and caring for the wounded soldiers in the Federal Army who came to devastate the soil of Virginia, and carry mourning into her households. But if it is an error, it is an error on the safe side—an error on the side of humanity and Christianity. If the North were not hopelessly insane and frantic on the subject of this war, such an exhibition ought to blunt the edge of the ferocity with which these people are thirsting for Southern blood.

TALK ON ORANGE.

The gatherings on the flags of rue Carondelet yesterday were very light. Those interested in the shipments of the staple now on sale in Liverpool were in the best of humor—Middlings @8¾, for Orleans Middlings will pay; but unfortunately the bulk of the stock now unsold in Liverpool is for account of the other side, and those directly interested are those on the spot, and will use the patriotic circular of our factors to their advantage. But then our trans-Atlantic customers—the Lancashire folks—may say, we will not submit to the middle man in the trade; we will not pay *nine* peace for Middling Orleans yet a while. However, that is neither here nor there at this moment. The Bulls in cotton have the call, and they can force the Manchester folks to dance to the tune of *ten peace* before Christmas.

The steamer Mary T., which arrived on Sunday night last, brought down the first bale of cotton of this season's growth. It was from the plantation of Aylett Buckner, Tensas Parish, and delivered at Natchez to await (with many other thousands of bales) the opening of the seaports of the South.

There was some talk about the return of several letters from the line containing remittances for residents in Northern States. It is about time many correspondents (copartners of Northern States) understood the position of affairs. They have been informed and talked to over and over again about the the violation of the statutes, but as these statutes have been disregarded with impunity, the opinion prevailed there was no risk. But it appears a military Committee of Suspension and Inspection has been inaugurated on the line, which is warranted by the position of affairs, and sustained by the laws of war. Some parties have been brought up all standing. There are many more that require watching; in fact, a resort to martial law is requisite to clear our city of spies and traitors. The oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy ought to be propounded to all. Before sixty days transpires the Northern hordes of traders, Black Republican sympathizers and spies will be coming in on us by hundreds. The proclaiming of martial law will be the duty of the Commanding General of this Military Department before sixty days transpires.

Movement of Federal Troops.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun that 4500 Federal troops arrived in that city on the 27th and 28th ult. from Fortress Monroe. Some of them were in a state of insubordination.

The Difference.—On the 4th, the receipts of a leading Saratoga hotel were $87, against $1400 last year.

From Missouri.

Since the commencement of active operations in Missouri, our news from the seat of war in that State has been very meagre and unreliable. We published, some time ago, the fact that Gen. McCulloch had captured a body of Federals at Neosho, in the southwestern portion of the State, and from a letter addressed to the Woodville (Miss.) Republican we extract the following particulars of that affair, and of the subsequent defeat of the enemy in the neighborhood of Carthage:

The Federal troops, as you have heard, no doubt, moved on from St. Louis some weeks ago, and took possession of Jefferson City, driving out Gov. Jackson and a handful of patriots. Jackson then moved on to Boonville, whence he was driven by a superior force, and then commenced retreating and rallying freemen in the direction of southwestern Missouri. The enemy, in the meantime, pushed their forces down through the central and southwestern portion of the State, and successively occupied Springfield, Mt. Vernon, Carthage and Neosho.

McCulloch, hearing of their movement, and receiving an express from Gov. Jackson to come to his aid, as he was surrounded by Lyons on the north, Gen. Seigler at Neosho and Carthage on the south; by the troops on the east at Springfield, and by the Kansas troops on the west, moved up the Arkansas cavalry in an advance; and two days before we arrived, July 5th, moved on to Neosho, where, when he arrived, he found the enemy had moved on to attack Jackson north of Carthage, leaving one hundred Dutchmen to guard the place; these he took prisoners without firing a gun, and also two pieces of artillery, and one hundred stand of arms; the same evening he took a provision train and its guard of thirty men, making, in all, one hundred and thirty prisoners. These he released after making them take the oath not to serve against the Confederacy, telling them, at the same time, he had rather fight them than feed them.

