NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XIV. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1861. NUMBER 158.

Military Notices.

ARTILLERY WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, Headquarters 5th Company, New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1861.

ORDER No. 19—ORDER No. 5, 1861 (S.). By these Headquarters, under date of June 1, 1861, in relation to drills, it is hereby ordered: The drills of the corps, from this date, will be as follows: Battery drills, each MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Company drill, (infantry) every THURSDAY, at 7 P. M. Drill of Recruits, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 7 P. M.

The active Honorary and Honorary members will conform to this order.

Fines for all non-attendance will be rigidly enforced.

By order:
W. IRVING HODGSON, Cap. ain.
E. L. HEWS, O. S. sep6 tf

HEADQUARTERS BEAUREGARD BATTALION, New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 6—ATTENTION BEAUREGARD RIFLE PLATOON.—The Company composing this Battalion will hold themselves in readiness at the head of Canal street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, to drill.

By order of
FRANK A. BARTLETT, Major.
P. O. PEYRILLE, Adjutant. sep6 1t

HEADQUARTERS SIGOURNEY GUARDS, Orleans Press Yard No. 3, corner Orleans and Hotel-de-ville sts. New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1861.

A FEW MORE YOUNG AND ABLE-bodied men wanted at Headquarters for the Sigourney Uniforms, board and lodging furnished free.
sep6 tf By order: W. S. MORTON, Cordado.

HEADQUARTERS A. S. S. A., New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1861.

WILL MEET AT THEIR QUARTERS at 11 o'clock A. M. daily.
By order:
GRAND CHIEF.
sep6 1t

FOR THE WAR—CARROLL GUARDS, COMPANY B—This Company is now organizing for more than twenty days, and those who may desire to join it should be ready to leave town to fill up the roll. The roll is now open at Odd Fellows' Hall, Magazine, between Gaslight and Howard streets, where may be found a full and regular table, good lodging and equipments furnished.
SAMUEL JAMISON, Captain.
sep6 1t

PATRIOTIC AND ABLE-BODIED MEN who desire to serve in the army of the Confederate States are invited to join the Company now forming for immediate active service, by applying at the Adelphi Cotton Press, Delachaise street, corner of Tchoupitoulas. Clothing, equipments, and subsistence provided. The first will be furnished.
HENRY HUNTINGTON, Captain.
sep5 3t

OFF FOR VIRGINIA—WANTED FOR 1861 and the war, twenty or thirty men of good character and good habits, to join the COMPANY OF LOUISIANA GUARDS, Capt. Patrick Rowley, now stationed in Virginia. Transportation and all expenses will apply to Lieut. W. MONTGOMERY, who is authorized to enroll the first of May, with the consent of the above named number of men. Apply to
MONTGOMERY & WHITE,
113 Common street.

HEADQUARTERS CRESCENT RIFLES, Camp Dumont Northeastern, Sept. 2, 1861.

CRESCENT RIFLES! THE DRILLS OF COMPANY A, from this date will be as follows:
Company drill MONDAYS, at 7½ P. M.
" " TUESDAYS, " " "
Battalion " FRIDAYS, " " "
Drill in Tactics, SATURDAYS, " " "
Company drill WEDNESDAYS, at 7 P. M.
Monthly business meetings, the first WEDNESDAY of each month, at 7½ P. M.
Fines will be strictly enforced in accordance with the rules.
JOHN KNIGHT, Captain.
Lance Sergt. Sept. 5. sep6 1t

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN LIGHT GUARDS, New Orleans, July 30, 1861.

AT AN ELECTION OF THE COMPANY, held this day, the following officers were unanimously elected:
Captain, A. Lanzanedo.
First Lieutenant, Augustus Richards.
Second Lieutenant, Wm. Meyers.
Third Lieutenant, Chas. Gerhardt.
The election of Lieutenant Colonel will be held on Monday, Aug. 5, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN GUARD, Camp Moore, La., Sept. 1, 1861.

THIS COMPANY WILL ATTEND DRILL every EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and EACH EVENING thereafter, until further notice. Members will report at the Parade Ground, corner of Mary and Annunciation streets, every Fourth Ward.
By order:
P. O'LEARY, Captain.

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS! A FEW MORE MEN will be received in the IRISH GUARDS. A fine opportunity is offered to those who desire to see active service.
Uniforms, board and lodging furnished free.
Apply at the Armory, 57 POYDRAS STREET, 2d floor.

