New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1861.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Ireland and America" has still the run at this popular place of amusement, and Harry Macarthy and Miss Lottie Estelle are steadily growing into favor by their rendition of the leading parts. Harry, will sing several of his most popular patriotic songs to-night, and in the last piece, "The Irish Tutor," will sing "Brian Boroihme" and "The Groves of Blarney." The bill is a good one.

TO THE MILITARY.—Several important military notices will be found under the proper head in our columns this morning. All persons connected with military organizations should not fail to peruse these, as a matter of duty, at as early an hour as possible.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Respectable young men wishing to enroll themselves in one of the finest companies in the city, the Wallace Guard, Capt. W. S. Locke, have now an opportunity, as a few more names will be received.

Letter from Elector Eagan.

MOUNT LEBANON, October 5, 1861.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District:

Fellow Citizens—An electoral ticket for Jefferson Davis as President, and Alexander H. Stephens as Vice-President, has been formed by representative men of this State. On that ticket I am designated as Elector for this District. I gladly accept the honorable position assigned to me, and shall deem it a high privilege to be authorized by your suffrages to cast the electoral vote of the Fifth District for the eminent men who head the ticket. Could I suppose that there would be any opposition to this ticket I should spend the time intervening between this and the election discussing in every parish the claims of these citizens, but I cannot allow myself to anticipate a single vote in opposition in any of the ten parishes composing the Fifth District.

Among the signal blessings vouchsafed to us by a benignant Providence, not the least seems to be that we have men of high and rare endowments, fitted to conduct us through this crisis. Prominent among these is Jefferson Davis. Of unstained purity of character, of large and multifarious intellectual acquirements, experienced in the Senate, the Cabinet and the camp, firm without obstinacy, and brave without rashness, calm, deliberate and far-seeing, Jefferson Davis stands before us the model of a President, suited to the times.

Alexander H. Stephens seems scarcely less qualified in his sphere. Springing from the people, and understanding thoroughly every pulse of the popular heart, this bold, sagacious and eloquent tribune is prominently fitted to keep the ardor of the public mind up to the requirements of the struggle in which we are engaged. True, he was slow to recognize the necessity of a final separation from our Northern oppressors, but none question his loyalty to his native South, and his early hesitancy but fits him the better to represent a respectable element of our population, which, clinging for a time to the reminiscences of the past, when the issues were fairly made, came out manfully on the side of the Southern Confederacy. Of this class nearly all have attested their fealty by active cooperation at home, and, in many instances, by exposing their lives on the tented field. In the history of great national convulsions there is no instance of a people so united in heart and mind as the people of the South. Let us, by a unanimous vote, exhibit the sublime moral spectacle of equal unanimity in the selection of those who are to conduct us through this struggle for our liberty and independence. BARTHW. EGAN.

Gen. Fremont.

Some of the newspapers of the North are raging in bitter terms on Fremont. They want a scape-goat for the fall of Lexington. It would seem, from the following, that he is about to take the field, and before doing so, treat a shot at his newspaper foes:

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 27.—Gen. Fremont and part of his staff left for Jefferson City this afternoon.

Reports reached here to-night that Gen. Price has dismounted all his horsemen, except four regiments, and is organizing his army for a determined stand against Fremont.

The following will appear in the Democrat to-morrow:

Just before leaving the city, General Fremont wrote a letter to a friend in New York. We have succeeded in obtaining a copy, which, as it relates to public affairs, and possesses at this time peculiar interest, we commit no impropriety in laying it before our readers:

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 26.—*My Dear Sir*—I leave at 8 in the morning, and send you this hurried note in the midst of the last arrangements before starting. We have to contend with an enemy having no posts to garrison, and no lines of transportation to defend or guard, whose whole force can be turned at will to any point, while we have from Leavenworth to Cairo, and from Fort Scott to Pathway, to keep protected. I wish to say to you that, though the position is difficult, I am competent to lead to the enemy in the field. I am notable, at the same time, to attend to the enemy at home.

