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.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1861.

We are very much gratified to learn that our friend, Col. Scott, acting under authority granted him by the War Department of the Confederate States, has now ready for service four companies, armed and equipped, and two companies so far advanced that there is no reasonable doubt but that they will be ready to muster in during the next week. This completes his battalion of mounted men, a command that we feel assured will make its mark wherever it may go. Col. Scott is entitled to much credit for the promptitude and energy he has exhibited in getting his command ready in so brief a period.

Our Annual Commercial Statement will be seen by referring to the 4th page.

The Annual Financial Statement will appear Monday morning.

Our regular department columns are transferred this morning to the 3d page.

THE DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The schools in the Third District will open on next Monday at the usual hour.

Mr. A. Dapremont, of the book and news establishment under Odd Fellows' Hall, has kindly supplied us with the New York Herald of the 23d.

CONFEDERATE BLUES.—This active company yesterday evening held an election for officers, which resulted in the choice of parties who will do credit to the company. Their names will be found in another column.

Ed. Crescent—We see it stated in your paper of yesterday that you are desired to say the forty-five bales of cotton received by us a few days since *were not of new crop*.

The statement did not come from and was not authorized by us. The shipment was of new crop, and was sold for domestic manufacture at the Baton Rouge Mills.

We did not sign the "Card to Cotton Planters," for private reasons; but sometime prior to the publication of that card, we requested our patrons in our correspondence not to ship cotton to us until the blockade was raised, and have continued to do so since, both by letter and circular.

BUCKNER, STANTON & NEWMAN.

New Orleans, Aug. 31, 1861.

We were requested to state that some cotton received by Messrs. Thornhill & Co., and reported as new cotton, was not new cotton, but old. In the hurry of business we said Buckner, Stanton & Newman, instead of Thornhill & Co. Hence the mistake. [Ed. Crescent.

Mrs. C. F. Windle, a lady of some literary note, has been arrested in Washington as a rebel and a spy.

THE PANIC AT BULL RUN.—The Galway (Ireland) Vindicator, in commenting on the battle of Bull Run, thus expresses the cause of the panic:

But, strange to say, it would appear *a cavalry company of "niggers"—colored men fighting for the perpetuation of their own slavery*—occasioned the panic among the Northern army.

The Vindicator has evidently read something about the Black Horse Cavalry, and supposed them to be "niggers."

HOSPITAL FOR LOUISIANIANS.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express says:

The Directory of the Richmond Baptist College recently resolved to tender the College to a committee of Louisiana gentlemen during the war, to be used by them as a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Confederate Army. The committee proceeded immediately to have the College buildings fitted up for the use intended, and the work is now progressing. This is a very liberal offer on the part of our Baptist friends, and is duly appreciated by all concerned.

The traitor Pierpont will soon find that his effort to control the great State of Virginia is a mere flash in the pan-handle.

THE LAWS OF FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.—We take from a Northern paper the following account of the lynching of an editor in Massachusetts, already reported by telegraph:

Mr. Kimball was loudly called for, who, not appearing, the crowd entered his house and seized him. He drew a revolver, which was the signal for the presentation of half a dozen by his captors, pointing to his person, which led to a quick surrender, and he was conducted down Main street in front of the Eagle House and placed within a circle, when he was asked if he regretted what he had published, to which he made no reply.

He was then asked to lay off his clothing, when he made a request to see Mr. Brown, of the Eagle House. Mr. Brown appeared, and in the interview assured the prisoner that he had reason to believe that he would be released by making due acknowledgment of his offence and promising not to further outrage the sentiments of the community. This he declined to do, and being requested to remove his clothes, he did so, placing them, with his watch, in charge of Mr. Brown.

After removing every article of clothing but his drawers, he was completely covered with a coat of tar and feathers, after which, being mounted on a rail or pole, was conveyed to Merrimac street, in front of the office of the Democrat, and directly under the American flag, behind which, as with a "masked battery," he had bombarded the Government of his country, in the publication of the speeches of Vallandigham and Breckinridge, while in editorials of much violence he has advocated and defended the cause of the Rebels.

