New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

We are under many obligations to Mr. Samuel A. Love for his courtesy in furnishing us a copy of the able and patriotic Message of the Chief of the Choctaw nation, which will be found in our columns to-day, and to which we invite the attention of the reader. It will be seen that that intelligent and powerful nation is fully and unreservedly on the side of the South.

PATRIOTIC LADIES OF CUBA.—Late Havana news give us an account of a presentation, by the ladies of Havana, of a splendid Confederate flag to the Captain of the steamer Theodora. The flag was presented through Mrs. Edna Norris, the daughter of our old citizen, John M. Bach, of this city. Accounts of the arrival at and departure from Havana of the Theodora have been previously alluded to.

EXEMPTIONS FROM MILITIA DUTY.—The Governor has revoked the exemptions granted to mechanics engaged by the Confederate Navy Department in the construction of ships. See the order in another column.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF ARMS.—The Government advertises for proposals to manufacture small arms for the navy. See advertisement. A good opportunity is here offered to an enterprising capitalist to establish a manufactory, with a job to commence with.

MCCLELLAN ALLOWED TWO WEEKS TO SAVE HIMSELF.—The Pittsburg Post, a fierce war paper, says that "the late affair at Edward's Ferry seems to have been very badly managed, and adds: Are we forever to be taken by surprise and thrashed without mercy by an inferior foe?" It goes further and warns Gen. McClellan of the consequences unless he soon fights and wins a battle. It says:

Gen. McClellan has not two weeks life in him, unless, in that time, he shall have fought and won a battle. The Government expect it, the army expect it, the people expect it. We have been patient, but the stock is getting low, and we cannot help thinking if he is no better prepared for a great battle than he appears to be for skirmishing, he should say so.

GEN. HUMPHREY MARSHALL.—We have already announced the appointment of Col. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, to the position of Brigadier-General in the provisional army of the Confederate States. He graduated at West Point, and was a classmate of Gens. Joseph E. Johnston and Robert E. Lee. He also served with distinguished ability in the war with Mexico, where he was in command of the famous Kentucky cavalry regiment, and was at the bloody and ever memorable battle of Buena Vista. He led the successful charge wherein the gallant Vaughan, of his regiment, and Col. Yell, of the Arkansas cavalry, fell to rise no more. On that trying occasion, when bullets flew as thick as hailstones, Col. Marshall bore himself proudly at the head of the column, though death and desolation reigned around, and every hillock seemed a volcano; and his mighty voice rang out above the din of battle, encouraging his men to *stand by the colors.*

THE PRIVATEERSMEN OF THE SAVANNAH.—The New York Post of the 24th inst. has the following in regard to the trial of the captain and crew of the privateer Savannah:

The trial of the privateersmen of the Savannah was resumed this morning in the United States Circuit Court in this city. The court-room was crowded with spectators. Baker, the privateer captain, took a seat at the table occupied by his counsel, and was being presented with a copy of the Charleston Mercury, pursued it for some time, apparently with the deepest interest. His features wore a more stoical expression than during the proceedings of yesterday. Young Passailaigue, an object of almost equal interest, exhibited his usual buoyancy of spirits, but occasionally assumed an appearance of much gravity. Harleston, who, when arraigned for indictment, appeared very uneasy, is now quite self-possessed. All the prisoners were present. The testimony was then resumed but no new facts elicited.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.—There are two or three General Andersons, two Smiths, and in Missouri two General Prices. Gen. Thos. L. Price is Freemont's right bower, and commands the Federal forces in Fremont's absence. Major-General Sterling Price commands the Missouri sons of liberty. To those who wish to keep the run of events in Missouri, it may be well to bear the distinction in mind.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.—We copy from our Richmond exchanges President Davis' proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 15th of November, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout the Confederacy. The Divine protection thus far vouchsafed to our people is considered by the President as calling for a general and devout expression of thanksgiving, while prayer for the future success of our arms, and the restoration of peace and prosperity, is earnestly recommended.