It is a shame to the country that an officer going to the field, his life in his hand, solely actuated by the desire to serve his country and with himself its good opinion, with no other object, should be deterred by a system of concerted attacks utterly without foundation. Charges are spoken of when there are no charges, explanations where there are none to be made. What is the object of a repetition of those falsehoods, except to familiarize the public mind to the idea that something is wrong? Already our credit, which was good, is shaken, in consequence of the newspaper intimations of my being removed. Money is now demanded by those furnishing supplies. To defend myself now would require the time that is necessary to, and belongs to, my duty against the enemy.

If permitted by the country, this state of things will not fail to bring on disaster; but I never would have been attacked in my capacity as an individual. I am an exponent of a part of the force of the nation, directed against the enemy of the country. Everything that is directed against me is directed against it, and gives its enemy aid and comfort. My private character comes in incidentally. I defend it because naturally his reputation is dear to his man, but only incidentally. This is the foundation of many of my acts, and will be if I stay here. Everything that impedes or embarrasses the work entrusted to me, I strike at without hesitation. I take the consequences. The worst that can happen to me is relief from great labor.

Yours truly, J. C. FREMONT.

SHOCKING AFFRAY.—Last evening, at the time of the opening of the North Market, two butchers doing business here, Joseph Williams and William Brockley, who are brothers-in-law, had a dispute. Sometime afterward it was renewed, when Williams suddenly drew a pistol and fired. The ball entered near the right eye of Brockley and came out on the forehead over the left eye. When we last heard of him he was not dead, but the brain was oozing from the wound, and his recovery was impossible. Williams was arrested and is now in jail. [Memphis Appeal.

CONFLAGRATION SALE.—The attention of the trade is called to the confflagration of the sale at auction, by Bernard Tregle, at the stores of Messrs. Gueydon & Longstreet, Nos. 8, 10, 12 and 14 St. Louis street, which will take place this day, at 10 o'clock, punctually. The sale will commence with fine wines and French brandies.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Gardner Smith & Co. will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Calliope street, between St. Charles and Apollo streets, good mahogany and black walnut furniture, carpets, etc. See advertisement.

DWELLING FOR RENT.—Mr. Mark Walton offers two splendid dwellings for rent. See advertisement.

SAW MILL FOR SALE.—A saw mill in Gretna is offered for sale by Mr. Gustave Larey, through our columns to-day. We refer purchasers to his advertisement.

RETREAT FOR FAMILIES.—As a quiet place where families may obtain all the advantages of a country life during the absence of their male protectors, the Central House, in Magnolia, possesses many superior claims. We refer our readers to the property for sale, which will be found in another column.

OIL AND ZINC.—Messrs. Voss & West advertise supplies of these valuable articles in our paper to-day. They are also purchasers of wool and lead. See their advertisements.

EXPORTATION OF COTTON.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, we are sorry to see, comes out in an elaborate editorial article in favor of the exportation of cotton. The inefficiency of the blockade might make it an easy matter to get off some of our cotton to Europe, but there are questions involved of much higher import than the money which might be procured by such a step as this.

Before the war commenced we were threatened by the North with the closing of our ports, and the opinion was entertained by the people of that country that such a thing would produce universal distress and desolation among us. They said that we were under a greater necessity to sell our cotton than Europe or the North was to buy it, and that, in fact, we could not live unless we did sell it. We would starve without provisions from the Northwest, and we would suffer without the manufactures of New England and Europe. The general belief prevailed that we were to be put down, not by armies on shore, but by blockading fleets off our coasts; and we have no doubt it is a matter of surprise with many uninformed people at the North that the South is not on the verge of starvation. Some of them really believe that such is the case at the present time.

Although we have suffered little inconvenience from the blockade, it would be worth a much greater sacrifice than we have made, to disabuse the world of the idea that we are entirely dependent on the sale of cotton for the means of existence. That idea, long entertained at the North, may have been also distilled into the European mind, and may have influenced British policy in regard to the American struggle. We, here, know how fallacious it is, and it will be worth much to us, for the future as well as the present, to convince European nations of the fact. We believe that, without raising or selling a pound of cotton, the South would still be one of the richest and most prosperous regions on the face of the earth. It is a good idea, now that other ends are also to be subserved by it, to show that selling our cotton is not an absolute necessity to us, that we ask no favors in regard to its purchase, and that we are well aware that the consumers buy it of us not from favoritism, but solely because their own interests are thereby promoted.