He was required to shake the flag, which he did; after which the crowd moved in the direction of Bradford. On arriving at the bridge he was allowed to dismount and walk through it, when he again mounted the rail and was carried to the residence of George Johnson, Esq., who was called out, but the nature of the exercises there we were unable to learn.

Returning to town, a halt was made in front of the Eagle House, when the question was again submitted if he regretted his conduct, to which he replied in the affirmative, when, by request, he knelt down, and raising his hand, repeated in substance the following confession and affirmation: "I am sorry that I have published what I have, and I promise that I will never again write or publish articles against the North and in favor of secession, so help me God." After this he was conducted to his home.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE PRIVATEER STEAMER SUMTER.—Later advices have been received from Porto Cabello, by way of Curacoa, to the 6th inst. The steamer Sumter, after leaving Curacoa on the 24th July, proceeded to cruise off Laguayra, where she fell in with the schooner Abbie Bradford, Freeman, master, on July 26th, bound from New York to Porto Cabello, with an assorted cargo. The schooner Abbie Bradford hails from Boston, registers one hundred and sixty-six tons, is about one year old. After taking possession of her she towed said schooner into Porto Cabello, where two officers came on shore and called on the military chief to command them, but were told by the said chief that he could not allow the schooner or cargo to be sold in that port. The privateer left the same night, after having sent ashore Captain Freeman and crew, with all their personal effects, taking the schooner Abbie Bradford along with her. On the next day she fell in with the bark James Maxwell, Davis, master, coming down from Laguayra to Porto Cabello to load, having still part of a cargo on board. She was taken by the Sumter, who put a prize crew on board of her and sent her to Cienfuegos, as already reported. It is not known whither the Abbie Bradford and her cargo have been carried. Shortly after these exploits the steamer Sumter appears to have proceeded on to Trinidad, Port Spain, where Captain Davis of the bark James Maxwell and his crew were put ashore. [New York Herald, 23d.

The Cincinnati Commercial learns that in the South any man who talks against the Confederate Government is either warned or killed. This is, indeed, a very strange state of affairs, considering the fact recently stated by Mr. Lincoln, viz: that a "majority" of the people in every Southern State, except South Carolina, were at heart for "the Union." It is singular how a minority of secessionists are able to kill and banish the majority to such a terrible extent. [Memphis Appeal.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the estate of Philip Hardy, deceased, are directed to the notice of Mr. John F. Burke, administrator, which appears in header columns.

COOK WANTED.—Mr. S. Weill, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, wants to hire a colored woman to cook, which will be found highly to her interest. See advertisement.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—This reward will be paid for information of a pocket book containing certain valuable papers, lost yesterday. See advertisement.

SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.

There arrived in this city, night before last, five companies of Texan troops numbering four hundred and eighty-six men, on their way to the seat of war in Virginia. In consequence of the presence of the enemy's vessels in the Gulf, these soldiers had to come by the overland route. They traveled about five hundred miles before reaching this city, a considerable part of the distance on foot, the trip occupying them fourteen days. For most of the time it rained every day; and when it did not rain they were exposed to a burning sun. The country through which they marched being thinly inhabited, they had to bring provisions along with them, and these provisions consisted of dried beef and bread. Notwithstanding all these obstacles and exposures they arrived here in a cheerful and good-humored state of mind; somewhat travel-stained and browned by exposure, but in good health and spirits, animated by the loftiest sentiments of patriotism, eager for the work of delivering their country from the invader, and impatient to advance. They arrived at night, and were off next morning by railroad for Virginia.

They report that other troops are behind them, anxiously awaiting the order to come forward. They say that all of Texas is in a fever of excitement, and the people complain heavily of the authorities at Richmond for not calling more Texan regiments to join the army. They declare that as Texas was one of the foremost of the Southern States in putting in motion the ball of Southern independence, she is entitled to a front place in the picture.

