# New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE---NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, $10---By the Week, 20 Cents.

Advertisements, inserted at the usual rates. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1861.


Orders for extra copies of our Annual Commercial Statement can be left at our counter as late as 9 o'clock to-night.

MEETING OF THE NEW ORLEANS STEAMBOATMEN.—We refer our readers to the resolutions in another column, passed yesterday at a meeting of our patriotic river friends. They are just what might be expected of such a gallant body.

THE SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS COMPANY.—The Southwestern Express Company, having made all the necessary arrangements, is now prepared to forward packages of all sorts, money, valuables, etc., to any part of Texas three times a week—that is, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This company is in reliable and trustworthy hands, and is presided over by Mr. McKeever, a gentleman thoroughly posted in the business of expressing. Office at No. 96 Camp street.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE STEAMER OUT.—The telegraph reports that the Confederate steamer Patrick Henry, formerly the Yorktown, has run the blockade at Fortress Monroe and escaped to sea. If this is true—and it is almost too good to be true—it is a good thing. The Yorktown is one of the swiftest steamers that plow the ocean. She was formerly in the merchant and passenger service between Richmond and New York, is new, staunch and large, and used to make the time between Norfolk and New York five or six hours less than any other packet. If she is well armed, she can tackle all except the largest of the enemy's ships—and if she should meet more than her match she can show her heels to any of them that may be sent after her by Old Abe, "or any other man."

THE VICTORY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Although the accounts come from the enemy, they are obliged to admit a disastrous defeat in Western Virginia. To extract the sting of it, they represent that we had three thousand men, and they had only nine hundred. They also say that their troops cut their way through ours, and that our loss was heavy. We don't believe a word of it. We have had too much experience of Yankee lying about the battles that have been fought to take on trust any statement they may make. We shall get the truth from Richmond in a day or two, and we venture to say it will turn out, on a smaller scale, to be as disgraceful a rout as that at Manassas. The battle was fought in Nicholas county, near Gauley river, a short distance above its confluence with the Kanawha. We think it probable our forces were commanded by Gen. Floyd, who, at last accounts, was at the head of a brigade, looking out for the enemy. A large portion of Floyd's force was cavalry, composed of the sturdy boys of Southwestern Virginia, accustomed to the saddle, and able almost to ride a horse up a perpendicular cliff. We can imagine the consternation they produced among the Yankees when they swept down on them with an irresistible charge.

THAT EXPEDITION.—We are informed that the Yankees have started a great naval expedition. Where is it destined? It may be for the Potomac river, or it may not. Would it not be well for us to look to our own defences? We cannot be too vigilant in dealing with such a treacherous foe.

HE BORROWED IT.—The news from St. Louis, by telegraph, is that Fremont has "borrowed" one hundred and sixty thousand dollars from a bank there. It was only a few days ago he "borrowed" two hundred and fifty thousand the same way. Whenever he needs money, all he has to do, we suppose, is to march a regiment up to the door of a bank and "borrow" as much as he wants. He has no authority to do this in law, but the agents of the Gorilla are not set back by constitutions or laws, or anything else, except "rebels." After a while, when cold weather sets in, and the mobs in the Northern cities are perishing with cold and hunger, they may take a fancy to "borrow" money from the banks in the same way Fremont does. Those in authority cannot complain of the mob for violating laws, when they themselves set the example.

PUBLIC DEBT.—Notice is given in another column that coupons upon the bonds for the Confederate loan, for interest payable on the 1st proximo, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, in this city.

OPENING OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Mr. J. C. Parham, Jr., the Superintendent, gives notice that these schools will be opened on Monday, the 9th of September.

THE BENEFIT FOR CO. D., ORLEANS CADETS.—It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that the benefit given this company by Harry Macarthy netted the handsome sum of $270 75. This will go far towards fitting them out for the seat of war.

PELICAN HOOK AND LADDER FIRE COMPANY NO. 4.—The regular monthly meeting of this company will be held on next Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE SECOND DRAINING DISTRICT.—We direct attention to the notice issued by the above-named Board of Commissioners.

