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.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1861.

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.—Mr. F. T. Eaton has published a map of the Battle of Manassas, showing the different localities and the position of the troops on both sides. For sale at all the bookstores.

CAPT. D. DEHAVEN.—This gallant and noble-minded Southerner, commander of the fine steamer Alonzo Child, with the liberality characteristic of steamboatmen, has been engaged in transporting troops, free of charge, from Memphis to New Madrid. The Southern Confederacy can boast many patriotic Captains, but none in whom she should feel more pride than in the gallant Capt. DeHaven. He leaves with his steamer for Memphis at 5 o'clock this evening.

A CALL TO THE SOUTHERN PUBLIC.—We direct the attention of all our readers and friends to the card of Mr. T. O. Sully and others, inviting contributions of clothing and other supplies for the benefit of the sick, wounded and suffering of our brave soldiers now at the seat of war. Messrs. John Finney, T. O. Sully, R. Gardere and Henry Renshaw, are the sub-committee, or rather that portion of the permanent committee for the relief of our sick and wounded in Virginia, who are willing to work day and night in furtherance of the aims of the committee appointed at the public meeting a few nights ago. We direct attention to the advertised card in another column.

MILITARY NOTICES.—The Sumter Greys meet for drill this evening. A full attendance is required by Capt. Maupay, and fines will be rigidly enforced against absentees.

The Confederate Guards, Company A, are ordered to assemble in full uniform at 5½ o'clock this afternoon. See the notices, in our military column.

VOLUNTEER RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The families of absent soldiers will find advertised in another column the very thing they are waiting for—the chance to hand in the proofs that they are entitled to money appropriated by the city, and to provisions at the free market. All persons applying must bring good certificates as to their claims. Read the notice of the committee, and prepare accordingly.

MANUFACTORY OF ARMS.—All sorts of swords, sabres and sabre bayonets, and other things indispensable to military companies, are to be had at No. 75 Camp street, up stairs. All the articles are of home manufacture, and guaranteed. We refer to the advertisement in another column.

CRESCENT BLUES, COMPANY B.—In another column will be found the proceedings of this company, who since taking their action in regard to the death of Dreux, have passed through the two great battles of Bull Run. Their feeling as to the death of Charley Dreux, and their action in battle, stand forward, stamp them as patriots and true Louisianians, whom this city and State will long take delight in honoring.

STEAMER CHECOLA.—This favorite steamer continues to waltz all around Mississippi Sound, as "easy" as a belle in a ball room. Mr. Geddes advertises, in another column, the programme of her next dances, and those wishing to make engagements should attentively peruse the same.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE BRITISH BRIG OSBORN.—By a dispatch received here on Wednesday, we learn that the brig Creole, Capt. Robinson, bound from New York to Belize, Honduras, foundered at sea on the 15th of July. The captain and crew were rescued by a passing schooner, and landed at New York.

COURIER'S CROSS IN.—One of the officers of the Federal regiment, while in full retreat through Alexandria, after the battle of Stone Bridge, was accosted by a lady friend to know what such a singular movement meant. The officer replied: "Oh! nothing in the world, my dear madam, only this—all is—*We don't cross Bull Run!*"

MURDER.—On Saturday last Mr. Thomas Terry was knocked down and beaten to death in the most brutal manner by John and James Wilson, father and son, in Atlanta, Georgia. The affair was the result of a long standing enmity between the parties. The Wilsons were arrested.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—*Richmond*, August 5, 1861.—Congress met at 12 o'clock. After the usual prayer, the body resolved itself into secret session.

Acts Approved by the President.—The President communicated notice that he had approved and signed the following acts:

An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to prohibit the exportation of cotton from the Confederate States, except through the seaports of said States, and to punish persons offending therein," approved 21st May, 1861.

An act to amend an act to make further provisions for the public defense, approved 11th May, 1861; and to amend an act to increase the military establishment of the Confederate States; and to amend the act for the establishment and organization of the army of the Confederate States of America.