One significant feature in this affair was, that as soon as the poor, terrified Dutchmen found out that they were not to be butchered, many of them preferred their services to McCulloch, saying they would as soon fight on one side as the other, if they could only get their food and pay. McCulloch refused all, except about a dozen, whom he put to driving the captured wagons, and one or two that the officers brought along as cooks, etc. They are now with us, and are as happy and contented as need be. The others said they were glad to get out of the service at any price, as they were tired of the business.

In the meantime, the Federal troops, some two thousand strong, with a battery of artillery, moved north of Carthage, and made an attack on Gov. Jackson; they were repulsed and driven back. Jackson pursued them seven or eight miles to Carthage—a running fight all the day. At night, after making a feint of fortifying Carthage, the Dutch troops retreated, and, by daylight, were some twenty miles away in the direction of Springfield. Jackson could have taken them prisoners, but had no bayonets to make a charge. He was only armed with shot-guns, rifles, pistols and scythe-blades, cut off and handled.

The killed, in this battle, was twelve of Jackson's men, and about sixty dead of the enemy were found on the road; twenty-five bodies were found sunk in a deep pool. I think they lost many more, as the people of Carthage said they moved from there with three large wagons loaded with the dead. Officers under Jackson have told me that two hundred was the supposed loss of the enemy. This great difference in the loss is accounted for in this way: the Dutch troops were splendidly equipped, and moved in solid phalanx, with the precision of old European soldiers, covering their retreat in a masterly manner with their artillery; but when they came to the use of the long range Sharpe's and Minié rifles, with which they were armed, they failed, invariably overshooting. One incident connected with the taking of Neosho is worthy of mention, and that is connected with the flag taken from the enemy. The old venerated stars and stripes, when hauled down, was seized by the ladies of Neosho, and torn into a thousand pieces—one of which I send to you, to show you that one flag has been taken by our troops. The Dutch officers and so oppressed the citizens, that they had come to despise even the stars and stripes, which they fought under and desecrated. They had kept them under the most tyrannical surveillance, not being allowed to go into the country, or visit a lady friend, without a pass from the Dutch Captain. Thousands of Missourians and families are all around here in Northern Arkansas, driven off by the Dutch and Abolitionists—the latter call themselves Union men.

The English Fleet in the Gulf.—Perhaps everybody does not know what a formidable fleet of British ships of war are now occupying our Gulf waters—lying right within striking distance of Lincoln's blockaders, whom they are watching with sleepless vigilance, and "evidently anxious to pick a quarrel with on this blockade question." We have good authority for stating that the British fleet of the Gulf, under Admiral Milne, numbers no less than thirty-five men-of-war, each carrying heavy metal and equipped on a war footing. We know, of course, that this armada is not here to operate against the Confederacy. We know this without the avowal of the British Government, and every other authority, that its object is to oversee and investigate the doings of Lincoln's blockaders.

Being opposed to the operations of our enemies, the British fleet is necessarily in quiet, but as yet inactive, alliance with us. It is in our waters as a naval "corps of observation," and in force which gives it power at any time to become "a corps of operation." Here in our waters it will stay, awaiting a possible, perhaps probable, moment of action when the British Government may deem it necessary to raise the blockade. Should the war not be sooner concluded, we may expect that during the latter part of next fall Great Britain, and perhaps France, will offer to mediate. If the infatuated North rejects propositions, we may expect to hear from the British fleet of the Gulf. The way it will run off the Lincolnite ships, and open our ports, will be a caution to tyrants. [Mobile Advertiser.

The following is a verbatim copy of a druggist's bill, sent to a party who had not paid the same: "Mrs. M.—Please say to the Lady that her child i gave medicine for (the amount is 32c.) is on Book standing and oblige, etc.

Donation to the Ladies' Society of C. S. A.