Europe wants cotton, and the probability is that the Lincoln Government has given some sort of unofficial assurance that the cotton shall go forward before present supplies are exhausted. Obviously, it is our policy to show that the Federal Government cannot control the movement of the staple, but that its disposition is something which rests exclusively with ourselves. We have determined to burn it on the plantations rather than the Yankees shall have a bale—but if Europe wants it, the way to get it is very simple. Let foreign ships come here and take it away. If the North makes objection, let them settle it among themselves. That will be no business of ours. The cotton is here, on the plantations, and we are ready to sell it to any European purchaser who will come and carry it off. But it must go peaceably out of the month of the Mississippi river, or it will not go at all. We are entitled to the right of sending it that way, and, standing upon our rights, we do not intend that it shall go any other. Now, if foreign consumers think they can get along better without it than we can by not selling, let the experiment be made. We can demonstrate to the world that it is not a necessity to us to sell our cotton, and it is important to us that this fact should be demonstrated. We may suffer some inconvenience at first, but we do not count inconvenience when a great question of right is at stake.

Undoubtedly, the sale of our crop would strengthen the hands of our people and Government, but do they absolutely need strengthening? The credit of our Government is not impaired, but is better, among its own citizens, than the credit of the Federal Government is among theirs. Confederate bonds to-day are higher in New Orleans than Federal bonds are in New York. Let it be recollected, also, that the money expended in this war does not go out of the Confederacy. It is paid to our own citizens and still enters into the aggregate wealth of the community. It is not capital sunk, for which no results appear, but is money passing from hand to hand, and always available as long as our people are moved by the same patriotism as now. The end of the war will leave the Government in debt, but it will be to its own citizens, and the blessings of an independent Government will be cheaply purchased, no matter what the amount. But no possible cost of the war would place it out of the power of the teeming and productive South, in ten years time, to cause it to be unfelt, even without imposing burdens upon the people.

The cotton States, of course, would be the principal gainers by the sale of the crop, but it is the cotton States which are opposed to it. The good of the Confederacy is their object, and no motive of present interest outweighs that consideration. They have gone into this movement with the determination that it shall be successful, no matter what the cost or what the sacrifice. Our people have pledged their lives to it, for life would not be worth having if we were subdued—and their spirit revolts against anything that would play into the hands, or subserve the interests, of the vile, miserable and God-forsaken despotism that now rules the North.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

It was remarkably quiet on the flags yesterday. A few habitués congregated on the corners for the usual confabbing and hobnobbing. There were no sensation and wild dispatches received over the wires. For two days past the public has not been subject to the usual doses of nostrums, rumors and unreliable dispatches. There was some talk that Middling Orleans cotton had advanced to 30d. in Liverpool. This will put handsome balances in many shippers' pockets. Many of the early shippers—those that generally enter the market in October and November—are now arriving in New York, and from what we can learn they are taken aback, all aback, at the recommendation of factors and the determination of planters to withhold cotton from the shipping ports. There are some few dealers and would-be large operators who think that cotton ought to be allowed to come to market, and that exportation ought to follow, even with collision with the Russian or Northern Government; that is, some parties seem to think there would be no harm or deviation from a supposed advantageous policy to allow foreign vessels to come here in ballast and carry away the cotton for foreign account. This can be effected by an understanding with the Hessian blockaders, under a license or pass from Lincoln and Chase.

In Charleston and Savannah there has been voluminous debates, *pro* and *con.*, and it was thought the question was settled in the affirmative that no cotton should go forward or be exported. But it appears to have been opened again, and arguments for and against appear to be the daily food of the public journals. True, a foreigner might think it an extremely hard case if he should bring a ship load of merchandise, which may all be wanted at once, and that he should not be allowed to purchase cotton for a return cargo for his vessel. We are differently situated from some other large shipping ports. No vessel can enter the mouths of the Mississippi—it is blocked, blockaded, doubly so, and likely to continue. True, there are other outlets by which small cargoes can be exported, either with or without a Lincoln license, and in all probability they will be availed of.

