New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. BEON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE---NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

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TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1861.

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

MILITARY NOTICE.—We direct the particular attention of those connected with military organizations to the many notices which appear under the proper head in our paper this morning. Many of them are of a very important nature and deserve attention.

THE FLORANCE GUARD.—The company, named after a well-known fellow-citizen, Benj. Florance, Esq., was mustered into service yesterday by Col. Forstall. The following gentlemen are officers of this company: H. Brunnenstadt, Captain; C. Lachenmeyer, First Lieutenant; E. Wasservogel, Second Lieutenant; and Edward Warburg, Junior Second Lieutenant. We count on this company doing yeoman service in case the State is invaded.

HOPE HOOK AND LADDER NO. 8.—The members of the Hope Hook and Ladder Company invite the members of the Fire Department of the Third District to meet this evening, for the purpose of organizing a military company. Here is a chance for the gallant firemen of the Old Third.

CARTON THANKS.—We advise our readers of the card of thanks of the President of the Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army, to Mrs. Chilton. It will be found in our advertising columns.

ARMS FOR THE EXPEDITIONARY.—We hope that the appeal of Gen. Buckner of Kentucky to the people of Louisiana for arms for his troops, will be read by all this morning. It is our duty to supply them if possible.

Crops in Natchitoches.

COMPTA CHUS, LA., Sept. 21, 1861.

ED. Crescent—I informed you some time ago that the caterpillar had made their appearance in the cotton; since that time this, and other plantations around, have the appearance of a heavy frost having passed over them; there is not a vestige of green upon the cotton stalks, except ever and anon a wild vine that is creeping and turning around them. I noticed the first mark of the caterpillar on this plantation, about the 16th ult., and on the 20th I had one hundred acres in cotton entirely stripped of its leaves. You can imagine how they progress in their destruction. It is with difficulty we can keep them out of our dwelling; I have caused time to be thrown over them as they swarm the yard, but it has no effect. In the wagon tracks in the field you can find them from one to two inches deep. I have caused ditches to be dug around my fodder stacks to prevent them from eating that which they leave the cotton. The young, half-grown bolls will be entirely destroyed by them. There is a suffocating smell attending the presence of the caterpillars, as if the corpse were present after decomposition.

It is a subject of much argument among planters what causes the caterpillar. Some say one thing and some another; but I find, from close examination, the following result: There is a black fly, somewhat resembling the wasp, makes its appearance first. In a short time this fly will make its cocoon on the limb of the cotton, and this cocoon or sack is filled with eggs, which, by incessant rains, hatches the caterpillar. These cocoons are very like those made by the "dauber," composed of a thin shell, conical shape, and fastened by a web to the cotton stalk.

The caterpillar is fast leaving the fields now, and will soon be found webbing themselves in old stumps, rotten wood, etc., and even now I find them making another cocoon between the open cotton and the decayed boll. This cocoon is a green sack, in which the caterpillar buries itself until it makes its appearance in the spring as the silk-worm. There is no remedy to destroy them. There will be scarcely half crops made, in my opinion, in this section. A few weeks ago the fields bore a beautiful green appearance; alas! now they appear dismal and gloomy.

The weather is cool and bracing this morning, which will destroy many of the cotton abolitionists. More anon. VOREX.

Another Destructive Fire in Memphis.

The Memphis Appeal of Tuesday gives the following particulars of another destructive fire in that city:

A fire broke out last night at half past 8 o'clock in the engine room, which is entirely of brick, of Messrs. Quinby & Robinson, machinists and founders, on Poplar street, below Front Row. The flames could readily have been got under, but there was no water at hand. The steam fire engine succeeded at last in getting a stream from a pond at a considerable distance, near the navy yard. Notwithstanding every effort, the delay in getting water proved fatal to the building. The engine house was situated in the basement, and from thence the fire spread in patterns in another part of the basement, and then communicated with a stock of a thousand barrels of coal.

Above this was the machine shop, containing twelve lathes, a planing machine and three drill presses. Over that was the pattern-makers' shop, containing many valuable patterns, the pattern tools, a gear cutting machine, a valuable piece of machinery, and the only good one in the city, two circular saws, and other valuable articles. The firm have for some time been turning out several cannon each week, which were much prized for their superiority. All the finished cannon were got out, except one which was there for re-boring.

