New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

J. O. SIXSON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE---NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, $10---By the Week, 20 Cents.

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

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TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1861.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The musical entertainment at Odd Fellows' Hall to-night, for the benefit of the Louisiana Volunteers and their families, promises to be a most brilliant and successful affair. Some of the finest musical gems will be given by amateurs, and the entertainment is under the patronage and management of ladies of this city, of the highest social position. The performances will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The comedy of "The Soldier's Daughter" and the farce of "A Pretty Piece of Business" are to be given at this place to-night. Mrs. Eloise Bridges will play the part of *Widow Cheerly* in the first piece, and Mr. C. W. Morton will make his debut and sing the popular song, "Billy Barlow." The entertainment will be good—more than worth the price.

NOTICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES RECEIVERS. We ask general attention to the notice published in another column of our paper, emanating from Mr. J. M. Huger, Confederate States Receiver, in which the boundaries of his district are described. Also to that of Mr. Geo. W. Ward, C. S. Receiver for the upper district of the city and on the right bank of the river.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.—By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Rev. Robert J. Harp, of this city, is announced as a candidate for State Superintendent of Public Education at the approaching election in November. Mr. Harp is eminently fitted for the place, by education, talents and character, and should be receive the suffrages of a majority of the people of the State, will fulfill the duties of the office in a manner to win the applause of all who have the advancement of our schools at heart.

THE CHASSEURS AND CRESCENT BLUES.—Company B, Crescent Blues, has been attached to Capt. St. Paul's battalion of "Chasseurs a Pied." They are stationed at Fairfax, and are all well, according to a telegraphic dispatch to this paper from Junior Second Lieutenant V. G. DeLisle, of the Blues.

SOUTHERN OIL COMPANY.—Several errors occurred in the advertisement yesterday of the rates for the oil of this Company, and we call the attention of our readers to the corrected rates, as they appear this morning. Gas oil is 40 cents per gallon instead of 30, and No. 2 and Tanners' oil 40 cents instead of 35. Read the advertisement in another column.

MILITARY NOTICES.—We direct attention to the numerous military advertisements which are to be found in our columns to-day.

THE LONDON TIMES AND ITS CORRESPONDENT.—The Yankees are growing tired of Dr. Russell. He looks too sharply about him, sees too many disagreeable sights, and tells too many unpleasant tales—and all to their disparagement. They have asked Seward to banish him from the country. Seward advises them not to read his criticisms, and they won't feel uncomfortable. He says only twenty-five copies of the Times reach this country, and if papers here would'nt republish, the Yankees would not know how badly they are thought of in Europe.

The friends of ex-Mayor Berrett, of Washington, say he has gone to New York, purposing to reside there during the continuance of the present troubles.

Whenever a valuable cargo arrives in New York, which the Yankees specially desire, they seize it and confiscate it, leaving the master of the vessel to prove that the cargo does not belong to a Secessionist.

The Charleston Courier announces that an enterprising gentleman who commands the requisite capital, has resolved to establish a glass factory in South Carolina, if the proper labor can be procured.

The last arrival from California brings intelligence of the death of Edward Randolph, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, a native of Virginia and extensively connected in that State.

Mooney's San Francisco "Express" does not believe that Gen. Shields will "fight on either side in this fiercest war." The General at the last accounts had gone to Mazatlan to spend a few weeks.

A New York correspondent of a Cincinnati paper writes that the war is very severe on the New York weeklies. Several sensation story papers have lost half, others three-fourths of their circulation. Bonner's Ledger is on the decline, while the once attractive Home Journal has become so poor that even its own friends are hoping it will die, if only on account of its former reputation.

ROSS WILMAN, of Baltimore, who was recently released from Fortress Monroe, is about starting on an extended visit to Europe.

Postmaster-General Reagan has issued a proclamation requiring all persons having claims for postal service to present and claims to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department for examination on or before the 18th day of March, 1862, in order that he may make out a report to Congress of the amount thereof, as required by law.

The Confederate Government has advertised for 500,000 bushels of corn and 2,000,000 pounds of fodder or hay, to be delivered at Montgomery or on the Alabama and Florida Railroad.