An act to amend an act in relation to the issue of Treasury notes.

An act to amend an act to provide revenue from commodities imported from foreign countries, approved May 21, 1861.

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year ending February 4, 1862."

Congress adjourned until Monday.

COMPREHENDING THE SOUTH.—The New York Express thinks that the battle should serve as a lesson to the North, and remarks:

For the first time since the creation of, and success of, the Geographical party of the North, we begin to hope for our unhappy country. The Bull Run disaster has check-mated and silenced the madness of the hour, and reason and sense will now begin to have sway in the Northern mind. The South is being comprehended—its force, its earnestness, its power, its fanaticism, even, are understood. It is not treason any longer—as it was in March and April—to tell our people, the South will fight, means to fight, can fight. It is not treason to say that this is a terrible war, and a long war we are in, and that to wage it successfully all the men we can muster are necessary, and all the means we can raise, not alone through imports, but by direct taxes! It is not treason any longer to doubt the infallibility of administration—of President or Secretaries, or to discuss points and principles, with the view of demonstrating what is best for the whole country. The question of disposition now is one of policy—but policy often, as now, forbids discussion; while charges of "treason" but provoke men to discuss. Events also, too fatally, but demonstrate the sagacity and foresight, and second sight, even, of the New York Express for those ten years past; and hence, as we record history now, we have but to ask our readers to re-read back files, for in them they have the existing history.

We often appear to the least advantage before those whom we respect the most, as if to make the contrast as strong as possible; like the Indian tribe who made a point of putting on their shabbiest attire, out of compliment to their monarch, on the days when he arrayed himself in his finest.

THE IMPERIAL EMPORIUM.—Ladies desirous of procuring the most approved styles of dress trimmings, bonnets and fancy ribbons, and every variety of all the articles that are used to adorn the toilet, will especially notice the advertisement of Mr. B. Piffet, No. 122 Canal street, appearing in to-day's issue. It also chronicles of approved use, he offers a large number and variety of goods calculated to please either the wishes or whims of both ladies and gentlemen. May we refer to this participation—Hoop skirts, manufacturing pipes, Shaker hoods, straw hats, haversacks for use, musket-house etc. for pleasure. To what, the list of articles advertised embraces all most all that conduces to social comfort and refined elegance. An assortment of toys and fancy designs adapted to the special use of children, is also embraced in Mr. Piffet's stock. Country merchants and visitors, as well as our resident citizens, would place a chance vey by calling and at least inspecting the articles referred to. See advertisement.

THE SHERIFF will sell at auction, on this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, valuable improved real estate situated on Terpsichore street, between Benton and Liberty, suburb Annunciation, First District of this city. For particulars see advertisement.

NORTHERN INTOLERANCE.

Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, was the recipient a short time ago of a formal address from the subjects of Great Britain residing in New York, complaining of the intolerant spirit prevailing in that city, and asking for protection against it. The memorialists state that no freedom of opinion is allowed them—that they are not even permitted to maintain a prudent reserve—that they cannot even keep silent respecting the merits of the controversy between the North and the South. The Abolitionists have applied the rule that those who are not for them are against them; and every man is expected to declare openly for the North on penalty of being annoyed and insulted. These British subjects, declaring that they feel uneasy for their personal safety, petition Lord Lyons that he would cause to be placed in the harbor of New York one or more vessels of war bearing the British flag, "so as to give a sense of security to many who are now looking to the future with great anxiety."

This is a fit illustration of Yankee humbug and hypocrisy. Nowhere on earth have people been more clamorous for free speech, freedom of opinion, a free press, free "niggers," free soil, free love, and everything else that had the prefix "free" to it. And yet nowhere else is there such absolute slavery, physical and moral.

