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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WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 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.

THE VEGETABLE MARKET.—We are informed by a gentleman of the Fourth District that the prices of vegetables in the city at present are much higher than usual, although the supply is more abundant than ever. This is a hardship upon many poor families, not entitled to the benefits of the free market, and if there is any way of correcting the evil it ought to be done. We hear that there is especial complaint in the matter of sweet potatoes, which, though more plentiful this season than ever before, are held at higher rates. In such times as these, the necessities of life, especially, should be sold at the lowest rate that affords a fair profit to the vendor.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—This flourishing institution, located in the Parish of St. James, about sixty miles above the city, has now entered upon the third year. By reference to the announcement, in another column, it will be seen that the Board of Directors comprise some of our worthiest and most influential citizens. The idea of sending children to distant shores for education is happily exploded now, and it must be gratifying indeed to Louisianians to have in their own State an establishment which combines all the requisites of a first-class college.

The annual examination and distribution of prizes came off on the 5th inst., and we are credibly informed that the pupils displayed a proficiency in the different branches of instruction reflecting the highest credit on the distinguished President, C. O. Durgué, Esq., and the able corps of teachers under his direction. The Meschacebé publishes an extended notice of the interesting ceremony. The names of Masters Michel Fortier, Vienne, Ferry, St. Martin, Labarre, Louque, Becnel, Durel, Stewart, Berthe and others, are flatteringly mentioned. Jefferson College deserves, and we trust will have, the cordial encouragement of our community. Messrs. Voisin & Drouet, No. 6 Carondelet street, are the agents in this city.

A NEW CANNON.—The present war has aroused an extraordinary activity in the invention and improvement of firearms. Within the past three months our attention has been called to a number of new plans for cannon, some of them very ingenious, and none more so, we think, than one shown us yesterday by Prof. Geo. C. Taylor. We shall give no further description of the contrivance than to state that its main feature is a series of barrels and chambers, the latter arranged something like the spokes of a wheel, and discharging fifty shots in a single revolution. Should it answer the expectations of the inventor, it will prove a most formidable battery.

ANOTHER DRAMATIC REPRESENTATION AT THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.—We hear it hinted on the street that there is soon to be another amateur dramatic representation at the New Opera House, this time for the benefit of the Free Market. We have heard much about the affair, which we are not at liberty to mention, but will say that something extraordinary may be expected. It is said that the programme will be out in a day or two.

THE JEFF. THOMPSON BRIGADE.—We learn that Capt. DeHaven, the popular commander of the steamer Alonzo Child, received yesterday a dispatch from Col. M. H. Moore, the Quartermaster of the Jeff. Thompson Brigade, in Missouri, stating that he would be in this city in a few days, for the purpose of procuring supplies of various sorts for our soldiers in that brigade. Col. Moore is an ardent and true Southerner, who has shown his faith by his works; and as he comes on a mission of practical utility and benevolence, we hope his reception and success will be commensurate with the patriotic cause in which he is engaged.

BATTALION OF CONFEDERATE GUARDS.—A notice of the formation of this Battalion will be found in our advertising columns. The companies composing it are all well drilled and composed of many of our leading citizens. Col. Westmore is an officer of experience and a West-Pointer—which is saying enough to convince the public that he is capable. When the city is attacked, if such a thing ever happens, we are sure of hearing great things from the Confederates.

VOLUNTEER RELIEF CONCERT IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—Our readers must not forget that the Grand Concert for the benefit of the Volunteers of the Third District will come off next Thursday night, at the De Soto Schoolhouse, on Mandeville street, between Love and Goodchildren streets. Every preparation has been made to make this a most agreeable affair, and we hope to see a large audience present. The Committee of Arrangements have our thanks for tickets.

SCOTTER RIFLES.—A special meeting of this company is called for this evening at 95 Camp street, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Lieutenants. See notice.

LOUISIANA STATE GUARDS.—This company is ordered on dress parade to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—We refer our readers to the list of Directors of this Institution, which will be found in another column.

THE NORTH PUTTING FORTH HER STRENGTH.—The Yankees are spitting their throats, in exultant shouts, over the Cape Hatteras affair. The New York Herald has an editorial headed "Opening of the Campaign against the South—the North Putting Forth its Strength."