When the pattern shop got on fire the flames were too far gone to hold, roaring and leaping like a monster of prey. The foundry adjoining was in great danger; the windows all caught on fire. The Irish boarding-house shanties below caught fire, and the large frame flouring mill of Beattie & Elliott was in great danger. They and the foundry were, however, saved by the rapid falling in of the walls, which threw the fire on the ground and prevented it spreading.

The various fire companies were present, and worked with praiseworthy diligence. The strong stream of the fire steamer undoubtedly saved the foundry; the men threw the stream on the blazing windows, while themselves exposed to great danger from the falling walls. While Mr. W. Latham and Mr. Welsh were getting out various articles, a drill press fell and knocked them down. Latham was taken up insensible, but by the aid of water was revived. He had some wounds, but nothing serious. Welsh was badly hurt, a portion of the heavy press striking his legs.

The loss, owing to the value of the machinery, was very great. It is a loss to the Confederacy as well as to the proprietors, for the cannon made at this establishment was the best work of the kind turned out in the South. There was an insurance of $20,000 in the Hartford company, Mr. Chadwick, agent, but if it is ever got it will not nearly cover the loss.

A TALENTED RECREANT.—We notice from the Chicago Tribune that Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, commanded a regiment of Illinois cavalry in the recent battle at Lexington, Mo. A correspondent of that paper accuses the traitor of arrant cowardice on the occasion, a charge which is probably well founded.

COTTON IN NATCHITOCHES.—The Red river Alluvion of Saturday says:

The cotton fields are leafless. The caterpillars have made a "clean sweep" this time—even the young bolls have been eaten up.

DRAFTING IN IOWA.—It will be seen by the following document that the despotism is at last forced to sustain itself by a resort to drafting soldiers, for the purpose of filling up the ragged ranks of the Federal army:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF IOWA,
DES MOINES, Sept. 9, 1861.

To Members of Boards of Supervisors of Counties and others:

The State of Iowa is furnishing her full quota of troops, but calls are made for more, and they shall be furnished.

To meet promptly the demand of the General Government, and of Gen. Fremont, the military necessity exists of making a draft from the able-bodied men of this State, between the ages of 18 and 45.

I, therefore, request that members of Boards of Supervisors will report to me the names and residence of such able-bodied men within the ages above-named, as are subject to be drafted. And I also ask of any persons well known in this Department to report the names of individuals liable to military duty.

N. B. BAKER, Adjutant-General of Iowa.

GUESTS.—Mr. N. Montross, the well-known clothier, has removed to St. Charles street. We invite our friends to call on him at the new place, and see for themselves that he is selling clothing cheaper than any other house in the city.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Herald gives it as his opinion that there is a probability of a rupture of the Anglo-French alliance, so far as it refers to affairs on the American continent. That alliance has existed for six or seven years. It was proclaimed, as long ago as 1855, we think, by a British Minister, who declared that a "happy accord" existed between the two nations on all cis-Atlantic questions—that their policy had been determined upon, and was the same. But this had reference to affairs in the Gulf. At that time there were revolutions and disturbances in Central America, and things were generally so "mixed up" that nobody knew exactly what would be the upshot. Mr. Marcy, who was Secretary of State at Washington, commenced backing and filling on the Monroe question, and Gen. Cass, who succeeded him under the reign of the Old Public Functionary, did very little better. The Anglo-French alliance was proclaimed, but what that alliance meant, in respect of affairs on this side of the Atlantic, was never exactly ascertained, in consequence of the excitement dying out, and the return of the political currents to their old channels.

The "happy accord" between these two great European powers had, then, no reference to a dissolution of the American Union, but applied to the treatment of the imbroglio in Central America. Nobody anticipated, five years ago, that the Union would be so soon broken up, and many did not believe it would ever be broken up at all; because they thought there was "a conservative element" at the North, and even if there were not, interest alone would prevent the Northern people from being fools enough to drive the South out of the Union. Now that dissolution is an accomplished fact—now that the old Union is mashed and smashed all to pieces, with no possibility of reconstruction—it is not improbable that the "happy accord" which prevailed between England and France in regard to other questions has no existence with regard to our troubles here; and the policy of these nations, for the present, at least, may be altogether diverse and opposite. It may be, as this correspondent alleges, that France desires to recognize us at once, and that England does not.

