New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE---NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

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

☞ The Weekly Crescent is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5—invariably in advance.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1861.

☞ For all debts due this office, and for all new contracts entered into, the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States will be received at par.

SELF-PROTECTION.

The act passed by Congress for the sequestration of the property of alien enemies to the Southern Confederacy, is a measure of self-defence. Nobody believes it would have been done, had not the course of the North required it. It is in the nature of a protective measure against the North, and will prove a most efficient one.

The value of Southern property wantonly destroyed by the Yankee invaders, it would be difficult to estimate. Gen. Butler, alone, has stolen nine hundred slaves. His men have set fire to houses, destroyed furniture, and pillaged and plundered wherever they had a chance. The same is true of the "grand army," that started to Richmond from Washington, but thought better of it on the 21st July, and concluded to turn back. Then, besides, they have seized the property of Southern citizens, wherever, in the North, they could find it. They have lately taken to arresting Southern men in New York and elsewhere, and robbing them of the money they had on their persons. The native instinct of the Yankee for petty fraud and shrewd swindling has been developed by the war into a desire for robbery on a larger scale, and the chances offered by the invasion of the South have been eagerly embraced.

There was no other way to reach the enemy, and get indemnity for the property lost, except that adopted by Congress. As for expecting that they would ever pay for the property stolen, it was absurd. Even in the improbable event that they would, when the war is over, agree to settle fairly, it is not likely that they will have any superfluity of money for many years to come, if ever.

There are many Northern men, "alien enemies," who have property in the South, and they will now know what it is to make war upon a people who have always desired to live in peace with them. If Gen. Patterson, for instance, who owns large properties in the South, finds this act very "binding" upon him, he has himself and his fellow-invaders only to blame. It is not improbable that each Government will make up to its citizens the losses resulting from hostilities. In this, as in everything else, we have the means of retaliating upon the enemy, and we will get even with them in all other ways, just as we have got even with them, and more than even, on the field of battle.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.—Captain Henry Huntington, who is now raising a company for immediate service at the seat of war, advertises that persons wishing to join him will receive the best of clothing and equipments. The rendezvous of the company is at the Anchor Cotton Yard, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Bellechasse streets. See his card.

RETURN OF LETTERS SENT BY EXPRESS.—Mr. J. J. McKeever, agent of the Southern Express Co., notifies parties who have forwarded letters recently, that they have been sent back from Louisville, and desires that those who wrote them will call for the same.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CRESCENT BLUES. The members of the Crescent Blues are notified officially in another column, that the regular monthly meeting of the corps will be held next Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We were pleased to learn of the appointment of Mr. Theodore A. James as Notary Public for this city. Mr. James is an able and practical business man, and will undoubtedly prove a valuable acquisition in the ranks of our city Notaries. We recommend him with pleasure to the public as being competent and attentive.

MEN WANTED BY THE GLADDEN RIFLES.—Ten more men are wanted to fill up the ranks of this company, now at Camp Moore. Uniforms and equipments will be furnished volunteers, and immediate active service depended upon. See Lieutenant Labouisse's card.

TESTIMONIAL OF CONGRESS TO ITS PRESIDENT.—Just previous to the assembling of Congress on Thursday morning last, the members collected in the hall held an informal open meeting of a complimentary nature to President Cobb, in view of his intention, at the adjournment of Congress, to take command of a regiment of Georgia volunteers in the immediate neighborhood of the war. An appropriate series of resolutions was offered by Mr. Chilton of Alabama, and a subscription opened for the presentation of a sword and regimental stand of colors to President Cobb, as a testimonial of the high appreciation of his services in the national councils, and the patriotic motives impelling him to the military as well as political service of his country, on the part of all the individual members of the present Congress. The testimonial, from its private and unofficial nature, is among the most honorable that could have been offered by a Legislative Assembly to its chief officer.

