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.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1861.

☞ Mr. J. J. McKeever, Agent of Adams' Express, has our thanks for latest Baltimore, Memphis and Vicksburg papers.

THE THIRD DISTRICT LADIES, AGAIN.—We direct the attention of everybody, and especially of our lady readers, to the card in another column, explaining the reason of the "Soldiers' Aid Society." The card speaks for itself. When it is read, we have no doubt it will be largely and generously responded to by the ladies of New Orleans.

WATSON FLYING ARTILLERY.—Young men of good character, desirous of seeing immediate service in Virginia, or any other part of the seat of war, are referred to the card, in our military column, of the Watson Flying Artillery. The names appended to the card are a sufficient guarantee that the company as soon as filled will go straight way where there is something to do.

HARRY MACARTHY.—The Arkansas Comedian had a full house last night, at the Amphitheater, and surpassed the expectations of all. His delineations of character, singing, etc., were of uniform excellence, and he was greatly applauded from first to last. He displayed the most wonderful versatility throughout, and all present were as much surprised as gratified. It is useless for us to speak at length of Harry Macarthy. He is worth seeing, and everybody should pay him one or more visits. He performs again to-night.

APOLLO LEE QUARTER CLUB.—Members will attend to the official notice in another column, requiring them to be at the Jackson Railroad depot on Friday morning, to receive the remains of A. R. Robertson, late President of the Club, and to bury the same on the evening of the same day.

THE FREE VEGETABLE MARKET.—The wives and other dependents of absent soldiers will read with much interest the official card in another column, relative to the free distribution of vegetables and other provisions, at the Water-Works Building, foot of Canal street. Next Tuesday the distribution will begin, and will continue on Tuesdays and Fridays until further notice.

THE PANOPTICON.—This beautiful and highly popular exhibition will be repeated to-night at Armory Hall.

MILITARY NOTICES.—The election of officers of the Continental Guards, Company C, to have taken place last night, was postponed to to-morrow night.

The Confederate Guards, Company A, are ordered to appear this afternoon at their armory, in full dress uniform.

The Louisiana State Rifles are ordered to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to elect officers. See the advertised calls in our military column.

KILLED BY A DRUNKEN SOLDIER.—From Alexandria we learn that on Saturday, Mrs. Greenwood, an excellent lady of that city, was killed on the street by a drunken soldier, named Wm. Murray, of Company F, Second New Hampshire Regiment. Murray, represented as being intoxicated, accosted her in the street, exchanged a few words with her and then fired the fatal shot, which deprived her of life in a few minutes. He is to be tried by a court-martial.

BEAUREGARD'S HORSE.—It is stated that the horse killed under Gen Beauregard was struck in the flank by a Gilb cannon shot, which hit not quite a foot from the General's right leg. The horse was a splendid animal, furnished Gen. Beauregard the morning of the battle by his Aid, Colonel Manning, and was a blooded animal of admiral points.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.—As Lincoln has threatened to hang or shoot Col. Thomas, who is dungeoned at Fort McHenry for his participation in taking the steamer St. Nicholas and several schooners with valuable cargoes, it has been definitely decided at Richmond that the Hon. Mr. Ely, one of the Abolition Congressmen taken prisoner at Manassas, shall share a similar fate. The knowledge that when Col. T. is hung or shot he is to perform an aerial suspension or become a target, causes him to shed tears profusely and blubber in a style ill-becoming any man, much less one who has been foremost in bravado in the halls of legislation.

A SHOCKING MURDER.—The Marshall (Texas) Republican, of Saturday last, has the following:

We were very much pained to learn that, on Thursday week, Mr. L. A. Patillo, living near Hickory Hill, Cass county, was brutally murdered by a man named Wilson. Mr. Patillo was at his tanyard, quietly attending to his business, when the assailant came upon him unexpectedly with a large stick or club. The deceased remarked: "You are not going to strike me with that stick?" "Yes," said Wilson, "I cut it on purpose." With this he commenced a violent assault upon Mr. Patillo, and, horrible to relate, beat him to death. Such is the account as we have received it. We have known the deceased for many years. He was a gentleman of estimable character; intelligent, high-toned, industrious, quiet and agreeable in his manners, kind and hospitable; in every sense one of the best citizens in the country. We regret to state that his murderer escaped. Parties went immediately in pursuit of him.