But neither of these great powers, in our opinion, has done what it ought to have done with regard to the Southern Confederacy. They cannot have failed to see, long ago, that our Confederacy was an established fact—that we had asserted our independence, had nobly sustained it from the beginning, and were amply able to sustain it, as against the North, for all time to come. At first, perhaps, they might have been excusable for regarding our movement here as a mere "rebellion," not sustained by the great mass of the people; because the North said so, and there were even a few in the South who tried to create the same impression. But even the North has now abandoned the transparent falsehood, and England and France must see that there never was an instance of a people so united and determined. When a State like Louisiana sends half her voting population a thousand miles off to fight, and the other half are ready to go at a moment's warning, it is the superlative of nonsense to say that her people are not united; and we repeat that foreign nations must now admit the fact, even if they ever doubted it. The question resolves itself into this, whether twelve millions of such a people can be conquered—and there is not a trans-Atlantic statesman who is fool enough to believe they can be. They ought to admit this fact at once, and they ought to go further. They ought to declare that, under the circumstances, the South ought not to be conquered, even were it in the power of the North to do it.

Now, then, why this supineness, and hesitancy, and apparent indifference to this great struggle on the part of the powers of Europe? The South does not ask recognition as a favor—she demands it as a right. There is not a nation of Europe that would not be benefited in respect of its material interests by the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, but we put our cause on higher grounds. We do not appeal to the cupidity of other nations, but we claim equality of position and privileges among them on the broad ground of our abstract right to it. We have declared our independence, we have maintained it at the point of the bayonet, and we have shown that we are capable of maintaining it until the sounding of the last trump. Why, then, the delay in according us our right?

If France or any other power choose to take notice of the Southern Confederacy in advance of Great Britain, there will be wisdom in the step. We can get along without these nations just as they can get along without us, and a great deal better—but the comity implied in an early recognition of the palpable fact of Southern independence would not be lost upon the Government or the people of the South. We do not ask for recognition from any apprehension that our independence would be less secure in default of it, but because we are entitled to it, and every day of delay is simply time lost, for to this complexion, most assuredly, will it come at last.

(Charleston Courier, 27th.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

There was a great concourse of people on the flags yesterday. Camp street was crowded at times, though not uncomfortably. On Carondelet there was some increase in the gatherings, but it was merely for confabbing. True, there were would-be buyers of cotton, if the cotton could be forwarded. There was some inquiry in regard to the 250 bales purchased on Tuesday. For what market, and how is it to be shipped, are something of more than ordinary inquiries. If 250 bales of cotton can be passed out of our port, ten or twenty times the quantity can follow. Governor Moore's proclamation forbids any cotton coming below the fortifications above Carrollton and those below the city; that steamboats bringing cotton shall be arrested and sent beyond the fortifications. There is nothing prohibiting cotton from being landed at the town of Kenner. Of course, there is no prohibition against buyers going to Kenner and purchasing any quantity that may be landed there. With a Lincoln license, it will find its way to Northern ports. To meet the question fully, the Governor must amend his proclamation, and forbid any cotton from being removed from the plantation on which it was raised, or from the gin-house and sheds where it may be stored.

The commotion in the pork market subsided yesterday, on the issuance of an order from Governor Moore releasing all pork under his preliminary order on Friday. Pork declined yesterday from four to five dollars; for if Government refuses old pork, it is very doubtful if outside buyers will yield to present asking prices. The Government is not a competitor in the market, and from all the talk, we gather that pork at forty dollars per barrel will burn any one's fingers that touches it. In fact, it is a very slippery, greasy article, at anything like these prices. In advance, we most respectfully say to pork dealers, sell as quick as possible at present prices. Now, don't expect we are going to take the back track, or make a Bull Run from anything we talk about, particularly pork. We are partial to pork and beans, but we do not call dealers extortioners for regulating their business according to the immutable laws of supply and demand. But we must digress, and say that political economy has very little, confounded little, to do with the present position of our market and general prices attending a revolution.

An old merchant, not engaged in the pork line, sends us his views on another subject, fully as important as the pork market. That there are thousands of people appearing on our flags, is admitted by all. How many spies and Black Republican sympathizers there are now daily walking our streets, it is impossible to say. The late military order of the Governor is to be enforced. It is suggested that all hotel keepers, boarding-house keepers, renters of private apartments and rooms, be prepared to furnish the officers of military companies the names of each and every boarder and roomer. It is believed that the St. Charles Hotel will furnish at least a battalion amenable to the late order.