The news of our grand victory at Manassas had reached the camp of the Texans just before these soldiers left, and stimulated to fever heat the impatience of the troops. They only await the signal to start. They are willing to march all day through a scorching sun, to sleep on the ground, to subsist on anything, to undergo every privation, if only they may be permitted to rush to the aid of their brethren of the South, now struggling for liberty on the plains and in the mountains of the Old Dominion.

These are men who have been accustomed, all their lives, to the dangers and hardships of frontier life. They are men who spend half their existence in the saddle, who hunt the wild game of the forest, who bivouac on the prairies, and take no thought of the morrow for their food or their raiment. They are accustomed to Indian fighting, are equally ready with the rifle or the revolver or the bowie-knife, and consider it a bad shot if they do not hit a squirrel in the eye every time, in the top of the tallest tree of the forest.

We would like to ask Abraham Lincoln, LL.D., if he thinks he can whip such men as these. We would like to know what insane spirit of madness has possessed him that he undertakes the subjugation of these sturdy heroes and patriots. We saw some of these men and talked with them. There was no bravado about them, no bluster, no boast of what mighty things they were going to do—nothing but a cool, calm, modest demeanor, and an invincible determination, expressed by their manner and not by their words, to "do or die" for the Southern cause. These are your true, Heaven-inspired heroes! These are the men to lead forlorn hopes, to stand unmoved "in the imminent deadly breach," to receive unflinchingly, like a human wall, the shock of an advance, or to rush precipitately upon however superior a foe in numbers. Such is the stuff of which Southern soldiers are made. And yet the insensate fool who rules at Washington expects to conquer them! There is not a man of them who would not die in the last ditch before he would yield!

TALK ON CHANGE.

There was rather more liveliness on the flags yesterday, that is, in the way of confusing and hobnobbing. There was some inquiry why a distinguished member of the exchange and bill fraternity should be seen on the flags in his regimentals, though being seen *comme il faut* during these war times should not be considered wonderful. Our worthy Colonel, however, had been on special service, by order of the Governor, taking possession of a steamboat in the name of the sovereign State of Louisiana, and transferring her to the naval commander on this station for the good of the Southern Confederacy.

There was some talk about cotton and the reported receipts. Forty-eight bales were received day before yesterday, consigned to one of our most respectable firms, whose name is appended to the factors' circular. It was talked that this was new cotton; not so. The cotton (48 bales) was forwarded for manufacturing purposes to the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, and not proving of the desired quality, it was shipped to New Orleans to be sold to the best advantage. The signers of the cotton circular, which will hereafter stand recorded in the annals of commercial history as one of the most important, sagacious and praiseworthy movements, will not encourage nor recommend their patrons to send a bale of cotton to market.

There was no rain yesterday except a light sprinkling. It may be that we shall hear of some heavy showers round about, as the clouds were very dark and threatening all around, from noon till meridian. A change in the weather is at hand, at least it is hoped so, and predicted by the weather-wise on the flags.

The great alien bill goes into effect on the 23d of September, at least that is the time when the forty days expire. It is occasioning a great deal of fluttering throughout the country. Well it might, for in this good city there are a good many that require the test put to them, and a large number of citizens are hastening back who ought to be considered as doubtful.

There was a new dodge talked of. It appears that to evade the act of the Confederate Congress, in regard to the payment of monies and debts in general to residents in Northern States and enemies, that to whip the gentleman in black round the stump, parties indebted North or not indebted, but desirous of placing their funds out of the Confederacy, purchase exchange on London, forward it to England, and advise their creditors or copartners in New York or Boston that they have remitted to Messrs. John Smith & Co., say Liverpool, so much for their account, which they will credit to them (the remitter) at the best rate of exchange of the day. If parties desire to remit to Europe to purchase merchandise, well and good, but remitting to England to pay New York debts is a violation of the spirit of the laws of the Confederated States, and which laws some parties who have been adopting this course may be called on to affirm to.

