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.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1861.

☞ We are again indebted to the gentlemen of Adams' Express for papers from New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, etc.

☞ The Crescent acknowledges having copied the Delta's special Richmond dispatches on Tuesday, but claims immunity for the offence on the ground that there was nothing in the extra to indicate that the dispatches were special. The Crescent's news editor took it for granted that they were included in the regular dispatches sent to the Associated Press.

"Chicot."—We welcome back to our columns our correspondent "Chicot," who, after a brief visit to this city, has returned to Richmond and will hereafter favor us regularly with letters from that point. His racy wit and original observations on men and things are no less conspicuous in his letters than in his conversation. As he would be rather a prominent mark for the enemy on a battle-field, we trust he will keep out of the range of their bullets, and live to return to all of his pristine dignity as a Port-Warden, as soon as peace is declared.

THE LOAN FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CITY.—It is a matter of the first importance that the city should be able to raise the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars with which it is intended the expenses for erecting fortifications and other defences shall be met. Let the whole people make it a popular loan, and let each man subscribe such amount as he can afford. Do not let them wait upon money-lenders and speculators, but let the clerk, the mechanic, the business man, the property-holder and the capitalist, according to their means, each take a share, and the money will be raised. Those who will have taxes to pay next year can take the amount of receipt that they will have to pay. It will draw interest sufficient to make it a profitable investment, and when their tax bills are due will be received at par in payment. This would involve no loss, but little inconvenience, and would be rendering a service to the country. Property-holders, business men, and the public generally should take another view of the case. It is a measure of paramount importance to place this city in a proper state of defence. With the money it can be made impregnable—without it we are comparatively at the mercy of an unscrupulous foe. Shall dollars and cents stand in the way, under such circumstances? If there be persons here who are disposed to shut up their purses, and refuse pecuniary aid to their country in her need—if there are, we will ask them, what will all their interests be worth, if the city gets into the possession of the Federal troops? Will their rights be respected and their possession made secure? We think not. We believe that on that day they will be beggars—will see all the fruits of their toil and economy given to strangers, and their substance wasted by a remorseless soldiery. It will be too late then for them to regret their blindness, not to say their avarice. It is not too late now, by any means. The securities offered by the city are perfect, and the interest liberal. We hope that there will be no further hesitation in the matter.

THE FREE MARKET.—The arrangements which the Committee are making who have this matter in charge are admirable. Everything is to be so arranged that if possible there will be no confusion. No visitors will be allowed during market hours, as it is anticipated those seeking relief will form quite as large a crowd as the building can accommodate. A detachment of police will be present to maintain order and secure the observance of the rules. Applicants for relief must have tickets from the Relief Committee of the City Council, or they need not expect to meet with any success in their endeavors to obtain supplies. This is merely a precautionary measure to prevent imposition. There will be no difficulty in worthy persons getting tickets. All others will lose their time in making the attempt. The planters, merchants and others who have furnished, and will continue to furnish these supplies, deserve to live long in the memory of the people of this city, and hundreds of poor and friendless women and children will daily offer up their thanks for food which no other hand was here to supply.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership of the well-known house of Messrs. Hyde & Goodrich has been dissolved, in so much as the withdrawal of Mr. A. L. Hyde. See notice to this effect.

SWISS GUARDS.—Drill this evening, at 6½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. See notice.

BEAUREGARD BATTALION.—The companies composing this battalion are ordered by Major Bartlett to assemble in full uniform at the foot of Canal street, on Saturday afternoon next, at half-past 5 o'clock, for drill and inspection.

THE FREE MARKET.—Tickets for the free market will be ready for delivery to-day, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., at Room No. 6, basement story, City Hall. See notice.