The Lincolnites at St. Louis have an account of a fight which occurred in Clay county, Missouri, on the 17th ult., which resulted in one of those Yankee victories where they make a forced march and brilliant retreat immediately after a battle. It was first reported that an Iowa regiment had killed and captured one or two regiments of Missourians, but it afterwards came out that they came very near being captured themselves, and only escaped by leaving their artillery on the ground.

CASH ADVANCES ON COTTON.—We notice that the banks of Georgia are already moving with a view to afford relief to the planters, in the shape of small advances on cotton, whereowith to meet their current expenses, and pay the State and Confederate taxes. The Mechanics' Saving and Loan Association, Savannah, has opened this movement. We give their advertisement:

Representations have been made by a number of persons, that cotton planters needed small cash advances to meet emergencies. To meet this, five cents a pound will be advanced upon cotton in bales averaging middling quality, delivered in a brick warehouse in Macon or Griffin; the cotton there to remain until the blockade is removed, so that it can be fairly sold. For this advance, interest at 7 per cent. will be charged; also, a commission of 2½ per cent., with warehouse expense and insurance.

The Webster (Mass.) Times relates the following incident of the return of the Sixth Regiment:

The engine halted for water at the North Village, and as the girls in Slater's mills had congregated upon the lawn between the mills and the railroad track, the soldiers flocked from the cars and occupied the few minutes of the halt in the most prolonged and indiscriminate kissing, to which the blushing girls submitted with commendable and becoming grace.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of foreign and domestic dry goods, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the sale rooms of H. Sansory, Nos. 43 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

HORSES WANTED.—One hundred young and sound horses are wanted at Dr. Elliott's stables, corner of Union and Baronne streets. See advertisement in another column.

RELIEF OF THE PLANTERS.

Many suggestions have been made in regard to the relief of the planters of the South during the continuance of the war. They need plantation supplies and clothing for their slaves, and they need money to pay their taxes to the State and Confederate Governments. They have cotton to sell, but of course have no market for it. The Charleston Mercury, in an article which we copy below, objects to any legislation or action on the part of the Confederate Government, and recommends that the relief, if afforded at all, be afforded by the State Governments and the banks, the Confederate Government having nothing to do with it. Here is the Mercury's article:

We are at a loss to discover how the Congress of the Confederate States can, under the Constitution of their Provisional Government, constitutionally pass a law authorizing the Confederate Government to purchase the produce of the planter, and give him Treasury Notes in payment for the produce. Are there no other means by which the planters and producers of the Confederate States may be supported, so far as their plantation necessities and taxes are concerned. We think that there are. The Sovereign States, which compose the Confederacy, and the banks, can afford these means.

The old habit, induced by the malpractice of the United States Government, of looking for everything to that Government, is not yet eradicated from the minds of our people. That Government had stretched its impertinent and tyrannical intervention into all our affairs. The people naturally square their expectations of their Government, by its practical operations. There is, therefore, a mistaken promptness to turn to the Central Government for a remedy for all inconveniences or necessities. The new Government we have created among the Confederate States, leaves the States untouched in their sovereignty, and commits to the Confederate Government only a few simple objects, and a few simple powers to enforce them. The States have ample powers to meet the necessities of the planters. Their Legislatures have all power of legislation; and, if they think proper, can pass a law authorizing a purchase, in their behalf, of a portion of the crops of the planter, and give their credit for the purchase. By this means, the Confederate Government will be left with all its resources of credit, as the central power, to carry on the war; whilst the States would, by their credit, also aid in the great enterprise for our deliverance. In effect it comes to pretty nearly the same thing, at last; for whether the States or the Confederate Government put out the obligations to pay, the produce of the planter will be the source to redeem them; and should there be any loss in the operation, the people of the Confederate States will, in both cases, be obliged to pay the losses by which it will be satisfied. The agency of the States, it appears to us, will also be more safe and efficient. Impositions will be less likely to take place—a home public opinion will restrain undue favoritism,—and a surer and more direct responsibility will secure a more faithful discharge of duty. The States, therefore, in our opinion, should assume the obligation of relieving the planters and producers of the country, if such relief shall be deemed necessary.