BEAUREGARD BATTALION.—This battalion is ordered out to drill this afternoon at 5 o'clock, on the Levee, at the head of Canal street. It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance.

RETURN OF DR. BEARD.—It will afford many of our readers pleasure, no doubt, to learn that Dr. C. Beard has returned to the city from Virginia, and will resume his practice. His office is at No. 126 Lafayette street.

BROWNLOW GETTING RIGHT.—Brownlow is gradually coming right, as the following "ding" at old Abe, from a late issue of the Knoxville Whig, shows:

The usages of civilized warfare, in all civilized countries, requires a prompt exchange of prisoners, and this on all hands is declared to be the duty of belligerents. Nay, to exchange prisoners without delay is considered the highest act of humanity, as well as the duty of the Government. No matter how well a prisoner may be treated in the hands of the enemy, he prefers being released and sent back to the government in whose cause he had been engaged.

The administration at Washington has shown more weakness, vanity and presumption in its refusal to exchange prisoners, than we had supposed it capable of. It has planted itself upon an abstraction—could not exchange prisoners, because *that act* would be an acknowledgment of the existence of the Southern Confederacy. This is tomfoolery, and a sticking for dignity and etiquette, that can only render them ridiculous. There is such a thing as a Southern Confederacy, or Southern Party, or Southern Army, or whatever we may choose to call them, with 200,000 troops in the field, and they made themselves felt at Manassas to such an extent as to least entitle them to be regarded as belligerents, and an organization that the Washington Government might afford to exchange prisoners with!

AN EYE TO TRADE.—Among the rich things picked up on the Manassas battle field was a diary, in which, under date of June 20, it is thus recorded:

The Fourth Regiment from Maine arrived this day—charges made against the Chaplains for selling franked envelopes belonging to the soldiers.

The Yankees were always celebrated for their inventive genius. The late battle proves it by the thousand varieties they have invented for their defeat.

The parish of Caldwell has contributed 450 men to the war.

E. W. Grover, Esq., of Madison parish, has contributed 200 blankets to the soldiers.

GRATE BARS.—Messrs. D. C. Lowber & Co., No. 37[illegible] Camp street, [illegible] the attention of the Sugar and Steam [illegible] to their new and improved grate bars, [illegible] advertisement.

## DICKINSON.

Mr. Daniel S. Dickinson, in his late speech in Pennsylvania, seemed to be very much puzzled to know why the Southern States were dissatisfied with the Union. "What," he asked, "are their causes of irritation?" And he proceeds to answer the question which he asked, not for information but to give point to the reply, by saying that "the only real practical cause of irritation was the non-execution of the fugitive slave law." Mr. Dickinson regards this as a very trifling matter. He mentions five States which have been sufferers in this way, but says the cotton States have no cause of complaint whatever. "The cotton States," he exclaimed, "never lost a fugitive slave from the time of their existence to this day."

We showed, some time ago, from the official records, that the cotton States lost almost as many slaves as the States of the border. The figures show that Louisiana loses, every year, almost as many as Kentucky. They do not run off voluntarily—very few of them do—but are enticed away by captains of Yankee vessels. Mr. Dickinson says that none of the cotton States has ever lost a single one. What are we to think of a man who deliberately makes such a statement in a public speech?

It would probably surprise Mr. Dickinson very much to be told that the *value* of the slaves lost was a very inferior consideration in the matter of our complaint of the non-execution of the law. This gentleman, if he had lived in revolutionary times, would no doubt have counselled submission to Great Britain on the ground that the taxes amounted to but very little, as in truth they did. He would have lost sight of the principle—of the abstract right of the thing. Probably one man in about ten thousand in the Southern States was a sufferer, in pocket, from the escape of slaves. How is it, then, that *all* were indignant at the non-execution of the law? Is Mr. Dickinson's sense of honor so blunted that he cannot understand that men may fight for principle, and that something else in this world is worth living for besides money?

