New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1861.

☞ Col. McKeever, of the Express Company, has again laid us under obligations for late papers.

OUR ANNUAL STATEMENTS.

As customary at the close of the commercial year, the Crescent will again send forth its Annual Commercial and Financial Statements—the first of which will appear in Saturday morning's edition, the other on the Monday morning following. We desire only to remind our friends and the public that orders for extra copies of the Commercial Statement must be left in our counting-room by Friday evening, and for the Financial on Saturday evening. Both statements will be full, complete and reliable.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. A. E. Blackmar & Bro., No. 74 Camp street, have laid on our table copies of the "Beauregard Manassas Quick Step," composed by A. Noir, and published by them. Each copy of this piece of music has a well executed likeness of the gallant Orleanian, and we have no doubt that the quick step will be very popular.

CONFEDERATE GUARDS, COMPANY C.—This company is ordered out on parade this afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock. Members are requested to be at the armory prompt to the hour. White pants will be worn.

NOTICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED DEBT.—The Board of Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt issue a notice this morning that Mr. George L. Bright is alone authorized to collect or demand the debts or obligations due the old corporation, the several municipalities and the city of Lafayette prior to the consolidation.

COTTON.—We are desired to state that the forty-five bales cotton received by Messrs. Buckner, Stanton & Newman, a few days since, were not of new crop. The report in the shipping column was therefore erroneous.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON ON THE CONSTITUTION.—Mr. Dickinson made a speech the other day in Pennsylvania, which the New York Tribune prints in full. He sides with the North fully and completely. Among other things he said:

I know not whether Mr. Lincoln has observed the Constitution. Indeed, for the purpose of resisting the rebellion, *I cover not.*

Here is a man whom we, of the South, have been accustomed to regard as a conservative—a man who has made great professions of friendship for our section. But, in order to put us down, he does not care one jot whether the Constitution is observed or not. We suppose Mr. Dickinson thinks that as nobody else at the North cares about the Constitution, he has no business caring for it either.

If the Union can't be restored, we might as well have no more doctors or drug stores. We shall have nothing to live for. (Lon. Journal.

We don't think your prospects in the next world are so very promising that you should show an indifference to living in this.

BEN. MCCULLOCH.—The Louisville Journal has a story that Ben. McCulloch "was mortally wounded in the battle of Springfield and died next morning. His body was placed in a coffin which was filled with whisky and closely sealed, and sent South on Tuesday accompanied by a guard."

As Ben issued a proclamation a few days after the battle, in which he made no mention of his having been killed, we are somewhat disposed to doubt the truth of the Journal's story.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN.—This gentleman is not travelling a very easy road. The New York Herald's correspondent from Washington says when he got there, a list of officers was laid before him, which it was intimated he must appoint in the army under his command. These were politicians, selected by the ruling clique, and had the sanction of Lincoln. As they did not suit McClellan, he at once said so, and resigned his commission. A cabinet Council was instantly held, and after a stormy session, it was resolved not to receive his resignation, nor insist on the appointments that had been required.

The General-Commanding had not got through with this matter, when mutiny broke out in four of his crack regiments, who were disarmed, their colors taken from them, and they were stigmatized as abject cowards. Some fifty or sixty of each were put in irons, and are to be sent to Fort Tortugas to work on sand bars for three years.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—The authorities of Russell county, Va., have set an example worthy of imitation by others. They have contracted with a citizen for the manufacture of 300 pairs home-made heavy double-soled shoes for the use of their volunteers. Now, let other counties go and do likewise; for one pair of good domestic shoes will do more service than two pairs of the *Yankee trash* with which the men were first supplied. And, in addition to this, our own mechanics would be encouraged and money kept at home.