We yesterday met with further correspondence from Kentucky. The following extract from a letter from one of the highest sources in Kentucky will be read with interest:

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., Aug. 23, 1861.

DEAR SIR.—I am truly gratified your worthy Chief Magistrate (President Davis) will be considerate towards those in Kentucky who earnestly advocate Southern rights, and labor and pray for the early recognition of the independence of the Confederacy. A few leading journals and politicians have well nigh ruined Kentucky; but the outrageous conduct of the Federal Congress is beginning to open the eyes of the people. We yet hope for good results. The mean, petty tyranny shown by the Lincoln officials to our Southern Rights' men will be remembered. We are opposed to the usurpations of a Federal Administration, out and out. We are opposed to the tax, opposed to the war, and in favor at once of acknowledging the rights of the South. From these positions the Southern Rights' men will not be driven, and if ever we are allowed to vote on the question, we want Kentucky to go for the South.

Yours, truly.

From what we gather from other sources we have the strongest hopes that Kentucky will be with the great South. It is only a short time before the apple will be ripe.

At a late hour in the day advices were received that the enemy had made a successful landing on Cape Hatteras. Of course, the North Carolinians were not prepared. It is time our authorities were taking more active measures.

A PATRIOTIC DARKEY.—Capt. Travis, who is now Inspector of Arms in Gen. West's District, informs us that while he was at Grenada, a venerable old darkey, "Uncle Ned," gave to the Confederacy two bullet moulds that can fairly balls at a time, valued at $60, a very fine shot gun that carries twenty buck shot, and two Queen Anne muskets. Ned refused to take any pay, but gave up his arms "for the good ob Massa Jef. Davis and de Soul." [Mobile Register.

Louisiana Intelligence.

Hon. A. DeClouet is a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District.

COL. J. M. SANDIDGE.—This intrepid Louisianian is winning golden laurels on the Yorktown peninsula as a scout. He is continually harrassing and shooting Yankee pickets. His command consists of only three or four "free fighters," and it has already become an object of terror to the vagabond invaders.

THE CHILDREN'S FAIR.—The little folks were out in full splendor on Tuesday. Their fair for the benefit of our volunteers was the greatest thing of the season. The receipts of the evening were $448 50. What will the Yankees say when they hear that even Southern babies are aiding to resist their invasion of our soil. [Baton Rouge Advocate.

Capt. T. B. Helm, of Rapides, is raising a cavalry company for Col. Scott's battalion of mounted men. He will be ready within ten days.

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN RAPIDES.—The police jury of Rapides has appropriated at different times $50,000 for the volunteers she has sent to the war. The people of this gallant old parish are not the kind to hold back their money when the Government wants it.

The Louisiana Intelligencer, Monroe, Ouachita parish, says:

The Israelites formed a congregation called "Manassas," in commemoration of the great battle in Virginia, in the town of Monroe, on the 18th of August, 1861. This congregation has been organized for the purpose of religious worship, mutual benevolence, and rendering the last offices to the dead. There are many Israelites here, and it is truly gratifying that a people so strict in the observance of their distinctive tenets have been enabled to have appointed worship. We wish them ample success in a move fraught with so much benefit to them, one and all.

Officers—L. Mayer, President; H. Gerson, Jr., Secretary; S. Weil, Treasurer.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF WHISKY.—The Feliciana Democrat says:

The special committee, appointed at the Vigilance meeting, took in charge, on Tuesday last, a barrel of whisky and a number of jugs filled therewith, from traders who had been duly notified in the premises. The contents of the jugs were poured out and the barrel confiscated.

The same paper says:

"And the rain, it raineth every day," much to the injury of the growing crops.

The New York Herald says:

Lying seems to be one of the arms on which the rebel chiefs place their main dependence.

