New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, 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.

The Weekly Crescent is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $3--invariably in advance.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1861.

MAJOR B. ST. PAUL.--By a dispatch from this gentleman, dated Fairfax Courthouse, 15th inst., we are informed that his battalion is attached to the Washington Artillery as a special support. The already superior efficiency of the Washington Artillery will be greatly augmented by this accession, rendering their arms and prowess invincible, and their very names the synonym of terror to the enemy.

THE MILITARY BARBECUE.--It will be seen, by referring to our advertising columns, that this barbecue has been postponed to Tuesday, the 22d inst. The affair is intended to be a brilliant one in every respect, and every preparation is being made to render a success certain.

The noble object to which the funds realized are to be devoted should make our people turn out en masse to attend it. Tickets can be obtained either from Mr. John G. Gaines, the Treasurer, or at Hotle's book store. Everybody should purchase at least one. None will be sold on the ground.

TO THE SUGAR PLANTERS.--We direct the attention of sugar planters and others interested in that great staple of this State, to a lengthy article published in another column of our paper to-day, by Messrs. Payne, James & Co., of Nashville, Tenn. Coming from such a respectable source, the suggestions contained in the address are certainly at least worth a careful perusal. At this time, it behooves our people to carefully weigh the subject and act with all possible foresight and discretion. Messrs. Payne, James & Co. have established an agency for the sale of sugar in Nashville, by which they hope to lend all the aid in their power to dispose of the crop to the best advantage. What chances they have to succeed in their enterprise will, of course, occur to the merchant better than to us, yet a careful consideration of the subject might lead to the advantage of all.

STATE LEGISLATURE.--Mr. James Beggs is announced this morning as a candidate for the State Legislature from the First Representative District. To say that Mr. Beggs will make an industrious and able member if elected, would only be repeating what everybody knows. He has served the city in the capacity of Representative often, and always satisfactorily.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.--Miss Eloise Bridges, the charming actress, will appear again to-night in the character of Rachel Heywood, in Douglas Jerrold's famous play of "Rent Day." Morton will also sing Billy Barlow in his inimitable manner. Everybody who would like a little real enjoyment should go to the Academy to-night.

THIRD WARD CLUB, S. A. P.--This club is called to meet this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the same place it met last week.

MILITARY NOTICES.--Everybody should read the military notices which appear in our paper to-day.

A "FIGHTING" CLERGYMAN.--Rev. R. C. Ward, pastor of a Congregational church in Gamesse, Ill., conceives it to be his duty to forsake the pulpit for the field. He has received authority to raise a company of infantry, but proposes to enlist clergymen only. An appeal to his clerical brethren published over his own signature, calls upon "the fighting stock of the church militant" to prove to the world their willingness to "seal with their blood what they have talked in their pulpits," and closes with this extraordinary passage:

Much as we have said and done to prove our loyalty, we have not yet resisted unto blood striving against sin. Shall we now, at the call of Christ, come out from behind our velvet cushioned barracks, whence we have so often hurled bold, indignant words at the giant iniquity of the age, and meet it face to face with the hot shot of rifled artillery, with the pleasure bayonet, or with clashing sabres in hand to hand encounter.

This reverend gentleman must be one of the three thousand white neck-cloths who petitioned the Federal Congress a few years ago to look after bleeding Kansas.

RUSSELL AN OFFENDER.--The Washington Star has the following, showing that Russell, of the London Times, has been getting into trouble in the Sucker State:

W. H. Russell, special correspondent of the London Times, has returned to this city from his sporting trip to Illinois. On Sunday week, at Wilmington, Will county, Mr. Russell went out for a day's shooting--a diversion slightly in conflict with the laws of Illinois, which prohibit shooting on the Sabbath. Mr. Russell was consequently brought to the presence of an Illinois Justice, fined thirty dollars for the offence and paid it. This is extended for only a good joke, but the financial part is a valuable contribution to the school fund, which enjoys the benefit of half of all fines from this source. The authorities of Illinois are open to severe condemnation for non-enforcement of the statutes, this being the first instance in which a fine for that offence has ever been collected. The conservators of the public peace of Illinois have long been on the watch for a doctor of laws on whom to vindicate the majesty of this Sunday statute, as well as for some sportsman possessed of sufficient assets to pay the shot in correct funds. Illinois bonds not received.

