New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE - - - NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1861.

☞ We are under obligations to Mr. A. D. Macaulay, of the Orleans Cadets, who has just returned from Richmond, for the papers of that city of the 6th, and for latest Louisville and Memphis papers.

LADIES' SOCIETY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY.—This noble and patriotic band of ladies speak for themselves, upon different interesting matters, in the advertising columns of this morning's Crescent. What they say is of interest to everybody, so let everybody read.

FAVORABLE NEWS FROM THE INDIAN NATION.—We learn from the Fort Smith Times of the 1st inst., that the Creek Indians have held a grand council of their tribe, which was attended by six hundred delegates, and unanimously ratified the treaty entered into some weeks since by Capt. Albert Pike, on the part of the Confederate States, and the various Indian nations of the frontiers.

It will be remembered that this treaty was entered into by all the Indian tribes with the exception of the Creeks and Cherokees, the latter of whom have sought to maintain a neutral position, but will in all probability soon come to terms with the South, as the Kansas marauders have recently been harassing them almost beyond endurance. There is no doubt of the fact, from all we can learn, that a steady reaction has been progressing among them in our favor for several weeks past. It is stated by some of our Arkansas exchanges that Mr. Ross, their chief, has announced his intention to call a session of his executive council, which will decide upon the question of convening the national council, with the view of taking some more definite position in the present crisis. The Cherokees will undoubtedly follow in the footsteps of their cotemporary tribes.

PRINTING BOUGHT UP!—The following appeared in a late number of the Boston Gazette:

George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, was born in Preston, Conn., in 1801, and graduated at Brown University in 1823. Our Boston merchants have given recently *substantial* proof of their appreciation of his manly course, and we trust others will do likewise.

The meaning of this is that the recreant of the Journal has been properly estimated by the trading Yankees of Boston. They found out his price, and bartered him into the traitorous position he is occupying against his adopted South!

We have heard this charge repeated before, says the Memphis Appeal, by gentlemen in whose integrity we have the utmost confidence. No other logic, indeed, can account for the stultified position of the paper.

THE FEDERAL SOLDIERS IN WASHINGTON—*Insubordination and Crime.*—From an editorial in the New York Times, of the 31st ult., we extract the following paragraphs, which forcibly suggest the idea that Richmond would just now be an exceedingly pleasant place if the Grand Army had not given up the proposed visit thereto:

We believe that the want of control by the regimental officers, which was one cause of our late disaster, began much earlier in the purlieus of Washington. We speak but the universal opinion when we say that there never has been in the city of Washington, since the war began, a poorer military police. Since the Monday after the defeat, these evils of insubordination and general drunkenness and dissipation have reached their climax in the capital. For three days without an effort to prevent, the public saw the remains of some twenty regiments scattered about the city, the men sleeping on door-steps, in barns, cellars, restaurants and hotel basements, often begging charity and fed by private citizens, without order, discipline or restraint—the officers lounging and smoking in barrooms, indifferent to their own responsibilities and the public disorder. Crimes of every kind disgraced the capital. A day did not pass without murder, or rape, or quarrels or drunk riots. Even as late as Friday last a lady was shot by an intoxicated soldier.

No effort was made to collect the men, or get them into camps, or feed or house them. Some absolutely suffered from hunger. No one knew where the headquarters of his regiment was, or what had become of his officers. The army was a mob. Wherever the stranger went, over Georgetown, Arlington, Alexandria and Washington, he met there wandering soldiers in search of a regiment. At length, after three days, an order came from Gen. Mansfield, giving a rendezvous for each regiment, and threatening arrest if the soldier was found straggling after the expiration of six hours from the date of the order. Then to cap the climax of stupid mismanagement, no officers or men were detailed at many of these different rendezvous, to give information as to the various camps, and some poor fellows, after spending twelve hours at these places, went away again hungry and disconsolate in search of their regiments.

These three days were another defeat of our forces—as bad as the senseless rout of Manassas. Of some of the regiments, it is doubted if they ran ever be collected and reorganized, so thoroughly disorganized have they become. The crimes which have been committed in Washington and its neighborhood, the last week, would disgrace New Orleans.

Certainly they would, if New Orleans were part and parcel of the nation that has possession of Washington. But New Orleans, in common with the Confederate States, has shared long enough in the disgrace attaching to the corruption and crimes of the Federal capital, and shakes it off forever.