HEADQUARTERS CHASSEURS D'ORLEANS, Company A, Camp Moore, Aug. 25, 1861.

COMPANY DRILLS OF THIS CORPS take place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Drills every TUESDAY and THURSDAY afternoons, at the same hour. Members are requested to be in the line for roll-call at the appointed hour.
By order:
GEO. SOULE, Captain.
L. P. DAY, 1st Sergt.

HEADQUARTERS LAFAYETTE LIGHT GUARDS, Camp Moore, La., Aug. 28, 1861.

YOUNG MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER, who wish to volunteer for Confederate service during the war, will be received by the undersigned.
J. A. SEGUIN, Captain. sep2 1t

TO DRUGGISTS, LIQUORISTS, ETC.—
25 bbls Crude Sweet Spirits,
Rectified Spirits,
Extract Orange Flower Water,
Double Stilled Anise,
Double Stilled Lemon and Peppermint,
20 cases Assorted Syrups,
50 boxes Assorted Tobacco,
Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco,
For sale by HAGANO & VIDOCA, Jr.,
sep6 1t&EOD 62 and 64 Old Levee street.

DATES, TRUFFLES, SARDINES, TRUFFLES—
100 boxes Extra Fine Dates,
Fine Truffles, assorted,
Sardines, Mustard and Plain,
Lobsters, Lobster in Oil, Rocket,
Lobster Salad, Lobster in oil,
Olives Stuffed,
250 Cases Pickles and Capers,
For sale by PLUGGER & TOUSA, Jr.,
sep6 1t&EOD 62 and 64 Old Levee street.

FRUIT, MADEIRA, HOLLAND GIN, ETC.
100 bbls Prime Fall Grapes in Juice,
200 pipes Choice Madeira,
25 pipes Port Wine,
10 pipes Sherry Wine,
10 pipes Holland Gin,
10 pipes Genuine Cognac,
For sale by HAGANO & VIDOCA, Jr.,
sep6 1t&EOD 62 and 64 Old Levee street.

RAISINS AND PRUNES—
1000 whole, half and quarter Raisins, Lug and M. R.
1000 boxes Prunes,
For sale by HAGANO & VIDOCA, Jr.,
sep6 1t&EOD 62 and 64 Old Levee street.

OILS, WINES AND MACARONI—
200 gallons Sicilian Oil, 22 and 32 oz.
200 cases Old Wine, Sherry, Malaga and other brands.
500 " White Wine, Sauterne.
250 cases Fine Claret, Medoc and Family Wines.
25 bbls White Wine, Sauterne and Burgundy.
25 cases Brandy.
200 boxes Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli.
For sale by HAGANO & VIDOCA, Jr.,
sep6 1t&EOD 62 and 64 Old Levee street.

RUPTURES—
RADICALLY CURED!
Letter from Dr. W. T. Mills to the Editor of the Vicksburg Daily Sun.
VICKSBURG, MISS., May 8, 1860.
Herniae can be Cured Without Needle or Knife!
MR. EDITOR:—I feel it to be a duty I owe my fellow-man to make the following statement. A year or so ago I was in very bad health and much afflicted with the Hernia (or Rupture) of the scrotum, or bag containing the testicle, on the left side. I was induced to consult Dr. Sherman, of Philadelphia, who examined him and pronounced his case incurable. As there was a difference of opinion about the cause of my sickness, some suggesting the use of the knife, to which I did not and do not object, I took him to New Orleans and obtained the Patent Truss of Dr. J. A. Sherman, and after having used one of his instruments and the Doctor's Curative Mixture about three months, the boy was entirely restored and is now perfectly well. This was in the fall of '59. For the benefit of those who may have Negroes on the plantation, do this at home, instead of sending them to New Orleans to have the work done by a skilled hand, rolling bags, etc., without the knowledge of the parties, I will, for the benefit of the world, make known the process, and for my gratitude to Dr. Sherman, to those who have this disease and for my gratitude to Dr. Sherman.
W. T. MILLS, M. D.

Extract from a Letter Written Three Years Previous to the Above, in reference to the same boy.
BELLEFONTE CO., MISS., May 2, 1857.
Dr. Sherman, New Orleans:
DEAR SIR—The boy you spoke of is perfectly cured of the rupture he had on the first of last month, and I think it will last a lifetime. The truss you made for him is a good one, and I think it will do its work very much.
W. T. MILLS, M. D.