These memorialists are not natives of England naturalized in this country, but *bona fide* British subjects, owing no allegiance to this country or its rulers, but subjects of the Queen. By the proclamation of their Sovereign they are bound to be neutral as respects this quarrel between the North and South, and their inclination no doubt accords with their duty. We venture to say no intelligent Englishman, a subject of Her Majesty, has violated this neutrality, by word or deed, in any section of the country, since the Queen's proclamation was issued. But it is precisely this which the New York Abolitionists will not allow. They will not permit any man to be neutral, even though he be a British subject. People of all sorts are compelled, by threats of injury to their property, to hoist the United States flag on their houses. They are forced to break their silence and declare for "the Union," even when they have no hostility to the Union. They are not allowed to be silent—they are compelled to speak out, but to speak only on one side of the question. No man, citizen or not, ought to be subjected to this duress—but, in the case of a British subject, it is, in fact, forcing a man, by threats of personal violence, to do that which he is expressly forbidden to do by the Sovereign to whom he owes allegiance.

No wonder, then, this remonstrance comes up from these gentlemen. They declare, in their address to Lord Lyons, that "any person not warmly approving the justice of this war of the North against the South is condemned as an enemy to the North, and is consequently subjected to much obloquy." "Many of us," they continue, "have been in great dread that, in case of disaster to the arms of the North, our lives and properties would be endangered by tumultuous assemblages of the people, despising all law and wreaking vengeance on the suspected."

Such is the "free" North! This is the land which bemoans the slavery of the South, and proclaims itself the only free country on earth.

Nor is this intolerance confined to the lower classes of society. In proof of it, the Address quotes from a report of the proceedings of the Union Defence Committee of New York, an organization composed of leading citizens. Gen. Wetmore said, "For his part he held that any man that would counsel anything but the utter subjection of the rebels should be *immediately taken and hanged*." Mr. Moses H. Grinnel said, "No longer than Monday last he was speaking to one of the secessionists; he was a man six feet three inches high, and he told him what he meant, that if he were strong enough he would take and hang him up to the nearest lamp post." If this is the sentiment of the leaders—of men who claim to be gentlemen and Christians—what may we expect of the roughs and ragamuffins, stimulated by the worst passions of the human heart?

These are the people who assume to lay down the law to the South in matters of morals and politics. We could learn, with equal profit, from the wild savages of the West, or the barbarians and cannibals of the Pacific. Satisfactory as may be the reflection that we have forever dissolved our political association with them, it is painful to know that there are, in the full blaze of the civilization of the nineteenth century, creatures who are so much more like maniacs than rational men.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

There was not much talk yesterday. General monotony prevailed from one end of Carondelet street to the other, and when 2 o'clock arrived the frequenters were much relieved at the non-receipt of the usual daily sensation and nonsensical dispatches via the telegraph wires. Later advices are due from Europe; the steamor of the 27th is due. We are not aware that any important commercial or financial advices are expected. Politically, we may receive some intelligence regarding our Confederacy. This expectation is premature. The Canada, from Boston on the 24th, carried out the news of the victory at Manassas. Responses from England and France cannot be expected before the 17th or 18th inst., and then only such as the operators or the Hessians at the North will permit to come South; particularly if the response is of a favorable nature for the Southern Confederacy.

Another of the epistles of LL. D. Russell, dated at Natchez, giving full details of his visit to Gov. Roman, has appeared. Nothing appears to meet the expectations of the LL. D. He expresses himself correctly when he says that there is unbounded confidence in Mr. Jefferson Davis, and says that in finance he is trusted as much as in war, but mars this remark by adding that President Davis sent orders to the banks of New Orleans to suspend specie payments. How did the erudite LL. D. become possessed of such information? This is a fancy of his own brain, and possibly the letter conveying this intelligence was written after participating in the post prandial socialities and hospitalities of some of the old planters of Adams county, Miss., and he returns their kindness and civilities in about the same way he did those citizens of our city who were so unfortunate as to be specially introduced to him: vide his letter from this city of the 25th May. We learn that a letter was received yesterday from the LL. D. by one of his correspondents in this city. We are not informed whether he sent his kind regards to the Boston Club.