ANOTHER INGENIOUS LIE.—There is no style of lying that the Northern scribblers, in their desperation, will not resort to in order to preserve among their unnatural readers the belief that a strong Union feeling still exists in the South. Here is a specimen:

While in the quarters of the Michigan Fourth this morning, I met with a very intelligent corporal, who became separated from his regiment during the retreat, and was obliged to seek shelter among the bushes. When night came he wandered along and lost his way in the woods. Being slightly wounded in the leg, his progress was somewhat slow. By Wednesday night he had only reached the environs of Fairfax. Exhausted and completely dispirited, he espied a Confederate picket, and deliberately walked up and told the sentry who he was. To his utter surprise, the soldier poured out some whisky, gave him food, told him where he could find a stack of arms, and where he could sleep during the night in perfect safety in a negro hut. He added: "I am a Union man, but preferred to volunteer so right rather than to be impressed. I thus save my property, and will trust to luck. If we meet again in battle, I will not try very hard to shoot you, and mind you don't me." Truly a good Samaritan and a wise man.

WAY SMUGGLING WAS PERMITTED.—Many civilians have been very much surprised that the military authorities should have permitted the stragglers of the demoralized regiments to go around Washington and Alexandria, without any apparent effort to sift them apart, and gather them up by companies and regiments. Gen. Scott explains that by letting volunteers run loose as it were after such a disaster, they much more rapidly recover their spirits, and get over the fatigues of the flight and the retreat—that being habituated to reading and hearing news, they would become discontented and morose if they were at once returned to rigid discipline, and the seclusion of a camp. By letting them mix together, and talk it over, they soon hear all there is to be said—to realize the extent of the disaster—to revive their hopes and inflame their desires for avenging the deaths of friends, and reversing the tide of battle. For these reasons, no more notice was taken of the members of the disorganized regiments than to guard against any acts of violence. After three or four days of idleness, the men went almost of their own accord back to camp, and resumed, with apparent relish, camp duty and camp fare. [N. Y. Times.

The secret of it is, that the "stragglers" *couldn't* be controlled, and, according to their own accounts, the officers acted as badly as the men.

GROCERIES.—All kinds of groceries, of the best qualities, are to be had at the lowest prices of John T. Moore & Co., Nos. 21 and 23 Poydras street. We refer to the advertisement.

GOOD THINGS FOR ALL KINDS OF PEOPLE.—Druggists, liquor merchants, confectioners, restaurateurs, grocers, coffeehouse and hotel-keepers, and families, are alike interested in knowing what a large and splendid assortment of good things is now offering by Messrs. Pizzaglo & Vicora, Jr., Nos. 62 and 64 Old Levee street. We refer to their advertisement on our third page.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The receipts from customs at the port of New York for the last quarter were five millions and a half of dollars. The receipts at other ports were little or nothing. At this rate the annual receipts would be twenty-two millions, while ordinarily they foot up fifty or sixty millions. The expenditures are at the rate of six hundred millions of dollars a year, so that they amount to about thirty times the income. How old Abe expects both ends to meet, under these circumstances, is something yet to be explained. Everybody recollects Mr. Micawber's little bit of financial philosophy: "Annual income, Copperfield, twenty pounds—annual expenditure, twenty, nought, six. Result, misery. Annual income, twenty pounds—annual expenditure nineteen, nineteen, six. Result, happiness." Testing Old Abe's condition by this, we should think his load of misery at the end of the year would be none of the lightest.

Even this little driblet of twenty-two millions is not realized in cash. Treasury notes were made available for the payment of duties, and as they can be bought for less than par, the consequence is all duties are paid with them. The merchant who owes a thousand dollars for duties will not pay the thousand dollars in gold when he can go into Wall street and buy for nine hundred and fifty dollars a thousand dollars worth of Treasury notes, good for a thousand dollars at the Custom House. Thus the Government receives, instead of money, its own promises to pay. So hard up, indeed, has it become for a little ready cash, it has been dodging around among the banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, begging for a couple of millions or so, "just to keep the taste in its mouth," and giving in exchange therefor its I. O. U. at sixty days.