"ANOTHER MASTERLY RETREAT."—The New York Herald has its own peculiar style in glossing over the reverses of the Federal arms. It construes every defeat into a "masterly retreat." It says of the battle in Missouri:

From the official report of the battle, it is *not to be regarded as a defeat* of the Union army, but it is so regarded in Washington; but, on the contrary, it is considered in the light of a *masterly retreat* from a position which was found to be very dangerous and exposed, and impossible to hold.

The New York Post does not agree with the Herald, and has but little relish for such "victories" as that in Missouri. It says:

But a victory which costs such a man and such a General as Lyon, and is followed by a retreat, and then a second retreat, belongs decidedly to the class of which a renowned General said that "*a few more such victories would ruin him.*"

NEW YORK THEATRICALS.—The style of theatricals the New Yorkers now indulge in may be inferred from the following:

The piece of the season, which is described as having been produced with wonderful effect at the new Bowery Theater, is entitled "Bull Run, or the Sacking of Fairfax Court-House." The scenes described on the Yankee boards are immense. One represents the famous Black Horse Cavalry, mustached by valorous soldiers with tin helmets, and the usual stage hip and hurrah of "warriors." Another has resurrected Ellsworth, who is shown off as the hero of the piece, without regard to the stage nailes. The valorous Zouave makes a splendid caution in front of the Marshall House, in Alexandria; quotes Sunkspeare and the Bible to a Virginia Tailtroy; and persuades said Yankee to act the part of spy, on the strength of these quotations and the singular and somewhat disconnected circumstances that the spy's father died in the battle of Yorktown more than three-quarters of a century ago. The play is described by the "oyster-house" critics as splendid. The finale, however, is incomplete, the curtain falling upon the cutting into pieces of the Black Horse Cavalry, with the extraordinary extinction of this dramatic bugbear, and their *grand omnes.*

MISSOURI.—The Confederate Congress has passed an act authorizing the admission of this State into the Confederacy, whenever the legally constituted authorities shall ratify the provisional Constitution. The act also recognizes Gov. Jackson as the legally elected and regularly constituted Governor of the Commonwealth.

WHISTLING OLD SCOTT DOWN THE WIND.—The New York Herald says:

Gen. Scott has been guilty of blunders, and we are glad to see him superseded by Gen. McClellan.

The New York Times now calls the Grand Army "the semi-mob who went to Bull Run."

McCREERY & LANDRY will sell at their auction store this day, hard ware, castings, machine tools, household furniture, etc. See advertisement.

COMING DOWN.

The organs of public sentiment in the United States are evidently lowering their tone. The terrible threats and lofty assumptions with which they attempted to frighten the South in the beginning, are giving way before the march of events and the reverses to their arms, and even the fiercest of them are becoming a little mild-mannered. "Sweet are the uses of adversity."

We published, yesterday, an article from the New York Times, wherein that journal expressed the opinion that Lincoln would be compelled to recognize the South as a belligerent power, and the Times even intimated that it would be the correct thing to do so. So, also, the Herald is calling upon the North "never to despair of the Republic," thereby suggesting the idea that "the Republic" is in rather a blue way. The same paper has also named a condition upon which peace may be made, and that condition does not involve the return and the submission of the South to the Union. We congratulate those journals, originally so bellicose, upon their dawning reformation.

They believed, at first, that the South could never raise an army—that the people would be compelled to stay at home for fear of domestic trouble. That delusion has been dispelled, and the mist removed from their eyes. They believed that we had no money and could not get any without selling cotton. They have found out that that was all a mistake too. For their further satisfaction we tell them that we would have fought them whether we had money or not. They believed there was a strong Union party in the South. They now find out that we are united, as a people never were united before. They believed the blockade of our ports would ruin us; but they now see, as we do, that it has been a blessing to us. They believed that their threat to hang our privateersmen as pirates would deter us from sending out armed ships—instead of which they are swarming over the ocean and cutting Northern commerce all to pieces. They believed foreign nations, from hostility to slavery, would help them to put us down. But foreign nations, like outsiders at a free fight, are standing off as amused spectators, shouting "fair play," and so far as their sympathies are involved at all, giving them to the Southern side. They believed, finally, that the rebels would not fight, but would run at the first demonstration from their grand armies. Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Oak Hill have convinced them that there was a slight mistake about this, and that the rebels, on the whole, are tolerably fair fighters.