The Governor's proclamation regarding the shipping of cotton hither goes into effect to-morrow. Measures have been taken by the Military Committee in Memphis to prevent any cotton being forwarded to that market.

HEADQUARTERS MILITIA COMMITTEE, Memphis, Sept. 30, 1861.

It is desirable that no more cotton and tobacco be shipped to this place until further orders. Planters are appealed to not to ship it for the present. Should it be persisted in the military authorities will be compelled to order the cotton to be returned to the country at the owner's expense.

M. J. WORS, Chairman.

The recommendation first suggested by our patriotic factors on Carondelet street has now been carried out as far as practicable in all the great cotton markets. We can calmly await the course of events. We annex the monthly statement of the Augusta, Ga., market:

AUGUSTA COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock of Cotton in Augusta and Hamburg, October 1, 1861.

	AUGUST, 1860.	Oct. 3, 1861.
In Augusta	6,420	9,277
In Hamburg	149	760
Total stock	6,229	10,037

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON

To Charleston and Savannah, in September, 1861.	
To Charleston from Augusta	178
To Charleston from Hamburg	188
To Savannah by Railroad	222
To Savannah by steamboat	500
Shipments in September	888

RECEIPTS.	1861.	1860.
Shipped in September	888	8,613
Stock on hand, October 1	6,229	10,037
	6,918	18,695
Taken by neighboring factories	1,240	.....
	8,058	18,695
Deduct stock, September 1	6,026	5,252
	1,982	13,443

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.—The following are the receipts by the Georgia railroad:

	1861.	1860.
September	331	4,872

The following are the receipts by the Augusta and Savannah railroad:

	1861.	1860.
September	199	.....

One important feature in the above table must not be overlooked. Twelve hundred bales were taken by the factories in the neighborhood of Augusta for home use, where there was not a bale taken last year. This looks suspicious, and leads us to suggest and talk of the great importance of establishing manufactories in our city. There is an abundance of capital in our midst now idle, and as the days of cent. per cent. are for the nonce *hors du combat*, owners of money and capitalists cannot do better than turn their attention to cotton factories. True, we shall be met with the argument that England can manufacture goods cheaper than we can, or in other words the operatives and laborers of Europe can do our work and manufacturing cheaper than we can do it ourselves. But the present belligerent state of affairs may last for years, at least two, three or four years.

There was some talk about the Hessian squadron having approached within nine miles of Fort Jackson. One or two of their steamers may come up and salute the forts with a shot or two, just to draw the fire to ascertain the range of the guns at the two forts, then return for reinforcements. Daily additions are being made to the fleet outside. Ten vessels were reported in all yesterday morning. Two schooners were captured on Saturday last after leaving Berwick's Bay. The vessels that went out with the last mortier have not been heard from, and it is believed they escaped. The two vessels captured on Saturday were loaded in part with tobacco.

We are asked the price of a Lincoln pass, second-handed, they being issued gratis in Washington. We refer our inquirer to that Black Republican we saw on Carondelet street a few days since.

We did not intend to talk on the sequestration act this morning, only on the very excellent appointment of an additional Receiver, in the person of Mr. George W. Ward. Some of our talk being crowded out yesterday, we give it this morning:

Talking of the sequestration act brings up many features and items of interest. The act reaches and pervades all family circles—every household where there is any connection residing in the States with which we are at war. We have alluded to many persons who came to New Orleans without a solitary dollar which they could absolutely call their own, amassing money, withdrawing it from our city, building fine houses, palatial residences in Northern States, and repudiating the great South, socially, commercially and, we may say, politically. Nevertheless, since the war, since July last, these parties have endeavored to prove that they were Southerners in politics, in commerce, in sociality and in the dollar, of course. Nevertheless, we do not learn of any talk that these parties have returned to the South and aided the great and glorious Southern cause. No; on the other hand, we learn of their going to Europe to spend a few months, or to wait till the war is ended. Is this Southernism, we are asked. This brings up the question of deceased estates which descend to supposed foreigners. For instance, in our last talk we said that Mr. Thomas Medley, a dry goods dealer, was the owner of 262 shares of very good bank stock. Lucky fellow, he was, to secure that, and something more besides, in vending dry goods in our good city. The friends of Mr. Medley inform us that he has been dead (ceased to exist, we presume) about six years. Well, as we did not say that Mr. Medley was alive nor dead, we have merely to remark that Thomas Medley is credited on the books of one of our old banks (we wish it was to our credit) with dividends on and stock, say 262 shares; that his heirs are said to reside in England. In the meantime, it is suggested whether this stock does not come under the same law that affects real estate descending or going to foreigners; that is, whether the State is not allowed ten per cent., or one-tenth, of the same. We have not time at present to look into some of our old musty law books to decide this question.

Volunteer Relief Committee.

TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19, 1861.

As this Committee has received, with deep regret, positive proof that impostors have been imposing 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. E. FORSTALL, " "
J. R. HUCKINS, " "
JAS. BEGGS, Board of Ass. Aldermen.
W. F. BODGKINS, " "
J. B. LEFEE, " "
JAMES DAVIS, " "

JAMES BEGGS, Chairman of the Committee.

aug 19 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 Adjutant-General Drivet. my16 2pif

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, 87 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. s29 2pif

☞ We are authorized to announce M. T. PARKER as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF for the First District Court of the Parish of Orleans. Election first Monday in November. o8 2pis

☞ We are authorized to announce T. D. HAS 314 as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF for the Civil Courts of the Parish of Orleans. Election first Monday in November. o8 2pis

☞ Ed. Crescent: Please announce James R. BRADLEY as candidate for Constable First Justice Court, in the district bounded by Julia and Felicity streets, and from the River to the Swamp. Election, 4th November. au23 2pif MANY VOTERS.

☞ T. L. Defrese, the present incumbent, is a candidate for State Treasurer. jy1 2pif

☞ For Auditor of Public Accounts—Cyrus THOMPSON, of this city, is a candidate for State Auditor at the election in November next. au16 1d.

☞ For Auditor of Public Accounts—Please announce H. PERALTA as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts at the election in November. o4 2pis OREOLE.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. C. BECKER as a candidate for CORONER at the ensuing election, first Monday in November next. o30 2p e

☞ Messrs. Editors—At the solicitation of many friends I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF of the First District Court of the Parish of Orleans, subject alone to a decision of the people—ballot-box. au26 te W. G. MULLEN.

☞ Superintendent Public Education—Please announce that HENRY AVERY, the present Superintendent of Public Education, is a candidate for reelection. au17 2pif

☞ Candidate for Coroner—Mr. Editor: Please announce DR. J. N. POWELL as a candidate for the office of Coroner at the election to be held on the first Monday in November next. se27 4pif

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. Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all masters and owners of steamboats and other water-craft, that from and after the 10th day of October, instant, no cotton must be brought to New Orleans, or within the lines enforcing 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, whether 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. E. TWIGGS,
Major-General Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23, 1861.

