New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. SIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE - - - NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, $10 - - - By the Week, 25 Cents.

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

☞ The Weekly Crescent is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $2—invariably in advance.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 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.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.—The attention of importers and masters of vessels is directed to the notice of the Collector of this port, which appears in our advertising columns this morning. It will be seen that vessels from foreign countries will be allowed to enter any harbor on our coast and discharge their cargoes, without regard to the same being an established port of entry.

MEN WANTED FOR WHEAT'S BATTALION.—Forty men are wanted to fill up this battalion, whose glories have been the theme of almost every tongue in the Confederate States. Men who desire to fight cannot hope for a better opportunity.

ATTENTION, BEAUREGARD BATTALION.—The attention of members of this battalion is directed to an advertisement which appears in another column. It will be seen that the place of rendezvous of the battalion on next Saturday has been changed from Place d'Armes to Carondelet street, and that the companies are expected to be on the ground prompt at 4 o'clock.

LOUISIANA LEGION.—It will be seen by referring to the order issued this morning that the Louisiana Legion will be reviewed and inspected on Canal street next Saturday, instead of the Racket Ground. The attention of officers of the legion is directed to the order.

SIGNAL GUARDS.—Members of this organization are notified that they are ordered out for review and inspection next Saturday. We direct their attention to the order addressed to them, which will be found in another column.

WELLINGTONS WANTED.—A few men are wanted to fill up the ranks of the Pelican Guards, who are in Col. Edmondson's Battalion, and will soon leave for active Confederate service. We refer our readers to L. M. Mader's card which appears in another column.

CHACHAS RIFLES.—This company is ordered to attend at their armory in full uniform this evening at 3½ o'clock. See notice.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—Notice is given in another column by Capt. Hodgson, of the Washington Artillery, that two well-known gentlemen have been empowered to receive subscriptions for the bonds of the battalion, now in Virginia. These brave soldiers have deserved so well of their country that we hope no difficulty will be experienced in raising money for their relief. See advertisement.

McCLELLAN PROMISES TO "WIPE OUT" BULL RUN.—According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, Gen. McClellan had a hand-shaking among his troops a few days ago; and the latter ventured to be quite familiar with the great man. The writer says:

Each man had something cheering to say to the General. One man said: "General, we are anxious to wipe out Bull Run; hope you will allow us to do it soon!" "Very soon, if the enemy does not run," was the prompt response.

The General's contingency is altogether an illogical one. With Bull Run on his tongue, and many of the soldiers before him who figured in that famous rout, he should have said nothing about the "enemy" running, but might have replied with happy effect, "If you do not run."

KILLED BY HIS STEP-SON.—We learn from the McNairy (Tenn.) Banner that on the 5th inst., Mr. Stephen Thomasson, a resident of that county, and a good citizen, was shot and killed by his step-son, a youth of sixteen or seventeen years old. The young man, whose name is Seagraves, concealed himself in an out-house, and as Mr. Thomasson was passing him, fired on him and killed him instantly. He then tried to make his escape, but was followed and arrested, and is now confined in jail to await his trial.

ANOTHER NAVAL EXPEDITION FITTING OUT.—A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says:

Gen. Butler arrived this morning, and has been very busy all day engaged in interview with the Secretary of War, Gen. Scott and Secretary Chase. He will make an early departure to enter upon a new expedition.

Let our authorities be vigilant, and let no time be lost in pushing forward our coast defences. The enemy will soon strike another blow on our sea coast, and our forces should be on the alert. Forewarned is forearmed.

CONFEDERATE SALT.—The Fort Smith Times says that there are salt springs in the Cherokee Nation where the water runs out of the ground in sufficient quantities to manufacture salt enough to supply all the Confederate States. There are other springs of like character in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country.

AN EXPRESS RIDER FIRED AT.—The Pocahontas Herald learns that as one of the express riders on the Memphis route was returning from his station to that place, with dispatches for Gen. Hardee, he was shot at twice by some one concealed in the swamps. One of the balls penetrated his hat. As he turned to see where the shots came from, he discovered a man just emerging from the wood, who immediately turned and fled.