THE ENERY AFTER GEN. WISE.—Gentlemen who arrived here yesterday on the Western train, from direction of the Kanawha Valley, represent that there is great danger of Gen. Wise's command being cut off. Gen. Cox, the leader of the Federal forces from the Kanawha Valley, was closely pursuing him in his retreat, while, it is said, Gen. Rosencrantz's command was in motion for the purpose of falling upon him in front. The reports, however, lack confirmation, and we are not disposed to believe them, for we think Gen. Wise too shrewd a man to be caught in such a trap. (Lynchburg Republican.

ELECTION DAY IN MOBILE.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 6th says:

The election yesterday, so far as the city was concerned, passed off very quietly. The streets, especially in the vicinity of the polls, were not quite so still as on ordinary week days, but there was scarcely an incident approaching disorder. The contrast with former occasions, when all the engineery of party was brought to bear, was striking, and had no tendency whatever to produce the impression that the experiment of self government is a failure.

GEN. WISE'S PRISONERS.—Thirty-nine of the Hessians, taken prisoners by the forces of Gen. Wise, were brought to Salem yesterday morning, and confined in the jail at that place. Among the number are four Methodist preachers, while the greater number are traitorous Virginians—seven or eight only being from the Northern States. (Lynchburg Republican, 5th.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Union of the 3d inst. says:

Thos. A. R. Nelson, "King" of the East Tennessee malcontents, has issued his edict, calling together a convention to be held at Kingston on the 31st inst. There is great curiosity to learn what those self-appointed leaders contemplate in this movement. It would be very well to keep a vigilant look out, so that if they have a purpose to usurp the powers of Government from the people, they may be promptly and speedily checked up.

THE PRIVATEER YORK.—We copy below an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from on board the privateer York:

We were at sea seven days, and captured a prize one hundred and fifteen miles eastward of Cape Hatteras. She is worth about $90,000. We put a prize crew on board, and is coming in, fell in with a man-of-war, and had to beach her to keep them from taking her away from us. Our crew are now engaged in wrecking her. Look out for a big haul next time. [Norfolk Herald.

CAPTURED ARMS.—About 2000 of the muskets taken from the enemy at the battle of Manassas have been brought to our city, and will materially aid in equipping our new volunteers, who, we feel assured, will make good use of them. Those we saw yesterday were somewhat rusty from exposure to the weather, but otherwise uninjured, and apparently are good guns. Several thousand more will be brought here, many of which, however, are too much injured to be used until repaired. (Richmond Enquirer.

FOREIGN SUPPLIES OF COTTON.

The Northern press has been very industrious of late in trying to create the impression in Europe that the cotton produced in this country is altogether subject to Yankee control. The New York Times is conspicuous in this species of deception, and talks as glibly of letting Europe have cotton, or not permitting it, as if the cotton crop were entirely at its own disposition. It even ventures to dictate terms; and on those terms only, it says, shall the manufacturers of foreign countries be supplied with the staple.

This is perfectly characteristic of Yankeeism, both in its past and present developments. It has never considered the South as having any rights, political or personal. It has always looked upon the South as a sort of outside province, useful to the North in a money way, but deserving of no other consideration, and entitled to no equality of privileges. It has regarded the South as the inferior and degraded section of the country, deficient in civilization, and unable to stand alone without Northern countenance and aid. It has believed that we could not get along without Northern manufactures, and we were only partly saved from absolute barbarism by Northern books, and Northern school-teachers and preachers. Many of them really thought that the balance of obligation was on our side, and that we would be afraid to dissolve the Union from sheer inability to stand alone and take care of ourselves.

Now that the Union is dissolved, they don't know exactly what to make of it; but so much accustomed have they been to consider that everything at the South belonged to them, they still continue, from mere force of habit, we suppose, to claim our cotton as if it were theirs. In parading their exports to foreign countries, three-fourths of which are the product of Southern soil, it is all set down as being from an undivided country. The cotton sent off is not Southern cotton, but United States cotton. We are looked upon as simply stewards to raise cotton for the benefit of Northern commerce and Northern interests, and it is a piece of cool impertinence in us to deny to the North the right to dispose of that cotton as it may see fit.