THE PRINCE IN PRISON.—During the visit of Prince Napoleon to Philadelphia, he inspected the United States Mint and the Eastern Penitentiary. Among others, he made a call at the cell of the great forger, Colonel James Buchanan Cross, when the following scene was enacted:

The Prince didint shake hands with the felon, and the latter was too much of a philosopher to expect it. The Colonel offered the visitors seats upon his bed, which they accepted. He then assured the Prince that he knew him very well; had seen him in Paris. More than this, he proved it by relating incidents which caused the Prince to open wide his rather lazy eyes. To cut a long story short, the Colonel verified—what we always doubted—that he had been in the Crimean army, had witnessed the battle of Solferino, and had obtained the entree of the most exclusive *salons* of the Parisian capital.

The Prince was so much interested that he translated Cross' stories to his friends, who spoke no English. When the Prince asked the swindler whether he was traveling on business or pleasure, he said, with sublime hauteur, "For pleasure, sir!" More than this, he gave the names of two honored Americans, who, not knowing his true character, had introduced him to society.

THE EVACUATION OF NEWPORT NEWS CONFIRMED. The Norfolk Herald of Friday says observations made from Pig Point leave no doubt that the Federal troops have not only evacuated Newport News, but blown up the works which had been thrown up for the defence of that position. A number of explosions were heard from thence on Tuesday morning, from some of which the *debris* of the embankments were seen to ascend. The Federal flag, however, was hoisted again yesterday morning.

The Richmond papers of Saturday contradict the reported evacuation of Newport News, but the above intelligence is the very latest from that quarter.

SKIRMISH AT RICH SPRING.—A passenger who left Monterey on Thursday morning, and who arrived yesterday afternoon, per Central cars, reports that Gen. Rosecrantz, in command of the Northern forces in Western Virginia, and Gen. Lee, in command of our army, operating in that part of the State, met at Rich Springs, an important point, and said to be the key to the Valley. Both Generals were pushing with all speed, each endeavoring to occupy it in advance of the other.

Great Lee, however, was more active than the General with the Dutch name, and arrived with two regiments several hours in advance of his competitor, who had four regiments.

Our informant states that a skirmish took place, resulting in a repulse of the Northern troops, with a loss of about forty men killed and wounded.

(Richmond Dispatch, 10th.)

WANTED.—A well-furnished house in a desirable neighborhood is wanted to rent for a year, or more. See advertisement.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Valuable improved Fourth District property is offered for sale by Mr. John Millman. See advertisement.

THE VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

After an infinity of rumors, reports and contradictions, we at last have some clear and intelligible news from Missouri; and it is news most gratifying and encouraging to the Southern cause. It comes through a hostile channel, and the Federal disaster is of course underrated, for it seems impossible for the Federals to tell the truth about their reverses. But no doubt remains that our troops under McCulloch and Price have met and defeated the Hessians under Lyon and Siegel, and dispersed and driven them back, leaving the Federal General Lyon dead upon the field. No more defenceless women and children will be ruthlessly shot down in the streets of St. Louis by this cruel and cowardly tool of the Federal despotism at Washington.

This victory is hardly second in importance to the splendid triumph at Manassas. In some respects it is even more gratifying. Without the shadow of an excuse, the Federal armies have overrun Missouri for weeks past, disarming citizens, terrifying the women and children, and instituting among the people all the rigors and terrors of a hostile military occupation. For some unexplained reason, Missouri was the object of the special ire of the Washington Administration. Refusing to march their troops into Kentucky, they made no hesitancy about Missouri. Knowing perhaps that this latter State was sound to the core in the Southern cause, while the same could not be said of Kentucky, all their energies were bent to its complete subjugation and humiliation. They made a grand mistake in this, as in all their other enterprises, civil or military. The people of Missouri, instead of being cowed and put down by the Federal army, only had their resentment the more strongly aroused, and their sense of wrong made keener and more acute. They were unable to resist, at first, for lack of arms—but they rallied to the army of relief, so opportunely sent by the Confederate Government, and the result is before us in a victory which throttles the Federal monster in Missouri, and virtually puts an end to the military despotism under which that noble State has so long groaned and suffered.