On approaching Racine, Wis., on his sporting tour, while surrounded by his sportsman's trappings, Mr. Russell was welcomed by an old farmer of the vicinity with, "We are glad to see you, Mr. Russell. Hope you will find lots of game. You can have all the game you want, but you must not make game of the American eagle out here." This address elicited the enthusiastic applause of the bystanders.

The Washington Star says that in a conversation with Mr. Buchanan, the ex-President fully endorsed the policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Well, who cares if he did?

Hon. Edward Everett refused to serve as a delegate to the Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

C. T. Mason, watchmaker and jeweler, of Sumter, S. C., has made many parts of the machinery used in telegraphing.

HOME MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING.--If there was any one article upon which the people of the South were more earnest beyond belief, by the Yankees, under the old regime, it was that of clothing. Their manufactures amassed immense fortunes out of our people, giving in return, in the majority of cases, bad goods, badly cut and badly made. Yet our people, year after year, stood the swindle, and from force of habit grew to like it. The present revolution, however, has worked a change in all this, and we will save many a dollar thereby. The clothing merchants of this city can make on their own goods, and sell them cheaper than formerly, when bought at the North, and in making them up, can see for themselves that no trickery is practiced, and no cheat is put upon their customers. Messrs. L. W. Lyons & Co., the large dealers in ready made clothing, at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, have commenced operations in this direction. They have opened a manufactory, and are making up all kinds of garments for men and boys' wear, in a style which far surpasses the best efforts of the New Yorkers, the Bostonians, or the New Jersey folks. As this firm have a high character here to maintain, it can be under stood that they will put nothing forth from their house at all calculated to damage it, as will set up no so-big-shop-work. We advise all who are looking around for their winter outfit, to give them a call. They will find fresh goods, made exactly to suit the people of this city, at very reasonable prices, considering the cost of material.

AUCTION.--R. M. Montgomery will sell this day at 11 o'clock, at No. 140 Gaiso street, elegant household furniture, plate forte, elegant French plate mirrors, gas fixtures, mattresses, Brussels and other carpeting, and, in fact, every article necessary for a well-furnished house. See advertisement.

TWINE.--Messrs. Kolray, Blois & Co. have a large lot of this article of assorted kinds on hand. See advertisement.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.--Messrs. Clapp, Mitchell & Jack, No. 26 Magazine street, have a lot of these goods for sale. See their advertisement in another column.

NAILS.--Messrs. W. L. Lanier & Co., corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, advertise to-day a large lot of nails, of every size. See advertisement.

GOOD FOR HIDE.--Messrs. W. L. Lanier & Co., corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, have a good plain stock to hide. Attention is directed to their advertisement.

LORD LYONS AND MR. SEWARD.

There is a rumor that Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward have had a quarrel, and that his Lordship has demanded his passports, and is about to quit the country in disgust. It would not be at all strange if this were so, for it is difficult to understand how any man of honor and sensibility can consent to have official, much less personal, relations with the graceless set of pretenders and humbugs who constitute the Gorilla Administration at Washington.

The trouble between them, if the report be true, doubtless grew out of the notorious inefficiency of the Federal blockade of the Southern ports. That the blockade has been run, time and again, from every portion of the Southern coast, is perfectly well known to Lord Lyons, to the British Government, and to everybody else. The wonder is that they have stood the nonsense of the Federal Government in this respect as long as they have.

The latest case reported is, however, one of peculiar incidents, and this it is which has, no doubt, led to the withdrawal of Lord Lyons, assuming the rumor of his withdrawal to be true. Some time ago, according to the Raleigh (North Carolina) Register, two English vessels, arriving on the coast of North Carolina and finding no blockade, proceeded to Beaufort. Discharging their cargoes they loaded again and started for Liverpool. But now, some Yankee ships were on hand and refused permission for them to pass. The British captains protested, contending that there being no blockade when they arrived, the right of *ingress* carried with it the right of *egress*. They appealed to the British Consul at Charleston, who coincided with the captains--but his remonstrances had no better effect; whereupon he proceeded to Washington and laid the subject before Lord Lyons, who, it is said, fully concurred with the Consul and captains as to the right of egress, and ordered a portion of the British squadron to Beaufort to see the British vessels safe out of the harbor, and give them convoy on the way homeward.