The following letter has been received by the Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army, and they take this method of returning their thanks to Capt. ANDREWS for the donation contained—

New Orleans, Aug. 1, 1861.

To Mrs. James Reer, President of the Ladies' Society:

Please accept the enclosed THIRTY-THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, the balance after paying the expenses of the "Bachelor Rifle Guard," which is now disbanded.

Deeming this the best and most honest mode of disposing of the money collected by me for the above Company, and hoping it will prove self-satisfactory to the donors,

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Jr.

aug 5 2t

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Nos. 23 and 25 Gravier street, New Orleans. 16 2ptf

A Card.

DOLHEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Of the City of New Orleans,
Corner Camp and Common streets,

Will be kept open the entire year, DAY and EVENING, to prepare young gentlemen and lads specially for the active duties of the counting-room and business. BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, MATHEMATICS and LANGUAGES, etc., etc., have each a special Professor and Department, to save the time of students. It is EDUCATED MIND that commands success, whether in war or business, and Southern education should be pushed forward on her own sacrifices. Liberal arrangements made with all.

RUFUS DOLHEAR,
President.

jan 5 2ptf

A New Gun.

The undersigned, having invented a "Mounted Rifle Gun," which he declares for the use of the Confederate Army, applied to Gen Twiggs for that practical judgment concerning its usefulness which he could not trust himself supply.

The General courteously reduced to writing the encouraging sentiments he had expressed toward the enterprise. His letter is below.

The undersigned would say that this gun is designed to excel all field pieces in the facility and deadly effect of its use in the operations of war. It will discharge 192 balls in one minute, and could be increased to an almost incredible number—at range as great, if not greater, than any gun now in use. He has, for his own satisfaction, constructed a model with which he discharged 50 balls in a minute. It affords no real test of its capacity. The object of this notice is to obtain, by subscription, the means for constructing such a gun as will satisfy General Twiggs, Gov. Moore, Col. McRae, and other able engineers, to test the real qualities of the invention. The construction will cost from $1000 to $1500.

Subscription lists will be circulated, and contributions are respectfully solicited, in view of the important object to be attained. Lists will be left at the Merchants' Bank, Copper & Nelson's, McCurren & Lansley, Attaloxers; James Meek; J. F. Cutler, D. I. Shields, Notary Publics; and at the residence of the subscriber, No. 132 Third street, between Constance and Laurel streets, Fourth District.

J. C. WINGARD.

(A TRUE COPY.)

Gen. Twigg's Letter.

New Orleans, July 31, 1861.

J. C. Wingard: Sir—In my conversation with you relative to your "Mounted Rifle Gun," I stated that, upon a due consideration of the theoretical and practical suggestions involved in its construction, I was satisfied it would be an excellent thing—a formidable, useful weapon—and the experiment more than worth the cost of trial.

I will add, with great pleasure, that I see nothing in the way of such results as you anticipate, and that their realization will be a matter of too much importance to the South to admit of any hesitation in procuring the means of testing it by the speedy construction of a proper gun.

With respect, I am,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Major-General C. S. A.

aug 5 2ptf

Correspondence.

New Orleans, Aug. 3, 1861.

John T. Monroe: Sir—Seeing a movement on foot, under your personal superintendence, for receiving contributions of provisions, vegetables, etc., for the families of those of your absent volunteers in need, and wishing in some way to aid this noble cause, I offer my services, having some pretensions as a cooke.

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

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

JAMES CONNOR & CO., Proprietors.

JAMES SYME, Decatur, 224 Canal street, New Orleans, sole agent for the BLADON SPRINGS WATER.

jel8 2aDmkW

Millinery and Dressmaking.

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

Best 10 Bonnets for	$30 00
25 00 "	12 00
20 00 "	10 00
15 00 "	8 00
10 00 "	6 00
8 00 "	4 00

—And—

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

MOURNING BONNETS, in great variety.