Thus, one by one, the scales of ignorance and prejudice are falling from Northern eyes, and the South begins to be understood. If the lesson had been taught them by rational argument they might very soon have forgotten it, or lied about it. But, being taught them by bullets and bayonets, it is likely they will have a lively remembrance of it for some time to come; and we think it will do them good.

It is gunpowder, not reasoning reason, that has wrought all these salutary changes in Northern sentiment, and dispelled so many of their false impressions. It is the logic of lead. We reasoned with them, in other ways, for forty years, and instead of making them better it made them worse. Since we have delivered to them arguments in the shape of shot and shell, they begin to see the point much more clearly.

If three or four threshings have produced such good results, three or four more will probably put them in a frame of mind in which they will listen to a little common sense. When they reach this stage, they will then be prepared to hear from us that we have never proposed to interfere with their Government in any shape or form, that they are welcome to their stars and stripes, welcome to every foot of their territory, welcome to the allegiance of every man who chooses to owe allegiance to them on their own soil, and welcome to go ahead on their own book, so far as we are concerned, without let or hindrance. All we desire is that we have a separate Government of our own; and Manassas and Oak Hill will be repeated, again and again, until we get it. That's all.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Carondelet street was remarkably quiet yesterday. Col. Baxter's corner was entirely deserted, nor was there a corporal's guard of civilians to be seen the entire length of Carondelet, from the grand boulevard, Canal, to Poydras street. In and about Major Avegno's there were some movements, but they appeared to be connected with his battalion of volunteers *en route* for the battle-field. On the grand boulevard, Canal, there was very little doing. Crinolinedom was well represented, without any large expenditure of the dross; in fact, the rich and gorgeous stocks of dry-goods, which look so very inviting, are passed by with silent indifference. Linseys, jeans, cottonades, flannels and blankets are much more in request than silks, mousselines, delaines, cambrics, fine linen and purples of Europe.

There was some talk that in consequence of the receipt of twenty-five bales of new crop cotton by an old house, which refused to sign the cotton factors' circular, and who, it is talked of, has an inclination to defy the express will of nineteen-twentieths of the factors who recommended planters not to send cotton to market for the present, intends to demonstrate its contempt of all concert of action of his cotemporaries. It was bruited about that the Governor would act in the matter, by issuing a proclamation forbidding any cotton to be forwarded to the city for the present, on account of the incentive it would give our enemies to attempt the conquest of our city.

Talking about cotton brought up the following communication from an old factor:

Mr. Editor—It may not be amiss for the benefit of cotton planters to state through your columns that the suggestion is made to some of them to omit, for the present, the use of *bagging* in putting up their crops, simply using *iron ties*, until the time comes for shipping, when bagging may be much lower in price, because more abundant. In the meantime, the cotton cannot be injured by exposure, which would not also injure the bagging if covered with it, and it will only require the bales to be restricted to the press, when about to be shipped, and be encased in bagging.

I offer the suggestion as a mode of economy, while cash is scarce and supplies costly.

COTTON FACTOR.

Our correspondent above alludes to cotton ties made of iron. We cannot see why iron ties should now be held at 13c. per lb. when a year ago they were a drug at 7@8c. The iron mines of Tennessee furnish as much iron to-day as they did one year ago. We have in our day seen cotton sent to market with simply hoop poles, as the protective of keeping intended bales in a shape for shipping or handling. We have also observed thousands on thousands of bales, or supposed bales, representation of bales, landing on our levee which had no other covering than a supposed gunny bag, or two or three yards of Lowell cotton.