Letter from Dr. Thos. J. Harper, one of the most eminent Physicians in the state of Mississippi.
VICKSBURG, MISS., March 30, 1860.
Dr. Sherman—DEAR SIR—Some two years ago you kindly gave me a truss for a young man I cannot attend to the property, and beside I am focused pretty well my self to do so in future. I have not had the least cause for complaint, and I think it will last a lifetime. I have recommended it to my friends in the neighborhood, and they are all well pleased with it. Respectfully,
THOS. J. HARPER, M. D.

This letter was in reference to a slave boy about 14 years old, who was ruptured on both sides, and who was subsequently returned sound. The following explains itself:
VICKSBURG, MISS., May 7, 1860.
Dr. Sherman, New Orleans:
DEAR SIR—I have put my son James to apply to him a suitable truss. He has only been ruptured a few days. I do not think it will be any thing more than a temporary affair. I have no fear in the slightest, but that it will be cured in a few weeks. I have no hesitancy in recommending you to the public. Respectfully,
THOS. J. HARPER, M. D.

This boy was ruptured on both sides, and is now about 14 years old.

DR. BELDEN'S OPINION.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1859.
Samuel Davis, Esq.:
Dear Sir—It is my opinion that Dr. Sherman's Truss, as applied by him, will give relief more effectually than any other. I have seen it tried in many cases to my satisfaction. I know of several cured by the use of it and the medicine. I recommend you to get one. But be sure Dr. Sherman himself applies it, as much depends upon the fitting.
R. BELDEN, M. D.

DR. SHERMAN respectfully informs ruptured persons or those having ruptured children, that he has returned to the city of New Orleans, and has taken his office at No. 708 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans, prepared to relieve and cure all cases of rupture by the application of his PATENT SILVER TRUSS and CURE ANTIDOTE.
sep6 1yAW

ROBERT L. CRAWLEY—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In Franklin Building,
(Alabama street,)
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
Sells Sugar, Molasses and Syrup, and sends promptly as directed.
Mr. Crawley is a very clever gentleman, and worthy of patronage. Atlanta Intelligencer.
sep24 3mAW

Particular Notices.

OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD, New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1861.

An Accommodation Train will leave New Orleans on SATURDAY NEXT, at 4 o'clock P. M., and return on the Sunday following, leaving Port Gibson at 2:30 P. M., on SUNDAY, arriving in the city at 9 P. M.
T. E. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.
sep6 2t

HALL OF WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANY, No. 26, New Orleans, Sept. 6, 1861.

The officers and members of this Company are requested to meet at a Special Meeting, on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 8, at half o'clock. Exempt members are particularly requested by order.
J. S. JOSEPH, Sec'y.
sep6 2t

OFFICE COMMISSIONER SEWERS DRAINING DISTRICT, Parish Hall, No. 96 Carondelet street, New Orleans, June 26, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that, according to the fourth section of an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 11, 1861, entitled "An act to provide for levying, making, and collecting Sewerage Levels in certain portions of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson," approved March 11, 1858, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the sale to the Commissioners of Levels, according to the five classes, in the amount of Sewerage Taxes assessed for said District, on the FOURTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1861, at 12 o'clock M.

Proposals to be addressed to W. J. MAYO, Secretary, and endorsed "Proposals for Sale of Levels".
L. H. PLACE, President.
jy30 1t

STAR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 15 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Aug. 31, 1861.

This Company will continue to insure against the Lessees, Damage of Fire, the property of the Steamboats and Rivers, at the usual rates of premium.
DIRECTORS:
P. A. Gibert, firm of P. A. Gibert & Co.
A. Wolf, firm of Jos. Wolf & Co.
G. W. Dupuy, firm of Dupuy, Spotts & Guillotte.
A. F. Suter, firm of Elliot A. McKeever.
F. Lafargue, firm of Murray, Luling & Co.
E. Duplantier, firm of Roman & Kerlin.
Lloyd B. Osborn, firm of Osborn, Robson & Wilkers.
W. Quesnel, firm of Wm. Pollin & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne.
Thos. A. Duclos, firm of W. A. Gouine & Castillo.
J. de Pouanes, firm of S. Cuer & Co.
EMILE DUBUYS, President.
J. P. BELLONE, Secretary pro tem. sep6 1t

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, Room No. 16, City Hall, New Orleans, Aug. 31, 1861.

Notice to Tax Payers—The Board of Assessors of the city of New Orleans, having completed their rolls of Assessment for the year 1861, and copies thereof having been filed with the Secretary of said Board, at Room 15, City Hall, the same may be seen at the said place, by any of the inhabitants of said city of New Orleans, and by any of the owners of property in said city, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) during THIRTY DAYS, from the 15th inst.