How it will be when they go into market for the five hundred millions required by old Abe to carry him through the year, we do not yet know. Abe is somewhat in the condition of the young spendthrifts of England who borrow money on post-obits—agreeing to pay heavy interest, on condition that the usurer is to be paid back when some rich old uncle dies. Abe borrows on a post-obit, and the South is the rich old uncle. He is to pay when the South is politically no more, and the North gets possession of her cotton, her tobacco, her rice, her hemp, her sugar, and all her other valuable possessions. There is, however, this hitch in the arrangement, that the North has not the entail as it thinks it has—and the money-lenders will very likely look at the subject in this light before they advance the "spondulix."

As if conscious that the chances were rather slim on this side of the water, an agent has been sent to Europe to raise the wind over there. Mr. Auguste Belmont has started across, with authority to borrow one hundred millions—and, by way of inducement to capitalists to come down with the cash, is instructed to offer seven per centum per annum. As money, in various countries of Europe, is worth only three or four per cent., it is thought Belmont would have no trouble in getting the loan taken, and would soon come back with his pockets weighed down with foreign gold. But, unfortunately for Abraham, the news of his rout at Manassas goes across at Belmont's heels. That eminent financier will scarcely get his first dinner abroad before all Europe will ring with the news of our splendid Southern victory. Even bad there been no such victory, the shrewd capitalists of Europe would have considered that it must be a rebellion of some importance that required four hundred thousand men and five hundred millions of dollars to "crush out"—and, it is likely, would have been suspicious of a loan to a Government offering so high a rate of interest. Recollecting that the same Government, a few years ago, was so flush of money that it paid sixteen per cent. premium for its bonds before they were due, the fall in its credit, which compels it to now hawk its bonds all over the world at seven per cent. interest, will not escape their notice. And then, when, by reason of the victory at Manassas, it becomes evident that the post-obit is worthless on account of the failure of the entail, Mr. Belmont may get his hundred millions, but we think we see him doing it.

Willing as the people of the North are, to be involved in a debt which would forever weigh them down, the prospect is they will be saved from their own folly simply because their credit, as a nation, is about to be utterly destroyed.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

There was not much talk yesterday. The flags were almost deserted during the usual hours of business. Here and there one or two connected with the English trade were seen. They do not seem to understand why Great Britain should not have cotton if its Government send vessels for it. Our trans-Atlantic cousins have yet to learn that there are two sides to be understood. It seems to astound some of the agents of the English houses that planters can and will retain their cotton on plantations. At this date last year we had received at our levee 1167 bales of new crop. This season we should have received fully 1800 or 2000 bales. Picking is progressing rapidly on several plantations. The cotton is housed without being ginned. The scarcity of bagging and rope compels this course to be followed, irrespective of the intent not to send cotton to market until the Southern Confederacy is recognized. It is also important that we should receive large supplies of bagging and rope. The supply of these articles from Kentucky are cut short by the action of the Black Republicans of that State. As this State is hopelessly gone over to the Hessians, it behooves the great South to look elsewhere for baling. Good baling for bagging from Scotland can be laid down in New Orleans at 10@11c. per yard, at about 5 ⅌ ct. duty, or say free of duty. Bale rope from Russia can be delivered at from 7¼@8c., and iron hoops from England at about the same price; so Kentucky and its factories can slide into the meshes of Lincoln, Seward, Holt, Guthrie, & Co.—a new firm recently branched out in old Kentucky.

The cotton season for 1860 and 1861 is drawing to a close. We append the last return of the receipts at the port of Apalachicola. It will be observed that the stock on hand at the close of last month was 8546 bales—nearly as much as in our market.

Picking has been commenced in Southwestern Georgia, but the cotton will be retained on plantations, at least such appears to be the determination of planters. The course recommended by the factors of our city, with the admirable resolution of our Board of Underwriters, declining to assume risks on cotton in course of shipment or in the city, has been highly commended throughout Carolina and Georgia. Of course, Alabama will be found as a right bower, and now if our trans-Atlantic customers—England, France, Spain and North Europe—want our cotton, their representatives in the old defunct can point out the course to be pursued.

Talking of Spain, which will want 100,000 bales of cotton direct from our city, reminds us of the course pursued by the authorities of Cuba in releasing the vessels captured by the Confederated steamer Sumter, and sent into Cienfuegos as prizes. The Governor-General requires a little teaching of the laws of war. The policy of the Confederate vessels and privateers must be changed. It is a doubtful course to send in vessels; therefore, do as in the war of 1812: capture, burn and destroy; send entire fleets to Davey Jones' locker. The Confederated Congress has enacted an amendment to the letter of marque bill, granting a bounty on the value of each vessel captured and destroyed. We hope to have the pleasure of recording exploits in the British channel, where she might capture and burn one hundred sail of Black Republican vessels in thirty days.