The following is a copy of the resolution adopted by the members of Congress:

Resolved unanimously, That the President of the Confederate States of America is hereby requested in case so to be prepared a stand of colors and sword, to be furnished and paid for out of the fund placed at the disposal of the President, by the contribution of the members of this body, to be presented to Col. Howell Cobb as a testimonial of the high esteem in which his patriotic services are held by the members of the Confederate Congress.

THE PRIVATEER PETREL.—A letter has been received from Capt. Perry, giving an account of the loss of the Petrel. At daylight on the morning after sailing she saw the St. Lawrence, and perceived at once that she was a man-of-war. The Petrel attempted to make the land, but at the end of a chase of four hours she lost her foretopmast, and was overhauled by the frigate. The frigate began firing, but showed no colors. Her purpose evidently was to sink the Petrel. Capt. Perry fired a few shots at the frigate's rigging, hoping to shoot away some of her spars or sails, with the hope of escaping. The Petrel at last being in a sinking condition, fifteen men were sent in boats to the frigate—Capt. Perry and the rest of the crew remaining on board. The man-of-war still kept firing on the sinking schooner, which had been steered for the frigate with a white flag flying. Finally the vessel sank, and the St. Lawrence sent and picked up the crew. Capt. Perry denies that there was any intoxication on board the privateer. The men were all orderly, and behaved well. He denies that any attack was made on the frigate. The Petrel saw at once that the ship was a man-of-war, and attempted to escape, and only fired at last with the hope to facilitate her getting away by crippling a spar. The crew all corroborate the above statement. They are in tolerable health, and hope for the sympathy and assistance of their friends and fellow-citizens at home.

(Charleston Courier.

SAVING BACON.—A correspondent of the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate makes a suggestion to the planters of the Confederate States, which it may be worth their while to heed, in reference to the saving of bacon. The gist of the matter is contained in the following extract:

If our planters would refer to quotations, they will observe that molasses can be had in New Orleans at 25 cents per gallon, and rice in Charleston at 3 cents per pound. If they will all change their mode of allowance and give 2½ pounds of meat, 2 pounds of rice, 1 quart of molasses, 1 peck of meal, they will consume home productions, rice and molasses, to the partial exclusion of foreign meat. Estimating the number of full hands, at 1,500,000, you will see that this plan, which gives 2½ pounds of meat, instead of 4 pounds per week, will diminish the consumption of bacon 2,250,000 pounds a week in the Confederacy, and the negroes would be much more healthy. It is said that typhoid fever is unknown where molasses is freely used.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

One or two of the recent arrivals from Europe bring news of a decline in the price of cotton. When we consider that the stock in Europe is daily diminishing, and that the United States Government threatens to keep up the blockade of our ports until the South ceases to resist—which is equivalent to saying that they intend, if they can, to make the blockade perpetual—this decline in price is a very significant circumstance. The Lynchburg Virginian offers some explanations and suggestions on this point, which seem to us to be founded in reason. Here is its article:

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The latest intelligence from Europe by the Hibernia indicates a decline in the price of cotton. With but a few months supply on hand, and all the Southern ports blockaded—taken together with the fact that Northern manufacturers are now actually importing cotton from England—we should, without a certain clue, be at a loss to understand this apparent indifference to an event that, it might be supposed, would fill the English mind with the greatest concern. While cotton is worth more, by several cents in the pound, in New York than in Liverpool, how can it decline in the latter market? It is easy to comprehend this seeming enigma, if we accept one solution; otherwise, it is utterly incomprehensible. Do the English speculators and manufacturers believe that they are cut off from the sources of supply? Do they believe that the Southern ports of the United States are blockaded in fact? If so, we should think that cotton could not decline, when it had only reached the sum of 9½ pence per pound—a little over 14 cents—while it is worth 18 cents in New York.