And the Board of Assessors further give notice, that they will meet at their office, Room 15, City Hall, from Monday, A. M., the 2d October, P. M., on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 28th, 30th, 31st October, 1861, to consider and decide on application of any person concerning himself aggrieved.
WM. SALTONON,
Secretary of the Board of Assessors.
sep6 1t

Southern Pacific Railroad Company—Have opened books for subscriptions to the capital stock of this company, under the Louisiana charter of 1861, at the office of the undersigned, in the Louisiana Insurance Building, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., for a few days. Those who meet there all friends and stockholders. Be present.
R. W. RICHARDSON, Agent.
sep6 1t

COMMERCIAL STATE BANK, New Orleans, Sept. 2d, 1861.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Institution, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the Cashier be and is hereby authorized to pay the Coupons of the Bonds of the State of Louisiana, when presented at the Counter of the Bank.
J. M. LAFEVRE, President.
sep6 1t

Merchants' Lodge No. 22, I. O. O. F., meets every MONDAY EVENING, at Lodge Room No. 1, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Officers for the ensuing term—Geo. Swarbrick, N. Grand; M. Delacroix, V. G.; M. Mitchell, Rec. Sec.; M. M. Meyer, Treasurer; L. N. Jacob, Per. Sec'y.
Members of other Lodges are fraternally invited to attend.
jes 6m

Crescent Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., meets every THURSDAY EVENING, in Lodge Room No. 1, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Officers for the ensuing term—Geo. Swarbrick, N. Grand; M. Delacroix, V. G.; M. Mitchell, Rec. Sec.; M. M. Meyer, Treasurer; L. N. Jacob, Per. Sec'y.
Members of other Lodges are fraternally invited to attend.
jes 6m

Crystal Fount Division, No. 4, S. of T., meets every THURSDAY EVENING, in the hall of the Y. M. A., No. 52 Camp street.
Officers for the ensuing term—W. Cooper, S. S.; D. Longworth, A. S.; T. B. Weller, R. S.; A. Jones, Tr. Ss.; Boots, G.; Joseph Gibson, A. G.; W. Weller, C. S.; R. Anderson, O. S.; S. M. Angell, Chap.; James Gavin, P. W. P.; J. O. Neber, Visiting Committee—H. J. Dreyfus, W. W. Sayers, J. Lotgwerk, Ed. Scott; Jas. Gibson, Jas. Anderson.
jyl 31 D. LONGWORTH, Sec.

Dudley Lodge No. 66, F. and A. M.—Regular Communication of the Lodge are held EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, on the 1st and 3d nights of the Lodge Room at the GRAND LODGE, Masonic Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets. Members of the Craft are fraternally invited to attend.
Officers—Wm. S. Stewart, W. M.; S. J. Guillot, S. W.; H. W. Hall, J. W.; Theodore D. Vaulion, Treasurer; J. W. Shearer, Secretary; A. A. Moore, S. D.; Henry B. Robinson, J. D.; Jas. B. Saer, Tyler.
ap 1y

MACHINERY.....MACHINERY.
STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
SHINGLE MACHINES,
INDIA RUBBER BELT,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
COTTON SEED HULLERS,
CORN MILLS,
STEAM GAUGES,
IRON, GAS AND WATER PIPES,
SHOWER AND HAND PUMPS
At the Manufactory Depot of RICHD. F. HARRISON,
1931 tf Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

PRIZE BOAT BUILDER
OF THE SOUTH!
J. MAHONY, Algiers, La.,
Will contract, at the shortest notice, to build on the most approved models, Pleasure and Race Yachts, Clipper and Spoon Row Boats, Ship, Schooner and Steamboat Yawls, Skiffs and Row Boats, of all descriptions, built after the Contract Models.
Also on hand—
Oars, Oars, Blocks, and everything appertaining to Yachts during, on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.
ap28 1yAW

THE FLAG OF THE SOUTH,
Neatly Printed in Colors, on
ENVELOPES, LETTER PAPER, CARDS or BILL HEADS,
—As well as every description of—
Printing, Ruling and Book-Binding,
Promptly Executed by Steam Power, at
REA'S ROTARY PRESS OFFICE,
42 Magazine street,
Adjoining the St. James Hotel.
sep5 1yAW