To His Excellency Governor T. O. Moore and Major-General D. E. 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. Embarked with our fellow citizens in a struggle to maintain our dearest rights, we have only discharged our duty, as, in our opinion, the highest interests of the community point us the first obligations 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 guides, and receive, 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 that their neighbors run, with impunity, ship and sell their cotton, will follow their example, and in a very few weeks large supplies will be sent to New Orleans; and this cotton, from the known inefficiency of the blockade, will find its way to foreign ports, and furnish the manufacturing interests of Europe and the United States with the product 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 article 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 assent of the public opinion here, but which has been so cheerfully rehonored 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 & Vil ere,	Rosser, Prather & Co.,
S. B. Pickings,	Henderson, Terry & Co.,
Brander, Chamblin & Co.,	Bradley, Wilson & Co.,
Lewis & Ogleby,	West, Rambaw & Cammack,
W. A. Johnson & Co.,	John Williams & Co.,
Carroll, Hoy & Co.,	Thornton, Whiting & Co.,
Farley, Jacy & Co.,	Barsley, Johnson & Co.,
W. Cox & Co.,	Hayes, Gauvens & Co.,
Jas. M. Putnam,	Pierson, Conway & Co.,
A. Levi & Co.,	Green & Crump,
Montgomery & Hall,	R. McIlhenny,
Bolton, Nelson & Co.,	Davis, Jenkins & Co.,
Abat & Cushman,	Kingsbury & Co.,
Holloway & Lonsdale,	McFarland & Barksdale,
J. W. Champlin & Co	Walker & Co.,
A. D. Henkel & Co.	John L. Lee,
R. Yeatman,	P. H. Skipwith,
Broadwell & Haynes,	Knox & Higgins,
Moore & Scudder,	J. J. Parson & Co.,
R. W. Relfe & Co.,	Battle, Noble & Co.,
Lewis & Salter,	R. C. Cummings & Co.,
S. O. Nelson & Co.,	Montgomery & White,
Campbell & Strong,	Wright & Allen,
Aby & Catching,	Robert L. Adams & Co.,
Patton & Finney,	Horrell, Gayle & Co.,
Pellocoux & Co.,	John Winn & Co.,
Payne, Huntington & Co.,	Rotchford, Brown & Co.,
J. H. & J. M. Allen & Co.,	M. D. Cooley,
F. Jas Kenny,	Smith & Johnson,
Edwd. Pilsbury,	James Buckland,
Geo S. Mandeville,	McLennan, Rayburn & Co.,
Bell & Hoolingy,	Thos. Henderson & Poole,
Bledsoe Nugent & Co.,	Wood & Low,
A. Mitsenberger & Co.,	Gallagher & Dyer,
George Connolly & Co.,	Pritchard & Flowers,
J. & G. Cincinnell,	Stuart & Jones,
Rosey Greenwood,	Theobald & Co.,
A. H. May & Co.,	Jas. Mitsenberger,
Scruggs, Dunegan & Co.,	Gladden & Selvas,
Hughes, Rutland & Co.,	J. W. Burridge & Co.,
W. & D. Urquhart,	Felix Lander & Sterns,
Phelps & Jones,	Warren & Crawford,
John F. Hurdle & Co.,	Perkins & Co.,
Hawkins & Norwood,	Crane, & Harrison,
Walker & Sallie,	Nixon & Co.,
Gillis & Ferguson,	Cope & Phelps.
J. B. Griffith & Co.	

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Notice.

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

All parties having business with this office will confer a favor by communicating their information, in a clear, or far as practicable, stating names of others, their domicile, nature of property, where situated, supposed value, and their own residence or place 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 recourse used in compelling their property to the great detriment of the community. This is a great mistake. The Receiver will not willingly cause any impediment in the way of business, but, on the contrary, intends 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 these rights. Most fine with an honest intention to do so, and you may feel full assurance that every fidelity, so legally 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 every attorney, agent, Factor, 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 to be appointed, of the same, and to render an account thereof, and, so far as practicable, place the same in the hands of such Receiver; whenever, such person shall so 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—and the same, so forfeited to may be less the value of the same, property or effects of the alien enemy held by him or subject to his control.

JNO. M. HUGER,
Receiver Confederate States.

Notice.

The subscribers having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States Commissioners for the Parish of Orleans to procure subscriptions to the Confederate Loan in produce, to be disposed of by them in cash or further at such time as they may consider best, and proceeds to be invested in 6 per cent. Bonds, inform the planters and other parties wishing to subscribe, that books are now opened at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, where they will please call and register their names.

C. DERBIGNY,
JAS. D. DENEGRE,
Commissioners.

☞ The friends of the Hon. C. M. Conrad announce him as a candidate for re-election to the Confederate Congress from the Second Congressional District, composed of the First and Fourth Districts of New Orleans and the Parish of Jefferson. o1 2pis

☞ Ed. Crescent: Please announce the undersigned as a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Public Education. W. H. N. SAGRUDER, Baton Rouge, La. au23 2pif

☞ For Congress—We are authorized to announce SAM. G. 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. se21 te.