The report that McCulloch was killed in the fight we regard as a weak invention of the enemy. They had Beauregard killed at Fort Sumter. They reported that this same McCulloch was killed at the battle of Manassas, he being at the time at the head of the Confederate army in Missouri. They have lately published a story that Gen. Wise has been killed in Virginia, and his whole army captured. After every reverse they solace themselves with lies manufactured to order in regard to the losses of the Confederates. We have no doubt the brave McCulloch "still lives," and that this "man of destiny" will accomplish his mission by driving out of Missouri, or silencing, the insolent oppressor who has so long had his heel upon her neck.

But this will not be done until St. Louis is set free from the foils which have been wound around her. Two divisions of the Confederate army are now in Missouri—one in the southwest and one in the southeast. The intervening distance between each of these divisions and St. Louis is now free from the presence of the enemy, or so nearly so that no resistance can be made to a triumphant advance. Let our leaders follow up their advantages until the city of St. Louis is wrested from the Hessian hordes who now rule it with a high hand. Let the massacre of May be settled for. Gen McCulloch is the man to take a receipt in full for that inhuman outrage!

The conduct of Missouri contrasts strongly that of Kentucky in this struggle. The latter submissively hugs her chains, and makes no effort to be free. The former perils everything to escape the despotism that oppresses her.

This victory in Missouri, following closely on the heels of that at Manassas, will convince the world of what stuff Southern soldiers are made, and how utterly preposterous is the idea of conquering them. If now the invaders can be overthrown in Northwestern Virginia in one pitched battle, it will be a signal for a close of the struggle, the war will be virtually at an end, and the North, sullenly and reluctantly, but necessarily, will abandon the hopeless enterprise of Southern subjugation.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The gatherings on the flags yesterday were few and far between. There was a hold up in the previous weather which has prevailed for ten days past. There was no rain yesterday, and the day closed with a fine norther, indicating that the showers of rain are over for the present. We have the most favorable accounts of the cotton from the uplands and pine regions. Not a drop too much rain has fallen, and such cotton in some sections of uplands was never before seen. The South will be able to furnish Europe with over four millions of bales, premising that we refuse to let the Northern or Black Republican States have the seven hundred and fifty thousand bales which they received last year. We entertain the view that we can furnish Europe with four millions of bales, averaging 450 pounds. We can commence furnishing this quantity in a short time after the European powers have come to some decision on certain points and questions which are in *statu quo* at this moment. It is intended that Europe shall receive the three quarters of a million of bales heretofore sold to the Northern manufacturers.

The Liverpool and Havre markets were more or less affected by reports and accounts from this side of an amicable adjustment of troubles. We cannot understand how they could anticipate any adjustment following the message of the despots, Lincoln & Seward. It is supposed by this time they are in possession of information that there is no prospect of an amicable adjustment; that adjustment is to be made by bayonets, rifled cannon and bowie knives.

The latest act of the Confederated Congress, requiring certain citizens of the Southern Confederacy to take the oath of allegiance within forty days, is freely commented on, and meets with the most cheering approbation. The time has arrived, in fact, the time arrived long ago, for the line to be drawn, so that it can be determined who are for the South and who are for the North.

If the meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 19th of May last had been fully understood, our enemies would not have been placed in possession of intelligence almost daily of the movements of our army and navy. The telegraph stations at the Balize might have been retained in our possession, and many other things might have been carried out, which have been thwarted by information conveyed by Black Republicans in our midst. These worthies are now taking the alarm, and are leaving with all dispatch.