COAL OIL AND LAMPS—
—FOR SALE BY—
DAVID HILL,
No. 213 Camp street,
Between St. Joseph and Delord streets, New Orleans.
GAS FITTER AND PLUMBER,
—And Dealer in—
Gas Fixtures, Pipe, Fittings, Plumbing Materials, etc., etc. Dwellings, Stores, Offices, etc., Fitted for Gas or Water, at short notice.
—Also—
Constructs GAS WORKS, for COAL or ROSIN.
Orders left in box 148 Mechanics' Exchange, will be promptly attended to.
Reference—Mr. Artemas Hill, No. 6 Chartres street, New Orleans.
sep1 1y

W. S. CHANDLER,
DENTIST,
OFFICE and RESIDENCE—
138 Carondelet street,
corner of Lafayette.
ap28 1yAW

NEW ORLEANS ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.—The undersigned has been in order to inform the public and his friends generally, that they are manufacturing all kinds of Architectural and Building Iron Work, at their foundry, corner of Magnolia and Wealth streets—office in Dryades, Rear, Canonde'et street—such as Verandahs, Railing, Stairs, Sash and Bank Doors, Straight and Circular Stairs, Iron Bedsteads, Seats, etc.
They keep constantly on hand Cast and Wrought Iron Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights, etc., and fill orders of every description of Castings, Columns, Stores and Iron Fronts with despatch.
BENNETT & LURGES, Dryades street.
je28 tf

MCINTYRE & APPLEGATE, PLUMBERS—
109 Poydras street,
Keep constantly on hand Bathing Tubs, for hot and cold water, Shower Baths, Water Closets, Cooking Ranges and Boilers, Wash Stands, Lavatories, Sinks, Lift, Force and Force Pumps, Sheet Lead, and Lead Pipe, Brass and Plated Cocks of all patterns, Cocks and Bibbs Screws, etc. Private Dwellings, Stores and Offices fitted up and guaranteed.
For Sale Mechanics' and Builders' Exchange.
ap2 1y

JAMES T. MCFARLAND, CONTRACTOR FOR GAS PIPE, manufacturing and dealing Stoves, No. 107 Gravier street, one door from Dryades.
STOVES AND OFFICES FITTED UP with taste and dispatch.
CISTERNS MADE TO ORDER.
Orders from the country attended to with promptness.
ap 1y

S. P. ASKEW, | C. C. SMOOTE, | J. P. AUSTIN,
ASKEW, SMOOTE & AUSTIN—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Magnolia, Columbia Co., Ark.
—References—
Henderson, Terry & Co., | C. Yale, Jr., & Co.,
A. T. Hawthorn, | W. H. Scott.
ap22 1y

CRESCENT MARBLE WORKS—
Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones, Piers and Center Table Tops, Counter Slabs, Marble Floors, Grates and Grate Setting, Flooring Tiles, Mosaic and Yard Flagging, Iron Railing Coping, etc.
The trade supplied with rough and manufactured marble by CATANACH & CULLEN,
ap1 1yAW 254 and 256 Camp street.

WINES, WINES, ETC.—
CLARET—600 cases Kleppert's Margaux,
500 " " St. Estephe,
400 " " St. Julien.
ALE—300 casks Mansell's East India Pale,
100 " R. & J. Hibbert's East India Pale,
75 " Rees' " "
50 " Allsop's " "
PORTER—600 casks R. & J. Hibbert's London Stout,
500 " Mansell's " "
SHERRY—11½ casks Harmony Nephew's.
WHISKY—75 bbls. Old Bourbon.
" 8 " Rye.
PUNCH—150 boxes Batavia Arrac.
For sale by S. WOLFE,
se13 cor. Gravier and New Levee streets.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1861.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The gatherings on the flags yesterday were as free as usual at this season. There was a good deal of talk about the confiscation act. It will be striking at the rentals and balances of many *pseudo* Southerners. We were asked about the Planters' Press. The last owners we heard of were the heirs of John Minturn and Robert Abbatt. Minturn and his family removed from this city in the year 1846, and Mr. Minturn died in that or the year 1847. Mr. Abbatt resided here some two or three years afterward; so the records will say who are the owners of the Planters' Press. Then there are some inquiries about the estate of Charles Millard, valued at the time of his decease at about five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Millard was a bachelor, and carried on the grocery business in our city, in connection with the late Mr. Samuel J. Peters, for about thirty years. During that long time we do not recollect of his spending a summer in our city, though he might. He came to New Orleans in the fall of the year 1823, say nearly forty years ago, with twenty-five hundred dollars in his pocket. He amassed a fortune, which goes to heirs in New York State, who were well to do.