There was some inquiry how many of our absent citizens, who so ingloriously left the South for a summer jaunt Northward, are to get back. We have the strongest reasons for calling into question the loyalty of many of the absentees. We also have great doubts about loyalty to the South of a distinguished cotton factor on Gravier street, though he may be a Director in the Bank of Louisiana, a large property-holder and so on, and a large recipient of cotton; yet we have no evidence of loyalty, unless decided hostility to the President of the Southern Confederacy comes within the definition of some Southern sentiments. This is the talk on the flags, and from our own knowledge we have no reason to doubt it.

The further talk was of the arrest of Louisianians in the North, or rather miscalled so. We, months ago, called into question the propriety of our citizens going North. We have very little doubt that the recent law will reach thousands of citizens who have been conducting business in the South, accumulated a few thousands of this world's goods, and then cleared out for Yankeedom.

There are other parties who have the temerity to cross the lines. Among the most important—and who is under arrest—is that of Lieut. Col. Tyler, said to be of the Confederated army. We sincerely hope that there are no more such verdant officers as this Lieut. Col., who went after his wife in Cincinnati, and is now in Lincoln's Bastile. There were also some remarks that there are too many wives of the officers of the South following their husbands through the campaign. We learn that some General, we believe it was Magruder, sent orders to some two or three officers, and they had gone to see their wives who were at some of the Virginia springs. This will never answer. In the meantime there was much other talk going on, but but we have no room for it this morning.

There was a great interregnum yesterday on the flags when 2 o'clock came, and the veracious telegraph had failed to disgorge its usual quantum of sensation dispatches; consequently, we have nothing to contradict this morning, which might have been received yesterday.

Gems from the New York Tribune.

We extract the following from the Washington correspondence of Greeley's sheet:

A clerk in one of the Treasury Auditor's offices, named Southard, when requested to take the oath of allegiance yesterday, said he would take a day to consider of it. In five minutes the deliberate gentleman was out of office.

Congressman Potter's Rebel Detective Committee will report to-morrow or next day to the heads of the departments over one hundred clerks as disloyal. Evidence before the committee classifies the auxiliary guard of this city, fifty-two in number, as thirty-six disloyal, four Union and twelve doubtful. This guard is a part of the police force, and receive a salary of $600 each.

Several slaves are hired at the Navy Yard of men who are in arms against the Government.

Mayor Berrett declined to take the oath of allegiance on the organization of the new Police Board of this city, on the plea that he was only an ex-officio member. The legal question involved has been referred to the Attorney-General.

The Mayor of Georgetown took the oath, remarking that it was not strong enough.

The President carries the great burden of this war without bending. His health is perfect. His courage is perfect. To the discharge of his onerous duties as chief magistrate, he adds the labors of supervising the national military movement. From Kansas to the Potomac, the armies are under his eye. His care and vigilance comprehend the whole situation.

Gen. McClellan forbids the purchase of gray uniforms—the rebels' color—and it is desired the States should no longer furnish them.

Several Texan officers, released on parole, have arrived here, via Louisville. They are entirely silent regarding what they have seen and heard. Some of them entertain the opinion that even to take positions in the Bureaus of the War Department would be to "give aid and comfort to the enemy."

H. B. S., the author of the letter in the Tribune entitled "The Night after the Battle," is satisfied, on reading Russell's account of his masterly retreat from Bull Run, that the distinguished correspondent of the London Times was the "solitary horseman" whom your correspondent described as the *avant courier* from the battle field, and who was then in advance of the whole tide of fugitives whom he ridicules and lampoons. He left earlier and ran faster toward Washington than the whole of them.

NORTHERN OFFICERS RESIGNING.—The New York Herald says that two hundred and fifty officers of volunteer regiments have resigned, "under the new order of things at Washington."

A MILLION OF THEM.—A train of cars, which seemed to have no end to it, and loaded down with troops, arrived here Saturday evening from Georgia, and from various estimates of their number, we suppose there were a million, more or less, of them. [Lynchburg Republican, 26th.