It remarks the Richmond Enquirer, the North, by putting forth her strength, has captured a sand bank, several miles from terra firma, what will she have to put forth in order to seize and possess the ten hundred thousand square miles of land now firmly held by the Confederates?

THE MUTINOUS FIRE ZOUAVES.—In a late number of the N. Y. Express we find the following evidence of the high State of discipline to which that famous corps, the "Ellsworth Fire Zouaves," has been reduced:

The order issued on Tuesday, by Colonel Loeser, to the Fire Zouaves, to assemble at the Battery this morning, preparatory to proceeding to quarters "in the harbor of New York," was promptly obeyed by about three hundred of the number. The majority congregated within a few yards of the Colonel's tent, and interpreted the order in various ways. Some maintained that the harbor of New York meant a well-known fort in Florida, whose sharks and rattlesnakes outnumbered the troops, and disputed supremacy with them, and declared that "they could'nt be caught by no such d—d dodge like that. If Billy Wilson's crowd went d—d fools, they we'nt going to be." This interpretation of the order obtained general credence, and spread like wildfire. It seized all like a contagion, and the topic excluded all others among the groups of Zouaves, who gathered around and outside the camp.

"You are going to Bedloe's Island," remarked a Zouave to one who maintained the contrary. "Why did'nt the order say so, then," was the rejoinder. "It was easy enough to write it. But suppose my it is Bedloe's Island; I'd like to see who's going there, out of the world; not I, for one." "Nor I," "nor I," answered several; "we're ready to go back to the war, but we want to be in the city while we're here," exclaimed a Zouave, which met a unanimous response from all around him.

When the embarkation finally took place, only one hundred and fifty of the whole regiment obeyed the order.

POLYGAMY.—Brigham Young, who has nearly thirty wives, is said to have only thirty children living. A French traveler makes this statement, with the idea of reflecting upon Brigham, but to show the moral penalty of polygamy.

A YANKEE COMPLAINT.

The Federals are complaining very much of the mode of warfare adopted by some of our men in Western Virginia. We published, yesterday, a letter written by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Press from the mountains of Virginia, in which he complained grievously that the invaders were frequently fired upon and killed from behind rocks and trees, and the attacking party, when searched for, could not be found. We notice, also, that a writer in the New York Express, from the same region, calls it a horrible mode of warfare. He says that if one of the Federals takes a ride out into the country, some concealed foe cracks away at him with a rifle and empties the saddle. The shots come from overhanging rocks and hills, which constitute natural breastworks, and it is an every-day occurrence for the Federalists to be picked off from above while they are traversing the valley below.

These fellows seem to think this is very cruel and cowardly. If they will reflect a moment, they will easily see how to avoid it. If they will abandon Virginia and go back to their homes, they will be perfectly safe from our sharpshooters. They can save their lives by this course, and we advise them to do it, charging nothing for the advice.

If they think they will be permitted, without resistance, to invade a sovereign State, shoot all of the inhabitants who do not submit, plunder them of their property and set fire to their houses, they will some of those days wake up from that delusion, if they have not done so already.

If it is right to hang an Abolitionist who is caught in a Southern State stirring up insurrection or burning down houses—and our neighbors of Texas thought so last summer when they swung up every one they caught—then, *a fortiori*, as the lawyers say, it is right to hang one who comes with arms in his hands to do all these things and to shoot us down besides. And if it is right to hang him, it is still more right to shoot him.

This complaint is somewhat akin to that in regard to our putting bullets in our guns—which the Federals appear to consider a great outrage. It makes the job which they have undertaken, of subduing our country, much more difficult of execution, and we are not surprised they should strenuously object to it. Nevertheless, we expect our soldiers will continue the reprehensible practice.