☞ 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. o2 1pif P. YEISER, M. D.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES. Nos. 6, 8 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. 46 2pif

☞ Mr. Editor: Please announce George W. SADLER as a candidate for Constable of the First Justice's Court, at the ensuing election. se22 2pif

Acids.

NITRIC AND MURIATIC.

A few carboys of each, for sale by

JAMES SYME,
Druggist, 131 Canal street.

o8 2p2i

Mess Pork.

500 BARRELS CHOICE,

For sale by

KEEP & CAULFIELD,
56 and 58 Poydras street.

o8 2p3i

Companies Wanted
FOR A CONFEDERATE REGIMENT.

Having been five months in service, the undersigned has, by the obliging aid and recommendation of the Members of Congress from Louisiana, succeeded in obtaining a release from the remainder of his twelve months' term, and has been empowered by the War Department to raise a REGIMENT OF INFANTRY FOR THE WAR, with the agreement that, as soon as the Regiment is organized, it is to be at once accepted for service, commissions issued, etc.

He believes that from the ease he has had in the past, and assurance he has received, that vexatious delays, which have been frequent and demoralizing with other regiments heretofore raised, will be avoided.

The name of the Hon. HENRY MARSHALL has been connected with this Regiment as its proposed commander by his friends in Congress and elsewhere, but owing that the name of this estimable and distinguished gentleman would meet with only acceptance.

The illness of a near relative has prevented Mr. Marshall, since his return from accompanying to Louisiana, and may cause a further delay, while it is necessary that the business should be promptly proceeded with.

I, therefore, request my friends, and Captains of Companies not yet numbered into service, as well as gentlemen engaged in forming companies, to address me, care of W. G. D. Urquhart, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Our pioneers and men from both Mississippi and Louisiana, or any Southern States will be accepted.

An excellent and separate camp of convalescents has been selected in Mississippi, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

Every effort will be made to start the Regiment under the most favorable circumstances. The Regiment is to be mustered as a whole, not mustered into service by companies.

Captains are purely fairly requested, while they have the power, without troublesome formalities, before enrolling the service, to exclude from their companies men laboring under various chronic diseases needless to specify, who frequently, with name and than discretion, enter a service whose duties they are impossible of performing, thereby inflicting an undue amount of labor upon their comrades.

A company of strongly healthy and sober men is better than one of a hundred carelessly enlisted.

STUART W. FISK, Captain,
First Louisiana Regiment.

o7 2p2i

Direct Importation.

HAGGERTY BROTHERS,

Importers of Foreign Dry Goods.

TOURO BUILDINGS,

128 CANAL STREET.

Have now in store their usual heavy stock of Foreign DRY GOODS, and respectfully invite an examination of prices by parties desirous of purchasing WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

Plain Black Grenadine Rhins, 3-4 to 9-4 wide.
Moda Silks, in all colors.
Heavy Black Brocade and Brocade Silks.
Rich Embroidered and Brocade Silks, in novel designs, small and large.
Plaid and Striped Silks.
Colored and Black Satins, Marcellines and Florences.

Our stock of SILKS is unusually heavy, and will be found complete in all styles and qualities.

100 Pieces Assorted Black and Colored Silk Velvets, 5-8 to 6-4.
Black and Colored English and French Merinos and Cashmeres.
Black and Colored All Wool Mousselaine de Laines.
Rich Printed Lousdale de Laines and Cashmeres.

Department of Black Goods.