At a fashionable party in Portland, Maine, a week or two ago, the ladies proposed the health of Davis and Beauregard, which caused three gentlemen to leave the room, while the rest of the company made merry with the occasion.

FRATERNAL COWHIPPING.—Caleb Lyon, of Lyons dale, a well-known New York politician, was cowhided at Rome, in that State, a few days since, by his own brother, for writing scurrilous verses about a clergyman of that vicinity.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—The Salem (Va.) Register notices the escape of six prisoners from the jail of that town. They were sent thither by Gen. Wise, who arrested them in Kanawha. They overpowered the jailer when he entered to give them water. Ten escaped, but four of them were recaptured.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.—We learn with regret that Mr. Wm. J. Moffat, a member of the Askew Guards from this city, died a few days ago at Abingdon, Va., from injuries received by the recent railroad accident near that place. Mr. M. was a printer, and had worked at the business for many years in this city. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Gen. McCulloch's army is to be increased to any size he may deem necessary for the prosecution of the war. The Confederate Government has just conferred the authority to increase it upon him, and it is believed that the Arkansas troops lately disbanded will now flock to his command.

GOAT FOUND.—An estray goat is advertised in another column. We refer persons who have lost such an animal to the advertisement.

PLANING MACHINE WANTED.—Messrs. Thomas, Griswold & Co., one of the old Royal street, wants to buy a small planing machine and a tin hammer. See advertisement.

BONE BLACK.—Messrs. Kenny, Blois & Co., No. 42 Magazine street, advertise this morning a lot of this article. See advertisement.

THE SHERIFF will sell at auction this day, at 12 M., at the City Hotel, Camp street, two valuable improved lots of ground, situated on Soli street, between Music and Thalia, First District. See advertisement.

MR. JEFFERSON'S PREDICTION.

Mr. Jefferson, in one of his letters written soon after the Louisiana purchase, predicted that if the Union were ever dissolved—and he intimated that such a thing was not at all improbable—there would be two Confederacies formed, one of the Atlantic or Eastern States, and the other of the States lying in the Mississippi valley. Mr. Jefferson was a far-seeing statesman, but he did not see quite far enough when he ventured this prophecy. At that time no one believed that a great anti-slavery political party would ever be organized in the North, or that a sectional majority would ever attempt to rule over the Union. There was fanaticism in the North, then, as there is now; but it was latent, so far as slavery was concerned. It expended itself in other directions. Even then, it persecuted people for opinion's sake, religious or political—but it had not reached the sublime audacity which it attained in later years.

Besides, the North had not then discovered what a mine of wealth there was in the South, nor how profitably it could be worked, through the easy credulity and patience of the Southern people, after the discovery was made. Mr. Jefferson was hardly dead before the truth began to be known to the enterprising political sharpers and swindlers of the New England States, and they forthwith began the work by so shaping Federal legislation as to grow rich, themselves, on the profits of the industry of all other portions of the Union.

Mr. Jefferson's anticipated division of the Union would undoubtedly have taken place, sooner or later, but for the fact that anti-slavery fanaticism has infected all the Northwestern States to as great an extent, even, as it has New England. Only a few of the Northwestern people know to what an extent they are plundered by the East through the forms of law; the great body of the people, in consequence of the ingenuity of the system, being profoundly ignorant of it. Hence the diverse interests of the Eastern and Western States are, for the present, lost sight of, and swallowed up in the whirlpool of Abolitionism.

The general rule of emigration is, that it follows the parallels of latitude. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan are settled up by the descendants of the old blue-law and blue-light men of New England, and they carried with them to the West the same prejudices, the same intolerance, the same social despotism and Pharisaical morality that they had indulged in Yankee land, and a plentiful supply of which they left behind them. Hence their ideas about slavery naturally run in the same channel. It is probable they would have in time discovered how different their political interests were, and thus Mr. Jefferson's prophecy might have been realized, but for the fact that everything else has been overslaughed by the rage of their Abolition fanaticism.