We are under no obligation to conduct this war upon the same principles that the Federals do, although we have done nothing worse than they have, and nothing even so bad. But our positions are altogether different. They are invaders, we are defenders. We do not know what the abstract rules of war are, nor do we care. We know what the rule of common sense and self-defence is, and by that rule an invader of a country which is desirous of living in peace with all other countries, and which meditates no wrong to any other country, ought to be driven back by all the means that can be employed. In the present case, this is the North's war—not ours. They are making war upon us, not we upon them. We sent commissioners to Washington to treat for a settlement, but they were not even officially received. The Federals have avowed their purpose to overrun our territory and reduce us to submission, and we would not be fit for freedom if we failed to employ all the means which God has given us to repel and defeat the attempt. The common law justifies a man who shoots a burglar, with designs upon property only and not upon life. But here are invaders who come not only to rob and to murder, but to deprive of liberty all those that they do not slay. We do not appreciate the refinement of that casuistry which pronounces it wrong to destroy them by every known method. The hardy freemen of the Virginia mountains do not know anything about scientific warfare and fighting by rule, and they do not care to know anything about it when an insolent foe is devastating their country. They shoot a prowling Yankee in precisely the same spirit that they would shoot any other beast of prey. If the Yankees don't like it, let them abandon the country and go home.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

It was dull, listless and inactive on the flags yesterday. Our great thoroughfare, Camp street, appears to be more thronged than usual. Carondelet street will have to give in. No cotton coming to market, no sale, of course, and no exchange; bill-brokers whistling, and leaders of money (who, by-the-bye, are very scarce) whistling for a breeze, the war not being strong enough; in fact, it is superlatively stagnant and inactive on rue Carondelet, and likely to remain so for a space of time. The ports are not opened. We shall miss many frequenters of the flags this season. The jolly, rollicking boys, who have been the life and soul of Carondelet street for years past, will, we regret to say, have to pass the winter in Canada, where a good many of our *pseudo* citizens have been spending the summer. True, they can come to New York and take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln dynasty, and save themselves from being bagged in the Bastile Lafayette. There are many inquiries how many Southerners should now be in the Northern States, where they have been stopping months. They have not aided nor benefitted the Southern cause by remaining away; in fact, there is a great deal of talk about two faces, one for the North and one for the South. It is not of much use to be talking of these folks, but simply request them, when they return, to call at the Confederate Commissioner's office, and take the oath of allegiance to the South. It will not be a very hard prescription for a good man to take.

There were several reports in circulation yesterday that Ship Island was to be evacuated. Really there does not appear to be any great strategy or advantages to be derived by keeping a small army on this sand bank. The troops and ammunition could be better employed on the mainland. While talking about Ship Island and general defences of our sea coast, we were handed the following communication, which covers a great deal of talk on the flags:

THE DEFENCES OF NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. Editor.—There seems to be an amazing apathy existing among our citizens, in view of the gigantic preparations which the Washington Government is making to equip an overwhelming naval expedition for the conquest of New Orleans. Our men of wealth, whose fortunes are indissolubly implicated in this revolution, and who must stand or fall with the Southern Confederacy, receive the daily evidences of Lincoln's designs with an incredulous shrug or culpable indifference, trusting in Providence to help us, when our own exertions will be insufficient. Now, the capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras has proved that Providence, whatever else it has done and will yet do for us, does not consider the fortification or defence of our coast as coming within its limits of assistance; that 64-pounders carry much farther than 32-pounders, and that no bravery in troops can resist the natural effect of a bombardment from which they are not protected.

The question naturally arises: Has the capture of the North Carolina forts brought its useful lesson to those in charge of our defences? Are the guns in our forts able to cope with the heavy guns of our enemies? Are our men everywhere protected by bomb-proof works? Are they adequately supplied with ammunition and projectiles? Is the system of communication with headquarters such as to enable reinforcements to be forwarded to any weak point in useful time to prevent a disaster?

These questions, and others like them, are pregnant with the fate of New Orleans, and should be put to the authorities who have our safety in charge. If means are lacking, our citizens should provide them. What are a few thousand dollars compared with the wholesale ruin and destruction which would follow the capture of New Orleans? Hitherto, although warnings and suggestions have not been wanting, there has been no systematized plan of operations by which our citizens could make themselves really useful to our military authorities without clashing.

Let us imitate the action of those citizens who systematized the plan of relief for our wounded soldiers after the battle of Manassas. Join your influential voice to our humble suggestion, and call a mass meeting of our citizens—merchants, mechanics, tradesmen—let all attend. Let a committee be appointed to consult with Gen. Twiggs, Governor Moore and Commodore Hollins, to examine the subject of our defenses thoroughly, to collect funds if necessary for the immediate prosecution of the works yet unfinished; in a word, to see that all is done that can be done.