Since the commencement of the war, there has been an ardent desire to speculate on the necessities of the people; not only on the people, but on the wants of Government. The would-be monopolizers to breadstuffs and provisions have been defeated by the favors of Providence, in giving an abundance of cereals. In other articles, other branches of trade, greater success has attended the holding and buying of many kinds of woolen and cotton goods. Blankets and flannels have been purchased up under the expectation of exhorbitant gains to be realized out of Government. Citizens at large will, of course, feel the effects. There was talk that parties in our city have been in the country and purchased up all the blankets at the usual prices, bringing them to the city, and now holding them at one hundred per cent. above the prices of last season. Blankets which sold last year at $2 and $2 25 per pair are now held at $4 50 to $5 per pair. This is something like extortion. If our authorities have the right to place the value of bread, they have the right at least to investigate the extent of the extortion now in course of being carried on. Although the General Government has no express right nor any power to interfere with trade between man and man, neither has it the right to take private property without compensation, nevertheless it has the right to press and seize merchandise and property when required for governmental purposes. Therefore, the talk is that should the Government require one thousand pairs of blankets, more or less, it has the right, before submitting to extortion, to press and seize said blankets wherever found, and allow consideration for them at an appraised value, to be determined by experts duly appointed. The same remarks will apply to other articles, such as pork, beef and breadstuffs; but it is not entertained or supposed that such emergencies, relating to provisions, will arise. But the blanket movement ought to be met and avoided.

We are favored with too much rain. If the daily showers we have had for a week past have extended over the bottom lands of Mississippi and Red river, we may expect untoward accounts of the growing crop. We have had sufficient rain for the present. No more will be required outside of the city for the coming few weeks; therefore we pray for a hold up.

A HARD CASE.—Another victim of outrage at the hands of the Federal troops near Hampton has reached this city. The lady in question managed to escape without personal violence, but Butler's troops—after destroying her furniture, appropriating silver ware, and other valuables—marched off all her slaves with the exception of a negro woman. With this intimation of danger before her eyes and perhaps anticipating worse fate than death if she remained, she had prepared, armed with the gracious concession of a pass, to retire dispoiled of her property, when the marauders again appeared and even denied her the privilege of taking wearing apparel save such as she had on.

These are facts, derived from the lips of the sufferer. How long shall we be compelled to endure invasion? [Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript.

Volunteer Relief Committee.

The Committee will hold Court at DAILY, in Room No. 6, Basement of the City Hall, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of registering the names of the distressed families and dependents of absent Volunteers, preparatory to distributing the Relief appropriated by the Common Council.

All applicants will be required to produce proof satisfactory to the Committee that they are entitled to relief.

Residents of the First District will apply on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 9th and 10th insts.,

Residents of the Second District will apply on MONDAY, 12 th inst.,

Residents of the Third District will apply on TUESDAY, the 13th inst.

Residents of the Fourth District will apply on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst.

Thereafter, applications may be made on any day promptly.

Due notice will be given of the Pay Days for each District, as soon as the pay rolls are completed.

CHAS. C. CAMPBELL,
Secretary of the Committee.

New Orleans, August 9, 1861. aug9

Crescent Blues, Company B.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, STAUNTON'S JUNCTION, July 31.

At a meeting of the Crescent Blues, held for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect in the memory of the late Lieut. Col. CHARLES D. DREUX, Capt. Goodeye was called to the chair, and Corporal Goodin appointed secretary.

On motion of Lieut. G. H. Sanders, a committee of two was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of this Company in regard to the death of our gallant fellow-citizen and soldier. The committee appointed were said gentlemen, Lieuts. T. H. Sanders and A. G. De Lisle, as Private Charles Nevers, Private and J. R. Richardson, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted—

Whereas, We have learned with heartfelt sorrow, that our beloved young friend, Lieut. Col. CHARLES D. DREUX, fell on the battle field, while nobly leading his command against the invaders of our Southern soil, we deem it not inappropriate that a voice of sorrow and sympathy should be heard from his fellow-warriors of the seat of war. Therefore,

Resolved, That we have weighed with pleasure and pride the career of Col. Dreux, from the date of his entering the service of his country as Captain of the Orleans Guards, and have viewed his rapid promotion with feelings of profound gratification, knowing his superior military talent and the worth of his spirit.