We think we shall show them something worth about two of that, before this thing is settled. The North may delude itself with the idea that cotton is kept from exportation by the United States Government, but it is a silly piece of self-deception. They thought we could not carry on this war without selling our cotton, but they will wake up from that dream before long, just as they waked up from the dream that they could occupy Richmond without resistance, and just as they will wake up from many another dream about the South, which they will discover to be as baseless as the fabric of a vision. The patriotic planters of the South have determined not to send their cotton from their plantations. In the improbable—we might just as well say impossible—event of a Northern invasion, every bale of it will be given to the flames, sooner than it shall fall into the hands of the enemy. It will thus be seen that the cotton is absolutely and unconditionally within the control of the producer; and the North has no more "say" about whether European nations shall have it or shall not have it, than Timbuctoo or Japan. It is a matter entirely between the cotton planter and the purchaser across the ocean, or his agent in the Southern cities—and those purchasers know full well the terms upon which, and upon no other, the cotton will be removed from the plantations and delivered subject to their order.

At the same time, let it be understood that it is from no desire to take any unfair advantage of those who may need our cotton, or any disposition to exact unreasonable terms, that we have taken the position we have. Towards England, France, and other transatlantic powers, we have none but the friendliest feelings. We are willing and anxious to make liberal commercial treaties with them, and to open our ports to their merchandise under merely nominal rates of duty. Let it not be said that we are taking advantage of circumstances to wring from the supposed necessities of foreign nations that which we do not consider ourselves as entitled to of right. It is a slander upon the South to say so. The South asks no favors—she simply asks for what is right and just. It is not to embarrass Europe, but to checkmate the North, that she takes her present position in regard to cotton. The right of self-defence is a national as well as an individual right, and we are justified in employing every mode of self-defence that we can. Now, then, if Mr. Seward knows of any way by which he can redeem his promise made to Lord Lyons that England should have her usual supplies of cotton in the usual time, the planters of the South would be much obliged to him if he would inform them what is his programme.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

The following was addressed to the Richmond Dispatch, some weeks since. We consider the subject of so much importance to the South, that we make no apology to our readers for devoting a portion of our space this morning to the matter. It is a startling disclosure made by the President of the Southern Oil Company, as to the manner in which the oil department is generally managed by railroads, and it behooves the Presidents and Superintendents of all Southern roads to give their personal attention to the experiments, so that money may be saved to their stockholders, while they aid to build up a much-desired Southern enterprise. The letter speaks for itself, and we commend it to the careful perusal of the South, and call upon all papers friendly to the cause of Southern independence to give it publicity:

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN OIL COMPANY, New Orleans, June 25, 1861.

To the Editors of the Richmond Dispatch:

In your issue of the 21st inst., you call attention to the prospect of a scarcity of oil for railroad use at an early date, and accompany your remarks with certain suggestions by which a partial supply may be temporarily secured.

I herewith hand you a copy of a letter addressed to each President and Superintendent of every railroad throughout Virginia, and every other slave State, during the months of January and February last. I also send you a circular which accompanied each letter. Duplicates of the latter were mailed to some parties in April.

By those, you will see that if the Southern roads run short of *carbon* oil, it will only be because of their *unbelief* in the merit of a *Southern manufactured article*. It cannot be from ignorance of the existence of a Southern oil, for, as you will perceive, the greatest pains have been taken by the Board of Directors, through their late agent, to inform the officers of all railroads located on slave territory of the fact, that an oil *equal* to any in the world for *car-journals* can be had on our own soil, manufactured from a *Southern material*, in a *Southern State*, (Alabama), the *stock owned* and the whole business under the *exclusive* control of *permanent* residents of the *Southern Confederacy*, (New Orleans) and at *one-half* the *average* cost of *lard oil!*

Now, as some parties may conscientiously state and believe that the Southern oil is of inferior quality, that they have tried it and it did not come up to representation, permit me to anticipate such conclusions and meet the issue in advance of all those who honestly proclaim such opinions.