Another heavy shower of rain fell yesterday. The flags were cleared at a 2:40 pace, and the telegraph omitted the daily dose of stuff which has been so nauseating for months past. There was talk that Postmaster Riddell had been superceded; but as the new appointee has not informed us of the receipt of his commission, we cannot vouch for the report. At all events, we hope the incumbent, that is to be, will at once have the pavement in front of the chief entrances of the Post-office repaired at once, and remove those outlandish steps in front of the delivery boxes. These steps, though intended to be of service, are a real inconvenience. As for the pavement, we suggest to our new incumbent to provide himself with some waterproof boots if he should have occasion to go out or enter on Old Levee street. If the means cannot be raised through the Post-office Department, we will get up a subscription for the purpose.

We have drifted away from the cotton market, but return to the statement from Apalachicola:

APALACHICOLA (FLA.) COTTON STATEMENT, July 27.

	1860.	1859.
Stock on hand 1st September	859	292
Received past week		
Received previously	70,772	129,673
Total receipts	71,631	129,875
Exported past week		2,093
Total exports	63,085	125,330
Exported previously	63,085	128,416
On hand 1st ult. on shipboard	8,546	1,459

A PUZZLE.—A Washington correspondent writes to a Northern journal:

The foreign Ministers are in a great quandary. It is their duty to keep their respective Governments advised of the condition of things. According to European rules, the defeat of Government forces within twenty miles of its capital, implies the overthrow of the Government. They find it difficult to overthrow this established rule of judging, and yet hesitate to report the opinion that the Government is incapable of sustaining itself.

Those incomparable mathematicians, Beauregard, Johnston & Co., will soon solve the problem for them.

Report of the Ladies' Society of the C. S. A.

The Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army beg leave to submit to the public the following quarterly report—

Since the 7th of May last, they have made up for different military companies 956 garments, and have furnished gratuitously 400 shirts and drawers, and 750 caps. They have purchased and distributed 1700 bandages, 152 pounds of lint, 20.0 yards of compresses; besides sending on to Virginia a large quantity of second-hand clothing, and other necessaries for the sick and wounded.

The Society has received in donations of cash from various sources.....$2,430 00
From an unknown person, in an order on a responsible house for goods.....1,000 00
They have paid to Soldiers' wives and other working women, in wages.....1,050 00

The ladies take pleasure in thus publicly returning thanks to the very liberal and patriotic gentleman who so lately contributed $1000, for an additional donation of $500; and to the following gentlemen for favors received—

Messrs. Rawson & Co., Corner & Armstrong, Stason, J. D. Hyde & Sons, Gripel & Jacobson, Wilcox & Gibbs, Bunchton, W. H. Leachfield & Co., Meyer & Yulee, Peebs & Simms, Goldsmith & Hisher.

They also return thanks to numerous ladies for liberal donations of sundry articles, and particularly to those of them who have given their time and labor to the common cause.

Lastly, their thanks are due to the editors of the Crescent, Daily Delta and Bee, for kindly publishing their numerous communications gratis.

MRS JAMES ROSS, President.
MRS. G. W. PRITCHARD, Secty.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9, 1861.

Mr. Editor: Will you have the kindness to publish the following account for the satisfaction of the contributors, with the thanks of the ladies of the Society of the Confederate Army to Capt. Towell, for the donation to them of the balance of $61 65.

MRS. JAMES ROSS, President.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WASHINGTON LIGHT GUARDS.