MORE YANKEE VANDALISM.—We are told by a reliable gentleman who has since been at the place, that after the Yankees had surprised Capt. Wilcox and his company at Saratoga, they went to Boddyville, where they perpetrated all manner of outrages on the citizens. Most of the troops were Dutchmen, and they first stole two barrels of whisky, and after getting drunk they went through the town, injuring houses, breaking windows, damaging property, searching houses, and arresting inoffensive citizens, some twenty of whom they took with them to Smithland. They also stole from Mr. Hutchinson, a farmer of that neighborhood, eight negroes, one wagon, and six mules. From other citizens they stole four negroes and other valuable property.—Louisville Courier.

"CHANGE IN MEMPHIS.—The Memphis Appeal of the 5th says:

The attendance on Change yesterday was very large and a considerable degree of activity prevailed. The following sales were made: 175 bbls. Eagle Mills flour $11, 138 bbls. country extra $10 75, 10 bbls. superfine $10 50, 60 bbls. and 60 sacks country family $10 125, 320 sacks country family $10 25, 72 bbls. superfine $9 75, 125 bushels good red wheat $1 37½, 225 bushels red $1 30, 127 bushels fair red $1 25, 34 bushels wheat $1 40, 200 bushels white corn 87½c., 200 do. 85c. on levee, 199 ordinary white 75c., 40 bushels prime rye $1 40, 26 sacks sweet potatoes 75c., 25 bbls. molasses 28c. The sugar landing and the delegation in Richmond being matters in progress, naturally attracted most of the idle, leaving little of other matters of salient interest.

HOW THE REBELS GOT INTELLIGENCE.—The expedition against Fort Hatteras was known by the rebel leaders at Richmond, Va., several days before its arrival at the place of its destination. The intelligence had been transmitted to them by a leading banker of New York city. The messenger subsequently fell into the hands of the police, and was incarcerated at Fort Lafayette; the principal saved himself by a timely departure from the city. There is reason to believe that there are still army officers employed in and about Washington who are in communication with the enemy, but they are now closely watched.—[Cincinnati Times.

Chickasaw county, Miss., has twelve companies in active service.

AT AUCTION.—The attention of builders, dealers, manufacturers and others is called to the sale of iron in bar, shoe iron, spring steel, milling heads, tinwell goods, scales, manufacturers' tools, etc., which takes place this day at 10½ o'clock, on Camp street, near Girod, by B. M. Montgomery, auctioneer. See advertisement.

COOK WANTED.—An advertiser in our paper this morning wants to purchase an All cook for cash. See advertisement.

FURNITURE, ETC., AT AUCTION.—Messrs. McCoren & Landry sell to-day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, a large assortment of furniture, carpets, blankets, etc. See advertisement.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—We are requested to inform the public that the large sale of fine furniture, etc., advertised to take place this day, at No. 15 Royal street, by Messrs. Gardner Smith & Co., auctioneers, is postponed to next Wednesday, the 13th inst., when it will positively take place.

GETTING TIRED OF IT.

Some of the Northern papers, the New York Evening Post among the number, have become tired of the outrageous lying that has been practiced by the Yankees in their reports of battles. The Post gives expression to its disgust in the following trenchant article. We hope this case may be a sign of a healthy reaction among the Yankees in that respect. The lies they have told since the war commenced have been so monstrous and numerous, it is no wonder the Post rebukes the custom, seeing that the truth is bound to be known sooner or later, and nothing can be gained by misrepresentation at first:

We have never known any man, Government or nation to profit in the long run by falsehood. A temporary advantage may sometimes be gained by artfully shaping the reports of an important occurrence according to our wishes, but no real and permanent good. Governments, it is true, both in diplomacy and war, are often under the necessity of keeping proceedings secret for a time, lest a premature disclosure of them should prepare the enemy to counteract them, or otherwise interfere with their proper execution. In the case of the naval expedition, for instance, which we all know to have been fitted out at several Northern ports for hostile operations on the rebel coast, it is perfectly right and proper that the amount of the force and its destination should not be revealed. No one censures, therefore, but rather applauds the reticence of the authorities in regard to the nature, objects and means of this enterprise.