HAMPDEN.

There was no rain yesterday. Fifteen or twenty days of dry weather, from this time forward, will have a high effect on the cotton crop. The planting community is determined to abide by the cotton factors' circular. The late rains have caused the sugar cane to grow too much; nevertheless, a dry spell and late frost will do wonders.

There were later advices received from Europe yesterday, but they were only commercial. Cotton was advancing, and 10d. for Middling Orleans does not appear to be far ahead. We have not yet received any response to the cotton factors' circular, which went out on the 31st July. The cotton circulars from Liverpool, in making up the quantity of cotton known to be at sea for Liverpool, place the quantity from the United States as "nil." We think they will have to stereotype the word "nil," as they will find use for it for several months to come.

The sale of the several vessels on Saturday last was well attended. Some of the buyers obtained splendid bargains, though it may be some time before freighting vessels are required.

These vessels were not prize vessels, that is, captured by privateers; but were seized and condemned for account of the Confederate States.

(For the New Orleans Crescent.)

The Free Market.

Mr. Editor—Nothing that I have witnessed in any portion of the world that I have seen has given me so great gratification as my visit to that noblest of all charities, the Free Market of New Orleans. The gentlemen who are there in attendance, supervising and distributing the provisions so liberally provided by the citizens of the city and State, are well known to our community, and are justly entitled to their full approbation and the thanks of the recipients. With smiling faces, all are waited upon in their turn, and liberally. Many leave with tones of acknowledgment for the bounteous supplies and the kindness with which they are waited upon, and with "God bless you all" for the generous supplies. The Free Market is truly an institution, and worthy of being copied in other cities, for the relief of the families of our absent volunteers and the poor of the city. To designate by name any who are there in attendance on market days would be invidious, where all are using their best efforts to fill the baskets and expedite the recipients of this great institution. The planters and citizens should but visit the Free Market, and they would no doubt send forward full supplies of vegetables, etc., that the institution may continue its usefulness.

A VISITOR.

The "Victories" of the Enemy.

The Lincoln party have resorted to the most cowardly substitute of an enemy. Added to the infamy of suppressing the press and imprisoning free people, they flood the country with false reports, as well as lying dispatches, concerning the conduct of the war. Every engagement is proclaimed by them a "victory," and when their men take to their heels and run like antelopes, as at the battle of Manassas, it is then a "masterly retreat." The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette exposes the desperation of the enemy and their so-called "victories" after the following fashion:

The retreat from Great Bethel, leaving 1600 men on the ground, is claimed as a great victory.

The defeat, rout and flight at Bull's Run, leaving 10,000 behind, is claimed as a victory.

The splendid "backward movement" and its consequences at Vienna, leaving 200 men behind, is not admitted to have been a defeat.

The grand stampede of the "Flying Dutchman" from Carthage is claimed as a victory, although the farmers and others buried 140 of his men.

The great defeat and loss of 1500 men killed and as many more wounded and prisoners, at Springfield, the other day, is claimed as a victory. These last battles being fought in our own State, we are enabled to judge with considerable accuracy of the extent to which the Federals falsify the facts.

But the affair at Springfield is of more recent date, and the facts more immediately within the reach of every one.

For eight days before the battle, we learned that General Lyon had 15,000 men. The Government papers repeated this over and over again at St. Louis, and said his force was ample to defy any force that could be brought against him, and, moreover, that General Fremont had a large reserve force at St. Louis, but did not deem reinforcement to General Lyon's army necessary.

The battle was fought. What's the story now? Why, that General Lyon had but one-fourth the main facts are suppressed and garbled, so as to make the number of the Federal forces killed 340 instead of 1500, as he there stated? A number of this garbled extra, without date or signature, is in our possession.

Volunteer Relief Committee.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of this Committee will be held at Room No. 14, City Hall, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of important business. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

JAMES BEGGS,
Chairman of Committee.

sell 2pit

Battalion Confederate Guards.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 11, 1861.

Orders No. 4—I. A Battalion of Confederate Guards having been organized by the union of the following companies, viz:

1. Company A, Captain James Mathews.
2. " B, " P. N. Wood.
3. " C, " Joseph Ellison.
4. " D, " J. F. Girault.
5. " E, " J. D. Dameron,

the following appointments are made—

Second Lieutenant D. M. Hildreth, of Company A, Adjutant.
Corporal John G. Nobles, of Company B, Sergeant Major.