To obviate delay and detention, we suggest that every citizen and householder, particularly those living in the suburbs, should leave their names, if liable to military duty, with their families before leaving home in the morning. This will prevent much inconvenience. But to our correspondent's views:

Every true-hearted Southerner must feel gratified with our Governor's proclamation, calling out the militia for active duty when the occasion may require.

We had hoped that it would not be necessary to issue such an order. The patriotism of our citizens, when discussing military affairs, runs up to "fever heat," and we have no reason to doubt the loyalty of those now in our midst; but when we look at the crowds in our streets, compared with those under arms, we very naturally ask ourselves the question, "Why are not all males subject to military duty included in the ranks?" "Is there any excuse for a young man absenting himself from military drill, whereby he may the better qualify himself for the defence of his immediate home?" If his situation be such that he cannot enter the service of our Confederacy, can he offer an excuse for not preparing himself for successfully defending his city and his State?" Shame upon the young man who has not the will and courage to defend the State that give him birth, or that nourished him from her rich stores. If there be any who do not immediately come forward and respond to the request of our Governor, we hope that every good citizen, knowing such parties, will make it their special business to report delinquents to the proper officers, in order that none may be overlooked or omitted in taking part in so holy a cause. The time has come when every citizen is called upon to do his duty faithfully and fearlessly.

Thousands of young men "having brave hearts" promptly responded to the call of their country, and left comfortable homes and the endearments of friends to meet the enemy at a distance, and have covered themselves with glory, and secured the gratitude of every heart. May we not indulge the hope that not one of those enjoying the comforts of home will be slow to meet the Governor's call, or to face the enemy should he venture to put his foot upon our soil.

Every man can do much, and it is the solemn duty of every one to lend his aid, not even excepting those so recently returned from having spent a pleasant summer amongst our enemies.

There are many inquiries about the Receiver and sequestrated property. The office is now open at No. 38 Camp street. Any one having information to communicate will call there. We have no time to be receiving information of this, that and the other non-resident. There has been a great deal of fooling among our new-fangled Southerners. We learn that two or more valuable sugar estates, with negroes, in the parish of Plaquemines, will have to go, as it were, by the board; that three thousand shares of the Commercial Water-works are held Northward, 400 shares by Charles T. Stewart, son of old Com. Stewart. This will be a good offset, in part, for the seizure of Capt. Hartstein's property of the Confederated navy stocks in New York.

Another detachment of Hessian prisoners is expected to-day or to-morrow. It is hoped they will be taken by the nearest road to jail. The exhibition of last Monday, it is hoped, will not be repeated. Having seen one lot of vagabonds, many citizens do not care to look at another. It is making too much of these fellows, who would cut Southerners' throats if they had an opportunity. It is suggested they be taken down the back streets.

Our Victory at Lexington.

The Memphis Appeal has the following, editorially, in regard to our recent victory in Western Missouri:

We publish, in another column, this morning, an account of this battle, taken from the Chicago Tribune of the 25th inst., furnished us by a friend, which, of course, must be accepted with many grains of allowance. We have received some facts more reliable in regard to it from a resident of Hannibal, Mo., who reached Memphis on yesterday morning. It is stated that the value of the property captured by Gen. Price is estimated at fully $2,500,000. Between two and three thousand horses and mules are alleged to have been taken, including thirty pieces of artillery, 3500 prisoners, between six and seven thousand stand of small arms, two steamboats loaded with stores of all kinds, clothing, provisions and ammunition, and $700,000 in specie.

We further learn that the whole of Northern Missouri is aroused; that men are flocking in thousands to the standard of Gen. Price, and that there is a command of six hundred Iowans, who marched into Missouri, bearing a standard inscribed with the words, "We come to the relief of the oppressed."

We congratulate Gen. Price and his gallant army of Missourians upon the glorious results of this victory, achieved, as it was, by their unaided efforts.

We have a letter from Columbus, under date of the 29th, which says that information had been received from Cairo, which was deemed reliable, giving further particulars of affairs in Missouri. It was to the effect that the Federal loss in killed and wounded was 1800, prisoners 2400, and four steamboats freighted with supplies and ammunition.

From the same source, intelligence was also received that Gen. Prentiss, while on his way with a reinforcement of 1500 strong, was captured, together with his entire command, by a force of 5000, thrown out by Gen. Price to intercept them. Everything that reaches us confirms our first glorious intelligence, and gives to the Lexington of our revolution a position in history as prominent as that occupied by the Lexington of '76.