But the States ought not alone to discharge this duty. They have given to the banks the great sovereign power of making and controlling the currency of the country. The banks ought to assist, by their credit, in carrying on the mighty contest, in which their existence and property are involved in a common fate with the whole community. They have, thus far, done their part nobly. Let them aid the States in the effort to supply the means by which the four millions of slaves in the Confederacy shall be supported with the necessities of life, and the taxes laid by the Confederate Government shall be paid. By such a course of patriotic duty they will support themselves and the country with which they are identified. We believe the aid they may be called upon to afford will be but temporary. We repeat it—that by January American cotton will be used up in Europe. European nations must have it; and if we have the power and the wisdom to hold on to it, and compel them, as the only condition by which they can obtain it, to break the fraudulent and illegal blockade on our coasts set up by our enemy—they will be imbeciles if they do not break it. But a vigorous campaign into Maryland would contribute greatly to this result. With such a campaign, States and banks would be perfectly safe in issuing any credits upon produce placed under their control. Our plantation necessities, in that event, would only need to be provided for. Our taxes, State and Confederate, are not payable until next Spring.

TALK ON CHANGE.

Matters and things in general moved along very quietly on the flags yesterday. On Canal, on Camp, on *les petits* rues Royal and Chartres, there were numerous gatherings. Crinoline made a great display, considering it is war times. But Carondelet, alas, King Cotton has withdrawn his sceptre, and the grass begins to sprout. But this is a favorable omen; it shows an All-wise Providence is watching over us, favoring us with that mildness, calmness and serenity of climate which is productive of the highest and most beneficent returns.

The inquiry is again repeated, "from whence come so many people as are seen on our streets?" Our authorities have enacted that no person shall leave the city without a passport. This is not sufficient. A rule should forthwith be adopted that every person arriving in the city should report at the Adjutant-General's office. It is of no use to be in the least squeamish in this matter. The rule will have to be adopted, if not martial law. Spies and sympathisers of the Northern despotism are plenty—they come in every guise and form. The Mayor of Mobile has notified all persons arriving in that city to report at his office. There is no business doing to warrant the appearance of so many hundreds, yea, thousands of strangers in our midst at this time. The joining of a military company on the part of many of these new comers is only to cover ulterior designs, boding no good to our community.

The Commercial, Cotton and Planters' Convention was to have met yesterday at Macon, Ga. The city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana will not probably be represented. We have not heard of any delegates being appointed by our Chamber of Commerce, nor any meeting of merchants and planters. We have no faith in conventions, never had nor never expect to have.

Later advices from Europe were talked of as having been received yesterday. The advance of ¼d. in cotton for the week ending the 2d of September is confirmed. This, however, only sends Middling Orleans up to 10d. There appears to be much expectation on the other side of the Atlantic that foreign vessels will be allowed to pass the blockade, enter our cotton ports, and take cargoes away if they bring gold to pay for it. It would be well if our trans-Atlantic friends could be diverted from these views. Not a bale of cotton will be allowed to be shipped from our levee. What may be done in a clandestine manner will not amount to much.

From all the talk it was confidently entertained that the blockade would have been disregarded by Great Britain ere this. The large squadrons of armed vessels have not yet appeared on our shores, and if the blockade is to be broken, we have got to do it ourselves, *a la* Hollins. The impression is, that there was a good opportunity for the entrance of vessels via Pass a-l'Outre on Saturday last. The transport captured, instead of being a fine first-class ship, worth $40,000, turns out to be the schooner Joseph H. Toone, loaded with coal. *Mais, n'importe*, the coal is wanted, and the Richmond can look elsewhere for a supply. This schooner sailed from Berwick's Bay on the 27th of August for Havana under British colors. Our fellow-citizen, J. W. Zacharie, was passenger on board. On her return voyage she was captured, taken to Key West, and loaded with coal for account of the Hessians.