II. Drill by the Battalion, in uniform, will take place on WEDNESDAY of each week. The time will be fixed at 3½ P. M., precisely, on the 2nd, opposite Girod street. Drills by Company will take place once in each week, at least, on days to be announced by Captains of Companies.

S. M. WESTMORE,
Lieut. Col. Com'g.

sell 2pit

Notice.

The "Ladies of Providence" will have a High Mass sung on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M., at the Cathedral, for the success of the Confederate Army, and the triumph of our cause. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Volunteers.

sel0 2pit

Notice.

At a meeting of the Committee for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Confederate States Army, held on the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed a permanent Executive Committee to conduct the business of the Association—

T. O. Sully, R. Gardere,
D. I. Ricardo, J. P. Freret,
Henry Rier,
T. O. SULLY, Chairman.

sel 2pit

Official.

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

GEO. I. BRIGHT, Esq., Attorney at Law, having been duly qualified COLLECTOR for this Board, in the stead of the 4th inst.,

Notice is hereby given, that from and after this date, Mr. GEO. I. 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 source.

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

By order of the Board:

O. DeBUYS, Secretary.

an29 2pin

Volunteer Relief Committee.

TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10, 1861.

As this Committee has received, with deep regret, positive proof that impositions have been practiced upon the public generosity, by persons obtaining relief who were not entitled to the same, they hereby appeal to all good citizens, who may come to the knowledge of any such cases of fraud, to inform members of the Committee in person, or leave such information, with as little delay as possible, at their office, Secretary's Room of Board of Assistant Aldermen. The following are the names of the Committee—

GERARD STITH, Board of Aldermen.
S. P. DELABARRE, " "
L. F. FOR-TALL, " "
J. H. HUKINS, " "
JAS. BEGGS, Board of Asst. Aldermen.
W. P. BODOKINS, " "
J. H. LEEPE, " "
JAMES DAVIS, " "

JAMES BEGGS,
Chairman of the Committee.

aul9 2pif

Notice.

Contributions for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of our Army are to be left at WILLIAM B. SMITH'S store, No. 88 Gravier street.

By order of the Committee:

W. A. ELMORE, President.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

se2 2pif

For D. L. Defresne, the present incumbent, is a candidate for state Treasurer.

jy1 2pid

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. 5, second story, 52 Camp street, adjoining the rooms of said Association, has been proffered for our use as a depository, in addition to the Hall of the Association. We sincerely hope that every housekeeper in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles.

a29 2pif

A Card.

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

Professor McCarthy lectures to classes in colleges when employed by the hour.

se2, 2p10.

Supplies for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The Surgeon General of the Confederate Army has applied to me, and through me to the citizens of Louisiana, for supplies of the following articles for the sick and wounded soldiers, viz:

Hospital Shirts, Bed Linen, Blankets, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bandages, Linen Rags, Corn Starch, Gelatine, Rice, Flour, Tapioca, Brandy, Whiskey, Port Wine, and Disinfecting Agents.

I have already called on heads of families and planters, in another notice, to supply me with blankets, and I now request those wishing to contribute any of the above articles to send them to my agent, A. B. James, 57 Magnolia street, compactly bound 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. au26 2p13t

To the Southern Public.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, convened on the 4th 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 relieves those who enjoy the safety and comforts of home to realize, 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 if perhaps such will be especially blessed in their results.

The committee will be advised of the nature of the supplies required as required. 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, distribution of clothing, blankets and bedclothes, articles of nourishment suitable for the sick, particularly sugar, coffee, tea, rice, tapioca, arrowroot, condiments, pure liquors, and wines, are especially solicited. Warm clothing, woolen socks and shoes, in every quantity, will soon become absolutely necessary to the hardiest of the sons of war. We appeal to our fellow citizens not to abandon our brave soldiers in their afflictions.

A warehouse for the reception of such stores as may be contributed has been established at No. 56 Gravier street, where a responsible person will be in attendance. Each member of the permanent committee will receive contributions in money.