What the upshot of it was we have not yet learned, but we take it for granted that the British men-of-war saw the merchant vessels out of the port, in defiance of the blockade. It would be a pretty piece of business, indeed, that a foreign vessel entering a port not blockaded should be caught and hemmed up in that port, and kept there as long as the blockaders think proper. The right of ingress most assuredly carries with it the right of egress, else commerce never would be safe or know what to depend on. And yet the blockaders proposed to violate common as well as international and marine law by pleading their own neglect, and taking advantage of their own remissness and failure to do what they had proclaimed as their intention.

Such nonsense as this, it is probable, did not suit the ideas of Lord Lyons, and the chances are he gave Seward a tolerably large piece of his mind about it. But that same Seward, although his statesmanship has ever been of the most bungling character, has a vast conceit of the dignity of his office, affects the profoundest knowledge of law, and labors under the absurd delusion that he can bector and bully foreign nations as much as he chooses, and they dare not resent. This is a mistake, indeed, which has been too often made by American Premiers, old Cass being an exception, because from long residence in Europe he knew better.

It is, in fact, a matter of surprise that Lord Lyons, or any others of the diplomatic corps, should have remained as long as they have at Washington, thrown as they are into constant personal and official association with the ignorant, lowbung, wretched apologies for statesmen who control the Gorilla Government, and that Government itself a sham, a travesty and a burlesque upon the very name of Government. The foreign Ministers at Washington, who are statesmen as well as gentlemen, must have discovered long ago that the Yankee race is not only not fit for empire, but that their ideas about everything else except their individual interests are crude, limited, and generally absurd. The statesmanship which rules at Washington now is the statesmanship of pretenders and bauglers, and the social law which prevails there is a curious admixture of sycophancy, flunkeyism, bedlam aristocracy and ridiculous pretension. If Lord Lyons has become disgusted with everything there, political and civil, and has shaken the dust of the city from its feet, he has shown his good sense by the act.

TALK ON CHANGE.

We could not raise much talk yesterday on commercial matters; in fact, the flags of Carondelet street were barren. There were several remarks in regard to the recent conflict at the mouth of the river. The Yankee version of the battle of last Saturday was talked of, as given in the evening papers. Some folks talked as though there was no vessel sunk; that the Richmond was the one the Manassas went into. Then again the Richmond is reported as being somewhere with merely her bow out of water; then again she was afloat, having been merely aground, which is an every day occurrence to all vessels crossing the bars of the Mississippi river. As the advices are so conflicting, we shall have to wait till the official reports from our side are made known before the actual results of last Saturday can be understood. Up to last evening there were no later advices, known to have been received from the Passes, talked of on the flags. Then there was a dispatch that two vessels with arms, captured by the Confederated steamer of war Sumter, had been recaptured in attempting to enter Berwick's Bay. This is, however, idle talk. Where could the Sumter have captured these vessels if loaded with arms for the Confederated States? That one vessel with arms for the Confederated States has been made a prize of is beyond doubt. These arms, however, with many others, could have been landed at the Pontchartrain Railroad at any time within the past three months. The steamer Miramon could have made a short trip to Havana, through Mississippi Sound, and brought the very guns which were captured on the schooner Toone, but red tape and sealing wax, it is supposed, prevailed. That is the talk. The Miramon might have been taken possession of, that is, seized as other steamers have been. Her carrying British colors was a mere evasion of this, that and the other.

There are many inquiries to whom the representatives of foreign powers, say England, France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Russia and others are accredited? Are there any legal representatives of these several powers recognized by the Confederate States of America? Let us go further: Is it not debasing and insulting to the Confederate authorities for all these foreign powers to be acknowledging and recognizing the Government of Lincoln, Seward & Co. in the Confederated States? We desire, or the talk is, an explicit and unqualified reply to these questions. We conceive it important that these Consuls, one and all, come out at once and say what they do recognize. Do they hold their exequaturs under the Confederate Government, or under that of the old defunct Union? Our view is, that the authorities at Richmond are liberal and generous in the extreme in permitting the several officials of the foreign Governments to be pursuing their functions in the Confederated States. It is time for the South to speak out in this respect; let us have no more vacillating. We merely inquire by what right the former officials--Consuls and representatives of foreign Governments--exercise authority in this city? To whom are they indebted for the privileges they enjoy? Is it to the Black Republican dynasty of Lincoln, Seward & Co., or to whom? Let us have plain talk in this matter. Do these Consuls recognize the Confederated States of America? Let us have a plain and categorical answer to these interrogatories--this talk.