During the last war with Great Britain, when two years supply of cotton was piled up in New Orleans, to the value of half a million sterling, the price of the article in England was two shillings. British manufactures in cotton had not then assumed the importance, and did not wield the influence in that kingdom, that they do now. And yet the English Government fitted out one of the most magnificent expeditions that ever came to our shores—commanded by the veterans of the Peninsular war, and composed of the rank and file of the heroes that had vanquished the soldiers of Napoleon—to open the port of New Orleans, and procure the cotton that had been stored there. This was the secret of the expedition to New Orleans, which ended so disastrously to British arms. In face of these facts, will we be told now, that it is possible for cotton to depreciate in the English marts, if that people believe that Lincoln's blockade is to last three months? Such a result could not be. It would be utterly at variance with the wise forecast for which the people comprising that great commercial nation are proverbial: with the forecast which we see evinced in smaller operations that transpire all around us every day. We assume, then, that the manufacturers and dealers in England are not alarmed; and, also, that they have good reason for the faith that seems to be in them.

How much such paragraphs as that from the London Post, which we publish elsewhere, may effect this belief, we do not know: though it has seemed to us from the beginning that the English journals have made very light of Lincoln's pretended blockade.

We can scarcely doubt, therefore, that the journals and capitalists have something upon which to predicate the opinion that seems to be so well sustained by their commercial transactions.

TALK ON CHANGE.

There was considerable talk and a little excitement on the flags yesterday. Though the gatherings were not large at an early hour, it was talked of that the Lower Coast boat Empire Parish had arrived, bringing intelligence that the Yankees had landed in considerable numbers, say 300 to 500 men, at Pass a-l'Outre. For what purpose, it was not known, unless to surprise the mosquitoes. The telegraph station at this point has been in possession of the Hessians for some weeks. If they feel disposed to land a few thousands of their minions at this point, it will only increase the number to accept of a few feet of ground, two by six. Since the movement of Picayune Butler and his picayune hen roost robbers, in landing at Cape Hatteras inlet, there has been more or less inquiry about our defences. It is unnecessary to allude to the exposed state of the entire sea coast from Pensacola to the Rio Grande.

There has been much talk about the security of our coast, because there are a few guns and only five hundred troops on Ship Island. Pray, what will be the position of this island, with a fleet and troops such as appeared off Hatteras last Friday? The Military Board of Mississippi was tendered the services of a vessel fully armed and equipped for the defence of the Mississippi Sound. The board declined to act in the premises, or rather refused the offer. This board is very little acquainted with the exposed state of the sea-coast from Pascagoula to Pearl river. We can inform them that at Washington City can be found the depth and soundings of the entire Mississippi Sound. There are a good many things we might talk of for the benefit and good of the Military Board of Mississippi, as well as some officials nearer home. *Mais, n'importe.* Picayune Butler is evidently preparing to take his Thanksgiving dinner in New Orleans. He expects to steal a few hundred negroes along North Carolina, then make a descent on Louisiana. So we can prepare for the gallant Picayune.

There were later letters received from Liverpool yesterday. The following extract shows how John Bull feels. Middling Orleans cotton was held on the 6th at 8¾. This quotation was not made for the newspapers, but it is correct. The steamer of the 24th August will be fully due at New York tomorrow. Her accounts may be interdicted. We may, therefore, be deprived of the usual weekly advices from Europe. Well, we entertain the belief that we shall survive, at least a few weeks, should we not receive a communication from Europe or from the North. If our trans-Atlantic friends desire to hear from us, or how we are getting on, they have only to request the British Admiralty to send a steamer of war to the Balize and take our mails and correspondence. It was talked of that the British Consul had requested the British Minister at Washington to order a steamer here to take mails and correspondence for Havana and Halifax, to be forwarded. We recollect the time when we only heard from England once in three months:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6, 1861.