In the first place, our oil will *not* burn in any ordinary lamp. Therefore, if any of the employés have been in the habit of furnishing their families with burning oil from the Railroad Company's store-room, it is to *their* interest to, and they *will, oppose* the introduction into use of an oil which *will not burn*. This is a powerful influence to surmount.

Again: Heretofore the Southern country has swarmed with traveling agents of oil-dealers North and West, and who can tell but what employés connected with the roads have in some manner been conciliated in behalf of these traveling agents? and, in other cases, actually bought up? It is well known that in most instances the Superintendent or Master Mechanic, as the President invariably refers the matter to one of them, have all to say as to the description of oils to be used in the various departments of their respective roads; while they, in most instances, rely entirely on the report of their *greasers!* and the greasers, in turn, are governed by the reports of *those under them*. So it can be readily understood, by all who give the matter consideration, how easily an oil of intrinsic merit may be condemned—honestly, too, in most cases—by those high in authority, though, as will be seen, solely through the prejudice, interest or ignorance (or all combined) of the subordinates on the roads, upon whom their officers rely for an impartial and truthful report. Officers of capacity and intelligence, of well-known integrity and worth, thus often risk their own professional reputation, and do injustice to an enterprise of mag ltude and importance to the South by misplaced confidence in those under them. It may be asked, why not meet the Northern and Western dealers, and compete with them and fight them with their own weapons? My answer is, that, as a chartered corporation, we could not do so; nor would the Board of Directors sanction any course at variance with a legitimate and honorable competition.

Then the question arises, how can these evils be remedied? I reply, easily. Let the President or Superintendent have the oil tested under his *immediate personal* supervision. Then, if satisfied, order its continued use on the road. If complaints are made, discharge the greaser and procure another, and so on, until one is secured who *will* make the oil work.

It is a singular fact, and susceptible of proof, that in no instance, since the organization of this company, has the oil failed to answer expectations when its trial was superintended by some one representing the interest of the company. But, on the contrary, without a *single exception*, it has proved its superiority over every oil against which it has been tested. The conclusion to be deduced from these facts is simple.

If there is a disposition to use the *Southern Oil* Company's oil, it *can be used*. But if a determination exists, from *any cause* whatever, to condemn this or any other oil, it is well known to every practical man that the boxes can be *so packed* as to cause them to *heat*, even if packed with the *best sperm oil*.

The company will furnish railroads with *car-box oil* at fifty cents per gallon, at Mobile, and take in payment *Confederate Bonds* or *Treasury Notes at par*.

SIMEON TOBY, Jr., President.

Letter from Mississippi.

ABERDEEN, MISS., July 29, 1861.

Hon. John Perkins:

Dear Sir—The Confederate Government has wisely laid an embargo on the exportation of cotton through the ports of the United States. It should, in my opinion, have laid an embargo on all exports from the Confederate States, except by the Confederate Government. The United States Government proposed at one time to levy duties at sea on imports into the Confederate States. Why may not foreign nations or capitalists, by collusion, pay export duties to the United States for the privilege of passing the blockading squadrons? Agents of the French Government are buying up tobacco in the Richmond and New Orleans markets, at depressed prices of the blockade. Evidently it is intended to force the blockade, to run the blockade, or to make terms with the enemy. It may be the mutual interest of foreign powers and of the United States to keep up the blockade. Prices of our exports will be so depressed, that the United States and foreign capitalists may each derive great profit, through collusion, to continue this war upon our commerce. But if no sales are *allowed*, or an embargo is laid on exportation, except by the Confederate Government, no such collusion can be successful. If we cannot have free and protected trade, all our exports should be withheld from sale, until the necessities of European nations compel them to recognize our independence, and to force the blockade, and come for our exports. It is one of the highest duties of the Government, both to itself and to the citizens, to enable them to realize the full value of all productions. It should not allow the United States to tax us in any way for the maintainance of this infamous war, nor should it allow foreigners to prosper on our misfortunes. If all the cotton made were consumed by fire, it would not be more calamitous to producers than to consumers. Let us, then, by an embargo, assume full prices, or make others feel the blockade is as calamitous to them as to us.