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut. Col. Dreux, our beloved friend has lost one of her chosen defenders, our State one of her noblest sons, the bar one of its ablest members, and society one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we will ever feel a corporeal sympathy every opportunity, and at all hazards, to avenge the death of the man and the soldier whose loss will be mourned by every true Southern heart.

Resolved, That we tender to the afflicted family and inconsolable wife of the deceased our most sincere condolence and that we truly and deeply sympathize with them in the irreparable loss which they have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife of the deceased, and that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the New Orleans daily newspapers, Delta and Picayune, with the request that they publish the same. aug 2 2pdr

To the Southern Public.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, convened on the 25th of July last, a portion of a committee of twenty-five members was appointed to collect contributions for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Southern Confederacy and provide for their comfort during the war.

The undersigned, in behalf of the committee thus appointed, appeal to the humane and patriotic to aid them in their holy work. It believes there who enjoy the safety and comforts of home do not fully, in a material form, their appreciation of the perils and sufferings of our brave volunteers. It is in a measure they are strangers, and it is our mission to pour balm into their wounds. The poorest can contribute something, and the offering will be appreciated; perhaps such will be especially interested in their results.

The committee will be relieved of the burden of the supplies required at hospitals. Their efforts will not be confined to the soldiers of a particular State or section. They will afford all the aid their relief in their power to all sufferers in our cause. If means can be raised, they propose to organize a permanent system of relief. Contributions of clothing, blankets and bed clothes, articles of nourishment suitable for the sick particularly sugar, coffee, tea, rice, oatmeal, arrowroot, condiments, preserves, and wines, are especially solicited. Warm shirts, woolen socks and shoes, in great quantity, will each become absolutely necessary in the latitude of the seat of war. We suggest to our fellow-citizens not to abandon our brave soldiers in their afflictions.

A warehouse for the reception of such stores as may be contributed has been established at No. 85 Gravier street, where a reliable person will be in attendance. Rare chance of the permanent committee will receive contributions in money.

JOHN FINNEY,
T. O. SULLY,
R. GARDERE,
HENRY RENSHAW,
Sub-Committee.

NOTICE.

The following gentlemen compose the permanent committee for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Southern Confederacy—

W. A. ELMORE, President.
D. L. RICARDO, Secretary.
HENRY RENSHAW, Treasurer.

P. B. Bedford,	W. A. Gaddis,
J. Pumpelly,	A. M. Robinson,
H. Wright,	B. A. Rowley,
S. O. Nelson,	C. A. D. Rouquet,
G. Mittenberger,	A. R. Jones,
P. S. Wise,	J. Finney,
J. Bonnudez,	J. P. Farrel,
S. P. Delaharpe,	H. Bier,
T. O. Sully,	P. A. Hamel,
R. Gardere,	J. D. Dunegan.
S. B. Newman,	

aug 2 2pdr

Rules for the Government of the Free Vegetable Market.

The Market to be open from 6 o'clock A. M. until 12 P. M. on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, until further notice, commencing on TUESDAY NEXT, inst. inst.

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

All persons desirous of contributing 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 names 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 call on the superintendent of the building, and will be supplied with pass cards on the lower floor, 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. Merkel has kindly ventured his services to the committee to receive, slaughter, and cut up, all Beef Cattle that may be donated.

THOMAS MURRAY,
H. BIER,
G. SMITH,
R. F. SCHMIDT,
D. L. RICARDO, Committee.

aug 5 2pd

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 9 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, Mojeanne street, corner of Rampart.