We are to-day in receipt of news of the battle of Bull's Run, and the glorious victory gained by the South, and I sincerely trust that the South may be equally successful in all future engagements that may occur before this unhappy war comes to a termination. Public feeling here and generally throughout England and France is strongly in favor of the South; but I hardly think either of these powers will interfere in raising the blockade before the next cotton season opens. Should your ports continue to be closed in November next, I think both England and France will find some pretext for breaking the blockade. Cotton is King here, and our market is daily advancing—Middling Orleans are now worth close upon 8¾d. per pound, and must, I think, go considerably higher should this war continue much longer. With regard to the financiery for the next crop of cotton, I have as yet heard no talk.

There were six bales of new crop cotton received yesterday. The planters are following out the recommendation of the factors. On this day last year the receipts of cotton were 11,608.

We are gratified to learn that on Friday, Saturday and Sunday there was no rain fell, according to our informant, from Vicksburg to this city, nor have we had anything more than a sprinkle in the city since Thursday last.

The free market opens again to-day. Our grocers are appealed to to send forward everything they can. The supplies of vegetables are running low. This is not unexpected at this season of the year. It must be taken into consideration that the planters in the country did not expect to be called on; therefore, they did not plant more than sufficient for their own use. Nevertheless, they have responded freely to the calls of our committee. It is too early for the crops of sweet potatoes, but they will be forwarded in due season. In the meantime, let every planter and farmer send what he can; it is immaterial what it may be: beeves, sheep or hogs will be acceptable. Even fire-wood will be wanted in a few weeks. Planters and the proprietors of wood-yards can send a few cords by every steamer. The Relief Committee can receive it, pile and hold it for cold weather. The steamboats at this time can bring a few cords on every trip. We suggest also to our retired and wealthy citizens to call in at the free market to-day, and observe the great good a few hundred dollars will do when dispensed through the managers and committee of this benevolent and praiseworthy undertaking. We say, go one, go all; if not to-day, any day in the week.

FOURTH WARD CLUB, S. A. P.—This club will meet to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Blankets for the Soldiers.

Communicated to the New Orleans Crescent.

AUGUST 29, 1861.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir: I observe a notice in your paper of the 24th inst., headed "A Substitute for Blankets," recommending our cotton factors to furnish samples of cotton, to be made into coverlids or comforts, for the use of the volunteers of the Confederate army.

Allow me to say, in regard to this suggestion, that, as the soldiers will be exposed to all kinds of weather, the cotton in their coverlids will decay, and the odor arising from decomposed matter of any kind is not very conducive to health. Therefore, allow me to propose that every true citizen, and every man desiring to promote the welfare of Southern soldiers, will have these coverlids for his private use, and contribute his blankets for the use of those who are exposing their lives for the protection of our common cause.

CATAHOULA PARISH.

A COWARDLY COLONEL.—A Colonel of a Western regiment, it is currently reported, left his men on the field, jumped into a private carriage, drew his revolver on the driver and commanded him to drive on, leaving behind those who had hired the coach. Upon being interrogated at Fairfax as to where his regiment was, the brave Colonel informed his friend that he supposed they had all gone to h—l. Gen. Scott is pained beyond description at the conduct of the officers in command of our forces.

[Washington Star.

Notice.

Letters for the United States, deposited at the office of the Southern Express Company, Aug. 23, 24 and 26, have been returned from Louisville. Parties who forwarded them will please call and receive the same.

J. J. McKEEVER, Agent.
se3 2t|1

Look Out for the Deserters.

Sergeant Harry Douglas and myself, being sent from Camp Moore, by Capt. Fleming, of the Continentals, Company C, to look up some members who have our uniforms and equipments, and who have, with us, been mustered into service, and on search for them, with police assistance, having proved unavailing, the last and best thing I can do is to publish their names, as follows, with the residences they gave when they signed the roll—

L. Helchelm, 501 Bienville street.
J. Harling, 274 Dryades.
J. Lebec, residence not known.
J. T. Magner, 250 Dryades street.
T. Owens, White street, between Thalia and Melpomene.
F. Rappel, corner of Liberty and Calliope streets.
J. Wright, corner of Jetta and Dryades streets.
Hugh Warrick, corner of Constance and Rialto streets.
Wm. Burke, St. Mark street, between Dryades and Lafayette.
Pat. Fagan and John Gilligan, at the corner of Girod and Dryades streets.
J. Rige and R. Rutherford, the latter at the corner of Perrygavin and Annunciation streets.
Wm. Roswick, Sutton street, near Sompora.