The further talk was of the last European advices, which were received yesterday through the Telegraph Reporter. The steamer Norwegian arrived at Quebec with dates to the 26th ult. The partial suspension of the cotton trade was talked of in Liverpool. We don't think there will be much partiality in the matter at all when they receive advices from this side that not a bale of cotton is being exported from the cotton ports. They may expect an entire suspension, not a partial one. The rate of interest in London was 3 per cent. per annum, with choice bills being done at 2½. The cotton market had improved an eighth, indicating that Middling Orleans was going above 10d., but how much higher depends on the views of the British Ministry in recognizing the Southern Confederacy. The stock of cotton, of all kinds, was reported at 751,000 bales, of which only 145,000 were of American. About Christmas our transatlantic cousins will begin to understand the true state of the cotton question. They are entirely befogged by the Northern and Black Republican accounts which have been scattered so freely throughout Europe.

There is very little credence given to the accounts from Lincolndom regarding the large accessions to the Hessian army. In the meantime, inquiries are made of us about what is to be done here. All we have to say is, that we do not intend to give any information whatever regarding our fortifications and means of defence against invasion.

In the meantime, how goes the sequestration act? We refer to the Receivers. Through the medium of the public prints it is announced that another citizen of New Orleans has renounced his allegiance, and taken the oath of Lincoln, Seward & Co. He has some property here, which, of course, is a good prize. The opinion is, that our community will not suffer greatly by the total absence of the party alluded to. This is the third individual known in New Orleans who has taken the oath to Lincoln, Seward & Co. to get out of the Bastile Lafayette.

We are asked if Receiver Ward will put the question to the buyers of stock from Thomas Steele Serrill, who gave in payment planters' notes, secured by mortgage, which notes are now running to maturity, and amounting to a large sum, say $70,000 or $80,000. These notes are subject to sequestration.

We learn that another citizen of New Orleans has been placed in Bastile Lafayette. He was in New York, and went to Maine after his wife. Some of his good friends got the Marshal after him, and he was entombed. He had no business on there, only he went after his wife. Now, this having wives in Northern States is about as bad as having no wife at all. These Northern domicils are likely to involve hundreds of citizens who call themselves Southerners. But there is not, in our view, much Southernism evinced in a party who is remitting money every month Northward, to disburse among our enemies, which covers many thousands of dollars sent by parties here to support and feed their families in Northern States. Is this true Southernism? Last spring a party who had made New York his residence for the last twenty years, (voted there) sold property to the amount of $40,000, which he carried away, leaving other property. He is not known to have subscribed a dollar to the Southern cause or to a relief fund, and yet the agents of this man say that he is a Southerner. We are asked if our quondam citizen, Romanzo W. Montgomery, did not last fall in New York, vote for Lincoln? *Quien sabe?*

DIED.

On Wednesday, September 18, of congestion, at his father's residence, on the Atchafalaya river, in Point Coupee Parish, CHARLES DUFFLAR, son of A. S. Carruth and Mary Hall, aged 7 years 1 month and 12 days.

On Saturday, September 21, of dropsy, at Mrs. Keller's, in Washington, La., MARY HALL, wife of A. S. Carruth, after an illness of six months, aged 27 years 3 months and 15 days.

On Thursday, September 26, at the residence of Rachel Norwood, infant son of A. S. Carruth and Mary Hall, of congestion, after an illness of only two hours, aged 2 months and 2 days.

☞ Legislature--First Representative District.--JAMES BEGGS is a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives from this District. oct6 2p4d

☞ The Third Ward Club, S. A. P., will meet at 7 o'clock THIS EVENING, Wednesday, at the same place it met a week since. oct6 2p1d

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES RECEIVER, No. 16 Camp street, New Orleans, October 15, 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 north 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 garnished 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. oct5 2p4d

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.

To be put that all non-actives, Sanitary and Instructress Institutions, will respond liberally to our appeal.

Thos. Livaudais, Charles McCorkle,
Paul L. Gibson, Jas. H. Guydon,
Mortimer Belly.

HENRY DUCATEL, Lieut. Sr. Comdg.
M. A. CALDWELL, First Sergeant. oct2 2p6t

A Military Barbecue

For the benefit of our Volunteers and their families, will be given on TUESDAY, 22d inst., on the grounds of the Mechanic Association, by the Regiment of Confederate Guards.