AN ADDITION TO THE FLEET.—Yesterday morning at daylight the officers of the steamer Gordon saw near the blockading frigate Wabash, a steamship that had the appearance of the Bienville or DeSoto, formerly of the New York and New Orleans line of steamers. She appeared to have a large number of men on deck, and was soon communicating with the Wabash by boats. She is probably bound South with supplies, etc. The Vandalia, sailing sloop, was also in sight yesterday.

(Charleston Courier, 27th.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The North Louisiana Baptist, of the 26th ult., has the following:

After several weeks of dry weather, well suited to picking cotton, we had a heavy shower on Friday last, coming in good time for peas, potatoes and turnips. What with the short drought in July, a long wet spell in August, and the army worm, which is now laying waste the cotton fields, the crop of cotton in this section must be very, very short.

The health of the community, with the exception of some remittent and chill and fever in a mild form, is good.

The Caddo Gazette of Saturday says:

During the past week the weather has been clear and cold, thus enabling the planters to gather cotton rapidly. If we have a dry season and a late fall, the cotton crop may be as large as that of last season. On the contrary, heavy rains and an early frost will reduce the crop fully one-fourth.

The Thibodeaux Sentinel, of Saturday, has the following:

Several planters have commenced cutting cane, and will begin grinding during next week. We have not heard what the yield of the cane was where rolling has commenced, but we should judge it to be poor, from the recent heavy and prolonged rains which we have had. We learn, however, that on Mr. Harang's place, a very superior article of sugar and molasses was made, though the cane yielded but little saccharine matter.

On our return home, on last Wednesday, from New Orleans, we noticed that the wires of the new telegraphic line to Berwick's Bay were laid nearly to Bontte's Station. We understand that in ten or fifteen days, the new line will be in working order.

Card of Thanks.

The Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army acknowledge the receipt of a large box, sent to Mrs. Chilton, containing substantial clothing for the army, blankets, etc. For this donation their thanks are due to Mrs. D. F. Miller and other ladies of Concordia Parish.

MRS. JAMES ROSS, President.

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A New Repeating Battery.

A call upon the patriotic citizens of Louisiana and Mississippi is respectfully made for subscriptions to manufacture and experimentally test the utility of the gun invented by Gen. C. Taylor.

This gun, it is confidently believed, will throw fifty balls in ten seconds, or keep up a continued action of seventy-five balls per minute, under the management of only two men, with a point blank range of one mile, or two miles by slight elevation.

Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, Commodore Hollins, C. S. Navy, Brigadier-General Pillow, and other military men of high standing, earnestly recommend its manufacture and trial, as it gids fair to be the most effective piece of light artillery ever invented. Its cost of construction rather be far from $2500, and in furtherance of the same, Gov. Moore, in behalf of the State of Louisiana, has appropriated $500. Smaller amounts have been subscribed by private citizens.

T. O. Sully, No. 38 Gravier street, Spencer Field, corner of Camp and Girod streets, are authorized to receive subscriptions. The inventor may be seen at the office of T. O. Sully from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., where he will take pleasure in showing the design and explaining the principle of the gun to those wishing to aid in its construction.

Those in the country whose patriotism may induce them to aid in the construction of a formidably destructive piece of light artillery, of Southern invention, and for the use of an imploring Southern rights, will remit whatever amount they may please to subscribe to T. O. Sully, Esq. No. 38 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.

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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, if possible, than it would be thought possible even in ordinary times. Give them a call.

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Proclamation.

Concurring entirely in the views expressed by the Cotton Factors of New Orleans, in the annexed communication, I have determined to take the most decided means to prevent the landing of any cotton in this city. No tax is, therefore, hereby given to all masters and owners of steamboats and other water craft, that from and after the 15th day of October, instant, no cotton must be brought to New Orleans, or within the lines embracing that section of the country between the fortifications above Carrollton and those below the city, and extending back to the lake. All steamboats or other water craft arriving within the prescribed limits will be forthwith placed in charge of an armed force and escorted above the points indicated. This course will be adopted in all cases, whatever the quantity of cotton brought be large or small.

The Railroad Companies have already issued orders in furtherance of the object of this Proclamation, and no violation of them will be permitted.

THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.

I shall cooperate with Governor Moore in the enforcement of the above order.