It must be very distressing to the truth-loving, conscientious editor of the Herald, to see how the rebels lie. We can imagine the pain it costs that pure, good, virtuous and moral man, Bennett, to notice so many rebel lies. We expect that if he thought he ever told an untruth in his life he would go and hang himself.

Of all the impudent things in the world, the idea that the most notorious liar that ever lived lectures other people on the subject, is decidedly the most impudent and refreshing.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS AT OAK HILL.—Respecting the loss of the enemy at the battle of Oak Hill, the Fort Smith Times says:

Gen. McCulloch, in making his official report of the killed and wounded on the Federal side, estimates the killed at 800 and the wounded at 1000. We have conversed with a number of persons who were on the battle-field after the battle, and all agree in placing the killed at not less than 1500, H. Special, an honest German of this place, belonging to the Belle Point Guards, who returned home yesterday, says he was on the field until 4 o'clock, on the day of the battle, and was all over it since. He says that for two and one-half miles the bodies were strewn thick, and in some places lying in heaps. He estimated the loss at between 1500 and 2000.

The Federals reported between 2000 and 4000 missing at roll call.

ANOTHER METHOD OF SENDING TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE.—The rebels, finding their ordinary mode of sending treasonable correspondence cut off, have adopted a variety of dodges to effect their object. Necessity is the mother of invention, and the following is a specimen:

A bottle was found floating in the Ohio river on the 18th inst., near Mound City. It contained a letter, addressed to Pillow, at New Madrid, giving full information as to the forces and batteries at Cairo. [N. Y. Herald.

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:

an29 2p1m O. DEBUYS, Secretary.

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 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.

an22 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 BRIGGS,
Chairman of Committee.

an20 2p1f

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.

a29 2p1f

Bladon Springs, Alabama.

The Proprietors take this method of informing the public that these SPRINGS, situated on the Higbee river, 110 miles above Mobile, are at all times open for the reception of visitors.

We have now a superior BAND OF MUSIC in attendance, and every effort shall be made on our part to render visitors comfortable.

Boats leave Mobile every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and arrive at the Springs about 11 o'clock NEXT MORNING.

Conveyance at all times at the river, in readiness to convey passengers to the Springs.

JAMES CONNOR & CO., Proprietors.

JAMES SYME, Druggist, 124 Camp street, New Orleans, will act as agent for the BLADON SPRINGS WATER.

jy28 2p2m&W

To the Southern Public.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, convened on the 26th 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 this 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. It 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 our fellow-citizens 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. 86 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,
E. 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. Bonford,	W. A. Gaspuel,
J. Pemberton,	A. M. Buchanan,
H. Wright,	R. A. Hourke,
S. O. Nelson,	G. A. D. Kemper,
G. Mikenberger,	A. R. James,
P. S. Wills,	J. Finney,
J. Bermuder,	J. P. Foret,
S. P. DeLabarre,	H. Bier,
T. O. Sully,	P. A. Simard,
E. Gardere,	J. P. Demerre.
S. D. Newman,	

aug 2pif

Vegetables and Provisions for the Poor.

The war and blockade having nearly 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, truckstersetc., 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 Carondelet, 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 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 army 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, assume order.

This scheme is to be a benevolent one, from origin to end—no one being paid; many contributions towards organizing and proposing were required, and all were cheerfully given at the word.

The circumstance and personal aid of benevolent citizens is solicited. If money should be given, it would be expended to further the object.

Citizens of Louisiana, this is the call of patriotism as well as benevolence; for those poor souls, in large part, our indomitable Southern gentlemen—some of them, indeed, belonging to our country, by virtual legacies we love to cherish on the plains of Manassas. How the hearts of our surviving 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 stimulating forth the hand will relieve. Thrifty old will, in many instances, prevent utter wretchedness, if not starvation and crime.

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

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

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

New Orleans, August 3, 1861. aug 2p1f

Any person disposed to send up Vegetables, or any other articles for the benefit of the FAMILIES OF THOSE WHO HAVE GONE TO THE WAR, are informed that they will be transported by the MEXICAN GULF RAILROAD FREE OF CHARGE, and handed over to the Committee for distribution.