If the Government would take the tariff, prices now given in Liverpool as a standard of value according to quality or fineness, and a like tariff of prices in the French market for tobacco, it could obtain these prices, if it held a monopoly of these staples. It could then appoint agents to class the cotton and tobacco with the agents or factors of the producers, and could give these prices, abating costs and the export tax. Thus would the Government maintain successfully a defensive war in favor of commerce.

If England can, with a public debt of $800,000,000 to $1,200,000,000, keep a sound currency at home, and her commerce and manufactures in unobstructed, successful operation—she can maintain the most powerful armies and navies—surely we can successfully defend the liberties and the commerce and agriculture of our country, if the Government and the people mutually sustain each the other. Measures should at once be adopted to enable the Government to give prompt protection to its planting interest. If we cannot get bagging to wrap our cotton bales, if we cannot hale our cotton lest it invite invasion, great distress is inevitable, not to the producers of cotton only, but to the consumers everywhere. Neither can we afford to let the growing crop remain in the cotton-houses for a year without risk of loss. But we will meet this calamity as we meet those of the battle field, a united and determined people; and as we have a plenty to eat and to wear, we can bear it, if we can supply the Government means of maintaining the war. I am sixty-five, and never did I know the people so united, so harmonious and so considerate of the wants of the poor, as they now are. Perhaps it was for this, that God has sent upon us the affliction of war. Patriots now cherish no personal hostilities. We know not but each may have to stand shoulder to shoulder until we fall in defence of the country. This will truly be the field of honor.

It has been said it will not do to make bonds that have twenty years to run a legal tender, although they bear eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. I see not why? They have permanent value, bearing a good interest, they will be more sought on change than bonds at a shorter date for investment of capital. The factor of their being a legal tender will give them the value of specie for all purchases or payment, and they will be as valuable to the creditor to whom they are tendered in payment, as to the debtor who tenders them in discharge of his debt. The only consideration is, whether these bonds are based on permanent value and undoubted good faith. It is scarcely less probable that gold and silver will cease to have value, than that our Government will not keep its faith, or that the agricultural products will cease to have value.

I am, with high respect,
RICHARD T. ARCHER.

AN OUTRAGE.—Some wretch, in human form, threw a rock into one of the cars the evening Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, passed this place, from a secreted position on the lot adjoining Major Carnahan's, at the east end of town, which hit the Governor on the jaw, knocking out three teeth. The person who threw the rock could not have known that Gov. Jackson was on the train, as the point where the rock was thrown is near a mile from the depot. The hitting of Gov. Jackson was accidental. [Abingdon Virginian.

Lincoln's army marched to Manassas to the tune of "I wish I was in Dixie;" as soon as they got there, they left to the tune of "Git out the way, Old Dan Tucker."

Rules for the Government of the Free Vegetable Market.

The Market to be opened from 8 o'clock A. M., till 1 P. M., on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, until further notice, commencing on TUESDAY NEXT, 13th inst.

No application for Vegetables, etc., will be received, unless the same is signed by the Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen of the Ward and District in which the applicant resides.

All persons desirous of conveying Vegetables, Provisions, etc., for the poor, are requested to send the same to the "Volunteer Relief Committee," Waterworks Building, head of Canal street.

Persons contributing will please mark their baskets, or bags, with their name and locations, in order that the same may be returned to them. Persons will be at the building to receive all donations, and an account of the same will be correctly kept.

Persons applying for relief will enter on the upper side of the building, and when supplied will pass out on the lower side, so as to prevent confusion.

Tickets are not transferable, and no supplies will be delivered without them; and they must be presented at each application.

Mr. A. C. Nickel has kindly tendered his services to the Committee to receive, slaughter, and cut up all Beef Cattle that may be donated.