"To be sure," he continued, as if it were a slight matter, scarcely worth alluding to, "they had a question about Territories, but it was entirely ideal, a mere abstraction, and so, practically, not a real grievance." This is not the way Mr. Dickinson used to talk when he had Presidential aspirations dependent for their realization upon the Southern States. If we mistake not, Mr. Douglas was not sound enough for this same Dickinson last summer, chiefly on this very Territorial question. His sense of what was due to the South compelled him to go for Mr. Breckinridge. Now, however, the Southern complaint is a mere "ideality"—an "abstraction"—"practically, not a real grievance." It is nothing, we suppose, that Southern blood and Southern money were the agencies, mainly, by which these Territories were secured. It is nothing that we were entitled to the *right* of going into the Territories with our property, even if we never chose to exercise it. It is nothing that it is an absolute necessity of the South that slavery shall extend, considering the consequences that would result if it were confined to its present limits for half a century, with its annual increase as to numbers. All this Mr. Dickinson regards as a mere ideality and an abstraction.

After the above specimen of Dickinsonian logic and regard for truth, one is hardly surprised at his further declaration that if the question of Union or Dismion were submitted to the people of the South, "an overwhelming vote would be given for the Union and the Stars and Stripes." This assertion is backed up by another one equally as emphatic, that "wherever there has been an election in any Southern State, and a fair opportunity given, the Union sentiment has prevailed." From these quotations, it will be seen that Horace Greeley himself does not excel in downright mendacity this ex-Senator of New York.

As if to console himself for the prospect that the Secessionists will escape punishment in this world, he looks forward to the "great day of accounts," when the crimes of savages "will look white in comparison with the perfidy of the men who now attempt to divide and destroy this Union." Here is a man passing judgment upon the people of the South, and depicting their fate in the next world, who perhaps has never reflected what will be his own future, after getting up deliberately before a large assembly and repeating falsehood after falsehood to them, for the purpose of exciting their evil passions, and hounding them on to war upon a people who have never done them a wrong.

And so Daniel S. Dickinson, whom so many people of the South have honored and defended, has shown the cloven foot at last. Let him go! We envy him not the reflection that for years he has been wearing a mask, dissembling and concealing his real sentiments, and guilty of black-hearted hypocrisy. All that the South contended for in Congress for forty years, and tried in vain to get, Dickinson declared we were entitled to. Every usurpation and violation of right committed by the North he denounced in unsparing terms. He now rolls in the mire of Black Republicanism, and is in his right place. He ought to have been there all the time.

## TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Well, the inquiry is made about fifty times every day of us, "what is the news?" We are not spared either in a heavy shower of rain or a clear sky. By-the-bye, there has not been much clear sky in our latitude for twenty-nine days. We hope for a clear-up before many days pass, and no more rain will be required for at least the next sixty days.

Talking about rain brings up the question of the sad havoc it is making on cotton. A late fall, with the best of weather through the picking season, will not repair the damage.

We received yesterday the following communication:

NEAR VERNON, MISS., Aug 28, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I read attentively your articles in the Crescent, and, with your approval, will say something at times to you of the crop, etc.

Up to within a period of six weeks since the season for cotton had been favorable, and the crop was then fair. Since then we have had a hard rain every day on an average. It rained hard twice yesterday, and is raining hard to-day. This has produced boll worm in great numbers, and caused the plant to "shed" prodigiously. If the season were immediately to become favorable, the bills would make as much as they made last year; possibly though the bolls have rotted *before* opening and *after* opening too. What rots before opening is lost by disease, and what rots after opening cannot be picked and saved nice, so the early picking cannot be what it usually is, choice cotton. On the Mississippi river, where I am chiefly interested, the growth is very rank, and my managers report the rot as horrible. The picking is, and will of necessity, be very late. Yours, truly.