As all the above are deserters from Company C, Continental Guards, and as the family of the last named man, Roswick, have obtained relief from the city upon representations, heretofore made by them, that their support, the said Roswick, was a member of our company, I deem it proper to spread the names of all the above imposters before the public, that they may not cheat other companies as they have cheated our company, and that they may not cheat the city authorities, after my departure, by sending their families with documents to show that they were mustered into the Confederate service, with Company C, Continental Guards.

ISRAEL GIBBONS,
Sergeant Company C, Continental Guards,
8th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.
se3 1t

Volunteer Relief Committee.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Further registration of names of applicants for Relief at the hands of this Committee, successarily ceases from this date until further notice.

JAMES BEGGS,
Chairman of Committee.
se2 2p|C

Concert in Aid of Third District Volunteers.

A meeting was held at the Hall of Hope Hook and Ladder Fire Company, No. 3, on SUNDAY, Sept. 1, 1861, for the purpose of procuring WINTER CLOTHING for the Volunteers of the Third District, now at the Seat of War.

The following officers were elected—Webster Long, President; J. M. Baum, Secretary; Dave Bradbury, Treasurer.

It was unanimously resolved, to give a series of CONCERTS at the DeSoto School House, on Mandeville street, in aid of the above cause, the first of which will be held on September 12, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Committee of Arrangements—Webster Long, A. H. Swanzer, W. J. Starke, Josiah Jones, Jos. Jacobs, M. Dunn.

Mr. CHAS. YAEGER has tendered his Brass Band free of charge.

All vocal and instrumental amateurs wishing to participate in this noble cause, are respectfully requested to leave their address at the residence of the President, No. 438 Chartres street, (late Moreau). Tickets, 50 cents.

se2 2t JOS. G. BAUM, Secretary.

Notice.

From and after this day, the name of the CARONDELET GUARDS, will be changed to the SOUTHERN LIGHT GUARDS. Headquarters at No. 12 Granite street.

se2 2p|R N. J. WILSON, Captain.

Notice.

Contributions for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of our Army are to be left at WILLIAM H. SMITH'S store, No. 86 Gravier street.

By order of the Committee:
W. A. ELMORE, President.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.
se2 2p|f

A Card.

Professor McCarthy, owner of Magnolia and Washington streets, gives lessons, at stated hours, in Grammar, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, Navigation, Engineering, Gaugery, and Book keeping.

Professor McCarthy lectures to classes in colleges when employed by the hour. se2 2p|D

☞ O. Talamon Desommes & Co., Importers of Foreign Dry Goods, No. 4 Magazine street—Merchants of the interior, and from adjoining States, visiting the city, will find at the above-named establishment one of the most complete assortments of Foreign Dry Goods ever imported into this country, sold at prices lower than would be thought possible even in ordinary times. Give them a call. se3 2p|15cod

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. TOUTEN, Secretary.
au29 2p|m

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. 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 of contents, and directed to A. S. 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.

THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.
au22 2p|tf

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 BEGGS,
Chairman of Committee.
au20 2p|f

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 produced 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 2p|f

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

au28 2p|d MANY VOTERS.

☞ B. L. Defrese, the present incumbent, is a candidate for State Treasurer. jy4 2p|d

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

a4 2p|e CEROLE.

☞ Ed. Crescent: Please announce the undersigned as a candidate for the official State Superintendent of Public Education. W. H. N. MAGRUDER,
au23 2p|d Baton Rouge, La.

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 to 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 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 to the latitude of the seat of war. We appeal to our fellow-citizens not to abandon our brave soldiers in their sufferings.