THOMAS MURRAY,
H. RIEB,
G. SMITH,
E. F. SCHMIDT,
D. I. RICARDO, Committee.
aug 8 2pif

A. L. Q. C.

The officers and members of the Apollo Lee Quarter Club are hereby requested to be in attendance at the Jackson Railroad Depot, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, to receive the remains of our late President, A. R. ROBERTSON; and, also, to attend the funeral at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Bienvenue street, corner of Rampart.

By order:
J. M. LABORDE, Vice-President.
WM. L. MCCOMBS, Sec'y. aug 8 2t

A Card.

COVINGTON, La., Aug. 1 1861.

Ed. Crescent: Dear Sir—You will greatly oblige us by adding one minute to the "Cotton Factors' Card." It represents our views fully, and would have received our signatures at the time but for our absence from the city.

Respectfully,
CUTLER & HARRISON.

☞ 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 Dryades and Coliseum streets, Fourth District.

a 31 2pif P. YEISER, M. D.

☞ Coal Oil and Lamps—Country Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, will find at the Great Southern Coal Oil and Lamp Emporium, No. 8 Chartres street, by far the largest and only complete stock of PURE COAL OILS and COAL OIL LAMPS in this city, which House CONVERT & HILL offer to the trade or retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the South. my 8 2pif

DIED.

On Tuesday, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., in Livingston parish, La., ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD ROBERTSON, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Melpomene street, near Rampart, to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

Soldiers' Aid Society.

A letter has been received from Virginia, of which, the following is an extract—

"I mentioned a few days since that we were going to form a Knitting Society, to provide the soldiers with socks during the winter; since then, we have held our first meeting. * * * As the funds in the treasury are not very considerable, and it we propose supplying the Louisiana Volunteers with socks, we think it but right to call on Louisianians to aid us in our scheme. You of the far South have no idea of the full not tax there is on all families in Virginia since the commencement of the war; we are called upon daily for aid to some shape or form; our time and our money are constantly in demand.

"We, therefore, call upon you, good people of New Orleans, to assist us. Any contribution, however small, will be very acceptable to our newly formed Society. And those of actually disposed persons, who wish to be of service to the sick at the hospital in Virginia, can do so by sending to the Soldiers' Aid Society, in Lynchburg, any things in the shape of old or new cotton, old linen, half worn, if not new drawers and undershirts, ticken for pillows, and small mattresses, pillow cases, sheets, blankets and bandages; arrow root, tapioca, blackberry wine, port, claret, crackers, and any little delicacy that will be acceptable to a sick person. Now, dear cousin, I have made my appeal to you; will you not try to use your influence in behalf of our Society. We are poor, but have found ourselves to do wonders if we are helped."

In response to the above, the ladies of the Third District have organized a society, and request the publication of their card in your paper.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

A society has been formed among the ladies of the Third District, called the SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, for the purpose of assisting our Volunteers in active service. Donations are requested of provisions, half-worn clothing, material for clothing, or any articles that could be used for the sick or wounded.

They will be received at W. C. Rayland's, Camp street; at Wheelwright & Hickey's, Marigny Buildings; or, at the Third Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., on FRIDAYS.

Subscription books for money will be presented, on hand by the President, Vice-President and Secretary.

MRS. P. G. LAIDLAW, President.
MRS. L. A. WHANN, Vice President.
MRS. H. M. SMITH, Secretary and Tres.
aug 8 2pif

Vegetables and Provisions for the Poor.

The war and blockade having totally 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 is prospect, it has been proposed that the planters living along the navigable streams and tall cotton, send contributions of vegetables, meat, etc., to be distributed from a central depot in the city; and, also, the resident gardeners, florists, grocers, bakers, butchers, hucksters, etc., can render their best available contributions at the same place, and for the same purpose.

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

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

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

A commissary will have charge of the depot; and he, as well as several gentlemen of character, will gratuitously see that the donations are properly bestowed. The Ladies' Society for the Confed rate Army, feel how so nobly aided, are soldiery with clothing, bandages, etc., and are now anxious 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 police, secure order.

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

The commissaries and personal aids of Brigadier-General Bonham solicited. If many should be given, it would be expended to further the object.