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, Lint, Rags, Cots, Couch, Bed-tick, Rice, Flour, Tapioca, Brandy, Whisky, Port Wine, and Dispensing Apothecaries.

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, 87 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 24, 1861. aug28 2p1f

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, 6th 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 on any day prescriptively.

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 2, 1861. aug2 tf

Volunteer Relief Committee.

TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS,

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12, 1861.

As this Committee has received, with deep regret, positive proof that impositions have been practiced upon the public generously, 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. S. FORSTALL, "	"
J. H. BUCKING, "	"
JAS. BEGGS, Board of Asst. Aldermen,	
W. F. HODGKINS, "	"
J. B. LEEFE, "	"
JAMES DAVIS, "	"

JAMES BEGGS,
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 mustered into service by Brigadier-General Tracy or Adjutant-General Grivet. my15 2p1f

Superintendent Public Education—Please announce that HENRY ACKEY, the present superintendent of Public Education, is a candidate for reelection. aug1 2p1d

Coal Oil and Lamps—Country Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, will find at the Coal Oil Depot, 74 and 76 Camp Superior, No 8 Carondelet street, by the barrel or gallon, and only complete stock of PURE COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS in the city, where Mosses' PATENT A HIGH effects, that he is able to retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the south. aug2 2p1f

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 62, 64 and 66 Carondelet st. (Opposite St. Charles Hotel.) 2p 3p1f

Notice! I take this method of offering my grateful acknowledgments to friends, patrons, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed on me during the past year, and would respectfully inform them that I have opened a Boot and Shoe Store, at the corner of Harmony street, between Prytania and Coliseum streets, Fourth District, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. P. YEIZER, 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. Levi & Co.,
A. D. Kelly & Co.,	A. Mitenberger & Co
Edward Nulle & Co.,	Ar. Mitenenberger,
Wright & Allen,	Scudder & Stamps
Hewitt, Norton & Co.,	Gallagher & Dyer,
M. D. Cooper & Co.,	Moses Greenwood,
F. Rodgers & Co.,	Settell & Pitcher,
T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co.,	Black & Byington,
R. McIlhenny & Co.,	John Watt & Co.,
Martin, Cobb & Co.,	Byrne, Yance & Co.,
Gaddess & Sexton,	Pilcher & Goodrich,
J. W. Burbridge & Co.,	Warren & Crawford,
Green & Cramp,	Friedlander & Gerne
W. A. D. Duquesnel,	J. W. Champlin & Co.,
J. J. Denson & Co.,	Thornhill & Co.,
Walker & Snyder,	Rothbird, Brown & Co.,
Perkins & Co.,	Logan, Sonier & Chibaris,
John T. Hardie & Co.	Copes & Phelps,
A. H. May & Co.,	D. R. Carroll & Co.,
B. M. Lowe & Co.,	A. D. Donovan,
M. P. Hunt,	Trelson & Stevenson,
Geo. P. Black & Co.,	R. W. Kelly & Co.,
Campbell & Strong,	Winston, Morrison & Co.,
R. C. Cummings & Co.,	Gillis & Ferguson,
W. A. Gordon & Castillo,	J. & G. Cromwell,
Montgomery & White,	Moore & Brother,
B. Toledano & Taylor,	Cleveland, Bro. & Co.,
Pritchard & Flower,	Murdock & Williams,
Montgomery & Hall,	Phelps & Jones,
A. J. Tully & Co.,	Payne, Bissington & Co.,
Holloway & Lansdale,	R. Yeatman,
Sykes & Cindy,	Niven & Co.,
Walker & Co.,	Hawkins & Norwood,
Rhoeer & Rents,	Stuart & James
Foley, Avery & Co.,	Scruggs, Donegan & Co.,
Tarlton, Waldhe & Tullis,	Patton & Finney,
Parley, Jorey & Co.,	Gillen, Scudder & Co.,
P. H. Skipworth,	John Williams & Co.,
Moore & Brewster,	F. B. Ensign,
Henderson, Terry & Co.,	Carroll, Hoy & Co.,
Allison, Pattison & Co.,	Edward Pillsbury,
West, Renshaw & Cammack,	Levy & Peiser,
J. B. Gribble & Co.,	Wilson & Pomroy,
Lewis & Oglesby,	Abat, Marye & Cochman,
W. Cox & Co.,	Robert L. Adams & Co.,
J. C. & B. S. Kleiss,	Harrell, Gayle & Co.,
Hilliard, Summers & Co.,	Thos. Henderson & Poale,
John L. Lee,	Richard Nugent & Co.,
George Connelly & Co.,	Watt & Noble,
Brander, Chambliss & Co.,	Wetlemore, Sayburn & Co.,
Frierson, Conway & Co.,	Battle, Noble & Co.,
Coleman & Williams,	Bartley, Johnson & Co.
Belloeq, Nolton & Co.,	Hughes, Hyfested & Co.
A. H. Herbert & Co.	Lane, Salter & Co.
Patton, Henderson & Co.	Duncan, Payne & Co.
McFarland & Barksdale,	R. H. Short & Co.
Blake, McAlee & Co.,	Thompson & Clark,
W. A. Johnson & Co.	Broadwell & Haynes,
Smith & Johnson,	John F. Wyche & Co.
Bently, Wilson & Co.	George S. Mandeville
Dunlee & Co.	Gillespie, Jordan & Co.,
Driver & Harrison.	Bell & Bordigny,
Wood & Low,	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," Watermelon Hall Bldg, head of Camp street.