Our correspondent gives us the real true state of the cotton prospects; nevertheless, with four or six weeks good weather, we entertain hopes that we can furnish Europe with as many bales as last year, premising that the Southern Confederacy is duly recognized and the ports opened. In furnishing Europe, we intend that New England shall not receive a bale. Therefore, the usual three quarters of a million of bales that New England and the other Northern States have received, will be diverted to Europe. He must be a very bold man who would now predict the quantity of cotton, or number of bales which may form the crop of 1861.

The arrival of the Asia at New York, with dates from Liverpool to the 17th instant, was announced before the close of business yesterday. From the quotations, it is believed that 8½d. was the highest figure for middling Orleans. This does not meet the anticipations of many shippers and other parties interested, as 9d. was the predicted figure by the middle of August. However, if we cannot realize 9d., we must put up with lower figures, which will pay very well, provided they are not below 8½ or 8¾d.

Connected as Louisiana has been, financially, commercially and socially for the past thirty years with Kentucky, we have looked upon her movements for some months with much regret. We believe a change has come over the good people of that State, and our hopes are strengthened that we shall yet have the pleasure of receiving her as one of the Southern Confederacy.

In our walks yesterday on the flags we were handed the following letter, from the highest and best informed sources:

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27, 1861.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 13th inst. has been received. You say you regret the political action of Kentucky; so do I, but this is to be taken into consideration: Kentucky has always entertained great firmness for the Union, and has hoped, as I think, against hope that some means might be devised by which we might all live together; but the fact that this is impossible is now being brought to the people, and changes are taking place daily in favor of the South. The gain for the Southern Rights' party in this State has been 20,000 in about six weeks. On the 20th of June we had 36,009 votes; on the 1st of August about 55,000. Politicians and partisan newspapers, in whom the people have had confidence, have said the South would not be able to sustain herself. Recent events in Virginia and Missouri are undeceiving the people on this point very rapidly. The fears of our people have been excited by our having over seven hundred miles of border, saying that if we took any ground for the South the war would be transferred to Kentucky soil. These arguments are fast ceasing to have any effect. The recent action of the Federal Congress has opened the eyes of our people to the designs of the Abolitionists; and while I cannot fix the time that we will join you, that we will at some time is not more certain than the fact that we have a soul to save, or that there is a God above.

The feeling of the people is undergoing a very great change, and although our Legislature may attempt something radical, the people will not ratify their action, and if anything is done against the South, they will raise up and treat them as Cromwell did the English Parliament. The most rabid Union men here say when the question comes up, they are for Kentucky going with the South. And to-day, could the question come before the people, Kentucky would be with you by 75,000 majority. I have felt it due to my noble old State that her position should be better understood among my Southern friends. Yours, truly.

COMMUNICATED.

## The Revenue Policy of the South.

*Mr. Editor*—The action of the Confederate Congress in making the whole South a port of entry is eminently judicious, but, in my humble judgment, does not go far enough to insure the benefits intended. It would have been better to open the whole South to the commerce of the world, free of duty, during the continuance of the present blockade. This would save a great deal of inconvenience, and stimulate parties to make ventures that they would not otherwise make.

The Government is at present deriving no revenue from imports, and the small amount that would be received from the introduction of goods under the new law would be but a small matter when compared with the benefit that would be derived by the whole country in being able to get articles that are required, as well for the Government as individuals, and which cannot now be had.

Besides, the duties being payable "at the nearest port of entry," would, in many instances, be attended with serious difficulty, and in some, the "port of entry" would be so remote that the duties would not be paid at all.

It appears to me that it would be better to open the whole South to the introduction of foreign merchandise, without restriction and free of all duty, till regular commercial intercourse with other nations can be resumed.

The people of the South must and will bear without murmuring the burden of the war, and, whether the contest be long or short, sustain it to the end. But, while such is the patriotic purpose of the people, the Government ought, by every means in its power, make that burden as light as possible.

The introduction of goods at the least possible cost will do much to aid the people, by creating a supply somewhat adequate to the demand, and thereby prevent an enormous increase in price that absorbs the means of the people without procuring what is actually required, and lessening their ability to sustain the Government just in proportion to the advance in price.