But to hide your purpose until such a time as it shall be judicious to make them known, is a different thing from a willful misrepresentation of them. The one is an act of prudence, but the other a crime. When Napoleon Bonaparte kept to himself his plans of campaigns, or the details of his intended movements, he was perfectly justifiable, not only by the laws of war, but moral law; but when he caused bulletins to be published claiming successes that he never won, for the sake of their effect on the opinions of Paris, he simply lied. In the former case he did what all skillful Generals are accustomed, and, in fact, compelled to do; but in the latter case he disgraced himself by a deceit which may have procured him a transient success, but must in the end have destroyed confidence in his word. For, when a deception is once exposed, we forever afterwards distrust the author of it, so that he is not believed when it is highly important that he should be believed.

We are led to the statement of these obvious principles because we fear lest the agents of our own Government, which have assumed something of a supervisorship of the press, would fall into the bad practices of the despotic governments of Europe. Take the late battle of Leesburg for an example. It was given out at first as a slight skirmish, in which we had suffered a brief repulse, which was afterwards retrieved by gaining a very decided advantage of position. Col. Baker, however, one of our most gallant officers, was admitted to be killed, and the rebels were not said to have retired, yet the details of the engagement were not published. Our special correspondent at Washington telegraphed that he was not allowed to send the particulars, which were reserved for the Associated Press Agent. When the dispatch of the latter came we were merely informed that the encounter had been "serious;" that our right wing was repulsed "with considerable loss," but that Gen. Stone held the position, would soon be reinforced by Banks, and that Leesburg was certainly ours. This was cheering in spite of the sacrifices by which the position was won.

This morning we have another story; the Journals are filled not only with the reports of the associated press, supervised by the Government, but with a multitude of special reports. What do they concur in showing? Why, that this boasted battle at Edwards' Ferry was only a repetition on a larger scale of the battle of Great Bethel. In other words, there has been another stupendous blunder. We have always been taught that the last trap into which an experienced military man would allow himself to be caught was an impassable river in the rear, and a superior enemy in front. Any intelligent tyro, who has read the history of a campaign, would know better than that, and yet it was precisely such an error which our officers on the upper Potomac have committed. "One thousand missing" is the heart-rending result, made more sensible and discouraging by the loss of one of the best and bravest souls in the army. Our actual loss in men, it is likely, will prove much less, but our actual loss in character will be much greater than is represented by the numerical report.

Some time since, when fears were entertained that the rebels would cross the Potomac at a point where it was left weakly guarded, they were quickly dispelled by the somewhat indignant reply that Gen. McClellan desired nothing so much; and that he arranged his plans especially with a view to such an imprudent step. Now, his own officers have committed that blunder in a more aggravated form, because the river was then fordable, while it is now fifteen feet deep. If the rebel General had written a request to our officers in the following shape, how would it have been answered?

"To the Federal Commanders—The Potomac at Edwards' Ferry is now fifteen feet deep. Will you be so obliging as to send over three or four thousand of your best troops, with one smooth bore gun, so as to put the river in your rear?

EVANS.

"P.S.—We know that although you have forests growing all around you, you have not constructed any boats or rafts, and that you have no means of transportation but two or three mud scows. We will not, however, interfere with your passage until it is entirely effected.

Our officers might have seen through such a disguise, and perhaps taken the hint to provide rafts that would bear the weight of a cannon, and suffice to convey either way more than fifty men in an hour. But, not having a special monition, they did not foresee the result, and rushed blindfold into the calamity.

Having met a defeat, it was the duty of the Government to acknowledge it in all its fullness. Panic rumors it was bound to suppress, but the truth we have a right to know. All officers, whether civil or military, are the servants of the people, and the people require a complete knowledge of their doing in order to judge how they have discharged their trusts. The people are the masters of their own affairs and demand the facts. If these are disastrous, it is an insult to them to assume that they are not strong enough to look their actual condition in the face. They have made up their minds to go through with this war, cost what it may, and no events, adverse or propitious, will change their determination.