Official.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS Of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans, New Orleans, Aug. 29, 1861.

GEO. L. BRIGHT, Esq., Attorney at Law, having been duly appointed COLLECTOR for this Board, at its sitting of the 27th inst.,

Notice is hereby given, that from and after this date, Mr. GEO. L. BRIGHT is the sole and only authorized person to prosecute, demand, or collect the debts or obligations of whatever kind, due the old corporation, the several Municipalities, and the city of Lafayette, prior to the consolidation of the same.

All previous contracts, or agreements with other parties, are hereby revoked.

By order of the Board:

O. DERIVS, Secretary.

Supplies for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The Surgeon General of the Confederate Army has applied to me, and through me to the citizens of Louisiana, for supplies of the following articles for the sick and wounded soldiers, viz: Hospital Shirts, Bed Linen, Blankets, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bandages, Linen Rags, Corn Starch, Gelatine, Rice, Flour, Tapioca, Brandy, Whisky, Port Wine, and Disinfecting Agents.

I have already called on boards of families and planters, in another notice, to supply me with blankets, and I now request those wishing to donate any of the above articles to let them to my agent, A. B. James, 37 Magazine street, compactly boxed or baled, with a statement of contents. If blankets cannot be had, Bed Comforts can be substituted.

(Signed,) THOS. O. MOORE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26, 1861. au26 2p12

Blankets for Sick Soldiers.

It will be impossible for the Confederate, or State Governments, to purchase BLANKETS for the use of our sick and wounded soldiers. They are not to be had, the supply being now nearly exhausted. I therefore call on heads of families, and all other persons, and especially on the Planters of Louisiana, to contribute one or more pair of Blankets to this good purpose. Every family nearly—certainly every planter—can spare from one to half a dozen pair of their abundant supply. They should be sent to some central point in each parish, and pressed in a hale or some cotton press, and marked with the number in contents, and directed to A. B. JAMES, my agent, New Orleans.

It is hoped the steamboats will bring them down free of charge; but, if not, freight will be paid by those shipping them.

au22 2p12 THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.

A Card.

ALGIERS, Aug. 28, 1861.

D. Bidwell, Esq.: Dear Sir—You citizens of Algiers, and of the right bank of the Mississippi generally, having been deprived from the pleasure of being present at the entertainments of Mr. HARRY MACARTHY, performing in the Academy of Music, and fully appreciating his talents, respectfully ask if we can procure for our citizens the benefit of his musical entertainments; and, therefore, we suggest that you engage a Musical Entertainment, to be given at such time as would suit the convenience, on the steamboat BANJO, for our accommodation.

Respectfully,

James Mullin,	Wm. F. Gerard,
Thos. O. Muckle,	O. F. Vallett,
A. S. Soger,	Capt. Peter Steel,
James T. Anderson,	J. Hook,
Floyd Hewson,	R. F. Nicholls,
John Hughes,	G. W. Lewis,
T. Tenny,	N. Tompkins,
John O. McLean,	Hon. Judge Parker,
John Mahony,	S. V. Parker,
Wm. Sawtelle,	R. Roberts, and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, New Orleans, Aug. 26, 1861.

Messrs. Mullin, Muckle, Soger, Anderson, and others:

Gentlemen—Harry Macarthy, wishing to assist the cause for which brave men of Algiers have volunteered, will give TWO of his PERSONAL HON CONCERTS on board of the steamboat BANJO, on WEDNESDAY, 28th, and THURSDAY, 29th inst. The proceeds of the first concert to be appropriated by your ladies to purchase Winter Clothing for your citizen soldiers in the war.

Respectfully, D. BIDWELL.

au27 2p3t

Volunteer Relief Committee.

Information having reached this Committee, of unfounded rumoring, and a species of speculation has been attempted with the tickets held by parties entitled to relief, and issued by this Committee, notice is hereby given that no transfer of such tickets will be recognized in any manner, or for any purpose.