There has been much complexity of opinion about the sequestration act. As it specially applies to the 21st of May last, forbidding citizens of the Southern Confederacy from paying debts to residents in Northern States, which includes rents, notes, etc., it places many parties in an unpleasant predicament, that is, they may have to pay over again. These parties who have remitted funds to England to cover debts due in Northern States have evaded the statute. We do not know what sort of a return or statement they will or can make to the receiver. As they did not, or some of them could not, comprehend our talk at the time, it may bear extremely hard to have to account to the Receiver. As a good deal of money was remitted to known Black Republicans, and may be now employed in prosecuting Lincoln's war against us, not much sympathy can be expressed if a second payment is enforced. Our banks, however, wisely determined not to pay any dividends after the promulgation of the act, which appeared first in this journal, and, of course, they have not to pay over again.

The Charleston papers keep up the question, pro and con., regarding the exportation of cotton. The argument is confined to correspondents. We beg to offer some of our advice, that is, follow the course of our community, and do not allow a bale to be exported until the factors and planters will it. If an English or a French vessel were to arrive at our levee to-morrow for a load of cotton, having passed Lincoln's squadron, she would not be permitted to leave our port with a cargo. No, that she would not. England and France have been tomfooling and trifling with us long enough. We don't care a continental dollar for them. We are in for war, and expect to carry it out.

Affairs in Wheeling—Arrest of Ladies.

Five refugees from Wheeling arrived in this city on Saturday, by a circuitous route, for the purpose of joining the Schriver Grays, Capt. D. M. Schriver, stationed at Fairfax. The company was formed at Wheeling on the commencement of hostilities, and its organization was effected under the most disadvantageous circumstances. Its ranks have, however, received large accessions since its entrance into active service, and it did noble duty in the recent battles on Manassas plains. The gentlemen above alluded to bring accounts from Wheeling which prove that Pierpoint is determined, if possible, to emulate Lincoln in his shameful enormities.

Not only are men thrown into prison or forced to swear allegiance to the "Union," but even ladies, belonging to the most respectable families in the place, some very young, are arrested, paraded before a court, and imprisoned or held to bail to answer charges of treason. Our informant mentioned to us the names of thirteen, the most prominent of whom were Misses Laura Dunbar, Miss Annie Wilson, and Miss Moyston, who, perhaps imprudently, but none the less nobly, have never concealed their sympathy for the South. Miss Dunbar was one of the earliest "spotted" by the Hessian detectives. She had appeared upon the streets wearing a Secession badge. She was one of the foremost in Secession receptions—but still one of the most modest and amiable young ladies in Wheeling.

She assisted in making the uniforms for the Schriver Grays, and in the broad day smuggled them into their rendezvous under the skirts of her dress. After the Grays had slipped away, other enterprises were begun; secret recruiting was carried on, and the ladies—mothers and daughters—many in number, assisted in every way they could. A few days ago, three hundred and ninety men were drilling in a sealed rendezvous, but a spy at length found his way into the organization, and broke it up. Many members escaped into Virginia by various routes, others were compelled to remain for want of funds sufficient to pay the expenses of a prudently conducted escape, and from among them many were arrested and forced to take the oath of allegiance. Then the arrest of the ladies commenced, and is doubtless still carried on with all the perseverance of which the pretended Governor is capable. [Richmond Dispatch.

A HINT TO GEN. LEE.—The Cincinnati papers are very uneasy lest Gen. Lee should take it into his head to march across the country to Big Sandy, join Zollicoffer, and wipe out Terylism and Yankeeism from Kentucky; and then of course Pockoffer would be the next point of attack. It is said Lee is only four days' march from the Kentucky line—and his advance into Cincinnati already spreads dismay among the butchers of hogs.

The same papers also state that Rosencranz has removed his headquarters from Grafton to Gauley; and we hear that he has withdrawn his forces from Sewell Mountain to the same place. [Richmond Whig, 10th.

MARRIED:

On Friday, 11th instant, at Carrollton, by Rev. Walker, Mr. GEO. W. IRWIN to Miss MARY E. MOSTAY.

For Superintendent Public Education—REV. ROBERT J. HARP, of New Orleans, yielding to the solicitations of many friends, is a Candidate for State Superintendent of Public Education, at the approaching November election. o15 2ptd

Headquarters Louisiana Militia.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA, Adjutant General's Office, New Orleans, Oct. 11, 1861.