As it is, in the way the reports of this affair have been managed, the public are disposed to magnify the disaster. What needs concealment, they say, must be bad. They refuse to consider even the incidental or prospective advantages we may have gained, because the authorities have set them the example of distrust and fear.

Billy Wilson's Report of the Santa Rosa Fight.

Col. Billy Wilson, of the Zouaves, has written the following letters to his wife:

CAMP BROWN, FORT PICKENS,
SIXTH Regiment N. Y. V., Oct. 11, 1861.

Dear Wife—I am in a great hurry. We had a terrible attack two nights ago. Two thousand men came upon us at 3 o'clock in the morning. We, however, turned out and gave them some fight. I had but two hundred men in camp at the time, and the rebels must have had at least two thousand; but the few I had did well, as we killed quite a number. Eleven of my men are killed, several wounded, and a number taken prisoners. My old cook, Napoleon, is taken prisoner. We killed about four hundred of the rebels and took forty prisoners. I am without a stitch of clothing, but all right and unhurt. My men fought good. The pickets fought like devils. We lost papers and everything. I got out buttoning my pants to receive them. Their war-cry was, "No quarters to Wilson or his men."

Your husband,
WILLIAM WILSON.

CAMP BROWN, NEAR FORT PICKENS,
SIXTH Regiment N. Y. V., Oct. 15, 1861.

Dear Wife—The steamer, I believe, will sail this afternoon for New York. I wrote you a few hurried lines the day after the fight. I fear news from the South has reached you with terrible statements of the affair. They had me killed and every man in the regiment. All they did was done suddenly. At 3 o'clock in the morning they attacked us with 2000 men. We had only 200 men. My sentinels fought bravely, and gave us notice, but it was a short one. We were hardly out of bed, and my men scarcely had their eyes open, when the enemy commenced a terrible firing all around us from three different points. They poured volley after volley into us. However, we stood and returned the fire, but finally had to retire behind sand hills. Nevertheless, we again rallied, and, with the assistance of the troops out of the fort, drove them back, killing several hundred. None of my officers were hurt, and only eleven men were killed, ten wounded, and sixteen prisoners. My clothes and everything belonging to me were burnt up.

Your husband,
WILLIAM WILSON.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of Tuesday says:

THE SUGAR CROP.—The cold weather of the past few days causes the cane to yield more abundantly, and the planters of this parish have their full force at work, day and night, hurrying off the crop, in anticipation of an early frost.

The same paper says:

LIEUT. JAMES H. SMITH.—The many friends of Lieut Smith, of the regular Confederate States service, will be gratified to learn that he is with us again, on orders to take charge of the Barracks at this place.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury says: "The recent publication, in the Herald, of the names of the officers in the Confederate Army, shows conclusively that there is a traitor in the War office."

DIED.

At Bayou Macon, Texas Parish, on the 27th of October, WILLIAM, son of William and Eugenia Craig, aged 6 years and 7 months.

Official—By the Governor.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, Nov. 6, 1861.

ORDERS No. 1342.]

All exemptions from Militia duty granted to Mechanics and Laborers employed in the construction of vessels for the Navy Department of the Confederate States, are revoked from this date.

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

nov 7 1t

Circular.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Treasury Department,
Richmond, Aug. 22, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to an extent not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars, for the purpose of funding its treasury notes, and for making exchanges for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, and the purchase of specie and military stores.

Under the authority of a previous act the Secretary appointed Commissioners, resident in different sections of the several States, to collect in advance from planters, manufacturers and others, subscriptions of the proceeds of the sale of their crops and other branches of industry, to be paid for in bonds of the Confederate States.

To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriotism of the people, the Government is indebted for an aggregate subscription which reaches already many millions of dollars. The liberality of every class of the community has been evinced. The cotton, the rice, the tobacco and the sugar planters, have vied with each other, and in the first named staple alone, the subscription in several of the States reaches from one-third to one-half of the entire crop.