JAMES BRIGGS, Chairman of Committee.

au29 2p3f

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, 52 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.

au29 2p1f

☞ Ed. Crescent: Please announce JAMES B. BRADLEY as candidate for Constable in First Justices' Court, in the district bounded by Julia and Felicity streets, and from the River to the Swamp. Election, 4th November.

au28 2p4t MANY VOTERS.

☞ D. L. Defresse, the present incumbent, is a candidate for State Treasurer. jy1 2p4

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

a4 2p1e CREOLE.

☞ Wells' Southern Coal Oil and Lamp Depot, corner Carondelet and Poydras streets.—Always on hand the most complete and extensive assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS, SHADES, GLOBES, CHIMNEYS, etc., to be found in the South, at much lower prices than at any other establishment in New Orleans, and a constant supply of the very best brands of Coal Oils manufactured at the lowest market rates. Agency for Towle's celebrated COAL OIL REFLECTING LANTERNS for Gin Houses, Cane Sheds, and Sugar Houses.

au23 2p14W H. T. WELLS, Agent.

To the Southern Public.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, convened on the 20th 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 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 clothing, blankets and bed-clothes, articles of nourishment suitable for the sick, particularly sugar, coffee, tea, rice, tapioca, arrowroot, condiments, 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. 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. 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. E. Bonford,	W. A. Gaugue,
J. Pemberton,	A. M. Buchanan,
B. Wright,	R. A. Bourke,
S. O. Nelson,	G. A. D. Kemper,
G. Mittenberger,	A. B. James,
P. S. White,	J. Finney,
J. Bertonche,	J. P. Freret,
S. P. DeLassaire,	H. Bier,
T. O. Sully,	P. A. Gharst,
R. Gardere,	J. D. Dougherty.
S. B. Newman,	

au2 2p1f

Vegetables and Provisions for the Poor.

The war and blockade having mainly superseded the employment of the poor of New Orleans, composed largely of volunteers' families, and blockadily disabled, in a great measure, those who ordinarily relieve the wants of this 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, meal, etc., to be distributed from a central depot in the city; and, also, that resident provision dealers, grocers, bakers, butchers, huckasters, 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 cost, benevolent citizens furnishing the materials, labor, etc., free.

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

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

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

This scheme is to be a benevolent one, from beginning to end—no one being poor; many contributions towards organizing and preparing were required, and all came cheerfully given in the word.

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

Citizens of Louisiana, while the cause 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, by virtue of legacies written in blood on the plains of Manassas! How the hearts of our imploring 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 stretching forth the hand will remove. Timely aid 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; but it is recommended that the planters not only send of their abundance now, but plan for the future sweet and fresh potatoes, cabbages, turnips, etc., etc.

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

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

New Orleans, August 3, 1861. au3 2p1f

☞ Any person disposed to send us 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.

The Priests of St. Patrick's Church, as well as the Ladies of the HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, kindly tendered their most grateful acknowledgements to the members of the FIRE DEPARTMENT of New Orleans, to whose devoted efforts, guided by the skill of D. Bradbury, Chief Engineer, and encouraged by the noble example of Comrades, Foreman of Mississippi No. 2, they unanimously confess Divine Providence owes the preservation of their two edifices. The one, the pride of our city, and the other, their only in its infancy, a monument of the morality of our fellow citizens.

au26 2p1f

THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.

New Orleans, Aug. 17, 1861. au26 2p1f

Volunteer Relief Committee.

The Committee will hereafter sit DAILY, in Room No. 5, 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, 12th inst.,

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

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

The earlier applications may be made in any day promised early.

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. au9 tf

Volunteer Relief Committee.

TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19, 1861.