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

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

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Mrs. M. E. BENSON,
Dressmaker and Milliner,
jel8 2aDm 147 Canal st., up stairs, adjoin'g D. H. Holmes'.

Proceedings

—OF THE—

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION,

IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

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

For sale by

BLOOMFIELD & STERL, PETER O'DONNELL,
E. L. WHITE, BERARDI & BROUSSE,
GEO. ELLIS, W. F. GOLDTHWAITE,
P. HAWESA CO., E. SENKERS,
T. S. FIZWILLIAM.

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

Merchants' Hotel,

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STREETS

NEW ORLEANS.

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

RATES OF BOARD:

Per Day	$1 50
Per Week	10 00
Per Week, (room only)	8 00
Per Month	32 50

BERT & HALLER,
Proprietors.

aug17 1ply

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Dinkins BOOTS, Brown BROGANS; Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Homespun 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 select assortment of Silk and Fur, Castoreen, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
jel13 2p&W No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

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.

For sale at H. FRANKO'S,

145 Poydras, near to Carondelet street.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY repaired and sold at the lowest prices, and fully guaranteed. jly 20 2p&6MWH

Swords, Sashes and Belts.

We are now manufacturing, to the city,

REGULATION LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS,

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

RELIABLE ARTICLE

AND REASONABLE PRICE.

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

HYDE & GOODRICH,
corner of Camp and Royal streets.
jy 22 2p&6mMoWeFr New Orleans.

Great Southern Emporium

—OF—

MILITARY FANCY GOODS,

B. PIFFETT,

122 CANAL STREET, TOURO BUILDINGS.

Flags,

FLAGS, of all sizes.

Buttons, Buttons,

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

Sashes, Cord and Tassels, Etc.,

SASHES, in Gilt.
GOLD AND SILVER BANDS.
GOLD AND SILVER CORD AND TASSELS.
YELLOW, RED, GREEN AND BLACK SINGING CORD, of all Colors.

Drums, Belts, Fifes, Etc.

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

Fancy Goods.

TRIMMINGS, PREFUMERY, 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.

aug 5 2p&Mo

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 Grivet. my16 2ptf

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 purchased for our use as a depository, in addition to the Hall of the Association. We sincerely hope that every housekeeper in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles. 1t29 2ptf

☞ 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 the city, which Messrs. COVERT & BULL offer to the trade or retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the South. my8 2ptf

☞ B. L. Defrese, the present Incumbent, is a candidate for State Treasurer. 1t4 2ptd

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

jel 2ptw 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 Harmony street, between Prytania and Coliseum streets, Fourth District.

aug 31 2ptf P. VEUES, M. D.

Bladon Springs, Alabama.

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

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

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

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

JAMES CONNOR & CO., Proprietors.

JAMES SYME, Decatur, 224 Canal street, New Orleans, sole agent for the BLADON SPRINGS WATER.

jel8 2aDmkW

Millinery and Dressmaking.

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

Best 10 Bonnets for	$30 00
25 00 "	12 00
20 00 "	10 00
15 00 "	8 00
10 00 "	6 00
8 00 "	4 00

—And—

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

MOURNING BONNETS, in great variety.

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

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

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Mrs. M. E. BENSON,
Dressmaker and Milliner,
jel8 2aDm 147 Canal st., up stairs, adjoin'g D. H. Holmes'.

Proceedings

—OF THE—

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION,

IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

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

For sale by

BLOOMFIELD & STERL, PETER O'DONNELL,
E. L. WHITE, BERARDI & BROUSSE,
GEO. ELLIS, W. F. GOLDTHWAITE,
P. HAWESA CO., E. SENKERS,
T. S. FIZWILLIAM.

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

Merchants' Hotel,

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STREETS

NEW ORLEANS.