A. Graille	$5 00	Pizzaglo & Vicora	$ 5 00
Wm. G. Bucd	5 00	Thos. B. White	5 00
W. G. H.	5 00	J. G. Lee	10 00
S. T. Parker	10 00	J. R. J. C. Davidson	10 00
C. Rocelius	10 00	Robert Crozier	5 00
J. Zerlip	10 00	Rost. Clemens	5 00
Thos. O'Neill	5 00	Imbation Peck	2 00
John Hurley	5 00		

Total.....$129 00

By expenses incurred during the existence of said Company—

May 2, paid Fine Dalks for Printing	$ 1 50	
" 2, " " "	6 00	
June 5, " Mr. Holloway, Rosin Rope	2 00	
" 7, " Fitzwilliam for Stationery	2 15	
" " " Gas bill	1 00	
" " " Lieut. McManus, for Candles	60	
July 5, " Trice Dalks for printing	7 50	
" " " Room Rent at 32 Poydras street	20 00	
" " " Minor Office	1 00	
" " " Daily Delta	23 00	—$61 85
Balance cash on hand		$64 65

WM. IOWELL, Sheriff.
J. F. DOHERTY, Treasurer.
S. J. PECOT, Secretary.

aug10 2pdt

To the Southern Public.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, convened on the 29th of July last, a permanent committee of twenty-four gentlemen was appointed to solicit 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 behooves those who enjoy the safety and comforts of home to testify, in a material form, their appreciation of the toils and sufferings of our brave volunteers. It is in a cause they are striken, and it is our duty to pour balm into their wounds. The poorest can contribute something, and the offering will be appreciated; perhaps such will be especially blessed in their results.

The committee will be advised of the nature 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 and 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 bedding, blankets and bed-clothes, articles of nourishment suitable for the sick, particularly sugar, coffee, tea, rice, jellies, arrowroot, cordials, pure liquors, and wines, are especially solicited. Warm clothing, woolen socks and shoes, in great quantity, will soon become absolutely necessary in the latitude of the seat of war. We appeal 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. 58 Gravier street, where a reliable person will be in attendance. Each member 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. Gilmore, President.	
D. I. Ricardo, Secretary.	
Henry Renshaw, Treasurer.	
P. R. Benford,	W. A. Gouspel,
J. Pamberton,	A. M. Buchanan,
L. Wright,	R. A. Bowles,
S. O. Nelson,	G. A. D. Kemper,
G. Mittenberger,	A. B. James,
P. S. Witts,	J. Finney,
J. Bermudez,	J. P. Freeze,
S. P. DeLabarre,	H. Hier,
T. O. Sully,	P. A. Girard,
R. Gardere,	J. D. Denegre,
S. R. Newman,	and 2pd

Rules for the Government of the Free Vegetable Market.

The Market to be opened from 9 o'clock A. M., till 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 Alderman or Assistant Alderman of the Ward and District 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, 3d Ring, head of Canal street.

Persons contributing will please mark their baskets, or bags, with their name and location, 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 carefully 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. Merkel has kindly tendered his services to the Committee to receive, slaughter, and cut up all Beef Cattle that may be donated.

THOMAS MURRAY,
H. BIRR,
O. SMITH,
R. F. SCHMIDT,
D. I. RICARDO, Committee.

☞ 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.

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

Attention, Ladies!

A number of Ladies having organized themselves into a society for the purpose of procuring 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, 32 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.

a22 2pif

☞ B. L. Defreese, the present incumbent, is a candidate for state Treasurer. 3j1 2pd

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

a4 2pie CREOLE.

Volunteer Relief Committee.

The Committee will hereafter sit 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 inst.,

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

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. and 1f

Crescent Blues, Company B.

STONE BRIDGE, NEAR MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 18.

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

On motion of Lieut. J. H. Sanders, a committee of five 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 chair appointed on said committee, Lieuts. J. H. Sanders and V. G. De L'Isle, and privates James McGorle, Norris and J. R. Robertson, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted—

Whereas, We have learned with heartfelt sorrow, that our talented young friend, Lieut. Col. CHARLES D. DREUX, fell on the 5th inst., while nobly leading his command against the invaders of our Southern soil; we deem it too inappropriate that a voice of sorrow and sympathy should be heard from his fellow-volunteers at the seat of war. Therefore,

Resolved, That we have watched with pride and joy the career of Col. Dreux, from the date of his entering the service of his country as Captain of the Orleans Cadets, and have witnessed his rapid promotion with feelings of profound gratification, knowing his superior military talent and the order of his spirit.

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut. Col. Dreux, our beloved State has lost one of her manliest defenders, our Southern cause of her noblest sons, the late one of its ardent advocates, and society one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we will make it our special object at 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 to the bereaved wife of the deceased, our most sincere condolence, and that we truly and deeply sympathize with them in the trouble under which they have mourned.