There are many people, say hundreds, yea thousands, engaged in business in our city and through the South who are known at this time to be, and have been during the summer at the North; many of them spending the season there. If these citizens are true Southerners, how comes it they are away from home during this important crisis? How do they stand by, as it were, and hear the denunciations hourly and minutely of the South and its independence? Are the branches—copartners of many houses located in the North—true to the South? How is it there pseudo-Southerners are regarded with so much forbearance? Should these *quasi* citizens of New Orleans be permitted to continue their business in our midst? How many people known to be doing, or connected with business in the South, are now in Northern States, it will be difficult to ascertain. The time has arrived for our authorities to ascertain who are for the South and who are not. According to the act of our Congress, forty days are allowed to solve this important question.

There have been bold and presumptuous citizens having two faces, a Northern face and a Southern face; they possess the most outbishing effrontery; they are now sojourning in every Northern State; they possess the impudence and assurance of our quondam citizen, Arnold Harris.

Talking of these citizens brings up questions of Arnold Harris; whether there was ever so much consummate impudence and arrogance concocted in so few lines as the application of this hybrid neutral to Gen. Beauregard, soliciting a permit to pass within its lines—read the delectable effusion—and after being refused, did actually pass within its lines, was arrested and properly sent to Richmond as a spy.

This Harris was a resident of our city, we regret to say, from the year 1846 to 1853. He had a contract for mail service on the Pacific to California. He has been for years a hanger-on about Washington, a lobby member of Congress, and it is supposed he had something to do with a large contract for beef with the Cameron & Lincoln Government. He married the daughter of Gen. Armstrong, with whom he was connected in business in our city, under the firm of Armstrong, Harris & Co., on Natchez street. A splendid specimen of a neutral was he. The talk is, that he ought to be kept in close confinement until his friend Secretary Cameron orders his minions (Picayune Butler & Co.) to suspend their operations in stealing negroes. How many negroes in exchange for Mr. Arnold Harris would be equitable, was not talked of yesterday.

(From the Savannah Republican.)

Stranding of a Prize Vessel.

FERNANDINA, 12 noon, Aug. 8th, 1861.

Ed. Republican—Dear Sir: Last night I distinctly heard several cannon reports about 12 o'clock, and again just before daylight. This morning two vessels were seen in the distance, apparently one in pursuit of the other. About 10 o'clock it was discovered that one of the vessels was endeavoring to make the entrance of our harbor, which proved to be a bark; the other the United States brig Perry. The bark could not make the bar on account of the wind, she being to leeward. To prevent being captured, she was run on shore nearly two miles from the beach. Capt. Dozier, of the Fernandina militia, being stationed at Fort Clinch, several miles from where the bark grounded, was supplied with horses whose owners volunteered their services to carry two brass field pieces to protect the bark from the boats of the vandals. The citizen soldiers turned out fully armed, to get a shot at the scoundrels.

I hear the Georgians are busy fortifying the point of Cumberland opposite Fort Clinch, and if we had ten or a dozen rifle cannon on one side of the channel, we could defy any number of armed vessels to make a harbor or a landing.

By evening we will be able to know the result. If the St. Johns delays her arrival here, I may be able to write a postcript. M.

P. S.—The bark is a prize of privateer Jeff. Davis, laden with wool, furs, etc. The prize crew have landed on the beach. Some of our citizens went on board and brought on shore the Captain's wife, who, with part of her original crew, had been left on board. It is thought that the cargo will be saved, and if the weather keeps moderate with a smooth sea, the vessel may be got off. Our boys with our brass 6s, are able to keep at a respectful distance the boats of the Perry. What a pity our S. C. has not a few iron plated steamers with one 32 rifled cannon; they would soon clear our coast of these ruffians.

LATER.—The prize bark is from India, with wool, furs and medicines. She has floated off, and a company intend to bring her into port. The man-of-war is not the Perry, but a large ship anchored off the bar.