JOHN FINNEY,
T. O. SULLY,
R. GARDERE,
HENRY RENSHAW,
Sub-Committee.

NOTICE.

The following gentlemen compose the permanent committee for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Southern Confederacy—

W. A. ELMORE, President.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.
HENRY RENSHAW, Treasurer.

P. E. Bonford,	W. A. Gaspier,
J. Pemberton,	A. M. Buchanan,
H. Wright,	R. A. Bourges,
S. O. Nelson,	G. A. D. Kemper,
G. Kilmenberger,	A. B. James,
P. S. Wise,	J. Finney,
A. Richardson,	J. P. Freret,
S. P. DeLamare,	R. Rier,
T. O. Sully,	P. A. Girard,
R. Gardere,	J. J. Dufrene.
S. S. Newman,	

se3 2pif

Blankets for Sick Soldiers.

It will be impossible for the Confederate, or State Governments, to purchase BLANKETS for the use of our sick and wounded soldiers. They are not to be had, the supply being now nearly exhausted. I therefore call on heads of families, and all other persons, and especially on the Planters of Louisiana, to contribute one or more pair of Blankets to this good purpose. Every family nearly—certainly every planter—can spare from one to half a dozen pair of their abundant supply. They should be sent to some central point in each parish, and pressed in a 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, I might will be glad to have shipped them.

au22 2p12t THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.

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 constituents 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 raised, of which due notice will be given.

S. G. Nelson & Co.,	A. Levi & Co.,
A. D. Kelly & Co.,	A. Mildenberger & Co.
Edward Sills & Co.,	Ar. Mirodonovich,
Wright & Allen,	Scudder & Stamps
Ewelt, Norton & Co.,	Gallagher & Dyer,
M. D. Cooper & Co.,	Hesse Greenwood,
Sampson & Co.,	Sentell & Prather,
T. H. & C. M. Allen & Co.,	Block & Symston,
E. McIlhenny & Co.,	John Watt & Co.,
Martin, Odd & Co.,	Byrne, Torras & Co.,
Gordon & Stokes,	Hughes & Goodwin,
J. W. Smithson & Co.,	Warren & Crawford,
Green & Grange,	Friedlander & Lemle
W. A. D. Snyder,	J. W. Champlin & Co.,
J. J. Carson & Co.,	Thornhill & Co.,
Walker & Snyder,	Ratchford, Brown & Co.,
Perkins & Co.,	Logan, Sexton & Claiborne,
John T. Hardie & Co.	Cupet & Pierson
A. H. May & Co.,	D. B. Garrod & Co.,
R. M. Tomes & Co.,	A. D. Donovan,
R. P. Hunt,	Erelson & Stevenson,
Geo. P. Black & Co.,	R. W. Kalfa & Co.,
Campbell & Strong,	Winder, Morrison & Co.,
R. C. Cunningham & Co.,	Gillis & Ferguson,
W. A. Gordon & Cunningham,	J. & G. Cromwell,
Montgomery & White,	Moore & Brother,
S. Tobin & Taylor,	Cleveland, Roe & Co.,
Pitcher & Power,	Merrick & Williams,
Montgomery & Ida	Pleasants & Jones,
A. J. Tully & Co.,	Payne, Burrington & Co.,
Holloway & Lonsdale,	R. Yeatman,
Stokes & Conly,	Nixon & Co.,
Walker & Co.,	Hopkins & Newsoul,
Rhorer & Zeanis,	Street & James
Yoley, Avery & Co.,	Scruggs, Donovan & Co.,
Sterling, Whiting & Tillis,	Patton & Finney,
Perkins, Jurey & Co.,	Giffen, Sneeden & Co.,
P. H. Sheppard,	John Williams & Co.,
Moore & Brewster,	P. B. Kinnel,
Hutchinson, Terry & Co.,	Carroll, Hogg & Co.,
Allison Pattison & Co.,	Edward Pollsbury,
West, Renshaw & Chamberlain,	Levy & Dotter,
J. S. Gibbons & Co.,	Wilson & Pomeroy,
Lewis & Oglesby,	Abel, Morye & Cushman,
W. Cox & Co.,	Robert L. Adams & Co.,
J. C. & B. S. Ricks,	Morrell, Hayle & Co.,
Holland, Summers & Co.,	Thos. Henderson & Peale,
John H. Lee,	Richard Nelson & Co.,
George Connelly & Co.,	West & Noble,
Brosnan, Chandler & Co.,	McKenzie, Rigby and Co.,
Frierson, Conway & Co.,	Paine, Noble & Co.,
Coleman & Williams,	Bartley, Johnston & Co.
Holmes, Nelson & Co.	Hughes, Dyer and Co.
A. D. Henkel & Co.	Lane, Salter & Co.
Parker, Henderson & Co.	Dennis, Zapp & Co.,
McFarlane & Carbonable,	E. H. Short & Co.,
Dixon, Zeanis & Co.,	Thompson & Clark,
W. A. Johnson & Co.	Brandford & Haynes,
Smith & Johnson,	John F. Wyche & Co.
Hardy, Wilson & Co.	George S. Kendall & Co.
Dennis & Co.,	Gillespie, Jordan & Co.,
Cutler & Earthman,	Bell & Rothgery,
Wood & Gray,	Samuel Barrett,
Lewis Perkins,	C. Tabeand Dupuy,
Finney & Co.	