There were remarks made yesterday that some agents of Northern property and owners had refused to receive Confederated notes for rent. It is about time the confiscation act should be applied in such cases.

The bill is retrospective in its provisions, and takes effect from the 21st of May last.

For the information of Northern agents, we give the following as a synopsis of the bill:

It sequesters all the property owned by alien enemies in the Confederate States, except stocks, Confederate and State. It differs from a confiscation bill only in holding the property of alien enemies for particular ends, subject to claims for indemnity and the future disposition of the Government.

It is estimated by members of Congress that property of the value of $300,000,000 will be subject to the provisions of this bill, $50,000,000 of which is in Louisiana alone.

It is made the duty of every citizen to give information. Agents controlling alien enemies' property failing to give information, shall be punished by a fine of $5000 and imprisonment six months.

Each Confederate Judge is authorized to appoint a receiver for each section of his district.

The President is authorized to appoint Commissioners to hold a court at the seat of Government, to hear and adjudge claims under this act.

The provisions of the act are very severe on agents or others controlling enemies' property. Enemies are those who reside and have resided in Northern States for years past. Of course, we expect there will be a great many fresh-born citizens or residents on our flags *post as soon* as they can get here. Many of them will offer to take the oath of allegiance to secure their property.

There was talk about the salt market. There is sufficient coarse and heavy salt on market to cover two hundred and seventy-five thousand barrels of meat. That will be as much meat as our market will require the next season. Then, of course, there are some small supplies in the country available; so it is almost an impossibility that the South will go saltless the next twelve months.

The free market will be opened again to-day. We were gratified at observing the daily receipts from the generous planters in the country; so with many of our city residents; they give and continue to give, but there is a good many close and avaricious "fund-mongers" who have not contributed as yet. However, there will be a way discovered to make them exhibit some feelings of philanthropy.

The contributions of blankets and woollens for our soldiers in Virginia are free; nevertheless, there are some skinflints who have been attempting to monopolize many articles which are much wanted. There is a way to meet these cormorants which they little dream of. If our city authorities have the right to regulate the price of bread, other authorities have the same right not to suffer imposition and extortion in other articles required. The sick in Virginia are in want of many necessaries. There are no lemons or limes in the hospitals. Our planters and others cannot confer a greater benefit than by sending on oranges; they are already in our market, though not fully ripe, but will answer the required purposes. Thirty or forty barrels, it is supposed, will be forwarded to the several hospitals in Virginia at an early day.

There was some little rain yesterday. It is about time there was a clear up and a norther.

The following letter from a distinguished native of Virginia, now residing in Arkansas, was handed us in our walks yesterday. We hope Arkansas will be prepared for the Hessians which may be sent against them from California:

PARK HILL, CHEROKEE NATION, August 21, 1861.

DEAR SIR—The Cherokees held their convention yesterday, some three or four thousand being present, mostly full bloods, and unanimously agreed to join the Southern Confederacy by the recommendation of John Ross, the chief; so you will see we are all right at last. Newspaper accounts to the contrary are aliens.

We can now protect the Western frontier from Kansas and the Yankees. You have heard of the glorious battle and victory in Missouri by McCulloch. This time it is certain and no mistake. We had several Cherokees killed in the battle. So far our cause goes bravely on, and I hope it will continue. Our crops are good in this country—we will make plenty to eat this year.

We now get a mail a week, and my papers come more regular than before. We have no mails through Missouri.

Yours, truly.

An old citizen furnishes us with some remarks, as below, about our young navy. The Hessians will have by the middle of October 175 steam vessels employed in the crusade against the South. Our authorities will do well to be active and untiring. Every available vessel and every gun ought to be called into service:

OUR LITTLE NAVY.

Ed. Crescent—In my communication dated 3d August last, I stated that the Lincoln Government had purchased and were equipping seventy steamers, principally light draught, which were intended for the exposed coasts of Louisiana and Texas, and that an attack on the city of New Orleans was intended, for plunder. The number of steamers purchased has now reached one hundred and forty-nine, and I hand you herewith their names, besides twenty seven other vessels purchased at Washington on the 20th of August. And in the face of this, how are our coasts to be guarded against the enemy's naval ships, transports and launches for landing troops through our bayous, bays and rivers? What has been done in the city for our little struggling navy? Nothing, with the exception of the Bank of America, who came to their assistance on Saturday noon, 24th August, to pay off workmen whose necessities for their families were urgent, and that after an application had been made to three of our largest banks and refused.