As it is, we look forward to the day when they will repudiate their Yankee allies even more indignantly than the South has done. The establishment of the independence of the South will break down the Abolition party of New England, because then there will be no material for it to work upon, and no excuse for keeping up a party based exclusively on opposition to the South, the South being no longer subject to their schemes of plunder. The fall of the party drives off, necessarily, the States of the Northwest. The Yankees, with their natural instinct for plunder, will seek to indemnify themselves out of the West, as far as they can, for what they have lost by the withdrawal of the South. Northeastern and Northwestern interests being diverse and clashing, the latter will be compelled to seek security and justice in a separate establishment and Confederacy of their own, or else submit, as the South so long did, to have their industry made subject to Yankee control and enjoyment.

If Mr. Jefferson, therefore, had said three or four Confederacies instead of two, he would have come nearer to hitting the nail on the head. The successful withdrawal of the South from the old Union leaves it a shattered wreck, and its component parts will drift off in various directions. But for the prevalence in the Northwest of Yankee ideas, instincts and meanness, there might be a union between those States and those of the South, because their commercial interests are the same. But that homogeneity of population, which is essential to a stable and peaceful Government, is lacking to such a degree that we trust never to hear a proposition for such a Union even broached.

TALK ON ORANGE.

It was quiet yesterday on the flags. There were many inquiries about the retirement of the Spanish Minister at Washington City, but we could not make anything satisfactory out of it. We give the telegraph a broad space; don't credit more than one dispatch. When we are officially informed of events, we may talk about them.

There was considerable talk of the misapplication of certain funds belonging to the Confederate States. Who is implicated is not as yet divulged; but the talk is, that hereafter it will be sound policy to require security for any money delivered to parties. One hundred thousand dollars is something of a sum to take wings and fly off.

The weather has been rather too squally the past two days for the good of the crops. We are approaching the equinox. We don't want any more rain for the next six weeks. The sugar cane is in fine condition. A storm of wind and rain would now may the present fine prospects. The stocks of sugar and molasses are very low in the West. If our privateers are active, they will interfere with many cargoes of sugar bound to the West Indies bound for Northern ports.

The following figures give the stocks in Louisville on the first of this month of the articles named, compared with the same time last year:

	1861.	1860.
Sugar, hhds	1,200	1,200
Molasses, barrels	1,291	4,097
Rio Coffee, bags	5,017	1,297

It will be seen that the stock of sugar on hand this year is 383 hogsheads less than last year, and that the stock of molasses is 400 barrels less, while the stock of coffee is 1023 sacks more.

The receipts of sugar were cut off 1500 hogsheads by the blockade at Cairo. The same remark will apply to the receipts at St. Louis; nevertheless, all the sugar we had for sale on our market has found purchasers at rates highly remunerative to all interested. It is computed that 200,000 hogsheads of sugar will be wanted for the Southern markets alone this season.

In political circles there is a good deal of talk going on; that spies and informers (Black Republicans) are pouring into our city by every conveyance. There is not a doubt of it. There is considerable talk now about a case of habeas corpus before one of our courts. We are entirely too liberal in proceedings of this nature. Parties known to be sympathizers with the Lincoln dynasty have got free dispensation, as it were, simply by taking the oath of allegiance, which is getting to be entirely too farcical for our welfare. The Lincolnites do not show a Southerner who happens to be passing through their dominions the same clemency. Perhaps the greatest and most despotic outrage ever recorded (a fit emblem of Robespierre) has been recently carried out by the despots, Lincoln & Seward, in the persons of two young creoles of our city. We allude to Henry S. Claiborne, son of our old and honored citizen, W. C. C. Claiborne, and Hilary Genas, son of the late H. B. Genas. These two young men were midshipmen in the old United States navy. Arriving at Boston last month in the frigate Congress, and being desirous of visiting home, they resigned their offices, and the day following were arrested by the Hessians' order and sent to the Bastile Lafayette. No charges were made against them, and no examination granted. All they desired was to visit their parents and home. Mr. Claiborne has been absent on duty for six years. What villains now rule in Washington. But the day of reckoning and balancing accounts against Seward & Lincoln is not far off.