The object is purely humanitarian, many of our patriotic citizens proposing to furnish, gratuitously, all that may be required of meats, provisions, tea, table, tables, chairs, etc., in order that no deduction whatever shall be made from the money received. Beeves, calves, sheep, lambs, shoats 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 French Market the following morning.

From 10 A. M. to 2½ P. M. will be devoted to target practice for prizes, promenades, 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 suggest that each provides herself with a cheap calico dress, plainly made, to be worn on the occasion, and to be donated to the Regimental Hospital, the next morning, for the families of those who are to be the recipients of the bounty of the Barbecue.

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

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

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

Each ticket, $1 00. Children, 50 cents. Nurses and servants of families in attendance, free. Officers and privates of the Battalion will purchase tickets from the Sergeants 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.

The following Gentlemen will be in attendance to receive the Ladies on their arrival at the grounds:

John West,	E. J. Fernald,	Louis F. Menard,
A. Cherrier,	Wm. Henderson,	H. T. Lonsdale,
M. Musson,	J. M. Lopeyre,	Wm. G. Harris,
C. J. Leeds,	Wm. F. Hipp,	T. H. Leeds,
W. P. Atwood,	Saml. Smith,	Wm. A. Bell,
C. Cavanac,	A. Robinson,	A. M. Fortier,
Saml. Bell,	Jules Livergne,	Adam Giffin,
J. H. Sexton,	Geo. Nathan,	W. A. Gouaud,
Walter M. Robinson,	Wm. Gagnet,	J. P. Hebert,
Jno. Crinkhard,	W. K. Leverich,	Chas. Dorlange.
W. H. Avery,	Geo. A. Feret,	

Tickets can be obtained of the Treasurer, Jno. G. Gaines, Esq., and at the Hotels and Bookstores.

To avoid confusion, all are desired to purchase their Tickets in the city. oct2 2p3d

☞ 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. oct5 2p6t

☞ The Fourth Ward Club, S. A. P., will meet TO-NIGHT, October 16, at 7 o'clock P. M., for special business. oct1 2p1t

☞ Dr. Cyrus S. Magoun, Concordia parish, is a candidate for SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, at the general election in November next. oct2 1t6

☞ 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. oct 2p6t

☞ For Auditor of Public Accounts--Cyrus THOMPSON, of this city, is a candidate for State Auditor at the election in November next. oct5 1d

☞ Superintendent Public Education--Please announce that HENRY AVERY, the present Superintendent of Public Education, is a candidate for reelection. oct7 2p6d

☞ R. L. Defreese, the present incumbent, is a candidate for State Treasurer. jy1 2p6t

To the Sugar Planters of Louisiana.

The present war and blockade of Southern ports by Lincoln touches the interest of the Sugar Planters deeply and injuriously. But it can be greatly ameliorated if a wise and prudent policy be adopted by the Planters. What that policy should be is the question. With due deference to the opinions of others, we respectfully submit for consideration the following suggestions.

The crop of Sugar of 448,000 hogsheads in 1860, will furnish grounds for reflection and instruction on this point. It will be remembered, that then, we had unrestricted commerce with the whole of the United States. Now that commerce is confined by the war, to less than one-third of the consumers we then had. Then we had a crop of 445,000 hhds. Now we have a crop that bids fair to be over 500,000 hhds. The newspapers and Price Current of that day teach us that Sugars were reduced in price, to ruinous ruinous to the planters--that at times sales could hardly effected at any price--that merchants of New Orleans would not, at one time, pay the freight on Molasses--the very barrels containing it being regarded of more value than the Molasses; inducing some planters to loose their whole crop of Molasses sooner than barrel it up. The writer of this address then thought that a large portion of those sacrifices might have been avoided by concert of action among the Planters, in determining the proportionate quantity each should throw on the market; and the making of other additional commercial ventures, besides that of New Orleans, from whence to distribute both Sugar and Molasses. These considerations are now more imperatively important at this time than then, to avoid the ruinous sacrifices of the present crop that other wise must ensue. Then you had the whole United States for a market--now you have less than a third, with a prospect of much larger crop.

With these facts before us, and assuming the present crop will reach 800,000 hhds., what should the Planters do in the premises? With great deference to the opinions of others, we submit the following views:

1st. That the Sugars made this year is all of good quality--inferior to be held for refining into loaf, etc., and not thrown on the market otherwise.

2d. Molasses that can't be kept over the spring season, to be converted into rum, as all domestic spirit will pay well, this and the ensuing year.