ORDERS No. 122:

I.—From and after this date all persons leaving the city of New Orleans and the Parish of Jefferson, on any of the steamboats navigating between the two ports of New Orleans and Memphis, Tenn., are required to apply for and obtain from the Committee appointed for that purpose at the Executive office, over the Union Bank, on Canal street, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., a Passport; which Passport will be signed by Messrs. John W. Price, John Laidlaw, P. S. Witt, James McCloskey, and Isaac Hooper, or either of them, will have the name of the Governor stamped thereon, and the signature of the bearer on the reverse thereof.

II—Captains and First Clerks of the steamboats navigating between New Orleans and Memphis are appointed agents on behalf of the State, and are strictly charged to register of all passengers embarking on board of said boats at the city of New Orleans or any part of the parish of Jefferson, to show the Passport required by the No. 1 of this order; and should any passenger have no Passport, refuse to show one, or have a false Passport, the Captain or Clerk shall put them on board of the first boat coming down and send them back to New Orleans, with information to the Captain of the return boat to bring them to New Orleans.

III—Monthly Passports will be issued to any person or persons residing at any point on the river and elsewhere who frequently visit the city of New Orleans, and the same to be renewed at the expiration of each month.

By order of THOS. O. MOORE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

M. GRIVOT, Adjutant and Inspector General La. Militia.

Orleans Guards Battery.

At a meeting of the members of the above Company the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to place the Battery on a war footing, ready to march at a moment's notice on a requisition of the Governor.

It is hoped that all our citizens, bachelors and bachelors (individuals), will respond liberally to our appeal.

Theo Livaudais, Charles McMordo,
Paul J. Bieber, Jas. H. Sugdam,
Morthan Belly,

HENRY DUCATEL, Lieut. Sr. Comdg.
M. A. CALOSCEN, First Sergeant. o12 2t8t

A Military Barbecue

For the benefit of our Volunteers and their families, will be given on the 17th day of October, on the grounds of the Mobile Association, by the Regiment of Confederate Guards.

The object is purely benevolent, many of our patriotic citizens proposing to furnish, gratuitously, all that may be required of meat, provisions, ice, tables, table-ware, etc., in order that no deduction whatever shall be made from the money received. Beeves, calves, sheep, hogs, chickens and pigs will be roasted and served whole; in addition to which, meats of all kinds will be barbecued on coals, in the usual manner. The cooking will be done on the grounds, and dinner served on tables covered by awnings, sufficient for the accommodation of five thousand persons. Provisions, cooked and uncooked, not consumed, with many other articles, will be sent to the Free Market the following morning.

From 10 A. M. to 2½ P. M. will be devoted to target practice for prizes, gymnastics, etc. At 3 P. M. dinner will be served, and at 5½ P. M. a military parade will take place.

To the ladies, who are ever most forward in giving aid and comfort to our volunteers and their families, we would respectfully urge that each provider herself with a cheap calico dress, plainly made, to be worn on the occasion, and to be donated to the Free Market, the next morning, for the families of those who have to be the recipients of the receipts of the Barbecue.

The buildings will afford every convenience to enable ladies and children to pass the day comfortably as if at home.

Carriages, with ladies and families only, will be permitted to enter the gate at the rear of the Parlors' stand, and no other vehicles will be allowed within the enclosure.

Police officers will be in attendance to preserve order, and prevent the entrance of improper persons.

Each ticket, $1 50. Children, 50 cents. Nurses and servants of families in attendance, free. Officers and privates of the Battalion will purchase tickets from the Secretaries of their respective companies, for themselves and families, and no free tickets will be issued.

The Volunteer Corps of the city are respectfully invited, through their commanding officers, to join the Regiment in the military ceremonies of the day. o12 2ptd

The Fourth Ward Club, S. A. P., will meet TO-NIGHT, October 11, at 7 o'clock P. M., for special business. o11 2ptd.

Dr. Cyrus S. Magoun, Concordia parish, is a candidate for SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, at the general election in November next. 5:29 Wte

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. o7 2ptd

Candidate for Coroner—Mr. Editor: Please announce DR. J. N. FOLWELL as a candidate for the office of Coroner at the election to be held on the first Monday in November next. o8 2t 16t

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.