There was some talk about the course of the Confederate steamer Sumter. Instead of cruising among the windward Islands and on the Spanish Main, so termed, the talk is, she began to have gone direct to the British Channel and intercepted the many vessels bound westward, burnt, sunk and destroyed numbers, lived on her prizes, and backrupted not a few of the Northern insurance companies, as well as carrying ruin and dismay among the bankers and capitalists of the old defunct Union.

The latest intelligence from Mississippi Sound is up to yesterday morning. The coast packet Creole made the trip from the Pass yesterday. The California, from Mobile, finding the Sound clear, was expected last evening. The Creole left last evening for the Pass, and will leave again to-morrow morning. Whether she goes all the way through to Ocean Springs and Pascagoula depends on the closeness of old Abe's picayune tenders and launches.

Our cotemporary of the Delta says he is authorized to say that certain remarks we talked of were erroneous. We desire to state to our neighbor, in all good feeling, that we were not furnished with information, but what we said was from actual observation. There was no error. We said that on Tuesday the Sound was clear; that the gunboats Oregon, Arrow, Pamlico and Florida were at Port Pontchartrain. The Oregon, on Tuesday evening, had discharged the big cannon, balls and other freight brought over. She left on Wednesday. We said nothing, nor did we even allude to the commander. We did say that Mississippi Sound was clear of gunboats, and so it was, for there was not a gunboat nor a gun on the water on Tuesday and Wednesday, though the Oregon was, it is supposed, in position on Wednesday night. We do talk that the defence of Mississippi Sound has been mismanaged; that the authorities of Mississippi were negligent in not procuring gunboats four months ago. A schooner was purchased by private parties and fitted out in thirty days. She, with the crew on board, can whip a half dozen of Old Abe's launches and that picayune tender which made so many captures last June in the Sound.

But this is neither here nor there. We did not publish any erroneous information. We said that Mississippi Sound was clear on Tuesday, not a gunboat there. We reiterate the remarks, and desire our neighbor the next time to take more than four lines of our remarks to comment on.

Headquarters Beauregard Battalion.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 14.—The Commanding Officer of the Louisiana Legion having revoked the order directing the review and inspection on Saturday next, to be held on the Racket Ground, and ordered said review and inspection to be held on Canal street, the Companies composing this Battalion are hereby notified to assemble on Carondelet street, at 4 o'clock precisely. Right resting on Common and left extending towards Gravier street. The Companies must be on the ground exactly at the hour.

By order of
Major FRANK A. BARTLETT,
Commanding Beauregard Battalion.
P. O. PEYROUX, Adjutant. sep20 2t

Washington Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH COMPANY, 1st Battalion Washington Artillery, New Orleans, Sept. 19, 1861.

MESSRS. U. D. TERRERONNE and WM. R. NORCOM are empowered to ask and receive subscriptions from the friends of this Battalion, for the purpose of providing that portion now in Virginia with heavy, serviceable Tents. Contributions to the same, also, of warm Under Garments, Socks, Shoes, Blankets, etc., will be cheerfully accepted, if left at No. 49 Camp street, and will be forwarded to Headquarters without delay.

se20 2t36 W. IRVING HODGSON, Captain.

A Card.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1861.

Ed. Crescent: The Capitals of the SULLY KNIGHTS invites the citizens to visit his Headquarters, examine his books, and see his men. There is no humbug about his Company. He commenced recruiting on the 7th inst., and his Company will be ready for service by the 20th or 30th inst.—organizing his Company in seventy-three days. se19 2t36

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. se20 2pif

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association.

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

Resolved, That no applications will be received from Companies that have not been authenticated by Brigadier General Tracy or Assistant-General Grivot. sep19 2pif

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 abrogated, of which due notice will be given.