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. S. Bonford,	W. A. Gaspard,
J. Pemberton,	A. M. Buchanan,
H. Wright,	R. A. Hawkes,
S. O. Nelson,	G. A. D. Kemper,
G. Mikenberger,	A. B. James,
P. S. Witz,	J. Finney,
J. Bermudez,	J. P. Ferrel,
S. P. Delacroix,	H. Burr,
T. O. Sully,	W. A. Grant,
R. Gardere,	J. D. Denegre.
S. B. Newman,	

au3 2p|f

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, 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 foot 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 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 soldiery with clothing, bandages, etc., and our poor women with work, offer their aid to prevent misdirection of the charity.

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

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

The contingency 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 those 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 Monmouth! How the hearts of our surviving defenders will be cheered and their arms nerved by knowing that their dear ones at home are not daily more 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; 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 dry 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 2p|f

☞ 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 Ticks, Blankets, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bandages, Linen Rags, Corn Starch, Gelatine, Rice, Flour, Tapioca, Brandy, Whisky, Port Wine, and Disinfecting Agents.

I have already called on leading 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. S. James, 87 Magazine street, compactly boxed or baled, with a statement of contents. If blankets cannot be had, Bed Comforts can be substituted.

(Signed.)
New Orleans, August 24, 1861. THOS O. MOORE.
au23 2p|d

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 dispossessed 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 insts.,

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 promptly.

Non-notice will be given of the Pay Days for each District, as soon as the pay roll are completed.

CLAR. 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 sorrow, positive proof that impositions have been practised on the public generally, 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 of fraud, to inform members of the Committee in person, or have such information, with as little delay as possible, at the 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. HOUKINS,	.. ..
JAS. BEGGS, Board of Asst. Aldermen,	
W. K. HOUSKINS,	.. ..
J. B. LEEDS,	.. ..
JAMES DAVIS,	.. ..

JAMES BEGGS,
Chairman of the Committee.
au12 2p|f

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association.

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

Resolved, That no applications will be received from Companies unless they have not been authenticated by Brigadier-General Tracy or Adjutant General Grivot. my12 2p|f

☞ Superintendent Public Education.—Please announce that HENRY AVERY, the present superintendent of Public Education, is a candidate for re-election.

au17 2p|d

☞ Coal Oil and Lamps—Country Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, will find at the firm of Southern Coal Oil and Lamp Emporium, No. 6 Chartres street, by far the largest and only complete stock of PURE COAL OILS and COAL OIL LAMPS in this city, which Messrs. COVERT & HILL offer to the trade or at retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the South. 2p|f