It is not proposed, as has been frequently explained, to interfere with the usual and customary arrangements of planters and others in making sale of their produce. This is not necessary. It is only asked that each individual shall indicate in advance the proportion of the same which he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, the factor or merchant in whose hands it is to be placed for sale, and who is authorized to pay over the proceeds and receive in exchange Confederate bonds. The bonds carry 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, and are not to be issued of less denomination than one hundred dollars, except where the subscription is for a less amount, when the bond is fixed at fifty dollars. The payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is secured, as will be perceived, by special act of Congress.

The agricultural and manufacturing interests, which have now the opportunity of contributing to the wants and sustaining the credit of the Government, were not in condition to make such subscriptions to the loan previously authorized. Their surplus capital was already invested, and their command of resources, in the nature of things, was mainly to be looked for in the future. Upon such future resources they are authorized safely to draw, and the investment proposed, aside from its claims on the score of patriotism, may be regarded as altogether as advantageous and safe as any other business transactions.

The time of sale referred to in the caption of the lists which are sent out, is intended to indicate the usual date at which the crop is brought to market, and will of course be subject to those considerations of mutual interest which would postpone a sale where the property would be sacrificed.

Special agents have been appointed, or will be appointed, in every county or district of the South. They will be furnished with subscription lists, and requested to bring the subject before their fellow-citizens in every proper manner, by personal appeals, public addresses, or through the instrumentality of the press. The results of their labors will be communicated from time to time to this Department, and it is requested that agents will endeavor upon the lists the name of the post-office, county and State to which they belong.

The sections of the several Acts of Congress, which relate to the subject of the loan, are herewith annexed.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to Authorize a Loan and Issue of Treasury Notes, and for the purpose of funding the same, and for forming Certificates of Stocks and Bonds.

SECTION 1, The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of million in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum until they become payable, the said interest to be paid semi-annually. The said bonds, after public advertisement, shall be offered to lenders within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of their produce or manufactured articles, to be paid in specie or bills of exchange. In such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at the next ensuing session to the Congress of the Confederate States a tuccise statement of his transactions under this law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the hundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury Notes, or the notes of any bank, corporation or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed so to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these bonds. (Act Mar, 1861.)

A BILL to be entitled an act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a War Tax for their redemption.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. The said notes to be of any denomination not less than five dollars, and to be returnable at pleasure, on if the same are payable, but the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former acts, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars; the said notes shall be receivable in payment of the war tax hereinafter provided, and of all other public debts, except the export duty on cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the net proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchanges for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years after date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum until they become payable, the interest to be paid semi-annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred millions of dollars, and to be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act approved May 16, 1861; and this act is to be deemed a revocation of the authority so far of the said thirty millions. The said bonds shall be of denomination less than one hundred dollars, or fractional parts of a hundred, except when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars, the said bonds may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores, or for the proceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the same manner as is provided by the act aforesaid; and whenever subscriptions of the same have been made, or shall be made payable at a particular date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to extend the time of sale until such date as he shall see fit to indicate.

Sec. 4. That for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each hundred dollars in value of the following property, viz., etc. (Act August, 1861.)

September 10, 1861. se23 2pif

For the Army of Gen. Jeff. Thompson and Gen. Price.

We shall be forwarding in the next ten days, Blankets and other articles for the command of Generals Jeff. Thompson and Price in Missouri. Any contributions in Money, Clothing, Blankets, Shoes, etc., left with us, will be forwarded to their proper destination.

J. D. DAMERON & CO., 124 Canal street.

Receiver's Notice.

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

This District embraces all that portion of the Parish of Orleans that lies above Canal street, excepting the right bank of the Mississippi river, and includes the Parish of Jefferson.

GEORGE W. WARD, Receiver.
Nov. 100 Gravier street.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES RECEIVER,
No. 85 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 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 S. RUGGE, C. S. R.

☞ All newspapers in the above District will publish till forbid, and send copy to this office. oct5 2pif

Ladies' Association.