By order:
J. M. LABORDE, Vice-President.
WM. L. MCMORY, Sec'y. aug 9 2pd

☞ Neither—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 Hickory street, between Prytania and Coliseum streets, Fourth District.

n 931 2pd 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. 6 Chartres street, by far the largest and only complete stock of PURE COAL OILS and COAL OIL LAMPS in this city, which Messrs. COVERT & HILL offer to the trade or at retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the South. aug 8 2pd

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES, No. 8, and 10 Carondelet street, New Orleans. 4t 2pd

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

aa 2pd CREOLE.

DIED.

On Tuesday, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., in Livingston parish, La., ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD ROBERTSON, aged 28 years.

WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANY, No. 21—The officers, exempt and active members of this Company, are notified to meet at the Engine-House, THIS MORNING, 9th inst., at 8½ o'clock, to proceed to the Depot of the Jackson Railroad, to receive the remains of our ex-Foreman and ex-President, A. R. ROBERTSON, and to attend the funeral, from his late residence on Mojeanne street, near Rampart, at 4 o'clock this evening.

The Fire Department in general are respectfully invited to attend.

Exempts in citizens' dress. Officers and active members in uniforms.

JAS. REGIS, Foreman.

Soldiers' Aid Society.

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

"I met about 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 as 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 their kin have no idea of the indirect tax there is on all articles in Virginia, since the commencement of the war; we are called upon daily for aid in one 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 relatively depressed 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 New Orleans, anything in the shape of (if not manufactured, half worn, if not new) drawers and undershirts, sheets, 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 helping our Society? We need your help, but have found ourselves to be weakness if we have helpers."

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 sending on Volunteers in active service. Donations are expected of provisions, half worn clothing, underclothing or clothing, or any article that could be used for the sick or wounded.

They will be received at W. C. Kay Smith's, Camp street; at Wheeler's, at Hickory's, Marigny Buildings; or, at the Third Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., on FRIDAYS.

A subscription books for money will be opened, endorsed by the President, Vice President and Secretary.

Mrs. D. G. LAIDLAW, President.
Mrs. L. A. WILLIAMS, Vice President.
Miss M. H. SMITH, Secretary and Treas.

Vegetables and Provisions for the Poor.

The several markets being partially supported the employees of the port of New Orleans, composed largely of laboring families, are materially changed, in a great degree, from those who ordinarily relieve the wants of this class, and thus leave much labor unemployed, and times prospect, it has been proposed that the planters living along the navigable streams and all others, send contributions of vegetables, meat, etc., to be distributed free as contemplated in the city, and, thus, throughout the country, hotels, grocers, bakers, butchers, manufacturers, etc., could collect their respective contributions at the same place, and for the same purpose.

The Mayor and Council have given the use of the splendid four story water building, on the levee, at the head of Canal street, for the depot, and it is being fitted up in case, however at collecting and distributing the materials, labor, etc., etc.

Many planters all inclined, who have been spoken with—have not positively promised, and some have been unwilling to for a month past.

Every steamboat man who has been spoken to has transportation free, and so the railroad companies. Drayage will also be free.

A commission will have charge of the depot; and he, as well as several gentlemen of influence, will gratuitously receive the donations properly bestowed. The ladies of New Orleans for the Confederate Army, they have so ably aided, in supplying with clothing, bandages, etc., and our poor women with work, offer their aid to assist in distribution of the charity.

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

This scheme lays in a benevolent one, from beginning to end, so we see no just, many plausible objections to its organizing and preparing were required, and all were cheerfully given at the word.

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

Citizens of Lafayette, fresh in the course of patriotism as well as benevolence, for the poor poor are, in large part, our soldiers' families—some of them, indeed, belonging to the heroic party, or virtue of legacies written in blood on the plains of Manassas! How the hearts of our surviving defenders will be cheered and their spirits revived 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. They are well in many instances, prevent other wretchedness, if not sin, crime and death.

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

Packages should be marked, "Vegetables for the Poor, Lafayette, Waterworks, New Orleans."

If the stores or baskets have the names of the donors on them, they will be returned to the respectable.