S. O. Nelson & Co.,	A. Level & Co.,
A. D. Kelly & Co.,	A. Miltenberger & Co
Edward Nalle & Co.,	Ar. Miltenberger,
Wright & Allen,	Scudder & Stamps
Hewitt, Norton & Co.,	Gallagher & Dyer,
M. D. Cooper & Co.,	Moses Greenwood,
Fellowes & Co.,	Scattell & Prather,
T. H. & J. M. Allan & Co.,	Block & Brigdon,
R. Mellhenny & Co.,	John Watt & Co.,
Martin, Cobb & Co.,	Byrne, Vance & Co.,
Glaiden & Selsus,	Pilcher & Goodrich,
J. W. Burbridge & Co.,	Warren & Crawford,
Green & Crump,	Fenelon Gerso
W. & D. Overhalt,	J. W. Champlin & Co.,
J. J. Peiron & Co.,	Thornhill & Co.,
Walker & Snyder,	Reichhard, Brown & Co.,
Perkins & Co.,	Logan, Sentat & Chisburgs,
John T. Hurdle & Co.	Copes & Phelps,
A. H. May & Co.,	D. R. Carroll & Co.,
R. M. Lowe & Co.,	A. D. Donovan,
R. P. Hunt,	Fielson & Stoverson,
Geo. P. Black & Co.,	R. W. Ellis & Co.,
Campbell & Strong,	Winston, Morrison & Co.,
E. C. Cummings & Co.,	Gillis & Ferguson,
W. A. Gordon & Castillo,	J. & G. Grotwell,
Montgomery & White,	Moore & Brother,
R. Toledano & Taylor,	Hewalind, Bro. & Co.,
Pritchard & Flower,	Marlock & Williams,
Montgomery & Ha	Paulos & Jones,
A. J. Tully & Co.,	Payne, Hunnicutes & Co.,
Holloway & Lonsdale,	Ross Henderson & Poole,
Sykes & Conly,	Richard Nugent & Co.,
Walker & Co.,	Watt & Noble,
Rhuner & Zunts,	McLennan, Rayburn & Co.,
Foley, Avery & Co.,	Battle, Noble & Co.,
Tarkins, Whiting & Tullis,	Hartley, Johnson & Co.
Parley, Jacey & Co.,	Hughes, Hyllested & Co.
P. H. Skinnih,	Lane, Salter & Co.
Moore & Brother,	Dubuns, Pague & Co.
Henderson, Terry & Co.,	R. H. Short & Co.
Allison, Pattison & Co.,	Thompson & Clark,
West, Renshaw & Cammack,	Broadwell & Haynes,
J. B. Gribble & Co.,	John P. Wyche & Co.
Lewis & Ogdenny,	George S. Mandeville,
W. Cox & Co.,	Gillespie, Jordan & Co.,
J. C. & B. S. Roks,	Bell & Bentlegy,
Hilliard, Summers & Co.,	Samuel Barrett,
John L. Lee,	C. Tate and Dupuy,
George Connelly & Co.,	Carlons & Stewart.
Brander, Chamblins & Co.,	
Friersen, Conway & Co.,	
Coleman & Winters,	
McIlvoy, Nohoton & Co.	
A. D. Heated & Co.,	
Patton, Henderson & Co.	
McFarlane & Backsaddle,	
Block, McAlee & Co.,	
W. A. Johnson & Co.	
Smith & Johnson,	
Sendley, Wilham & Co.	
Dunda & Co.,	
Cutter & Harrison,	
Wood & Low,	
Louis Dufilho,	
Fissar & Co.,	

New Orleans, July 17, 1861. jy22 2pif

☞ For Auditor of Public Accounts—Cyrus THOMPSON, of this city, is a candidate for State Auditor at the election in November next. se16 1d

☞ 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.

se20 2pif P. YEISER, M. D.

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

se20 2pif MANY VOTERS.

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

se 20 2pif CREOLE.

☞ Ed. Crescent: Please announce the undersigned as a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Public Education. W. S. N. SAGRINER.

se20 2pif Baton Rouge, La.

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

sep17 2pif

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES. Nos. 52 and 54 Gravier street. New Orleans. 19 2pif

Proclamation by the Governor.