Full line of Black Bombazines, Bombazeens, Silk Warp Alpacas, Bagnos, English Bareges, 3-4, 4-4 4-4 Black Cashmere, Parisiennes, Llama Cloths, Excel, Tamise, Barpon.
Black French Cilicos and Lawns, with many other articles of inferior quality Mourning Goods.
English and German Hosiery, for Men, Women and Children.
Merino Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery, for Men, Women and Children.
Linen, Linen Sheetings, Damask, Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Diaper, Crash, Colored and Fringed Bordered Towels and Napkins.
French and English Red Blankets.
Marseilles Quilts, all sizes.
Heavy stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks.
Cashmere and Plaid Wool Shawls.
Black and Colored French Cloths and Cashmeres.
Ladies' Cloth for Cloaks.
Silk and Wool and All Wool Damask for Curtains.
Brocha, Shoupi and, and Plaid Muslins.
White and Rose Bobbinet for Bars.
Linen Nettings, English Long Cloth.
Complete stock of costly Laces in I Embroidery.
Kid Gloves, Perfumeries, and French Corsets.
French and English Prints, very style.
French Furniture Prints, Turkey Reds.
50 bales Assorted Jeans and Linseys.
Full stock of every brand of Domestics.
Red and White Flannels—complete assortment.

With the fullest supply of every article usually found in a well assorted establishment.

HAGGERTY BROTHERS,
128 Canal street.

Notice to Consumers of Oil.

The Southern Oil Company are now manufacturing A No. 1 Oil, adapted to Railroad car houses, and some kinds of machinery. As many are calling for all kinds of machinery, we deem it proper to call their attention to the following instructions:

This Oil, being of a peculiar nature, the tendency is to collect any dust or fine that may have operated itself, or remain lodged in the various defects or imperfections in the machinery. Therefore, where other Oil has been used, the machinery should be thoroughly cleaned, and it may be necessary again to clean it off, after applying our Oil.

It is proper that it be distinctly understood that the Oil manufactured by the Company in the first case is also from such that was suitable for machinery at previously used for that purpose, but been mixed with other lubricating agents, and often then failed to compare favorably with good lard oil. The improvements introduced in the machinery of the Southern Oil Company Works, and the improved method and speed of expelling entirely the acid and stains, continues to all Oil therefore obtained from model, castoline than to submit their oil pure, and rely solely on its merits. It is now offered to the public with a full knowledge on the part of the Company of its being all they represent, and in all cases, when procured from the Company, it is guaranteed to be free from what is proven it.

Should it be found to pass, companies are immediately requested by writing with a cloth saturated with castoline or turpentine, which is manufactured by the Company, and consequently on hand, to quantities as such.

SIMON TOBY, Jr.,
President.

o7 2p1f

General Debility.

Such so often and lasts long after an attack of fever, is always most difficult to overcome, save where the sufferer is furnished with an invigorating tonic to combat him, and utilize back, as it were, the vitality that almost taken its final flight. For this

Wright's Rejuvenating Bitts

is the grand desideratum, and should always be resorted to, for it effects are no less astonishing than beneficial.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
73 and 75 Chartres street.

o7 2p3m&W&S New Orleans.

To Buyers.

People from the out 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.,
Canal street.

se9 2p1m

Walden's Tariff.

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The Tariff on Imports of the Confederate States of America, alphabetically arranged, together with the Warehousing System, Tables of Weights, Measures and Currency, with full explanations for the transaction of Custom-House business, etc. For sale by

CORSON & ARMSTRONG,
59 Camp street, New Orleans.

se30 2p1f

R. G. SMITHER, Oxford, Miss. G. SMITHER, Memphis. E. J. HOBBS, Memphis.

R. G. SMITHER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION
—AND—
RECEIVING MERCHANTS,
No. 37 Natchez street, New Orleans,
sel1 1y LOUISIANA.

Presidential Electors.

FOR STATE AT LARGE.
Charles Derbigny, of Orleans.
Albert G. Carter, of East Feliciana.

ALTERNATES.
J. G. Campbell, Natchitoches.
G. L. Fuseller, St. Mary.

First District	DONATIEN AUGUSTIN, Orleans.
Alternate	FRANCOIS GARDERE, Orleans.
Second District	JAMES P. FERRET, Orleans.
Alternate	J. C. RICKS, Orleans.
Third District	EDWARD DUFFEL, Assumption.
Alternate	LOUIS BUSH, Lafourche.
Fourth District	WM. R. BARROW, West Feliciana.
Alternate