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

☞ 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 2p|f P. YRISEK, 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. Mitcenberger & Co
Edward Nalle & Co.,	Ar. Mitcenberger,
Wright & Allen,	Scudder & Stamps
Hewitt, Norton & Co.,	Gallagher & Dyer,
M. D. Cooper & Co.,	Moses Greenwood,
Fellowes & Co.,	Sentell & Prather,
T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co.,	Block & Bringier,
R. McIlhenny & Co.,	John Watt & Co.,
Martin, Cobb & Co.,	Byrne, Vance & Co.,
Gladden & Sexias,	Pleber & Goodrich,
J. W. Burbridge & Co.,	Warner & Crawford,
Green & Crump,	Friedlander & Gerse
W. & D. Urquhart,	J. W. Chandler & Co.,
J. J. Person & Co.,	Turnbull & Co.,
Walker & Snyder,	Reichhold, Brown & Co.,
Perkins & Co.,	Logan, Smith & Claiborne,
John T. Hartie & Co.	Copas & Pooley,
A. H. May & Co.,	D. R. Carroll & Co.,
B. M. Lowe & Co.,	A. D. Donovan,
R. P. Hunt,	Prellson & Stevenson,
Geo. P. Black & Co.,	E. W. Eelin & Co.,
Campbell & Strong,	Winston, Morrison & Co.,
R. C. Cummings & Co.,	Gillis & Ferguson,
W. A. Gordon & Castillo,	J. & G. Cromwell,
Montgomery & White,	Moore & Brother,
H. Toledano & Taylor,	Cleveland, Bro. & Co.,
Pritchard & Flower,	Murdock & Williams,
Montgomery & Hall,	Phelps & Jones,
A. J. Tolly & Co.,	Payne, Huntington & Co.,
Holloway & Lonsdale,	R. Tenman,
Sykes & Cosby,	Starr & Co.,
Walker & Co.,	Hawkins & Norwood,
Rhorer & Zeibs,	Stuart & James
Foley, Avery & Co.,	Scruggs, Duncan & Co.,
Tadlon, Whiting & Tullis,	Patton & Finney,
Farley, Jurey & Co.,	Gifen, Smedes & Co.,
P. H. Sidpwith,	John Williams & Co.,
Keene & Brewster,	F. D. Ernest,
Kerderdon, Terry & Co.,	Carroll, Hoy & Co.,
Allison, Pattison & Co.,	Howard Philadany,
West, Renshaw & Commack,	Levy & Heine,
J. H. Griffith & Co.,	Wilson & Pomroy,
Lewis & Ogleshy,	Abur, Sayre & Cushman,
W. Cox & Co.,	Robert L. Adams & Co.,
J. C. & R. S. Hicks,	Horrell, Gayle & Co.,
Hilliard, Simmons & Co.,	Pace, Beadleson & Peale,
John A. Ice,	Rich and Nesser & Co.,
George Donnelly & Co.,	Watt & Noble,
Sexsher, Chambers & Co.,	McIlmoyle, Rayburn & Co.,
Freeman, Conway & Co.,	Battle, Noble & Co.,
Coleman & Williams,	Bortley, Jackson & Co.
Bolleon, Nolson & Co.	Hughes, Dyboord & Co.
A. D. Hecht & Co.	Lane, Saber & Co.
Patton, Hewlston & Co.	Barnes, Parrs & Co.
McFarland & Ketchum,	R. H. Shortridge.
Block, McAlee & Co.,	Thompson & Clark,
W. A. Johnson & Co.	Brandwell & Haynes,
Smith & Johnson,	John F. Wyche & Co.
Brindly, Wilson & Co.	George S. Mandeville,
Parmen & Co.,	Gillespie, Jordan & Co.,
Carter & Harrison.	Bell & Bro Roy,
Weed & Perry,	Stuart Barrett.
Lewis Dutilho,	

New Orleans, July 17, 1861. 1p|2p|f

Rules for the Government of the Free Vegetable Market.

The Market to be opened from 5 o'clock A. M., till 2 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 boxes, 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. Merlat has kindly tendered his services to the Committee to receive, slaughter, and cut up, all Beef Cattle that may be donated.

THOMAS MURRAY,
H. BIRE,
GARDNER SMITH,
K. F. SCHMIDT,
D. I. RICARDO, Committee.
au8 2p|f

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 uniforms suits of woolen cloth and suitable under-clothes, to be distributed among them. I am informed that the patriotic ladies 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 comparatively 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 these patriotic ladies, in order to avoid sending duplicate 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 up or baled, and directed to me in New Orleans, with the name of the company to 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. 31, 1861. au31 2p|f

Sundries.

500 bags prime RIO COFFEE,
50 bbls. MESS PORK,
100 tierces prime LARD,
40 casks BACON SHOULDERS,
100 tierces SUGAR CURED HAMS,
200 bbls. extra and superfine FLOUR,
100 kegs SHOT, assorted, buck and duck,
500 cases SARDINES, half and quarter boxes,
700 boxes Castile SOAP,
600 boxes Star CANDLES, 14 and 16 oz.
200 bbls. Rectified WHISKY,
500 bbls. Refined, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS,
100 cases OYSTERS and LOBSTERS.

Per sailing

JOHN T. MOORE & CO.,
21 and 23 Poydras street.
au10 2p|m

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