3d. Let the Planters by concert of action agree and send, not over three-fourths of the Sugar they make this year to market, retaining the other two-fifths for the future, which will be about 300,000 hhds, for sale on the supposed basis.

4th. Let them establish or sustain by shipments, a commercial depot or depots from whence to distribute Sugar and Molasses, as Nashville, Tennessee.

5th. The States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, with portions of Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, etc., will require 200,000 hhds. of sugar and a portion of molasses of this year's crop; and by an economization of the crop and the railroads radiating from Nashville, you will see that it is more convenient, and consequently cheaper for the dealers to get these goods in Nashville than from any other point, and if this market is well and reliably supplied that the consumers of their trade will go long as this one continues to be termed here, we have no doubt from the evidence now in our possession.

6th. Such shipments and direct from the plantations, to save expenses of shipments to and reshipments from New Orleans, is important on two accounts--1st. The saving in expense will pay the shipment to Memphis, whence the railroad will bring it directly to us at Nashville; and 2d. If the navigation of the Mississippi should be interrupted by the enemy at Memphis, at any time this coming winter, then in that event a good market is at once secured for all the sugars thus early shipped to this at this point, while the market below will be correspondingly depressed, if not destroyed.

7th. That the establishment of Nashville as a center for distribution is important, in addition to that of New Orleans, must be apparent to any man of reflection. The year you produced 445,000 hhds. you had only the commercial center of New Orleans. There every planter met, and from necessity each became a competitor against the neighbor for the sale of Sugar and Molasses, and the consequence was their ruinous injury or ruin, and the destruction of any fair market value for these articles. Will you repeat it again this year? You now have the chance of avoiding such a calamity. Will you do it? or repeat the disaster of 1857.

In view of all these troubles, and looking all the premises in the face fairly, we have established consignees at No. 1 Market street, Nashville, Tenn., and opened an "Agency for the Sugar Planters of Louisiana," and as such respectfully tender our best services in promoting their interests in the sale of sugar and molasses. We have already orders for sale to fairly fair prime and choice sugars to a large amount over 5,000 hhds. to be filled out of the new crop. These orders will be filled at an advance on New Orleans prices sufficient to pay the risk and all expenses and something over to the planter. All sugars, molasses, etc., rice, shipped to our address is covered by an open policy of insurance, so that the planter runs no risk in making shipments from any point. Mark the goods shipped, "P. J. & Co., Nashville, Tenn., care of Agent Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Memphis," and forward bill of lading, freight to be paid at tariff rates.

We pledge our best and most faithful exertions to get the best price, sell alone for cash, and a prompt remittance of the money. Advances made when required on shipments. Planters who may be under obligations for their crop can make an arrangement with the merchant below, by giving an order on us for proceeds of shipments. To give every assurance to the planters that we are reliable and trustworthy, not able to make good every thing we promise, we beg leave to refer to gentlemen, as follows.

PAYNE, JAMES & CO.

REFERENCE:

Messrs. Brown, Johnson & Co., Hewitt, Norton & Co., John Watt, Esq., J. B. Newman, Esq., J. C. Hicks, Esq., Col Maurice White, Carl Kohn, Esq., John A. Roberts, Esq.--For B. H. Payne and John D. James.

D. Weaver, Cashier Planters' Bank, Alexander Fall, Esq., L. F. Beech, Esq., Thomas Gowdey, Esq., Nashville.--For S. A. Barnes.

Nashville, Oct. 1, 1861. ob 2p1t

A Card.

The Proprietor of the COMMERCIAL READING ROOMS, desirous of keeping open the establishment for the benefit of the public, and the gentlemen of the place being such that it would be useless to ask a subscription for another twelve mos the 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 pay the subscription in advance on the first day of November next.

No credit allowed.

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 Room, as heretofore.

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

Rooms sufficient and more of other offers will enable him to carry out this plan.

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

oct 2,3t F. W. COELER, Proprietor.

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 at 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 subscribe, that books are now opened at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, where they will please call and register their names.

C. DERBIGNY,
JAS. H. DENEGRE,
Commissioners.

oct24 2p1m

☞ 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 decision to be held on the first Wednesday of November next. oct3 1d

☞ Notice--I take this method of offering my professional services free of charge, to the families of those who are absent from the city on military duty. Residence on Harmony street, between Prytania and Coliseum streets, Fourth District.

my31 2p1f P. VEISER, M. D.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 64 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. ob 2p1f

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

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

☞ 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. ob 2p1d

☞ We are authorized to announce T. D. HARDEE as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF for the Civil Courts of the Parish of Orleans. Election first Monday in November. ob 2p1d

☞ 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.

se25 2p1d MANY VOTERS.