The country is now destitute of many articles of first necessity to the Government, as well as the people, and they can be only obtained by giving every possible facility and encouragement for their introduction.

Let our Government, then, go one step further, and declare all imports free till our present difficulties are settled, and we are prepared to open commercial relations with all the world. SOUTH.

## To the Public.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the company meeting on Monday, 26th inst., I hereby make the following statement of the Benefit for Company D, Orleans Cadets, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts for sale of Tickets | $403 25 |
| Expenditures: Hall and Theatre, as per contract, $144 00 | |
| Messrs. Bidwell and McCarthy | $144 00 |
| Advertising, printing, etc | 48 50 |
| Total | $270 75 |

JOHN A. PURCELL,
Secretary of Company D, Orleans Cadets.
au30 1t

## Official.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
Of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans,
New Orleans, Aug. 26, 1861.

GEO. L. BRIGHT, Esq., Attorney at Law, having been duly appointed COLLECTOR for this Board, at its sitting of the 17th 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 it with us.

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

By order of the Board
au30 2p1w O. DE BUYS, 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 heads 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 send them to my agent, A. B. James, 57 Magazine street, commonly known as baker, with a statement of contents. Blankets cannot be had, Red Comfortis can be obtained. [Signed.] THOS O. MOORE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24, 1861. au26 2p1d

## Blankets for Sick Soldiers.

It will be impossible for the Confederate, or State Government, 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 bale at some cotton press, and marked with the number it contains, 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 2p1d THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.

## Volunteer Relief Committee.

Information having reached this Committee, of undoubted reliability, that 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 HEGGS,
au30 2p1r Chairman of Committee.

## 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 their aid, and by the liberality of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, room No. 3, second story, 82 Camp street, adjoining the rooms of said Association, has been proffered for our use as a depository, in addition to the Hall of the Association. We sincerely hope that every housekeeper in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles. 4t2 2p1f

Ed. Crescent: Please announce JAMES R. BRADLEY as candidate for Constable First Justices' Court, in the district bounded by Julia and Fulton streets, and from the River to the Swamp. Election, 4th November.
au23 2p6d MANY VOTERS.

E. L. Defrese, the present incumbent, is a candidate for State Treasurer. jy1 2p1d

For Auditor of Public Accounts—Please announce G. PERALTA as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts at the election in November.
a4 2p6d GEORGE.

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 all 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 Irwin's celebrated COAL OIL STOVE & ING LANTERNS for Gin Houses, Cane Sheds, and Sugar Houses.
au23 2p6d H. T. WELLS, Agent.

## 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 much 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, 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. ELMORE, President.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.
HENRY RENSHAW, Treasurer.

| | |
|---|---|
| P. E. Bouford, | W. A. Gaspard, |
| J. Pemberton, | A. M. Buchanan, |
| H. Wricke, | R. A. Hooke, |
| S. O. Nelson, | G. A. D. Kemper, |
| G. Mintenbergo, | A. B. James, |
| P. S. Witt, | J. Finney, |
| J. Bermudez, | J. P. Freret, |
| S. P. DeLabarre, | H. Bier, |
| T. O. Sully, | P. A. Girard, |
| R. Gardere, | J. D. Denegre. |
| S. B. Newman, | |

au30 2p1f

## Vegetables and Provisions for the Poor.

The war and blockade having mainly suspended the employment of the poor of New Orleans, composed largely of volunteers' families, and financially disabled, in a great measure, those who ordinarily relieve the wants of this class, and there being much distress among them, and more 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, huckesters, 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., etc.

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 free 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 benefits 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 work, offer their aid to prevent misdirection of the charity.

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

This scheme fails to a benevolent one, from inability to meet—where a being paid—many contributions towards organizing and preparing were required, and all were cheerfully given at the good.