Citizens of Louisiana, this is the cause of patriotism as well as humanitarianism, for those poor are, in large part, our brilliant soldiers from the—scared of them, indeed, in advance to the country by virtue of benefit written in blood on the plains of Manassas! Show the hearts of our marching defenders will be relieved and their minds curtailed 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 threatening forth for hand will remove. Thrift will, in many instances, prevent utter wretchedness, if not starvation and crime.

It is impossible to tell how long the present cause of discussion 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 sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbages, turnips, etc., etc.

Packages addressed to market, "Vegetables for the Poor, Lower Waterworks, New Orleans."

If the sacks or baskets have the name of the donor on them, they will be returned, as far as practicable.

New Orleans, August 3, 1861. au 3 2pif

☞ Any person disposed to send up Vegetables, or any other articles for the Benefit of the FAMILIES OF THOSE WHO HAVE GONE TO THE WAR, are informed that they will be transported by the MEXICAN GULF RAILROAD FREE OF CHARGE, and handed over to the Committee for distribution.

A Card to Cotton Planters.

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

S. O. Nelson & Co.,	A. Iavi & Co.,
A. D. Kelly & Co.,	A. Mutenbrinck & Co
Edward Nalle & Co.,	Ar. Milne Jaeger,
Wright & Allen,	Scudder & Stodgen
Hewitt, Norton & Co.,	Gallagher & Dyer,
M. D. Cooper & Co.,	Moses Greenwood,
Fellowes & Co.,	Sutcliff & Fowler,
T. H. A. S. M. Allen & Co.,	Black & Bringhurst,
R. Kellogg & Co.,	John Wall & Co.,
Morris, Cobb & Co.,	Byron, Vance & Co.,
Claiborne & Fabacher,	Pilcher & Goodrich,
J. W. Rathbidge & Co.,	Warren & Greenhood,
Green & Cramp,	Friedlander & Baron
W. o. D. Urquhart,	J. W. Chase jun & Co.,
J. J. Parker & Co.,	Hirsch Brothers & Co.,
Walker & Snyder,	Ratchford, Brown & Co.,
Perkins & Co.,	Logan, Sexton & Chalmers,
John T. Shaw & Co.	Cupis & Phelps,
A. H. May & Co.,	D. R. Carroll & Co.,
B. M. Love & Co.,	A. D. Duncan,
R. P. Ellis,	Fred ner & Stevenson,
Geo. P. Black & Co.,	A. W. Eaton & Co.,
Campbell & Strong,	Winston, Martin & Co.,
R. H. Cunningham & Co.,	Gillis & Ferguson,
W. A. Gordon & Castillo,	J. & G. Cresswell,
Montgomery & White,	Moore & Brother,
R. Fulcham & Taylor,	Cleveland, Bro. & Co.,
Pritchard & Pioner,	Maddox & Williams
Montgomery & Hall,	Phelps & Jersey,
A. J. Tully & Co.,	Payne, Hambleton & Co.,
Holloway & Lonsdale,	R. Yeatman,
Sykes & Cosby,	Nixon & Co.,
Walker & Co.,	Hawkins & Stewart,
Shorter & Rents,	Stuart & Jones,
Foley, Avery & Co.,	Scruggs, Dunegan & Co.,
Carlton, Whiting & Tuttle,	Dalton & Finney,
Parker, Jones & Co.,	Gillan, Sanders & Co.,
P. H. Sligo,	John Williams & Co.,
Moore & Brooks,	F. B. Rivers,
Henderson, Terry & Co.,	Carroll, Hoy & Co.,
Allison, Pattison & Co.,	Edward Pilsbury,
West, Hamilton & Batchelor,	Levy & Delee,
J. B. Griffith & Co.,	Wilson & Pinney,
Lewis & Oglesby,	Abel, Murphy & Cochran,
W. Cox & Co.,	Robert D. Adams & Co.,
J. C. & R. S. Ricks,	Burwell, Gayle & Co.,
Hilliard, Summers & Co.,	Tomes, Henderson & Poole,
John D. Lee,	Richard Nugent & Co.,
George Donnelly & Co.,	Watt & Noble,
Bomber, Chandler & Co.,	McCracken, Bingham & Co.,
Frierson, Conway & Co.,	Battle, Noble & Co.,
Coleman & Wishers,	Hartley, Johnson & Co.
Belloeq, Nelson & Co.	Hughes, Hillsted & Co.
A. D. Henkel & Co.	Lane, Salter & Co.
Parsons, Henderson & Co.	Dobson, Payne & Co.
McFarland & Burkhalter,	E. H. Stout & Co.
Block, McAfee & Co.,	Thompson & Clark,
W. A. Johnson & Co.	Broadwell & Haynes,
Smith & Johnson,	John F. Wyche & Co.
Bentley, Wilson & Co.	George S. Nesbit & Co.,
Dennis & Co.,	Gillespie, Jordan & Co.,
Cutler & Harrison.	