Our navy officers, marines and sailors, who are the sentinels on the outposts, have more elements of destruction to contend with than the soldiers on the battle field, viz: drowning, (by foundering and shipwreck) by explosions from boilers and magazines, shells, cannon-balls and bullets. The navy wants gun-boats of light draught of water, to tow launches, etc., and why have not our rich men who daily congregate on the Boulevards (Canal street) to talk over 10 or 15 per cent per annum dividends on bank stocks and city railroads, built or caused to be built these gun-boats at their own expense, and save their accumulated dividends and riches. The Navy Board will supply the men and metal for armament, to do good service. Some mutual aid must be given.

A few days since the treasury notes of small denominations arrived from Richmond, and the employés and mechanics, who had not been paid for some weeks past, received their pay. Storekeepers refused to take them, and an effort was made to get them down. One broker, it is said, took them at per cent. discount. How easy it would be for our capitalists to designate an office where, with their money, they would take them, on Saturday afternoons, at 1 or 2 per cent. discount or at par, and invest them in bonds drawing interest at 8 per cent, and save them from heartless speculators.

The great increase of specie in the vaults of the Bank of England also goes to show that the rich Yankees of Massachusetts, New York, etc., are sending over their money for safety from mobs anticipated, or Fremont's mode of borrowing money from the banks.

My prediction has proven true by the attack on Fort Hatteras—a weak point known only to the enemy through spies—many are in this city—and it was so situated, having a swamp in the rear, that had our men retreated, they would only have died from starvation and exposure, as they could get no supplies from North Carolina except through the dismal swamp or by sea-board, which was guarded by the enemy's ships; and in surrendering, after showing a good front and fight, and expending all their ammunition, shows they were commanded by officers well-known to fame, who acted well by not sacrificing their men, and I hope the lesson will be appreciated on our sea board, and energetic action taken, on the part of our citizens and the authorities, by placing the sinews of war at the disposal of the navy and army.

In regard to the immense frauds practiced here since the 15th of April last, by assignment and assimilated sales, I suggest that two hundred reliable and loyal citizens cooperate with the military and civil authorities as a preliminary Court of Inquiry of persons who have partners doing business in New York, and are of the doubtful order.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

Fremont's Atrocious Proclamation.

The following is the proclamation in full of Gen. Fremont, previously announced by telegraph:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 30, 1861.

Circumstances, in my judgment of sufficient urgency, render it necessary that the Commanding General of this department should assume the administrative powers of the State.

Its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority, and the total inadequacy of the civil force to protect the lives and property by the hands of murderers and marauders, who infect very nearly every county in the State, and avail themselves of the public misfortunes and the vicinity of a hostile force to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder, finally demanded the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State.

In this condition the public safety and the success of our arms require unity of purpose without let or hindrance to the prompt administration of affairs.

In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to maintain, as far as practicable, the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established martial law throughout the entire State of Missouri, and the lines of the army of occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi river. All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines shall be tried by court martial, and, if found guilty, will be shot.

The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared confiscated to public use, and slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared freemen. All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges, or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalties of this law.

All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in fermenting tumults, in disturbing the public tranquility, by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents, are in their own interest warned that they are exposing themselves to sudden and severe punishment. All persons who have been led away from their allegiance are required to return forthwith to their homes.

Any such absent without sufficient cause, will be held to be presumptive evidence against them. The object of this declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give effect to existing laws, and to supply such deficiencies as the conditions of war demand, but it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country, where the law will be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner, and in their customary authority, while the same can be peaceably exercised.

The Commanding General will labor vigilantly for the public welfare, and in his efforts for their safety hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence, but the active support of the people of the country.

JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

Earthquake.

A considerable shock of an earthquake, says the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian of the 26, was felt in this city on Saturday morning. It would appear from the subjoined correspondence that the shock was sensibly felt in other sections of the State:

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.—*Ed. Southern Guardian*: This morning, at about three or four minutes before 5 o'clock, our town was so sensibly shocked by an earthquake that I was moved sensibly from sleep by the oscillations of my bed. For several seconds they continued, and the timber and window sashes of the house rattled during the commotion. The vibrations were east and west.
EXPERIENTIA.
Winnsboro, August 31.

GREENWOOD, Aug. 31, 1861.—*Mr. Editor*: I write you a hurried notice of one of the most severe and remarkable shocks of an earthquake that has ever been felt in this usually quiet portion of the world.