The wise and patriotic determination of the planters of the Confederate States to sell no cotton until the blockade of our ports is raised, has deprived our Government of the resources it could otherwise command from the disposition of our great staple. To supply the means for carrying on the war waged against us by the United States, the Confederate Government, like other Governments under like circumstances, has been forced to resort to its credit, which credit rests upon the wealth of the people of the Confederate States.

The Government has judiciously determined to issue one hundred millions of Treasury Notes, secured by a direct tax upon the property of the people, and the redemption of the notes is as certain as the property they represent. All the banks of the Confederate States, except those of New Orleans and Mobile, receive these Treasury Notes in payment of debts due to them, and pay them out to their creditors, thus establishing a currency of real value, which meets all the wants of the public. In order that these banks might be enabled to conduct their business so as to make the Treasury Notes a common currency, they have been obliged to suspend specie payments, because, unless the creditors of the banks receive the Treasury Notes, these notes could not be taken by them in payment, and would thus fail to answer the purposes of currency.

The Banks of Louisiana, however, are forbidden to suspend specie payment, and our Legislature, unlike that of the other States, is without constitutional right to legalize a suspension. As Treasury Notes must be below par, and hence cannot circulate like bank notes while the Banks continue to pay specie, one of two results must follow: our Banks will be obliged to redeem all their notes and pay all their deposits in coin, and then be utterly unable to increase their loans, or they will have to suspend. If the Banks refuse to receive Treasury Notes and continue to pay out coin, the active planting interest of the State, dependent upon the ability of the commission merchants to obtain facilities from the Banks in order to furnish the planters with their usual supplies, will be deprived of the means absolutely necessary to meet the current expenses of the year, while the Treasury Notes would be subject to constant depreciation, and the credit of the Confederate Government seriously impaired thereby. To prevent consequences that will prove so disastrous to the whole people, I recommend to the several Banks of New Orleans immediately to suspend specie payment.

In recommending this course to the Banks, I am well aware that they incur the risk of a forfeiture of their charters, from which neither the Legislature nor the Executive can relieve them.

But the Legislature can refer the whole subject to the people of the State, at such time as, in their wisdom, they may think proper; and the people, in Convention assembled, will decide whether the forfeiture of their charters by the Banks shall be exacted or remitted.

The Banks are now in a condition to pay all their liabilities in specie as they can be presented at their counters, and, notwithstanding the suspension of specie payments hereby recommended, they can maintain a position so strong, that when the period for resumption arrives, they will not be embarrassed or even inconvenienced by paying every dollar in coin.

As the spirit of the Constitution and the laws of this State, regulating the Banking System, regards the bilholder as the creditor first to be protected, an additional restriction is proposed which looks directly to his interest; in order, therefore, to secure the prompt redemption of the circulation of the banks, and to preserve their present impregnable state when the resumption of specie payments shall be deemed advisable, the banks will observe the following regulations:

1st. The circulation of the chartered banks—that is, the Canal, Citizens', Bank of Louisiana and the Louisiana State Bank—shall not exceed the amount of coin actually held by them respectively; and the circulation of the free banks shall be restricted to the amount of bonds at present deposited with the Auditor of the State, and in accordance with existing laws.

2d. The suspension of specie payments will not interfere with the weekly and monthly returns to the Board of Currency, nor with the fundamental rules governing the Banks, not in opposition to the recommendation herein made.

3d. The Banks will receive on deposit and in payment of debts due them, the notes of the Confederate States of America, and pay them out at their counters.

4th. The usual weekly statements must be made through the Board of Currency, and all balances paid in Confederate notes, or in coin. THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.

se16 2p3t

To the Southern Public.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, convened on the 29th of July last, a permanent committee of twenty-four gentlemen was appointed to solicit contributions for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Southern Confederacy, and 'provide for their comfort during the war.

The undersigned, in behalf of the committee thus appointed, appeal to the humane and patriotic to aid them in their holy work. It behooves those who enjoy the safety and comforts of home to testify, in a material form, their appreciation of the perils and sufferings of our brave volunteers. It is in our cause they are stricken, and it is our mission to pour balm into their wounds. The poorest can contribute something, and the offering will be appreciated; perhaps such will be especially blessed in their results.