The Ladies' Association, to provide Clothing for the children of Volunteer Soldiers, have removed from the Story Building to the old Canal Bank, corner Magazine and Natchez streets, entrance on Natchez street, where the Committee will be in attendance daily, from 10 till 2 o'clock, to receive applications for Clothing. The flattering encouragement the Ladies have already received, in the way of contributions, lead them to hope that further additional aid, in money or materials, will be afforded to enable them to complete the work they have undertaken.

oct 5 2p3t

Socks for the Soldiers.

Having a machine in operation for the purpose, Woolen or Cotton Yarn is solicited for the purpose of manufacturing socks for the Soldiers, which will be done free of charge. Any person who may be disposed to contribute to this enterprise, will please leave their contributions at the office of the undersigned, at No. 100 Gravier street.

J. T. BELKNAP.
oct9 2p3t

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 Gravely. nov1 2p1f

☞ O. Talamon Dessommes & Co., Importers of Foreign Dry Goods, No. 4 Magazine street.—Merchants of the interior, and from adjoining States, visiting the city, will find at the above-named establishment one of the most complete assortments of Foreign Dry Goods ever imported into this country, sold at prices lower than would be thought possible even in ordinary times. Give them a call. se2 2p15tod

☞ 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. YEISER, M. D.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 57 and 34 Gravier street, New Orleans. ds 2p1f

Dr. M. Schlosser's

CHARGES, IN ALL CASES, ARE MODERATE FOR THE SERVICES RENDERED; HIS FEES ARE ALWAYS STATED TO THE PATIENT PREVIOUS TO THE OPERATION.

DR. M. SCHLOSSER,

SURGEON CHIROPODIST,

OF PARIS, 58 RUE DE RIVOLI,

WILL REMAIN IN NEW ORLEANS

A FEW DAYS LONGER!!

—AT—

169 CANAL STREET,

CORNER OF DAUPHIN.

Office Hours, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND PERMANENT AND SAFE CURE FOR CORNS! BUNIONS! SOFT CORNS,

—And all—

Diseases of the Feet!

WITHOUT CUTTING, OR CAUSING THE LEAST PAIN!

IS THE UNRIVALLED SYSTEM PRACTICED BY

DR. M. SCHLOSSER.

DR. SCHLOSSER has had sufficient success amongst the first families of America, as well as in several of the Imperial Royal families of Europe, to justify him in inviting the elite of New Orleans to call upon him, at his Consulting Rooms, and read the thousands of testimonials which he has received both in the Old and New World.

During Dr. S.'s professional visits to this country, he has received a great number of testimonials from Physicians of the highest standing in the Southern Confederacy, from which he quotes the following:—

TESTIMONIALS FROM PHYSICIANS.

From Dr. E. D. Granier, M. D.

NORFOLK, VA., March 24, 1861.

I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Schlosser to those requiring his professional services; the skill he has acquired in his specialty is truly surprising. He never causes the slightest pain, even in the most difficult operations.

E. D. GRANIER, M. D.

From Dr. Wm. M. Wilson, Health Officer, Norfolk, Va.

This will certify that Dr. Schlosser has relieved me of three very painful Bunions, which have tormented me for a number of years. The operation was entirely without pain, and occupied but a few minutes. With great pleasure and confidence I recommend him to those afflicted.

Norfolk, Va., March 22, 1861. WM. M. WILSON, M. D.

From Dr. Wm. Geo. Thomas, Wilmington, N. C.

Dr. Schlosser has extracted successfully, and entirely without pain, a Corn from the foot of one of my friends, and I give this statement with great pleasure.

WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D.

From Dr. Ed. L. Strohecker, Macon, Ga.

Dr. Schlosser has extracted eight Corns from my feet without the least pain, and to my perfect satisfaction.

ED. L. STROHECKER.

Macon, Ga., October 1, 1861.

From Dr. T. Clay Maddux, Surgeon C. S. A.

Dr. Schlosser has completely extracted four very severe Corns from my right foot, without the slightest pain, or inconvenience to my daily duties as a soldier. And as I am convinced that he merits the fullest confidence in all he professes, I take great pleasure in recommending him to all that may be troubled with Corns.