The shock came about 5 o'clock this morning, causing an agitation and rattling among chairs, windows, and the contents of old lumber rooms, that aroused and set the poultry to cackling, and turned from their sung couches a whole village of late slumberers.

As far as I could judge, the vibration lasted some four or five seconds, and ran east and west, with a long, clear, wave-like swell.

On inquiry I find that the construction of houses has a great deal to do with the different effects felt and reported of the shock. Those built upon high undermining were most agitated and shaken upon in my own house, built with a wide basement some three feet below the surface of the ground, we felt the shock and vibration alarmingly, but there was no rattling of windows or furniture.

The wind appeared to be at a dead calm, the sky towards sunrise was quite red, and obscured by clouds. Truly, we live in the midst of great events.

The same shock was experienced at Knoxville, and probably in other parts of East Tennessee.

EFFECT OF THE RAIN IN ALABAMA.—The Monroe county Southerner of the 30th says:

It is astonishing with what pertinacity the rain holds on. It seems easier for it to rain now than to stop. It rains constantly, continuously, consecutively and vigorously. It has rained daily for more than a month, and many long and hard showers among the number. We believe it will continue the forty days out. It can do it easily.

Corn is damaged, and a large portion of the fodder is lost. Farmers must turn their attention to raising hay. The grass is fine and abundant. The opening bolls of cotton have all rotted off, and the young farms have all dropped off. If old England (and New England too) knew the extent of the damage, they would be doubtly solicitous about our cotton. It is pretty bad for us, but we can stand it. But what will be the effect with them?

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.—The Texas Christian Advocate says:

A Texas planter, having responded in person to one of the late calls of Col. Van Dorn for services in the West, his negroes were left in the care of the overseer. One night, at a late hour, the overseer was awakened by a noise at the "quarter." Voices of prayer. Drawing still nearer, he discovered that the prayer meeting was a special occasion for the benefit of the master who had "gone to the wars." Earnest prayers ascended that his health and life might be spared, and that God would grant him a safe return.

INTERCEPTING BRITISH STEAMERS.—By order of the Lincoln Government, the British steamers arriving at Boston will hereafter be met at the Narrows or near Boston Light, by the revenue cutter, and officers placed on board to look after any "secesh" passengers or documents which may be on board. This move was first carried out on Thursday night, 29th ult., by the revenue cutter intercepting the Camilla at the Narrows and placing officers on board.

REBELLION PLAYED OUT.—It is very evident that the rebellionists in East Tennessee are at the end of their row. There will never be a camp of them in this section of the State. We are informed that the men forming the company of Capt. Brown, which left this county last week for the camp at Soda, have returned. They got there safe, but failed to find the "Union army." It is said the Captain took to the woods, and his followers, like sensible men, returned to their homes, and are now attending to their legitimate business. As Brownlow says, "there never will be an army of Union men in East Tennessee until Lincoln meets with better success than he met with at Manassas."
(Knoxville Herald.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

KENTUCKY'S NEUTRALITY.

GOV. MAGOFFIN'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

FRANKFORT, Sept. 5.—Governor Magoffin's Message on Federal Relations is mostly retrospective, showing Kentucky's neutrality to have been thrice ratified at the ballot-box; and that his own course in refusing men to Lincoln, and his efforts to keep the belligerents off Kentucky soil, have met with nearly the unanimous approval of the Kentuckians.

He says: "And now, addressing myself to the Representatives of the people of Kentucky, I protest in their name and presence, in the name of constitutional liberty, and in presence of Heaven and earth, against all and every of the President's usurpations, and unconstitutional and illegal acts; and, I protest furthermore against the prosecution of a war professedly for the object of restoring the government—an object utterly impossible of attainment by such insane means as a war of coercion; and, I protest, moreover, against Kentucky being made the camping ground, or the pathway for the movement of forces by either belligerent; and I recommend earnestly to the General Assembly the prompt passage of resolutions requiring both belligerents to keep off our soil and to respect, in good faith, the neutrality which the people of Kentucky, with unexampled unanimity, desire to preserve."

From Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Ex-Governor Briggs was accidently shot in the jaw, and it is believed the wound will probably prove fatal.

The ship Alice Ball, from Liverpool, has been captured.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Three ships and a lot of tobacco were seized to-day.

The Abbie Bradford, one of the Sumter's prizes, was recaptured by the Powhattan.

Appointment.

RICHMOND, Sept. 5.—Dr. J. M. Williams, of Montgomery, has