The committee will be advised of the nature of the supplies required at hospitals. Under ours will not be confined to the soldiers of a particular State or section. They will afford aid the sick and relief in their power to all sufferers in our cause. If means can be raised, they propose to organize a permanent system of relief. Contributions of clothing, blankets and bed-clothes, articles of nourishment suitable for the sick, particularly sugar, coffee, tea, rice, tapioca, arrowroot, cordials, pure liquors, and wines, are especially solicited. Warm clothing, woolen socks and shoes, in great quantity, will soon become absolutely necessary in the latitude of the seat of war. We appeal to our fellow-citizens not to abandon our brave soldiers in their affliction.

A warehouse for the reception of such stores as may be contributed has been established at No. 56 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. L. RICARDO, Secretary.
HENRY RENSHAW, Treasurer.

F. K. Benfeed,	W. A. Gaspard,
J. Pecherieu,	A. M. Buchanan,
H. Wickliffe,	R. A. Bourke,
S. O. Nelson,	G. A. D. Kemper,
G. Miltenberger,	A. B. James,
P. S. Wills,	J. Finney,
J. Bermudez,	J. P. Picard,
S. P. Delahanay,	H. Bier,
T. O. Sully,	P. A. Strand,
R. Gardere,	J. D. Denegre.
S. S. Newman,	

aug 2 2pif

Notice.

Packages for any individual in the Army of Louisiana, now in Virginia, will be forwarded with dispatch, Free of Charge, by sending them to the depot of the Relief Committee, No. 56 Gravier street. Be particular in marking name, company, and regiment.

se13 6t T. O. SULLY, Chairman.

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:
G. DEBUYS, Secretary.

se20 2pim

Notice.

Contributions for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of our Army are to be left at WILLIAM H. SMITH'S store, No. 84 Gravier street.

By order of the Committee:
W. A. ELMORE, President.
D. L. RICARDO, Secretary. se2 2pif

Volunteer Relief Committee.

TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16, 1861.

As this Committee has received, with deep regret, positive proof that impositions have been practiced upon 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 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 or Board of Assistant Aldermen. The following are the names of the Committee—

GERARD STITH, Board of Aldermen.
S. P. DELAHAYE, " "
L. E. FONSTALL, " "
J. H. HUCKINS, " "
JAS. BEGGS, Board of Asst. Aldermen.
W. F. HODGKINS, " "
J. R. LEESE, " "
JAMES DAVIS, " "
JAMES BEGGS,
Chairman of the Committee.

aug19 2pif

☞ Mr. Editor: Please announce George W. SAUNDERS as a candidate for Constable of the First Justice's Court, at the ensuing election. se12 2p6t

☞ For Congress—We are authorized to announce SAM. C. REID, Esq., as a candidate for the Second Congressional District composed of the First and Fourth Municipal Districts of New Orleans and the Parish of Jefferson, to represent this Congressional District, in the 1 st regular Congress of the Confederate States, subject to the approval and ratification of the electors thereof, at the election to be held on the first Monday of November next. se13 1t6oWest

☞ R. L. Defresne, the present incumbent, is a candidate for the Treasury. jy1 2ptd

☞ O. Talamon Dessombes & Co., Importer 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 2pilead

Wanted,

A small PLANING MACHINE; also, a small TRIP HAMMER. Both to be worked by steam.

Apply to
THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.,
(Formerly Hyde & Goodrich.)
Corner of Canal and Royal streets.