D. R. TWIGGS,
Major-General Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29, 1861.

To His Excellency Governor T. O. Moore and

Major-General D. R. Twiggs:

The undersigned, Cotton Factors of New Orleans, respectfully represent, that some time since, they advised the planters from whom they yearly received shipments of cotton, not to send any to this city during the continuance of the blockade. In adopting this course we make great individual sacrifices, in order to accomplish a common benefit. We take no credit to ourselves for this. Bantered with our fellow citizens in a struggle to maintain our dearest rights, we have not only disharged our duty, as, in our opinion, the highest interest of the community exact, as the first obligation of all. But we regret to say that there are those in New Orleans less mindful than ourselves of the necessity of a steadfast adherence to the rules which we have adopted as our own guide, and resolve, from time to time, consignments of cotton. Some of the planters, too, either not appreciating the importance of retaining their cotton at home, or heedlessly disregarding it, transmit to this city occasionally a few bales of cotton. The certain consequence of this injudicious conduct of the Factors and Planters referred to, will be that other Planters finding their neighbors one, will, impatently, shiv and self pick cotton, will follow their example, and in a very few weeks large supplies will be sent to New Orleans; and this cotton, from the insecurity of delivery of the blockade, will find its way to foreign ports, and furnish the manufacturing interests of Europe and the United States with the produce of which they are most in need. We shall thus give aid and comfort to our enemies, and contribute to the maintenance of that quasi neutrality which European nations have thought proper to accord—a neutrality which enables the United States to obtain every munition of war in which they are deficient, and practically deprives us of the same sources of supply.

Under these circumstances, we earnestly request that you will take immediate steps to prevent the shipping of any cotton to this city. Unless this is promptly done, we shall not be able to maintain the policy we had determined upon, and which not only received the sanction of the public opinion here, but which has been so cheerfully followed by the Planters and Factors of the other States of the Confederacy.

It will not be difficult for you to devise means to accomplish the object desired; and we are quite sure that the people of Louisiana—with the exception of the few who in times like these can regard their personal advantages as more important than the public good—will not only give a ready acquiescence to your action, but emphatically and enthusiastically sustain it.

Hewitt, Norton & Co., Foley, Avery & Co.,
West & Vilere, Rosser, Prothro & Co.,
S. E. Hickman, Henderson, Terry & Co.,
Brander, Chandler & Co., Bradley, Wilson & Co.,
Levis & Oglesby, West, Renshaw & Cammack
W. A. Johnson & Co., John Williams & Co.,
Carroll, Hoy & Co., Tarleton, Whiting & Co.,
Farley, Jury & Co., Barth, Johnson & Co.,
W. Cox & Co., Hayes, Genverot & Co.,
Jas. M. Putnam, Pierson, Conway & Co.,
A. Levi & Co., Green & Cramp,
Montgomery & Hall, R. Mellhenny,
Bellong, Nobles & Co., Davis, Jenkins & Co.,
Aiss & Cashman, Kirkpatrick & Co.,
Holloway & Lonsdale, McFarland & Burbridge,
J. W. Champlin & Co., Walker & Co.,
A. D. Henkel & Co., John L. Lee,
R. Yeatman, P. H. Skipwith,
Broadwell & Haynes, Knox & Higgins,
Moore & Sprowder, J. J. Parsons & Co.,
D. W. Fellows & Co., Battle, Noble & Co.,
Lane & Sabin, R. C. Cunningham & Co.,
S. G. Nelson & Co., Montgomery & White,
Campbell & Strong, Wright & Allen,
Aby & Catching, Robert L. Adams & Co.,
Patten & Pinner, Horrell, Gayle & Co.,
Fellows & Co., John Watt & Co.,
Payne, Huntington & Co., Batchford, Brown & Co.,
F. H. & J. M. Allen & Co., M. D. Coster,
F. H. Ernest, Smith & Johnson,
Edyd. Pilsbury, Jaques Batchford,
Geo. S. Mandeville, McIlvaine, Bayhorn & Co.,
Bell & Boulizey, Thos. Henderson & Poole,
Richard Nugent & Co., Wood & Low,
A. Mihlenberger & Co., Gallacher & Dyer,
George Connelly & Co., Pritchard & Flowers,
J. & J. Cornwell, Stuart & James,
Moses Greenwood, Thornhill & Co.,
A. H. May & Co., Ar. Hettenberger,
Sorrans, Donovan & Co., Glaudon & Nelson,
Hughes, Hyllested & Co., J. W. Burbridge & Co.,
W. A. D. Urquhart, Friedlander & Gerson,
Phelon & Jones, Warren & Crawford,
John F. Hoelle & Co., Perkins & Co.,
Hawkins & Norwood, Cotrel & Harriant,
Walker & Sellers, Nixon & Co.,
Gills & Ferguson, oct2 2pit

Official.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
Of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans,
New Orleans, Aug. 20, 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:

D. DEBUCS, Secretary.

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Volunteer Relief Committee.

TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19, 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 for shame, 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. E. FORSTALL, " "
J. H. RUCKINS, " "
JAS. REGGS, Board of Asst. Aldermen.
W. F. SODGKINS, " "
J. B. LEEFE, " "
JAMES DAVIS, " "

JAMES REGGS,
Chairman of the Committee.

sep19 2pit

Wanted, Forty-four Nurses.

By the Committee for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded of the Confederate States Army, FORTY-FOUR MALE NURSES to go to Virginia. None need apply without good recommendations as to qualification and sobriety.

Apply at No. 38 Gravier street, at 12 M.

T. O. SULLY, Chairman Relief Committee.

New Orleans, Sept. 26, 1861. oct 1 6t

Notice.

The subscribers having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States Commissioners for the Parish of Orleans to receive subscriptions to the Confederate Loan in produce, to be disposed of by their agents or factors at such time as they may designate, and proceeds to be invested in 8 per cent. Bonds, inform the planters and other parties wishing to embrace that books are now opened in the Old Mint Building of Louisiana, where they will please call and register their names.

C. DERRIGNY,
JAS. D. DENEGRE,
Commissioners.

sep24 2pim

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 Swamp. Election, 4th November.

sep28 2pit MANY VOTERS.

Ed. Crescent: Please announce the undersigned as a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Public Education. W. H. N. MAGRUDER,

sep28 2pit Baton Rouge, La.

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

sep 28 2pit CREOLE.

We are authorized to announce Dr. C. BRARD as a candidate for CORONER, at the ensuing election, first Monday in November next. sep 30 2pi

Messrs. Editors—At the solicitation of many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, at the election of Officers, and pledge to abide by the decision of the people—Ballot-Box.

sep30 1t W. O. MULLEN.

Candidate for Coroner—Mr. Editor: Please announce DR. J. N. POLWELL, as a candidate for the office of Coroner at the election to be held on the first Monday in November next. sep27 1t*

For Auditor of Public Accounts—Cyrus THOMPSON, of this city, is a candidate for Auditor at the election in November next. sep30 1d

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

sep1 2tod

Notice.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, 38 GRAVIER STREET,
September 28, 1861.

All parties having business with this office will confer a favor by communicating their information in writing, as far as practicable, stating names of aliens, their domicils, nature of property, where situated, supposed value, and their own residences or places of business, that they may be called on for further information, as each case comes up for examination.

Apprehension has been expressed that peremptory demand will be made for payments of debts due to aliens, and summary means used in confiscating their property to the great detriment of the community. This is a great mistake. The Receiver will not willingly throw any impediment in the way of business, but hopes, in every instance, to secure the rights of the Government without the least detriment to private interests, and as much as possible without litigation.

Let an honorable loyalty be evinced in assisting the Receiver in establishing those rights. Meet him with an honest intention to do no wrong, and you may feel full assurance that every facility, so urgently demanded by the exigencies of the times, will be extended in return.

For the information of the public, I publish the second and third sections of the act.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it is and shall be the duty of each and every citizen of these Confederate States speedily to give information to the officers charged with the execution of this law, of any and every lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, within this Confederacy, and of every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by or for any alien enemy, as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling any such lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of any such alien enemy, speedily to inform the Receiver, hereinafter provided, or shall be appointed, of the same, and to render an account thereof, and, so far as practicable, to place the same in the hands of such Receiver; whereupon, such person shall be fully acquitted of all responsibility for property and effects so reported and turned over. And any such person wilfully failing to give such information and render such account, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not longer than six months—said fine and imprisonment to be determined by the court trying the case—and shall further be liable to be sued by said Confederate States, and subjected to pay double the value of the estate, property or effects of the alien enemy held by him or subject to his control.