We learn from a passenger by the steamer St. Johns, from Fernandina, an eye-witness, that at 10 o'clock on Monday they reached the bark, and the prize crew took boats, leaving the Captain, his wife and a negro on board. Capt. Tucker and a party took a boat, went after the Captain, and brought him ashore. After the lapse of an hour or two, she floated, and the steamer started to tow her in. When the Captain of the man-of-war saw the steamer, he sent his small boats with about 100 men, who, finding they could not get the vessel off, fired her, and returned to the man-of-war. The vessel and cargo are valued at $75,000. She was bound to Boston. Parties at Fernandina went down to protect her, but she being out of range of the brigans, they were of no service.—ED. REP.]

There is one thing, and only one, at the bottom of the fight, and that is the negro. [N. Y. Times. No Constitution, no Union; nothing but the negro. Aint you letting the cat out of the bag a little too soon for your masters, Mr. Times?

(From the Charleston Mercury.)

DIED!

On Wednesday afternoon, 14th inst., at 5 o'clock, PHILIP HARVY, aged 66 years, 6 months and 14 days.

His friends and acquaintances and those of his sisters are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence on Washington street.

JEFFERSON LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F.—The members of this Lodge, and of the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

On Tuesday, 13th inst., at Biloxi, Miss., JAMES EDGAR FERGUSON, aged 14 months, infant son of Thomas and Mary Freeland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from their residence, corner Louisiana Avenue and Apollo street.

Notice.

The Committee of the Free Market respectfully inform the public that no visitors will be allowed in the market during MARKET HOURS; but on any other day it will be opened to the citizens, when they will be pleased to see them.

It is requested that all persons entitled to Relief will bring vessels with them to receive such articles as Molasses, Sugar, Rice, Meat, Flour, etc.

It is distinctly understood that no supplies will be delivered to any one except having the Tickets of the Volunteer Relief Committee of the Common Council.

THOS. MURRAY, President.
H. BIRK,
GARDNER SMITH,
E. F. SCHMIDT,
D. I. RICARDO.

The Committee have appointed the following Sub-Committee, who are requested to be at the Market at half-past eight o'clock every market day:

E. S. Robertson,	J. F. Caldwell,
H. H. Dentzel,	J. B. Prescott,
H. Lawrence,	C. A. Markoe,
E. A. Patterson,	R. Hohlan,
J. Douglass,	C. P. Ellison,
H. Marks.	

aug5 2pd D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

Free Market.

Tickets for the FREE MARKET will be ready for delivery to all registered parties, on THIS DAY, (Thursday) 15th inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., at Room No. 6, Basement Story, City Hall.

JAMES BRIGGS,
Chairman of Committee.

Notice—Postponement of the Opening of the Free Market.

In consequence of orders not being ready for delivery, the opening of the Free Market is postponed until FRIDAY NEXT, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

THOS. MURRAY, President.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

Volunteer Relief Committee.

The Committee will therefore 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 dependants 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 the 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 mentioned only.

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

URIAS C. CAMPBELL,
Secretary of the Committee.

New Orleans, August 9, 1861. aug 11

Rules for the Government of the Free Vegetable Market.

The Market to be opened from 9 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 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 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 in 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. Meeker has kindly tendered his services to the Committee to receive, slaughter, and cut up, all Beef Cattle that may be donated.

THOMAS MURRAY,
H. BIRK,
GARDNER SMITH,
E. F. SCHMIDT,
D. I. RICARDO, Committee.

aug 8 2pd

☞ 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.

aug11 2pd P. WEISER, M. D.

☞ H. L. Defreese, the present incumbent, is a candidate for State Treasurer. jy1 2pd

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

ad 2pis CENDLE.

☞ Gerring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 52 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. d6 2pd

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 perils and sufferings of our brave volunteers. It is in our cause they are stricken, 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 blessed in their results.

The committee will be advised of the nature of the supplies required in 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 clothing, blankets and bedclothes, articles of nourishment suitable for the sick, particularly sugar, coffee, tea, rice, tapioca, 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 a fellow-citizen not to abandon our brave soldiers in their affliction.

A warehouse for the reception of such stores as may be contributed has been established at No. 38 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. GARDRET,
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. I. RICARDO, Secretary.
HENRY RENSHAW, Treasurer.