se20 2pit—4t

Confederate Notes Taken at Par

—AT THE—

GREAT MILITARY EMPORIUM

—OF—

B. PIFFET,

122 CANAL STREET, TOURO BUILDINGS.

The following named goods have just been opened, and will be sold cheap—

200 pieces Assorted BLANKETS.
50 dozen WORSTED NECK TIES.
20 .. .. STOCKINGS.
75 .. COTTON AND MERINO STOCKINGS.
500 balls WORSTED YARN.
350 lbs. KNITTING COTTON, assorted Colors.
275 lbs. Assorted ZEPHYR WORSTED.
10 dozen WORSTED DRAWERS.
30 dozen WORSTED UNDERSHIRTS.
8 .. INDIA RUBBER OVERCOATS.
750 great gross CHINA BUTTONS.
5 dozen KNITTED SILK SASHES, for Officers.
OFFICERS' SHOULDER STRAPS, BARS and EMBROIDERED STARS.
SOLDIERS' COMPANIONS AND OFFICERS BIVOUAC BASKETS.
SILK AND WORSTED BINDING, of every description.
GOLD BRAID, of every quality and width.
GOLD AND SILVER CORD.
GOLD AND SILVER TASSELS, CORDS AND TRIMMINGS, for Flags.
SILK, MERINO, AND COTTON CONFEDERATE FLAGS, AND GUIDONS.
500 dozen MILITARY BUTTONS, for Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.
DRUMS AND FIFES, of every quality.
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS AND RIBBONS, of every quality.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, HOBBY HORSES AND VELOCIPEDES.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN TOYS.

All of these goods will be sold low for CASH, and CONFEDERATE NOTES TAKEN AT PAR.

se15 2pMoWeSSu

Last Week

—OF THE—

GREAT CARPET SALE,

—AT—

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

The entire stock must be sold at any price. The stock comprises a great assortment of

CARPETS,

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

☞ Remember the number!

No. 120 CANAL STREET,
TOURO BUILDINGS,
Four doors from Royal street.

Is There a House Without Rats?

We think not. It is astonishing to think of the quantity of food they make way with; in fact, what would support at least three children! Why do you allow them to remain? This is the question. Don't you know them.

WILSON'S RAT AND ROACH EXTERMINATOR will lay them in the dust, and you will be perfectly free from dreadful nuisance.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
se16 2pMoWeSSu New Orleans.

Let No Nurse or Mother

Neglect the first symptoms of the presence of worms in the delicate viscera of a young child. In nine cases out of ten, convulsions, the terrible destroyer of life and intellect, proceed from the cause. Avoid such consequences by the prompt use of

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,

a preparation without any mineral taint, and a safe, painless and infallible remedy for all forms of the complaint.

Be particular and remember the name, "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only a title that can be depended on. Remember this.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
se16 2pMoWeSSu New Orleans.

Lime for Sale.

277 BBLS. LIME FOR SALE.

Apply at
se16 2pif No. 59 GRAVIER STREET.

Pig Lead. Blankets.

30,000 lbs. PIG LEAD.
—Also—
200 BLANKETS for sale or Army and Navy use.

For sale at
se16 2pif No. 57 St. Charles street.

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 $25 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 sources. 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 with dispatch.

FLAG STAFFS AND SPEARS, either Gold or Silver, always on hand.

F. GUERLE,
No. 57 Canal street, next door to D. H. Holmes.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. se10 2pim

Louisiana

SUGAR PLANTERS' AGENCY

—AT—

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,

—FOR THE SALE OF—

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

It must be obvious to every thinking man, that owing 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 hhds. of Sugar from out of the present incoming crop. We have established ourselves, at No. 4 Market street, Nashville, for the sale of all the Sugar and Molasses that may be shipped to our address. Planters will ship direct from their plantations to save expense of shipment to New Orleans. Direct to the 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 Sugars as fast, if possible, as they are received.

We pledge ourselves to prompt sales, net, and fidelity in obtaining the best prices.

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

PAYNE, JAMES & CO.

—References—

Messrs. Brown, Johnson & Co
Messrs. Hewin, Norton & Co.
Mr. John Wall } For JOHN D. JAMES.
Mr. S. B. Newman,
Mr. J. C. Hicks.

Col. Manuel White,
Mr. Carl Kohn,
Mr. John A. Roberts. } For B. H. PAYNE.

se10 2pim

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 OIL CLOTH.

For sale at
H. FRANKO'S,
an24 2pMSaMoTh 146 Poydras, next to Carondelet st.

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.,
an21 2pif 15 Union street.

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