As this Committee has received, with some regret, evidence proof that the sacred cause has been touched upon the public generosity, by persons obtaining relief who were not entitled to the same, they hereby appeal to all good citizens, who may come to the knowledge of any such case or fraud, to inform members of the Committee in person, or leave such information, with as little delay as possible, at their office, Secretary's Room of Board of Assistant Aldermen. The following member corps of the Committee:—

GERARD STITH,	Board of Aldermen,
S. P. DELAHARIE,	" "
L. F. FORSTALL,	" "
J. H. BUCKNER,	" "
JAS. BRIGGS,	Board of Ass. Aldermen.
W. P. HODGKINS,	" "
J. B. LEEKS,	" "
JAMES DAVIS,	" "

JAMES BRIGGS, Chairman of the Committee.

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.

au15 2p1f

☞ Coal Oil and Lamps—Country Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, will find at the Great Southern Coal Oil and Lamp Emporium, No. 8 Congress 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.

au28 2p1f

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 67 and 81 Gravier street, New Orleans.

4p 2p1f

☞ Ed. Crescent: Please announce the undersigned as a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Public Education. W. R. N. RAGSDALE.

au23 2p4t Baton Rouge, La.

☞ Superintendent Public Education—Please announce that HENRY AVERY, the present Superintendent of Public Education, is a candidate for reelection.

au17 2p1d

☞ 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.

au21 2p1f P. NEISER, M. D.

A Card to Cotton Planters.

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

S. O. Nelson & Co.,	A. Lard & Co.,
A. D. Kelly & Co.,	A. Mittenberger & Co
Edward Nalle & Co.,	Ar. Mittenberger,
Wright & Allen,	Boulder & Stumps
Hewitt, Norton & Co.,	Gallagher & Dyer,
M. D. Cooper & Co.,	Moses Greenwood,
Perkoves & Co.,	Saintel & Prather,
T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co.,	Kinsie & Sylington,
R. McIlhenny & Co.,	John Watt & Co.,
Martin, Cobb & Co.,	Byrne, Vance & Co.,
Glidden & Selvas,	Pfeiler & Goedrich,
J. W. Burbridge & Co.,	Warner & Crawford,
Green & Cramp,	Friedlander & Gerson
W. & D. Urquhart,	J. W. Champlin & Co.,
J. J. Person & Co.,	Thornhill & Co.,
Walker & Snyder,	Ratchford, Brown & Co.,
Perkins & Co.,	Logan, Sinclair & Claiborne,
John T. Hardie & Co.	Dupuy & Finlay,
A. H. May & Co.	D. B. Carroll & Co.,
B. M. Lowe & Co.,	A. D. Benavran,
R. P. Hunt,	Pickson & Stevenson,
Geo. P. Black & Co.,	R. W. Kelly & Co.,
Campbell & Strong,	Winston, Morrison & Co.,
R. C. Cummings & Co.,	G. Ho & Nesgnson,
W. A. Gordon & Castille,	J. & G. Cresswell,
Montgomery & White,	Moore & Beecher,
B. Folsomes & Taylor,	Cleveland, Bro & Co.,
Pritchard & Flower,	Murdock & Williams,
Montgomery & Hall,	Phelps & Jones,
A. J. Fully & Co.,	Payne, Houlington & Co.,
Hallaway & Lonsdale,	R. Yeatman,
Sykes & Conly,	Nixon & Co.,
Walker & Co.,	Hawkins & Norwood,
Rhorer & Zeuts,	Stuart & James
Foley, Avery & Co.,	Schuyler, Donegan & Co.,
Tarlton, Whiting & Tellis,	Patton & Finney,
Farley, Jersey & Co.,	Gifford, Studdes & Co.,
P. H. Sidwelin,	John Williams & Co.,
Moore & Brewster,	F. B. Ernest,
Henderson, Terry & Co.,	Carroll, Hoy & Co.,
Allison, Pattison & Co.,	Edward Pillsbury,
West, Beardsley & Dunmack,	Levy & Decker,
J. B. Griffith & Co.,	Wilson & Pomeroy,
Lewis & Oglesby,	Abel, Morgan & Cashman,
W. Cox & Co.,	Robert L. Adams & Co.,
J. C. & R. S. Ricks,	Horrell, Gayle & Co.,
Hilliard, Summers & Co.,	Tom, Henderson & Peale,
John L. Lee,	Richard Nugent & Co.,
George Connolly & Co.,	Watt & Noble,
Kennedy, Chambers & Co.,	McDonough, Raybaut & Co.,
Frierson, Conway & Co.,	Battle, Noble & Co.,
Coleman & Wolters,	Hartley, Johnson & Co.
Belloch, Nolton & Co.	Hughes, Hylested & Co.
A. D. Hooker & Co.	Lane, Salter & Co.
Patton, Henderson & Co.	Dumas, Pugue & Co.
Kock and Ana & Bockholz,	R. H. Short & Co.
Block, McMore & Co.,	Th. Simon & Clark,
W. A. Jackson & Co.	Boswell & Haynes,
Smith & Johnson,	John F. Wyche & Co.
Bailly, Wilson & Co.	Gaugos & Mandeville,
Dunne & Co.,	Gillespie, Jordan & Co.,
Cutler & Harrison,	Bell & Boulignay,
Wood & Low,	Samuel Barrett.