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

☞ Any person disposed to send in Vegetables, or any other article for the benefit of the FAMILIES OF THOSE WHO HAVE GONE TO THE WAR, are informed that they will be transported by the MERIDAN 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, desire to inform the planters of all parties concerned in the growth and transportation of cotton, that the shipping portion of their crops of Cotton to this city, or to receive it from their plantations, until the blockade is fully and entirely abandoned, at which time notice will be given.

S. G. Nelson & Co.,	A. Dell & Co.,
A. F. Kelly & Co.,	A. Mittenberger & Co
Edward Mills & Co.,	Ar. Mittenberger,
Wright & Allen,	Scrivener & Stamps
Hewitt, Norton & Co.,	Goldscher & Byer,
M. D. Cooper & Co.,	Maas Gutermund,
Fellowes & Co.,	Sonnell & Fischer,
T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co.,	Black & Bingham,
R. Hochstamp & Co.,	John Watt & Co.,
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Gibbons & Selma,	Fletcher & Goodrich,
J. W. Burbridge & Co.,	Warren & Gaskoin,
Green & Crump,	Fitz-Hugh & Bros
W. A. D. Urquhart,	J. W. Claughin & Co.,
J. J. Person & Co.,	Thornhill & Co.,
Walker & Snyder,	Rockford, Hoare & Co.,
Parkinson & Co.,	Logan, Bogue & Chalmers
John T. Hardie & Co.	Cope & Parker,
A. H. May & Co.,	D. R. Carroll & Co.,
B. S. Lower & Co.,	A. D. Dunnan,
R. P. Hunt,	Ford, Lee & Stevenson,
Geo. P. Black & Co.,	R. W. Kirby & Co.,
Campbell & Strong,	Winston, Harrison & Co.,
R. C. Cummings & Co.,	Gibbs & Ferguson,
Wm. Hodgson & Charles,	J. & G. Cresswell,
Yerkington & White,	Moore & Brother,
H. Fenton & Barker,	Cleveland, Bro. & Co.,
Hutchinson & Flower,	Murdock & Williams,
Montgomery & Hill,	Phelps & Day,
A. M. Cobb, Jr. & Co.,	Payne, Hamilton & Co.,
Hudson & Hudson,	R. Yerkomb,
Sykes & Conly,	Nixon & Co.,
Walker & Co.,	Hendricks & Norwood,
Hoover & Ferris,	Short & Jones
Felch, Avery & Co.,	Bernard, Dumonteil & Co.,
Jenkins, Whiting & Tuttle,	Patrick & Finney,
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H. H. Shepard,	John Williams & Co.,
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West, Hardware & Comstock,	Levy & Dreyfous,
J. B. Gerhardt & Co.,	Wilson & Pierson,
Lucas & Gallaher,	Aunt, Marye & Cushman,
W. Cox & Co.,	Robert L. Adams & Co.,
J. O. H. & R. Davis,	Hurtel, Gayle & Co.,
Hilliard, Scammers & Co.,	Thos. Robinson & Pedro,
John M. Lee,	Richard Nugent & Co.,
George Connolly & Co.,	West & Nolan,
Brander, Carruthers & Co.,	Nelson, Rayburn & Co.,
Peterson, Conway & Co.,	Kettle, Noble & Co.,
Coleman & Williams,	Hartley, Johnson & Co.
Belknap, Nelson & Co.	Hughes, Hyslop & Co.
A. B. Heckel & Co.,	Lane, Salter & Co.
Patton, Hendleson & Co.,	Pierson, Payne & Co.,
Merrifield & Buckingham,	E. H. Short & Co.
Block, McAfee & Co.,	Thompson & Clark,
W. A. Johnson & Co.	Broadwell & Hayes,
Smith & Johnson,	John F. Wythe & Co.
Beasley, Wilson & Co.	George S. Mandeville,
Dunnan & Co.,	Gillespie, Jordan & Co.,
Cuppit & Hutchison,	Bell & Boulinier,
Wood & Lane,	

New Orleans, July 17, 1861.