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

RATES OF BOARD:

Per Day	$1 50
Per Week	10 00
Per Week, (room only)	8 00
Per Month	32 50

BERT & HALLER,
Proprietors.

aug17 1ply

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Dinkins BOOTS, Brown BROGANS; Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Homespun 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 select assortment of Silk and Fur, Castoreen, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
jel13 2p&W No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

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.

For sale at H. FRANKO'S,

145 Poydras, near to Carondelet street.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY repaired and sold at the lowest prices, and fully guaranteed. jly 20 2p&6MWH

Swords, Sashes and Belts.

We are now manufacturing, to the city,

REGULATION LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS,

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

RELIABLE ARTICLE

AND REASONABLE PRICE.

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

HYDE & GOODRICH,
corner of Camp and Royal streets.
jy 22 2p&6mMoWeFr New Orleans.

Great Southern Emporium

—OF—

MILITARY FANCY GOODS,

B. PIFFETT,

122 CANAL STREET, TOURO BUILDINGS.

Flags,

FLAGS, of all sizes.

Buttons, Buttons,

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

Sashes, Cord and Tassels, Etc.,

SASHES, in Gilt.
GOLD AND SILVER BANDS.
GOLD AND SILVER CORD AND TASSELS.
YELLOW, RED, GREEN AND BLACK SINGING CORD, of all Colors.

Drums, Belts, Fifes, Etc.

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

Fancy Goods.

TRIMMINGS, PREFUMERY, 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.

aug 5 2p&Mo

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 Grivet. my16 2ptf

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 purchased for our use as a depository, in addition to the Hall of the Association. We sincerely hope that every housekeeper in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles. 1t29 2ptf

☞ 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 the city, which Messrs. COVERT & BULL offer to the trade or retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the South. my8 2ptf

☞ B. L. Defrese, the present Incumbent, is a candidate for State Treasurer. 1t4 2ptd

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

jel 2ptw 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 Harmony street, between Prytania and Coliseum streets, Fourth District.

aug 31 2ptf P. VEUES, M. D.

The Southern

OIL COMPANY,

OFFICE, 72 CAMP STREET,

New Orleans.

OILS, NAVY PITCH, AXLE GREASE AND NAPHTA.

No. 1 CAR BOX OIL, in casks and barrels, superior to Lard for use in spring oils, for Railroad car boxes	80 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	35	"
No. 3 REFINED OIL, in casks and barrels, suitable for Ship and Steamboat Decks, Roofing, etc	25	"
No. 1 GAS OIL, in casks and barrels, suitable for the various kinds of gas apparatus	25	"
COMMON ROSIN OIL, in casks, suitable for mixing with lime for washes, also for covering fence work, cars, etc., preserving the wood from exposure to the weather, or for mixing with common paint or Tanners Oil	20	"
ANIMAL SPERM, GREASE, in barrels, half bbls., and kegs, made for the Plantation, Farm, City and Country use	25½ to 1	cts. lb.
NAPTHA, Crude and Refined, in casks, used for manufacturing burning fluids, etc	18 to 20	cts. gal.
NAVY PITCH, in ½ and 1/4 gall. Kettles, warranted free from Water, Sand, Coke, and other impurities. Price according to market.		

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

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

SIMEON TOBY, Jr.,
President.

jy 22 2p&6

The War.

PHOTOGRAPHS REDUCED.

Price only 50 cents.

WILL BE ON SALE FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

To be had at the Book and Periodical stores of THOS. L. WHITE, 105 Canal; H. G. STERN & CO., 31 Camp; DAFREMONT, 86 Camp; Odd Fellows' Hall; WERLEIN'S, 3 and 5 Camp; SUTTERLEY, under the St. Charles Hotel; A. & E. BRACKMAN, 7 Camp; GEO. ELLIS, Non Post-Office and Commercial Place; H. COHURN, 18 and 20 Tremoulet; HOLLE & CO., Exchange Place; TRWELLS, 212 St. Charles street; WM. FLEMING, 562 Magazine street; and at