New Orleans, July 17, 1861. jy23 2pif

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association.

The Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association call attention to the following resolution—

Resolved, That to applications will be received from Companies that have not been authenticated by Brigadier-General Tracy or Adjutant-General Gibbs. jy 18 2pif

Attention, Ladies!

A number of Ladies having signified their wish to join 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, 42 Camp street, adjoining the rooms of said Association, has been proffered for our use as a depository, in addition to the Hall of the Association. We sincerely hope that every housekeeper in New Orleans will response immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles. aug 2pif

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 61 and 64 Gravier street, New Orleans. d6 2pif

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

at 2pie CREOLE.

☞ B. L. Defresse, the present incumbent, is a candidate for state Treasurer. jy1 2pif

A New Gun.

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

The General courteously replied in 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 80 balls in a minute. It affords no real cost of its capacity. The object of this notice is to obtain, by subscription, the means for constructing such a gun as will enable General Twiggs, Gov. Moore, Col. Hebert, and other able engineers, to test the real qualities of the invention. The construction will cost from $600 to $750.

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, Cooper & Nelson's, McKenna & Landry, Auctioneers; James Meek; J. F. Coffey, D. I. Ricardo, Notary Public; and at the residence of the subscriber, No. 122 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 if 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.

Bladon Springs, Alabama.

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

We have been reported 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 to and from the river, in readiness to convey passengers to the Springs.

JAMES CONNOR & CO., Proprietors.

JAMES SYME, Druggist, 124 Canal street, New Orleans, sole agent for the BLADON SPRINGS WATER.

jy28 4p2w&W

Millinery and Dressmaking.

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

$50 00 Bonnets for	$30 00
25 00 " "	12 00
20 00 " "	10 00
15 00 " "	9 00
10 00 " "	6 00
8 00 " "	4 00

—And—

Garibaldi Riding Hats from ..... $5 00 to 15 00
MOURNING BONNETS, on great variety.

The ladies are respected 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,
Corner Chartres and Bienville, opposite Mr. D. H. Holmes'.
jy18 2p&w

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 & STEEL,	PETER O'DONNELL,
T. L. WHITE,	HERBERT & RICHARDS,
GEO. ELLIS,	W. L. MONTGOMERY,
P. HAWKES CO.,	E. EZEKIEL,
J. FITZWILLIAM.	

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

Merchants' Hotel,

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STREETS

NEW ORLEANS.

The pleasantest and most conveniently located House in the city.

RATES OF BOARD.

Per Day	$1 50
Per Week	10 00
Per Week (bachelors only)	5 00
Per Month	22 50

BRETT & HALLER,
au 1 2ply Proprietors.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Hitching BOOTS, Russet BROGANS; Wool, Mexican, Panama, Straw and Company HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
No. 16 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Hats, Caps, etc., at Wholesale.

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

FROST & CO.,
jy18 2m&W No. 16 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—

Fine Silk and SILK OIL CLOTH,

H. FRANKO'S,

16 Royal street.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY repaired and sold at the lowest prices, and fully guaranteed. jy23 2p&3m&3d

Great Southern Emporium

—OF—

MILITARY FANCY GOODS.

B. PIFFET,

122 CANAL STREET, YOUNG BUILDINGS.

Flags.

FLAGS, of all sizes.

Buttons, Buttons,

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

Sashes, Cord and Tassels, Etc.,

SASHES, for Offic