New Orleans, July 17, 1861. jy23 2pif

O. Talamon Dessommes & 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.

se2 2p13t&ed

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 Hickory street, between Dryades and Coliseum streets, Fourth District.

a 31 2pif P. VEISSE, M. D.

Ed. Crescent: Please announce James R. BEASLEY as candidate for Orleans First Justice's Court, in the district bounded by Julia and Felicity streets, and from the River to the Swamp. Election, 4th November.

se23 2pid MANY VOTERS.

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

se 2pto CREOLE.

Ed. Crescent: Please announce the un-dersigned as a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Public Education. W. S. N. SAGRIDER,

se25 2pid Baton Rouge, La.

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

se17 2pid

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES. Nos. 10 and 12 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Extraordinary.

MY WHOLE STOCK

—OF—

FINE CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Is offered for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

—AT—

PRIME COST.

TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM

—Will be allowed for—

Confederate Notes.

N. MONTROSS,

Cor. Newman and Magnolia streets.

Flags, Swords, Swords, Flags.

The undersigned, at great expense, has established in this city a Manufactory for making SWORDS, in any quantity, for Officers, which he offers for sale at $15 each.

Every Sword issued from his factory is fully guaranteed to be equal to, if not superior, to any manufactured at home or imported from foreign centres. Parties purchasing will be perfectly satisfied.

Has also on hand a large, varied and rich assortment of

GOLD, SILVER AND WORSTED MILITARY TRIMMINGS.

EMBROIDERING IN GOLD done in the most elegant manner, and in any style ordered.

—Offers for sale—

WORSTED the best assorted and largest stock in the Confederate States.

FLAGS, of all sizes, Plain and Embroidered, for Companies, Regiments and Societies, made to order at short notice.

FLAG STAFFS AND SPEARS, other Gilt or Silver, always on hand.

F. GUEBLE,

No. 137 Canal street, next door to D. H. Holmes'.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

se10 2pito

Louisiana

SUGAR PLANTERS' AGENCY

—AT—

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,

—FOR THE SALE OF—

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

It must be obvious to every thinking man that we look to the obstructions to commerce by the present blockade and war, that Virginia, North Carolina, part of Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, must get their Sugar and Molasses from Nashville, as MOST CONVENIENT, and CHEAPER for them than from any other point. These States require 200,000 hds. of Sugar and of Molasses in proportion. We have established ourselves at No. 1 Market street, Nashville, for the sole purpose of selling the Sugar and Molasses that may be shipped to our address. Planters will ship direct from their plantations to our address at the point to New Orleans. Direct to our Agent Memphis and Charleston Railroad, via the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, to our address.

Our Mr. JAMES is now absent in Virginia and other States, making arrangements with the large dealers in advance of the new crop of Sugar and Molasses, that will enable us to place the Sugar as fast as possible, as they are received.

We pledge ourselves to prompt attendance and fidelity in selling on the best prices.

Liberal advances made when desired. Sales made exclusively for cash.

PAYNE, JAMES & CO.