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 cause of patriotism as well as benevolence; for this poor one, in large part, one gallant soldiers' families—some of them, indeed, helpless in this country, by virtue of legacies written in blood on the plains of Manassas! How the hearts of our surviving defenders will be cheered at 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; as it is recommended that the planters cut only most 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 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 on 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, hereby tender their most grateful acknowledgements to the members of the FIRE DEPARTMENT of New Orleans, to whose devoted efforts, guided by the skill of D. Brethey, Chief Engineer, and encouraged by the noble example of Camardon, Foreman of Mississippi No. 2, they mainly (under Divine Providence) owe the preservation of these two edifices. The one, the pride of our city, and the other, albeit only in its infancy, a monument of the morality of our fellow citizens. au26 2p1t

## 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, 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.

Thereafter, applications may be made on any day precisely.

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 every regret, positive proof that impositions have been practised 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 cases of 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 are the names of the Committee—

GERARD STITH, Board of Aldermen.
S. P. DELABARRE, " "
L. E. FORSTALL, " "
J. H. HUCKINS, " "
JAS. HEGGS, Board of Ass. Aldermen.
W. F. HODGKINS, " "
J. B. LEEFE, " "
JAMES DAVIS, " "
JAMES HEGGS,
au13 2p1f 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. my16 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 Chartres street, by far the largest and only complete stock of PURE COAL OILS and COAL OIL LAMPS in this city, which, Messrs. COVERT & HILL offer to the trade or at retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the South. my2 2p1f

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. [illegible] Chartres street, New Orleans. jy 2p6t

☞ Ed. Crescent: Please announce the undersigned as a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Public Education. W. R. N. SHAGRUDER,
au23 2p6d Baton Rouge, La.

☞ Superintendent Public Education—Please announce the HONRY AVERY, the present Superintendent of Public Education, as a candidate for re-election.
au17 2p6d

☞ 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.
au31 2p6t P. YTISER, 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.

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|---|---|
| S. O. Nelson & Co., | A. Levi & Co., |
| A. D. Kelly & Co., | A. Mittenberger & Co |
| Edward Nalle & Co., | Ar. Mittenberger, |
| Wright & Allen, | Sentker & Stamps |
| Hewitt, Norton & Co., | Gallagher, A Byer, |
| M. D. Cooper & Co., | Moses Greenwood, |
| Pollonais & Co., | Sewell & Prather, |
| T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co., | Black & Dykegum, |
| R. Mellancoy & Co., | John Watt & Co., |
| Martin, Cobb & Co., | Byrne, Vance & Co., |
| Gladder & Selsus, | Pilcher & Goodrich, |
| J. W. Burbridge & Co., | Warren & Crawford, |
| Green & Cronin, | Friedlander & Gerso |
| W. & D. Urquhart, | J. W. Champlin & Co., |
| J. J. Poison & Co., | Thorthill & Co., |
| Walker & Snyder, | Rochford, Brown & Co., |
| Perkins & Co., | Logan, Soular & Claiborne, |
| John F. Hardie & Co. | Cupet & Pachys, |
| A. H. May & Co., | D. R. Carroll & Co., |
| B. M. Lowe & Co., | A. D. Donovan, |
| R. P. Ilsac, | Pattison & Stevenson, |
| Geo. P. Black & Co., | R. W. Sadler & Co., |
| Campbell & Strong, | Winston, Morrison & Co., |
| R. C. Cummings & Co., | Gillis & Ferguson, |
| W. A. Gordon & Castille, | J. & G. Cromwell, |
| Montgomery & White, | Moore & Buchner, |
| B. Tolechno & Taylor, | Cleveland, Bro. & Co., |
| Pritchard & Flower, | Murdock & Williams, |
| Montgomery & Hall, | Phelps & Jones, |
| A. J. Fully & Co., | Payne, Huntington & Co., |
| Holloway & Lonsdale, | R. Yeatman, |
| Sykes & Conly, | Nixon & Co., |
| Walker & Co., | Hawkins & Norwood, |
| Rhoses & Jones, | Stuart & James |
| Foley, Avery & Co., | Scruggs, Donegan & Co., |
| Tarlton, Whiting & Tellis, | Patton & Finney, |
| Farley, Jiney & Co., | Gifford, Scudder & Co., |
| P. H. Skipwith, | John Williams & Co., |
| Moore & Breeder, | E. S. Ellery, |
| Henderson, Terry & Co., | Carroll, Loy & Co., |
| Allison, Pattison & Co., | Edward Pillsbury, |
| West, Renshaw & Guntmack, | Levy & Deiler, |
| J. B. Gribble & Co., | Wilson & Pomroy, |
| Lewis & Oglesby, | Alan, Marye & Cashman, |
| W. Cox & Co., | Robert L. Adams & Bro., |
| J. C. & B. S. Hicks, | Horrell, Gayle & Co., |
| Hilliard, Summers & Co., | Thos. Henderson & Peale, |
| John L. Lee, | Richard Moreno & Co., |
| George Connolly & Co., | Watt & Noble, |
| Brunder, Chambliss & Co., | McLemore, Bayhant & Co., |
| Frierson, Conway & Co., | Battle, Noble & Co., |
| Coleman & Wilson, | Bartley, Johnson & Co. |
| Belleau, Nobles & Co. | Hoche, Hyllested & Co |
| A. D. Hendel & Co. | Lane, Salter & Co. |
| Patton, Henderson & Co. | Dunlap, Payne & Co. |
| McFarland & Barkshire, | R. H. Short & Co. |
| Black, McAfee & Co., | Thompson & Clark, |
| W. A. Johnson & Co. | Brongwell & Haynes, |
| Smith & Johnson, | John F. Wyche & Co. |
| Brodly, Wilson & Co. | George S. Mandeville, |
| Dunlap & Co., | Gillespie, Jordan & Co., |
| Oliver & Hardison, | Bell & Boulware, |
| Wood & Law, | Samuel Barrett. |