New Orleans, July 17, 1861. (s23 2p1f

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 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 after supplies 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. Marshal has kindly tendered his services to the Committee to receive, charge, and see up all Beef Cattle that may be donated.

THOMAS MURRAY,
H. BIER,
GARDNER SMITH,
E. F. SCHMIDT,
D. L. RICARDO, Committee.

au2 2p1f

Soldiers' Clothing.

NOTICE FROM THE GOVERNOR TO THOSE PREPARING IT.

I am now endeavoring to furnish the Volunteer Troops of Louisiana with suitable winter clothing, and am having prepared uniform suits of woolen cloth and suitable underclothes, to be distributed among them. I am informed that the patriotic citizens of several parishes are engaged in similar preparations for the benefit of their companies. If these contributions of clothing are sent by them directly to their several companies, without my being aware of the quantity and kind sent, and the companies supplied, great confusion and waste will be the consequence.

A soldier can only carry a certain quantity of clothing. It is of great importance that each one of our soldiers should have good, substantial woolen suits, as soon as possible; but it is also important that there be concert of action among those supplying them, in order to avoid sending double supplies to companies.

I therefore urgently recommend the citizens of the country parishes to send some, in this city, such supplies of clothing as they may prepare, with explicit directions as to the companies or individuals for whom they are intended. I will take care that they reach their destination. The clothes should be boxed or baled, and directed care to Mr. Hyman, in New Orleans, with the name of the company for which they are intended marked on it, and a short account in one of the contents, so that I may not duplicate the articles.

I respectfully request the newspapers to give publicity to these suggestions, in consideration of the objects to be attained.

THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.

New Orleans, Aug. 12, 1861. au16 2p1f

Sundries.

500 bags prime RIO COFFEE,	
200 bbls. MESS PORK,	
500 pieces prime LARD,	
50 cases BACON SHOULDERS,	
100 pieces CINCINNATI HAMS,	
200 bbls. extra and superfine FLOUR,	
100 kegs SHOT, assorted, buck and drop,	
200 cases SARDINES, half and quarter boxes,	
700 boxes Castile SOAP,	
800 boxes Star CANDLES, 11 and 12 to lb.	
200 bbls. Rectified WHISKY,	
200 bbls. Refined, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS,	
100 gallons OYSTERS and LOBSTERS.	

For sale by

JOHN T. MOORE & CO.,
21 and 23 Poydras street.

au16 2p1m

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 personally as possible, the desire to secure co-operation in a work which needs to be done quickly. Of the "ordinary" patriotic feeling and sentiments for the war I do not TREMBLE lest that be wan