Persons contributing will place marks, baskets, or bags, with their names and locations, in order that the same may be returned to them. Persons will be at the building to receive all donations, and an account of the same will be correctly kept.

Persons applying for relief will 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. Menzel 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. P. SCHMIDT,
D. I. RICARDO Committee.

aug 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 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 contingents 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 sending double supplies to companies.

I therefore urgently recommend the citizens of the country parishes to send 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 baled, 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 articles.

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

THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.

New Orleans, Aug. 27, 1861. aug29 2p1f

Studries.

500 bags prime RIO COFFEE,	
200 bbls. MESS PORK,	
500 tierces prime LARD,	
50 casks LARGE SHOULDERS,	
100 tierces SUGAR CURED HAMS,	
200 bbls. extra and superfine FLOUR,	
100 kegs SHOT, assorted, LEAD and drop,	
500 cases SARDINES, half and quarter boxes,	
700 boxes Castile SOAP,	
800 boxes Star CANDLES, 11 and 16 oz.,	
200 bbls. Rectified WHISKY,	
500 bbls. Refined, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS,	
100 cases OYSTERS and LOBSTERS,	

For sale by

JOHN T. MOORE & CO.,
21 and 23 Perdido 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 desire to secure cooperation in my efforts to collect, as rapidly as possible, Citizens' and parties' Yaw Gorver rest ado fo the many thousands I TRIED guns that lie, idle, in your houses. Recent experiments have proven that any one of your fine Double Barrelled shot Guns, with the improved Minie ball, is more than a match for the much talked of Rifle Musket. Thus taking them forth and place them upon the altar of our country's liberty, that they may at once be consecrated to the noble work of christian defense. If objection be made to sacrificing many 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 is to place them in the hands of the many thousands of brave men who are now clothing with unobtrusive courage and a wall of fire between you and the invaders foot. If this answer be deemed insufficient, then the reflection that those sight in another place in whose judgment we all have confidence, and who, I trust, will be just and generous now as all our necessities, both at home and on our borders, have other and more delicate ones, to be responsed this one, should be a sufficient guarantee for the wisdom, utility, and patriotism of the service you are called on to perform. Then, as you do it in a short way, a speedy peace, and an acknowledgment of our independence honorably to ourselves, place your