T. CLAY MADDUX.

Richmond, May 11th, 1861.

COPIES OF EUROPEAN TESTIMONIALS.

From His Majesty the King of Bavaria.

Dr. Schlosser has extracted several Corns from His Majesty's feet without giving the least pain, and to his greatest satisfaction. Certified by Command of His Majesty.

DR. VON FOLLER,
Aide-de-Camp.

Bonn, August 3, 1841.

From His Imp. Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte.

I certify a Mr. Schlosser quitted me a short moment ago extract plusieurs Cors aux moins douloureux.

JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From H. R. H. H. Duc de Saxe Weimar.

Dr. Schlosser has extracted with great skill and without the slightest pain, several Corns from my feet, which tormented me for many years.

H. DUC DE SAXE WEIMAR.

London, May 23, 1848.

From His Highness Prince H. Metternich.

I hereby certify that Dr. Schlosser has extracted several Corns for me, without pain, and to my satisfaction.

PRINCE RICH. METTERNICH.

London, May 6, 1848.

From Cardinal Archbishop of Paris.

Je certifie que Mr. Schlosser m'a extrait des Cors aux mains comme docteur et avec une grande dexterité.

† F. N. CARDINAL ARCHEVEQUE.

From Rev. Boiteux, President of the Seminary St. Sulpice, Paris.

GIVEN TWELVE YEARS AFTER CURE. (Translated.)

The undersigned, President of the Seminary St. Sulpice, certifies that Dr. Schlosser has extracted seven or eight Corns from my foot about twelve years ago, and since that time those Corns have not appeared again. With pleasure I give this statement of his skill.

BOITEUX, ptre.,
Director St. Sulpice.

Paris, Nov. 15, 1845.

From Brother Jules Aumonier, Director of the Christian Schools in Paris.

GIVEN TEN YEARS AFTER CURE. (Translated.)

Christian Schools, Faubourg St. Germain.

I certify that Dr. Schlosser has extracted, with not pain, for me and other brethren of my community, a number of Corns in 1847, and since that time none of us have been troubled with them again.

FRERE JULES AUMONIER.

Paris, April 18, 1846. Rue de Fleurus, 5.

The signatures and seals of the above certificates, with over ten thousand more are in Dr. S.'s possession, and may be seen by any one favoring him with a call, at his Consulting Rooms,

169 CANAL STREET,

CORNER OF DAUPHIN STREET,

☞ Entrance, first door in Dauphin street, opposite the Church.

☞ Office Hours, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

n7 2p6t

Kurstendick & Co.,

CORNER OF GRAVIER AND NEW LEVEE STREETS.

—Offer for Sale—

WINES AND LIQUORS IN GLASS.