W. G. MULLEN. ac28 1e

Ed. Crescent: Please announce the undersigned as a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Public Education.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER, au22 2ptd Baton Rouge, La.

For Auditor of Public Accounts—Cyrus THOMPSON, of this city, is a candidate for State Auditor at the election in November next. o15 1d

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

Receiver's Notice.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Receiver's Office, No. 100 Gravier street.

Having been appointed one of the Receivers under the Sequestration act for the district which lies above Canal street, excepting therefrom all that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi river, would now call the attention of all persons interested to the following extracts of the law.

GEORGE W. WARD, Receiver, No. 100 Gravier street.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it is and shall be the duty of each and every citizen of these Confederate States specially to give information to the officers charged with the execution of this law, of any and every funds, 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 funds, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, or 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, to place the same in the hands of such Receiver; whenever, such person shall be fully indemnified, 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. o15 2ptf

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES RECEIVER, No. 28 Camp street, New Orleans, October 14, 1861.

A line drawn through the middle of Canal street, from the river to where the said street intersects the New Canal, and thence down said Canal to Lake Pontchartrain, forms the city boundary for the District for which the undersigned is the Receiver.

The certain line of the Parish of Orleans on the Right Bank, and the Parishes on both sides down to the Balize constitute this District.

No change will be made in regard to business already commenced in this office, and all parties garnisheed by me, will report to this office, without reference to the new arrangement.

JOHN M. HUGER, C. S. R.

All newspapers in the above District will publish till forbid, and send copy to this office. o15 2ptf

Col. Scott's Regiment La. Cavalry.

Col. Jno. S. Scott's 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry is nearly ready for service. This Regiment is one that every citizen of the State should be proud of. A finer body of troops has not yet entered the service of the Confederate States. It has been raised, mounted, armed and equipped without cost to the Confederate Government. Between four and five hundred thousand dollars have been raised in the country parishes towards making its outfit complete, without resource to the General Government.

AN APPEAL.

In now made to the citizens of New Orleans for means to aid further and to its efficiency. There is yet needed to fill the company—numbering one hundred men—two 12-lb. mountain howitzers and one 4-lb. rifled cannon, representing New Orleans. This has been done, relying upon the well-known liberality of our citizens, that they will furnish the means to properly equip them; and in that manner the commercial metropolis of the Southern Confederacy will be represented in a regiment that must prove a credit to our State.

The sum required for this purpose is about $6000.

The following named gentlemen have kindly consented to act as accountable to receive subscriptions, with such as may be appointed to act with them:

ALFRED MUNROE, GEO. H. CHAPLAIN,
I. MARSH DENMAN, G. S. MANDEVILLE.

o11 2ptf

Feast of St. Therese.

A Solemn High Mass will be celebrated next TUESDAY MORNING, at Six o'clock, in the St. Therese Church, to pray to Almighty God for the blessing of peace. The solemnity of the Festival will be celebrated on the SUNDAY following the 20th instant.

The Choir, assisted by members of other choirs, will perform a GRAND MASS, under the direction of the Organist, Mr. T. Van Ha Hoke.

A collection will be taken up on both occasions, for the benefit of the Camp Street Female Orphan Asylum. This charitable institution stands much in need of help, the present troubles of our country having greatly included its resources, and added very much to the number of its poor orphans. o11 2ptd

A Card.

The Proprietor of the COMMERCIAL READING ROOMS, desirous of keeping open the establishment for the benefit of the public, and the precariousness of the times being such that it would be useless to ask a subscription for another twelve months proposes the following plan, which he hopes will meet the approbation of the public in general.

That the Reading Rooms shall be kept open, from and after the 1st of November next, at the rate of One Dollar per month for each and every subscriber.

That ALL PERSONS frequenting the Rooms say the subscription in advance on the first day of November next.

No ladies admission is to all.

Such domestic papers as can be procured, will be placed on file. Daily city papers as usual.

Chess Room kept open, as attached to Reading Rooms, as heretofore.

The Proprietor hold himself for one month only, and a subscriber can withdraw at the end of a month, if he pleases.

He hopes a sufficient number of subscribers will enable him to carry out this plan.