JNO. M. HUGER,
Receiver Confederate States.

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 said Congressional District, in the first 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 Wednesday of November next. sep28 1m

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.

my31 2pit P. WEISER, M. D.

B. L. Defrece, the present incumbent, is a candidate for State Treasurer. 1yd 2pid

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 62 and 64 Gravier street, New Orleans. s5 2pif

Mr. Editor: Please announce George W. SADLEK as a candidate for Constable of the First Justice's Court, at the ensuing election. sep12 2pit

Notice.

N. MONTROSS,

CLOTHIER, HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS

—TO—

46 St. Charles street,

Opposite the St. Charles Hotel

WHICH HE OFFERS LOW TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

oct3 2pit N. MONTROSS.

Winter Clothing.

NOW OPEN

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT.

Persons in want of any description of WINTER CLOTHING, will do well to supply themselves at once.

Call at

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S,
STORY BUILDING,
Corner Camp and Common streets

Military Goods!!

MUSKET CAPS,

CAPS FOR COLT'S REVOLVERS

—AND—

CARTRIDGES.

—ALSO—

FINE BLUE, SKY-BLUE, GRAY and RED BEGARD CORD

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,

sep24 2pi6SaMoTh 146 Poydras, next to Carondelet st.

An Appeal for Small Arms

—TO THE—

CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA AND ADJOINING STATES.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12, 1861.

Having been appointed, by the Secretary of War, an agent to collect, receive, and purchase small arms for the Confederate States, I deem it necessary and expedient to make known the fact as generally as possible, the better to secure cooperation in a work which needs to be done quickly. Citizens! and you! Your Government asks for the many thousands of TRIED guns that lie, unused, in your houses. Recent experiments have proven that any one of your fine Double Barreled Shot Guns, with the improved Minie ball, is more than a match for the much talked of Minie Musket. Then, bring them forth and place them upon the altar of your country's liberty, that they may at once be consecrated to the noble work of Christian defense. If objection be made to sending away your guns, and it be urged that you MAY need them at home, the reply is, that the surest way to prevent the necessity of using them at home, is to place them in the hands of the many thousands of brave men who are now chafing with anxious desire to stand as a wall of fire between you and the invading foe. If this answer be deemed inconclusive, then the reflection that those who are absolutely fitted to be best judges of the necessity, and when, it is best safe to presume, know well our necessities, and at home and on our borders, have, of the mature deliberation, designated this movement, should be a sufficient guarantee for the wisdom, utility, and patriotic zeal of the service you are called on to perform. Then, as you desire a short war, a speedy peace, and an acknowledgment of our independence honorable to ourselves, place your weapons at the disposal of your Government. As you desire to strike terror to the hearts of those who are conspiring our subjugation and destruction, let it be known that the trusty Rifle, and the death dealing Shot Gun, which you have hitherto so highly prized, are to take part in the fresh conflict, confederate, if possible, our victory make complete that was their first and first crown on the plains of Manassas.

My instructions contemplate that I shall send forth into every populous region, assistant agents, charged with the duty of collecting and forwarding to proper points, all the weapons thus obtained. If they be well but to one, this any one who wishes to do so, even though he be not visited by an Agent, can greatly facilitate this work by sending any guns he has, or can command, to my address, care of Robert Patton, No. 15 Camp street, New Orleans.

BALLARD S. DUNN,
Agent for Collecting, Receiving, and Purchasing Small Arms, for the Confederate States. sep19 2pif

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. LABOUISSINI & CO.,

sep3 2pim 121 Canal street.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

AT WHOLESALE

Planters supplied with prime Stitching BOOTS, Shoes, BROGANS, Wool Mackinaw, Palm Leaf, Straw and Cordwainers HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
No. 16 Magazine street, New Orleans

Hats, Caps, etc. at Wholesale.

We are constantly receiving a general assortment of Soft and Fur, Gambroons, Palmetto, Sonters, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mackinaw and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
No. 16 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Presidential Electors.

FOR STATE AT LARGE:

Charles Derbigny, of Orleans.

Albert G. Carter, of East Feliciana.

ALTERNATES.

J. O. Campbell, Natchitoches.

G. L. Fusilier, St. Mary.

—

First District.....DONATIEN AUGUSTIN, Orleans.
Alternate.....FRANCOIS GARDERE, Orleans.

Second District.....JAMES P. FRERET, Orleans.