F. E. Benford,	W. A. Gaspint,
J. Pemberton,	A. M. Buchanan,
R. Wright,	R. A. Bouton,
F. O. Nelson,	C. A. D. Kemper,
G. Mitchenerer,	A. B. Jones,
F. S. Wilts,	J. Finney,
J. Bermudez,	J. P. Fizet,
S. P. Delahaye,	H. Bier,
T. O. Sully,	P. A. Shand,
R. Gardret,	J. D. Bringier.
S. S. Newman,	

and 2pd

Vegetables and Provisions for the Poor.

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

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

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

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

A commissary will have charge of the depot; and he, as well as several gentlemen of character, will gratuitously see that the bounties are properly bestowed. The Ladies' Society for the Confederate Army, that has so nobly aided our soldiers with clothing, bandages, etc., and our poor women with such, offer their aid to assist in distribution of the charity.

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

I do not come into this a benevolent one, from nothing to end—no one being poor; many contributions to make or raising and preparing were required, and all seem cheerfully given at the word.

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

Citizens of Louisiana, this is the cause of patriotism as well as humanity, for these poor are, to a large part, our gallant soldiers from the Mississippi river, indeed, belonging to the country, by virtue of legislative, written in blood on the plains of Manassas! How the hearts of our surviving defenders will be cheered and their zeal nerved by knowing that their dear ones at home are our daily care and will never be allowed to suffer! Let us not tolerate misery that merely stretching out to the hand will remove. Vainly aid will, in many instances, prevent utter wretchedness, if not starvation and crime.

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

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

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

New Orleans, August 12, 1861. aug 3 2pd

☞ Any person disposed to send in 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 cotton friends 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. Lorl & Co.,
A. D. Kelly & Co.,	A. Miltenberger & Co
Edward Nalle & Co,	Ad. Mitenberger,
Wright & Allen,	Scudder & Stearns
Hewitt, Norton & Co.,	Gallagher & Dyer,
M. D. Cooper & Co.,	Moses Greenwood,
Fellows & Co.,	Sentell & Plaisier,
T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co.,	Black & Bigham,
R. McIlvenny & Co.,	John Watt & Co.,
Martin, Cobb & Co.,	Byrne, Vance & Co.,
Gardner & Fenner,	Pelham & Goodrich,
J. W. Robbins & Co.,	Warren & Crawford,
Green & Crane,	Friedlander & Gaus
W. & D. Urquhart,	J. W. Champin & Co.,
J. J. Pecoul & Co.,	Thornhill & Co.,
Walker & Snyder,	Rochford, Simon & Co.,
Perkins & Co.,	Leggin, Sinclair & Chilmaide,
John T. Hardie & Co.	Copes & Phelps,
A. H. May & Co.,	D. R. Carroll & Co.,
H. M. Lowe & Co.,	A. D. Beaman,
R. P. Hunt,	Fredman & Stevenson,
Geo. F. Black & Co.,	R. W. Fields & Co.,
Campbell & Strong,	Winston, Morrison & Co.,
R. C. Cummings & Co.,	Gillis & Ferguson,
W. A. Gordon & Gastillo,	J. & G. Cromwell,
Montgomery & Wilks,	Moore & Brother,
H. Poinsett & Taylor,	Cleveland, Bro. & Co.,
Pritchard & Plower,	Murdoch & Williams,
Montgomery & Hall,	Phelps & Jones,
A. J. Valery & Co.,	Payne, Hardtner & Co.,
Dodsway & Gottsdiff,	R. Vordenaun,
Sykes & Conly,	Minor & Co.,
Walker & Co.,	Hawkins & Newhall,
Rhodes & Zouts,	Stuart & Jones
Foley, Avery & Co.,	Sermont, Dunnigan & Co.,
Tortian, Whiting & Tullis,	Patton & Finney,
Bailey, Jenny & Co.,	Gifford, Sinclair & Co.,
P. H. Mitchell,	John Williams & Co.,
Moore & Brewster,	J. H. Evans,
Hardcastle, Terry & Co.,	Carroll, Hoy & Co.,
Allison, Pattison & Co.,	Roman Pinkney,
West, Renshaw & Chenault,	Levy & Decker,
J. B. Gribble & Co.,	Wizer & Parsons,
Lewis & Oglesby,	Abel, Mayer & Cochrane,
W. Cox & Co.,	Robert L. Ashton & Co.,
J. O. & J. S. Hicks,	Morrill, Gayle & Co.,
Hill and Sommers & Co.,	Thos. Henderson & Poole,
John L. Lee,	Richard Nugent & Co.,
George Carnelly & Co.,	Wm. A Noble,
Roandes, Chandlier & Co.,	McIlvaine, Rayburn & Co.,
Pitman, Barney & Co.,	Burke, Nelle & Co.,
Coleman & Wilkers,	Bartley, Johnson & Co.
Holbrog, Nolbert & Co.	Hogarth, Hyllestad & Co.
A. D. Hunter & Co.,	Lane, Slater & Co.,
Patton, Henderson & Co.	Duncan, Tyrne & Co.
McFarland & Barksdale,	R. H. Short & Co.
Black, McAfee & Co.,	Thompson & Clark,
W. A. Johnson & Co.	Brodwell & Thomas,
Smith & Johnson,	John F. Wycke & Co.
Bailly, Wilson & Co.	George S. Morris & Co.
Dunnis & Co.,	Gillespie, Jenkes & Co.,
Usner & Harrison,	Bell & Rodgers,
Wood & Low.	Sawyer Barrels.