A list of subscribers is now open at the Reading Rooms.

o11 2,3. P. W. OGELER, Proprietor.

Volunteer Relief Committee.

TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13, 1861.

As this Committee has received, with deep regret, positive proof that impositions have been practised 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. H. HUCKINS, " "
JAS. BIGGS, Board of Asst. Aldermen,
W. F. HODGKINS, " "
J. B. LEFFE, " "
JAMES DAVIS, " "
JAMES BIGGS,
Chairman of the Committee.

au10 2ptf

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 in such manner as they may designate, and proceeds to be invested in 8 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.

E. DERRIGNY,
JAS. D. DENEGRE,
Commissioners.

ac24 2,1m

For Congress—We are authorized to announce S. M. 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. ac21 1e

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.

ap21 2ptf P. FEISER, M. D.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES. Nos. 214 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. ad5 2ptf

Mr. Editor: Please announce George W. SADLER as a candidate for Constable of the First Justice's Court, at the ensuing election. ad12 2ptd

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. B. WILKINSON as a candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District. o10 1e8

We are authorized to announce E. 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 2pte

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

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. au31 2ptd MANY VOTERS.

B. L. Defrese, the present incumbent, is a candidate for state Treasurer. jy1 2ptd

For Auditor of Public Accounts—Please announce H. PERALTA as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts at the election in November. CREOLE. o6 2pte

We are authorized to announce Dr. C. BIARD as a candidate for CORONER at the ensuing election, first Monday, of November next. ac30 2p e8

Southern American Party.

CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.....Charles De Blanc, Jr.
SECOND DISTRICT.....Wm. R. Adams.

SHERIFFS.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.....Adolphe Mazureau.
PARISH OF ORLEANS.....John P. Walden.

CORONER.

Dr. E. D. Beach.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.....Jas. P. McGauley.
G. H. Brought.
SECOND DISTRICT.....L. H. Place.
Moses Eastman.
THIRD DISTRICT.....John Y. Blocker.
FOURTH DISTRICT.....
FIFTH DISTRICT.....G. Gaudy.
E. Ruth.
SIXTH DISTRICT.....J. Boffi.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.....L. Durignaud.
C. A. Fassy.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.....M. Brown.
NINTH DISTRICT.....J. F. Barthelmi.
TENTH DISTRICT.....H. F. Jonas.
H. F. Wade, Jr.

STATE TAX COLLECTORS.

FIRST DISTRICT.....
SECOND DISTRICT.....Joseph Hernandez.
THIRD DISTRICT.....V. St. Ceran.
FOURTH DISTRICT.....Geo. Mensman.

STATE ASSESSORS.

FIRST DISTRICT.....Felix F. Trenchard.
SECOND DISTRICT.....R. Hubbard.
THIRD DISTRICT.....T. A. Boulet.
FOURTH DISTRICT.....John A. Watkins.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

FIRST.....A. G. Brice.
SECOND.....D. F. Mitchell.
THIRD.....A. Saucier.
FOURTH.....Ernest Morel.
FIFTH.....Theodule Bronet.
SEVENTH.....Chas. Fagot, Jr.

CONSTABLES.

FIRST.....P. H. V. DeGruy.
SECOND.....Wm. H. Waters.
THIRD.....
FOURTH.....A. Prados.
FIFTH.....A. Lusto.
SEVENTH.....J. C. Costly.

o14 2ptc

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Arranged by P. E. WALDEN,

Deputy Collector, Custom-House, Port of New Orleans.

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au11 2ptf

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a1 1y GEO. H. ROXEY, Sec'y.

Presidential Electors.

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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. FRERET, Orleans.
Alternate.....J. C. RICKS, Orleans.

Third District.....EDWARD DUFFEL, Ascension.
Alternate.....LOUIS BUSH, Lafourche.

Fourth District.....WM. R. BARROW, West Feliciana.
Alternate.....CYPRIEN DUPRE, St. Landry.

Fifth District.....BART. EGAN, Sr., Iberville.
Alternate.....ROBERT RODRIGUE, Rapides.

Sixth District.....S. L. CHAMBLISS, Carroll.
Alternate.....ORIN MAYO, Catahoula. ac26 tc

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