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 Pierce or Adjutant-General Gibbs. aug 15 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 the 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 housekeeper in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles. aug 2 2pd

☞ B. L. Defresne, the present incumbent, is a candidate for state Treasurer. jy 1 2pd

Manufactory of Arms.

SABRES, DRAW-SWORDS, SABRE BAYONETS.

We are ready to sell and receive orders for the following articles—

ORDINANCE SABRES FOR OFFICERS, plain blade.
" " " damask.
DRAW-SWORDS, with gold ornaments.
All kinds of Sabres made to order.
SABRE-BAYONETS, separate, or adapted to the musket.
Military Companies can continue to have their Muskets fitted or made to assume the Sabre Bayonet.
SCARFS, BELTS and PLATES of all kinds.
ORNAMENTS made to order; also repairing.
☞ The superiority of the arms, as well as their moderate prices, can be ascertained on examination.
☞ Depot at No. 75 CAMP STREET, up-stairs. aug 2 2p12

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 that purpose, and received a letter concerning its usefulness which he could not himself supply.

The General commendably endeared to willing the encouraging sentiments he had expressed to and 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 242 balls in one minute, and could be increased to an almost incredible number—at a range as great, if not greater, than any gun now in use. He has, for his own satisfaction, constructed a model with which he discharges 80 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 enable Gen. Twiggs, Gov. Moore, Col. Hebert, and other able engineers, to test the real excellence 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, Cooper & Nesbett's, McCormick Bailey, Attorneys; James Model, J. P. Duffey, D. H. Ricardo, Notary Public; and at the residence of the subscriber, No. 162 third street, between Constance and Laurel streets, Fourth District.

J. C. WINGARD.

(A TRUE COPY.)

Gen. Twigg's Letter.

J. C. Wingard: Sir—In my conversation with you relative to your "Mounted Rifle Gun," I stated that, upon a close examination 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 still add with great pleasure that I see nothing in the use of such results as you anticipate, and that their realization will be an matter of no great importance to the Field Artillerist of any Institution in preference to the means of testing it by the actual construction of a proper gun.

Wishing you, I am,
D. E. TWIGGS,
Major-General, U. S. A.

Wilmington, Del.
aug 9 2pd

Great Southern Emporium

—OF—

MILITARY FANCY GOODS,

B. PIFFET,

122 CANAL STREET, YOUNG BUILDINGS.

Flags.

FLAGS, of all sizes.

Buttons, Suttons,

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

Sashes, Cord and Tassels, Etc.,

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

Drums, Belts, Fifes, Etc.

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

Fancy Goods.

TRIMMINGS, PERFUMERY, SASHES, TOILET SETS, BASKETS, CAMP LIQUOR CASES.

Toys, Toys.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, GUNS, SWORDS, and a large assortment of French, English and German TOYS.

☞ All these goods sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

aug 5 2pd Mon Wed Fri

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 SYME, Douglas, 74 Canal street, New Orleans, who will act for the BLADON SPRINGS WATER.

jy 24 2p Sun 8Tu

Swords, Sashes and Belts.

We are now manufacturing to order,

EMULATION LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS,

of good quality. Having filled most of our orders where we can, we think to continue to

RELIABLE ARTICLE

at a REASONABLE PRICE.

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

HYDE & GOODRICH,
corner of Canal and Royal streets,
jy 22 2p Sun Wed Mo We Fr New Orleans.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Wishing to realize CASH during large week of MILLINERY, I am induced to offer it at the following prices—

$50 Or Bonnets for.....$5 00
25 00 " 12 00
20 00 " 10 00
15 00 " 7 50
10 00 " 6 00
5 00 " 4 00

—ALSO—

Garibaldi Rising Bonnets.....$5 00 to 15 00
MOURNING BONNETS, in great variety.

I take leave to respectfully call and see for themselves, that the Goods, cheap Cheap, the Milliner Agent.