New Orleans, July 17, 1861. jy23 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 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. Merlod has kindly tendered his services to the Committee to receive, slaughter, and cut up all Beef Cattle that may be donated.

THOMAS MURRAY,
H. BIER,
GARDNER SMITH,
E. F. SCHMIDT,
D. I. RICARDO, Committee.
au8 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 underclothing, to be distributed among them. I am informed that the patriotic citizens of several parishes are also 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 shall 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 creating double supplies to companies.

I therefore urgently recommend the citizens of the country parishes to send to me, 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 in bales, and directed to me in New Orleans, with the name of the company for which they are intended marked on it, and a statement sent to me of its contents, so that I may not duplicate the article.

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

THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.
New Orleans, Aug. 17, 1861. au19 2p1f

## Sundries.

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|---|---|
| 500 bags prime RIO COFFEE, | |
| 500 bbls. MESS PORK, | |
| 500 tierces prime LARD, | |
| 50 sacks BACON SHOULDERS, | |
| 100 tierces SUGAR CURED HAMS, | |
| 300 kits, extra and superfine FLOUR, | |
| 100 kegs SHOT, assorted, buck and dicey, | |
| 500 cases SARDINES, half and quarter boxes, | |
| 700 boxes Castile SOAP, | |
| 800 boxes Star CANDLES, 14 and 16 oz. | |
| 200 bbls. Bonded WHISKY, | |
| 400 bbls. Refined Bonded and Powdered SUGARS, | |
| 100 cases OYSTERS and LOBSTERS. | |

For sale by
JOHN T. MOORE & CO.,
au10 2p1m 21 and 23 Poydras street.

## 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 secure cooperation in a work which needs to be done quickly. Citizens and patriots! Your Government asks for the use of the muskets of TRIED guns that Louisiana in your homes. Recent experiments have proven that any one of your fine Double Barrelled Shot Guns, with the improved Minié ball, is more than a match for the much talked of Minié Musket. Then, bring them forth and place them upon the altar of your country's liberty, that they may in turn be consecrated 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 surest way to prevent the necessity of using them at home is to place them in the hands of the many thousands of brave men who are now chafing with anxiety at being detained as well of late between you and the invading foe. If this answer be deemed inconclusive, then the reflection that those high in authority, those in whose judgment we all have confidence, and who,