New Orleans, July 11, 1861.

Attention, Ladies!

A number of Ladies having organized themselves into a society for the purpose of preparing lint for the relief of those who may be wounded in the coming conflict, they would solicit the aid of every lady in the city in this work of mercy. The "Young Men's Christian Association" have kindly tendered Undersigned, 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 purchased for our use as a depository, in addition to the Hall of the Association. We sincerely hope that every home keeper in New Orleans will respond promptly with donations of old linen and other merchantables. aug 12 2pd

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association.

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

Resolved, That no applications will be received from Companies that have not been authenticated by Brigadier-General Tracy or Adjutant-General Gravel. aug 13 2pd

☞ Coal Oil and Lamps—Country Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, will find at the Great Southern Coal Oil and Lamp Emporium, No. 6 Charles 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

Now Publishing

—AND—

WILL BE OUT BY THE 10TH SEPTEMBER,

COMPILATION

—OF THE—

TARIFF ACT

—OF THE—

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

APPROVED MAY 21st, 1861,

Showing the Rates of Duties payable on Imported Goods, Wares and Merchandise, from and after September 1st, 1861. Alphabetically Arranged.

—Also Containing—

RECENT ACTS OF CONGRESS

—AND—

Circulars of the Treasury Department

RELATIVE TO

COMMERCE, NAVIGATION AND THE REVENUE;

TOGETHER WITH THE

WAREHOUSE SYSTEM,

Forms of Consularities, Blanks, Protests and Appeals, Tables of Foreign Weights, Measures and Currencies, Reduced to the Standard of the Confederate States; Rules for Admeasurement of Vessels for Tonnage, etc.

Arranged by P. E. WALDEN,

Deputy Collector, Custom-House, Port of New Orleans.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

CORSON & ARMSTRONG,

No. 59 Camp street, New Orleans.

aug14 2pd

An Appeal for Small Arms

—TO THE—

CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA AND ADJOINING STATES.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12, 1861.