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

se4 2p1d CREOLE.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. C. HEARD as a candidate for CORONER at the ensuing election, first Monday of November next. se30 2p e

☞ 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. se27 1d

☞ 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.

se28 1t W. G. MULLEN.

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

Baton Rouge, La.

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 this above Canal street, extending 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 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 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; 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 and Confederate States, and subjected to pay double the value of the same, property or effects of the alien enemy held by him or subject to his control. ob 2p1f

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 never 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 men and dollars have been raised in the country parishes towards making its ranks complete, with no recourse to the General Government.

AN APPEAL

Is now made to the citizens of New Orleans for means to fill further add to its efficiency. There is attached to the Regiment--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.

Ten men required for this purpose is about $500.

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

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

ob 2p1t

Presidential Electors.

FOR STATE AT LARGE.

Charles Derbigny, of Orleans.
Albert G. Carter, of East Feliciana.

ALTERNATES.

J. G. Campbell, Natchitoches.
G. L. Fuseliez, St. Mary.

First District	JONATHEN AUGUSTIN, Orleans.
Alternate	FRANCOIS GARDERE, Orleans.
Second District	JAMES P. FRERET, Orleans.
Alternate	J. C. RICKS, Orleans.
Third District	EDWARD DUFFEL, Assumption.
Alternate	LOUIS BUSH, Lafourche.
Fourth District	WM. R. BARROW, West Feliciana.
Alternate	CYPRIEN DUPRE, St. Landry.
Fifth District	BART. EGAN, Sr., Bienville.
Alternate	ROBERT HODGES, Bossier.
Sixth District	S. L. CHAMBLISS, Carroll.
Alternate	GRIN MAYO, Catahoula. se26 1d

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. McGanley, G. H Braughn.
SECOND DISTRICT.....L. H. Place, Moses Eastman.
THIRD DISTRICT.....James Y. Blocker.
FOURTH DISTRICT.....
FIFTH DISTRICT.....G. Gandy, E. Rolh.
SIXTH DISTRICT.....J. Boll.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.....L. Duvignaud, C. A. Fassy.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.....M. Brown.
NINTH DISTRICT.....J. F. Barthelmi.
TENTH DISTRICT.....B. F. Jones, H. F. Wade, Jr.

STATE TAX COLLECTORS.

FIRST DISTRICT.....
SECOND DISTRICT.....Joseph Hernandez.
THIRD DISTRICT.....V. St. Geran.
FOURTH DISTRICT.....Geo. Meusman.

STATE ASSESSORS.

Felix F. Trinchard. R. D. Hubbard.
T. A. Boulet. John A. Watkins.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

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

CONSTABLES.

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

oct 2p1d

Southern Clothing Establishment

L. W. LYONS & Co.,

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles st., cor. Common.

HOME MANUFACTORY.

We are manufacturing in the latest styles and most durable manner, from the best materials, every description of

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing

--AND--

SHIRTS!!!

Always on hand a large and well assorted stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS

At reasonable prices.

L. W. LYONS & CO.,

ob 2p68 25, 28 and 30 St. Charles street, corner Common.

Cheap Dry Goods

--FOR--

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

Having removed the stock of Dry Goods from No. 126 Chartres (Rampart) street, to Nos. 228 and 230 Royal street, corner of St. Philip street, I am enabled to offer a large and complete assortment of Cheap Calicoes, Bleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, Cashmeres and Broad cloth, Cloaks, Mantillas and Shawls, Ribbons and Traveling Rugs, French and English Merinoes, Poplins and Bareges, as well as a large assortment of Silks, Hosiery and House-furnishing Goods. Also, an invoice of Carpets and Hearth Rugs, at very low prices.

THEODORE DANZIGER,
Corner Royal and St. Philip streets.

☞ Parties indebted to Julius Danziger will please call and settle at an early day, at the above store. se30 2p1f

LAGER BEER--

25 HALF BARRELS JUST RECEIVED.

For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
jy11 68 Customhouse street.

Direct Importation.

HAGGERTY BROTHERS,

Importers of Foreign Dry Goods.

TOURO BUILDINGS,

128 CANAL STREET,