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 Crescent, Delta and Bee, with the request that they publish the same. aug 2pif

Vegetables and Provisions for the Poor.

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

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

Many planters—all, indeed, who have been spoken with—have at once cordially purchased aid, and some have been sending in for a month past.

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

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

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

This scheme is but a benevolent one from beginning to end—no one being paid; every contribution, towards organizing and preparing were required, and all were cheerfully given at the work.

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

Citizens of Louisiana, this is the scheme of patriotism as well as benevolence: for these poor are, in large part, our gallant soldiers' families—some of them, indeed, belonging to the country. The election of Spain is written in blood on the plains of Manassas. How the hearts of our survivor defenders will be cheered and their arms nerved by knowing that their dear ones at home are our daily care and will never be allowed to suffer! Let us not tolerate misery that merely stirring forth the 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 causes of distress may last, or what others may supervene; so it is recommended that the planters not only assist 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, Levee Waterworks, New Orleans."

If the stocks or baskets have the names of the donors on them, they will be returned as far as practicable.

New Orleans, August 8, 1861. and 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, can do so free of charge, they will be transported by the MEXICAN GULF RAILROAD FREE OF CHARGE, and be delivered 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 undowers and correspondents, not to ship any portion of their crops of Cotton to this city, or to consign it from their plantations, until the blockade is fully and entirely abandoned, of which due notice will be given.

S. O. Nelson & Co.,	A. Lodi & Co.,
A. D. Kelly & Co.,	A. Mittenberger & Co
Edward Nalle & Co.,	Ad. Mittenberger,
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New Orleans, July 17, 1861. 3j 23 2pif

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 Grivot. my15 2pif

☞ 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 trade. my5 2pif

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 52 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. d5 2pif

Sundries.

500 bags prime RIO COFFEE,
500 bbls. MESS PORK,
500 tierces prime LARD,
50 casks BACON SHOULDERS,
100 tierces SUGAR CURED HAMS,
300 bbls. extra and superfine FLOUR,
100 kegs SHOT, assorted, buck and duck,
200 cases SARDINES, half and quarter boxes,
700 boxes Castile SOAP,
600 boxes Star CANDLES, 14 and 15 oz.
200 bbls. Rectified WHISKY,
300 bbls. Refined, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS,
100 cases OYSTERS and LOBSTERS.

For sale by JOHN T. MOORE & CO.,
au10 2pim 21 and 23 Poydras street.

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, repaired, or adapted to the musket.
Military Companies can contract to have their Muskets rifled or made to adapt the Sabre Bayonet.
SCARFS, BELTS and PLATES of all kinds.
ORNAMENTS made to order; also repairing.

☞ The superiority of the manufacture as well as their moderate prices, can be ascertained on application.

☞ Depot at No. 75 CAMP STREET, up stairs. Au 2 2pi21

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 practical judgment concerning its merits, which he could not obtain elsewhere.

The General courteously refused to witness the encouraging testimonials he had expressed toward the enterprise. His letter is below.

The undersigned would say that this gun is designed to extend all field pieces into the facility and deadly effect of its use in the operations of war. It will discharge 150 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 discharged 50 balls in a minute. It affords no cold iron to the enemy. The objection of this notice is forbidden, by subscription, the means for constructing such a gun as will be made General Twiggs, Gen. Moore, Col. Shaw, and other able engineers, to test the very qualities of the invention. The construction will cost from $600 to $1000.

Subscription lists will be circulated, and contributions are respectfully solicited, in view of the important object to be realized. Lists will be left at the Merchants' Bank, Cooper & Nelson's, McCarron & Landry, Auctioneers; James Nevill, J. F. Gaffey, D. I. Ricardo, Notary Publics; and at the residence of the inventor, No. 362 Third street, between Race street and Lafayette street, Fourth Ward.

J. C. WINGARD.

(A TRUE COPY.)

Gen. Twiggs's Letter.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1861.

J. C. Wingard: Sir—In my recent interview with you relative to your "Mounted Rifle Gun," I expressed my opinion of the consideration of the theoretical and practical objections 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 the much importance to the South as should any doubts be proceeding the means of testing it by the speedy construction of a proper gun.

With respect, I am, D. E. TWIGGS.
Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

au 5 2pim

Great Southern Emporium

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SWORDS, COLT'S REVOLVERS,

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