Having been appointed by the Secretary of War, an agent to collect, receive and purchase small arms for the Confederate States, I deem it necessary and expedient to make known the fact as generally as possible, the better to enable my operations in a work which I desire to be completely Citizens' and patriotic. Yourself (or some one else) is the owner of one hundred TRIED guns that he, himself, has used in battle. Recent experiments have proven that any one of your fine Double Bar Guns, if fitted up with the improved Minie ball, is more than a match for the much talked of Minie Musket. Thus, lending them forth and place them upon the altar of your country's liberty, that they may become the convenient to the noble work of Christian defense. If objection be made to sending away your guns, and it be urged that you may need them at home, the reply is, that the street cane is powerful enough to defend the home at home, is to place them in the hands of the many thousands of Louisianians who are now pouring with unlike desire to stand as a wall of fire between you and the invading foe. If this cannot be deemed sufficient reason, then the reflection that long life to you is doubtful, is not a whose judgment we all know could leader and who, in view that rule so genuine honest well our counsel be, both at home and abroad, is the best. Let me, in this deliberation, be authorized this movement should been offered to your consideration, the wisdom, utility, and patriotism of the scheme you are called on to perform. Thus, in conclusion, in a short way, a speedy patriot, and an acknowledgment of our independence be secure to ourselves, place your weapons in the disposal of your Government. As you handle bodily force in the hands of those who are now called for on a big action and assume an idea to known that the many Rifle, and the dearly sought of Sharp, which you have hitherto so highly prized, are to be dispersed to the land, or, rather, remember, if possible, not to carry more complete than will the defend and assure during plains of Manassas.

My Instructions contemplate that Infantry and Cavalry are more popular regiments, consequent against charged with the duty of collecting and forwarding to proper points all the weapons that are offered. If they be well known to the public, that any one who wishes to do so, can, through the medium of his agent, Adjutant General, directly facilitate this work by sending every gun he has, or can command, to my address, care of Robert Phillips, No. 38 Camp street, New Orleans.

BALLARD S. DUNN,
Agent for Collecting, Receiving, and Purchasing Small Arms for the Confederate States.

aug13 2pd

Clearing Out Sale

—OF A—

LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

PIANO COVERS, TABLE COVERS,

LACE CURTAINS,

MUSLIN CURTAINS,

HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, etc.

The well-known CARPET STORE, 19 CANAL STREET, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., when the WHOLE STOCK will be disposed of at

HALF PRICE.

We respectfully call the attention of the Trade to this stock, as it must be sold before the 1st September, and the above price up.

Remember the number—

120 TOURO BUILDINGS,

aug12 2pd&w1wd Four doors from Royal street.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

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

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

—And—

Garibaldi Riding Hats from ..... 8 00 to 15 00

MOURNING BONNETS, in great variety.

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

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

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Mrs. M. E. BENSON,

Dressmaker and Milliner.

jy18 2eds 157 Canal st., opposite Carondelet st. (U. S. Hotel.)

Swords, Sashes and Belts.

We have manufactured and for sale by

REGULATION LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS,

of good quality. Having filled most of our old customers, we can now furnish to customers in

RELIABLE ARTICLE

at a REASONABLE PRICE.

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

HYDE & GOODRICH,

corner of Canal and Royal streets,

jy12 2pd&3w NOW&Fr New Orleans.

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 & STERN,	PETER O'DONNELL,
T. L. WHITE,	HERBERT & ESCOFFES,
GEO. ELLIS,	W. F. GOLDTHWAITE,
P. HAWES & CO.,	E. DERBIGNY,
	T. FITZWILLIAM.

☞ Orders from the country filled at a liberal discount.

jy22 2pd

Hardware.

BRUFF BROTHER & SEAVER,

43 Magazine street,

Opposite the St. James Hotel, NEW ORLEANS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

CUTLERY AND GUNS

Manufacturers of RIFLES and DERRINGER PISTOLS,

Inventors of the Cast Steel Oval-Wire COTTON HOOKS,

Sole Agents for R. F. Bruff's Celebrated AXES,

SUGAR SKIMMERS, LADLES and CAN