—Refer to—

Messrs. Brown, Johnston & Co. / Rose, Newton & Co.
Messrs. John Watt, Mr. B. S. Newman, Mr. J. C. Ricks, Col. Manuel White, Maj. Carl Kohn, Mr. John A. Roberts, } For JOHN D. JAMES.
Mr. John Watt, Mr. B. S. Newman, Mr. J. C. Ricks, Col. Manuel White, Maj. Carl Kohn, Mr. John A. Roberts, } For B. H. PAYNE.

se10 2pin

Every Army and Navy Officer

Should provide himself with the best description of comfortable and well made SHIRTS and FURNISHING GOODS to be had; by doing so, half the supply will suffice, and the annoyance of having to make your purchases over again at the seat of war, or buying at new cost, avoided. To insure satisfaction, patronize

S. N. MOODY,

CORNER OF CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,

Who has still on hand the best of everything for the line, and at prices that must satisfy every patriot and officer, notwithstanding the heavy tax he has been made since the commencement of the war.

Fine Flannel Campaign Shirts,

Beautifully made in fine cut, with Side Pockets, Button-wristed cuffs to roll up, and consisting of a

GOOD DEAL OF HANDSOME PATTERNS.

FINE LINEN CHECK SHIRTS.
COLORED LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS.
HEAVY SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
" WOOL " " "
" COTTON " " "
CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
WOOL SOCKS—At the cost of yarn only.
DOUBLE COTTON SOCKS—For tender feet.
LARGE SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
HEAVY BUCK AND CAMPAIGN GLOVES.
WHITE MILITARY GLOVES.
CRAVATS AND SUSPENDERS, and every article for a

Complete Toilet.

Remember, at

S. N. MOODY'S

Corner of Canal and Royal streets.

Great Carpet Sale.

CONTINUED FOR THREE WEEKS

—AT—

120.....Canal street.....120

The entire stock must be sold, comprising a general assortment of

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
TABLE COVERS,
PIANO COVERS,
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, etc.

No. 120 CANAL STREET,

TOURO BUILDINGS,

Four doors from Royal street.

To Buyers.

People from this and other States, visiting this city, would do well to give the undersigned a call, as they have a

VERY LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK

—OF—

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of

AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES

For Cash.

U. LAROUSSINI & CO.,

se9 2pito 137 Canal street.

SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Depot, No. 23 St. Charles street.

FACTORY, Nos. 19 and 21 ST. FERDINAND STREET

Are now manufacturing a superior quality of Pump, Wax and Double-Soled Oak Tanned RUSSET SHOES, to which they invite the attention of those having to purchase this article. These Shoes are branded on the bottoms "Southern Shoe Factory, New Orleans," and can be obtained only at the Depot of the Company.

al 1y GEO. H. ROYET, Sec'y.

Military Goods!!

MUSKET CAPS,

CAPS FOR COLT'S REVOLVERS

—AND—

CARTRIDGES.

—ALSO—

FINE BLUE, SKY-BLUE, GRAY and RED BROADCLOTH, GOLD AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS.

SWORDS WITH FINE BLADES.

BELTS AND SASHES.

Buttons for Military Uniforms.

GOLD LACES AND SILK COIL CLOTH.

For sale at

H. FRANKO'S,

145 Poydras, next to Carondelet st.

au24 2pitSoMoTh

Fassman's Iron Tie.

The subscribers are receiving weekly, supplies of Iron from Tennessee, which they will sell at a small advance for CASH ONLY.

H. FASSMAN & CO.,
41 Carondelet street.
R. G. LATTING & CO.,
16 Union street.

au21 2pif

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Having still on hand a large and varied assortment of elegant MILLINERY, I would inform the ladies of New Orleans and country, that I will sell it all off at very moderate prices for CASH.

HABILADI RIDING HATS, in great variety.
MOURNING BONNETS, in great variety.

In my Dressmaking Department, I am making and Trimming Dresses in the most fashionable manner, at greatly reduced prices.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Mrs. M. E. BENSON,
Dressmaker and Milliner.

au30 2pi Sno 152 Canal st., up stairs, adjoin'g D. H. Holmes'.

Merchants' Hotel,

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STREETS

NEW ORLEANS.

The spacious and most conveniently located House in the city.

RATES OF BOARD.

Per Day	$1 50
Per Week	10 00
Per Week, board only