25 boxes Longwarth's Sparkling CATAWBA WINE.
150 .. E. Roussey HAUT SAUTERNE.
120 .. J. Bastie's ..
110 .. Superior ..
150 .. St. Repache CLARET.
75 .. Margaux Medoc CLARET.
50 .. Chateau Lafoss and Lafite CLARET, glass stopper.
60 .. CURACOA.
110 .. BRANDY CHERRIES.
100 .. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
110 .. COGNAC, 3 years, in Glass.
25 .. WHITE WINE—pints.
25 .. CLARET WINE—pints.
125 baskets and boxes superior CHAMPAGNE.
50 boxes extra fine SHERRY.
30 .. OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
130 .. very fine CLARETS, in quarts and pints.
20 .. SPARKLING HOCK WINES.
80 .. CHAMPAGNE—imported, low grades.
100 .. BLACKBERRY, GINGER, PINE APPLE and STRAWBERRY SYRUPS.
150 .. LEMON SYRUP.
40 .. CHERRY BOUNCE.
50 .. PEACH BRANDY.
20 .. OLD CONSTITUTION WHISKY.
20 .. PEPPERMINT CORDIAL.
5 .. IMPORTED CURACOA.
25 .. BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
30 .. FAMILY SUPPLIES.
50 .. Oldser's SCHNAPPS.
100 .. French Assorted Liquors.
80 .. SADDLEBAG WHISKY.
20 .. GINGER WINE.
100 .. LEMON, GINGER, AND PINE APPLE CORDIALS.
30 .. STRAWBERRY BRANDY.
30 .. PINEAPPLE ..
30 .. GINGER ..
100 .. CHERRY ..
50 .. BLACKBERRY ..
100 .. GIN, BRANDY AND WHISKY COCKTAILS.
50 .. RASPBERRY BRANDY.
80 .. RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY AND BLACKBERRY WINE.
130 .. MADEIRA, MALAGC, SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
10 .. ARRAC PUNCH.
20 .. DALY'S VALLEY WHISKY.
157 baskets and boxes Common CHAMPAGNE, imported quarts.
120 baskets and boxes Common CHAMPAGNE—imported, quarts.
80 baskets and boxes Common CHAMPAGNE—imported, pints.
26 baskets and boxes Common CHAMPAGNE—imported, pints.
80 .. CLINNER'S EYE-OPENER—gallons, half-gallons, quarts and pints.
20 .. ABSYNTHE.
20 .. VERMOUTH.
50 .. SUPERIOR WHITE WINE.
25 .. Hubert pure and fine CHAMPAGNE—quarts.
35 .. .. pints.
80 boxes Common CLARET.
15 .. BRANDY.
50 .. CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
50 .. ALE AND PORTER—quarts and pints.

WINES IN WOOD.

5 casks FAMILY CLARET.
20 ½ casks ORDINARY PORT WINE.
12 ½ casks SUPERIOR ..
5 ½ casks EXTRA ..
60 ½ and ¼ casks Common MADEIRA WINE.
80 dozens fine SHERRY WINE.
3 quarters extra ..
5 quarters SWEET MALAGA WINE.

LIQUORS IN WOOD.

50 barrels OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
20 .. OLD RYE ..
72 .. OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKY.
14 .. OLD BOURBON ..
22 ..
10 half barrels VERY OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
23 OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
60 quarter and eighth barrels COGNAC, different marks and prices.

FOR DELIVERIES IN NEW ORLEANS.

25 barrels AMERICAN GIN AND BRANDY.
10 half barrels RECTIFIED WHISKY.
12 barrels WHITE WINE.
20 .. LOUISIANA RUM.
3 puncheons EXTRA RUM.
4 half puncheons EXTRA RUM.
3 casks HAVANA RUM.
2 pipes HOLLAND GIN.
1 barrel ARRAC.
2 .. GINGER WINE.
4 .. GINGER BRANDY.
50 kegs STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY AND CHERRY BRANDY.
70 quarters and eighths FRENCH BRANDY, sundry brands
10 barrels CHERRY BOUNCE.
10 .. APPLE BRANDY.
4 .. SUPERIOR PEACH BRANDY.
120 kegs SUPERIOR OLD WHISKY, part six years in store.

LIQUORS IN BOND.

60 packages BRANDY, Bellevue, Pellerin and Rasteau.
2 puncheons JAMAICA RUM.
3 .. IRISH MALT WHISKY.

SUNDRIES.

250 Mill's Pulaski and Straight CORKS.
25 .. LABELS.
50 .. BOTTLE CAPS.
25 gross .. LAYING CARDS.
50 lbs. SEALING WAX.
500 DEMIJOHNS—1, 2 and 3 gallons.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

80 BRIER CUBA CIGARS.
150 barrels SMOKING TOBACCO—five different qualities.
20 boxes .. ..

ALE AND PORTER.

80 casks PORTER—Marcotti, pints.
50 .. .. Youngers's, pints.
20 .. .. Byass, quarts.
60 .. ALE—Byass, pints.
25 .. .. Youngers's, quarts.
50 .. .. .. pints.
16 .. .. Tennent's, pints, stone jars.
40 .. ..
50 .. Youngers's STRONG ALE—quarts and pints.
nd 2p8t

Removal.

MALARD & TOOKER

HAVE REMOVED THEIR CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

From the corner of Canal and Old Levee streets, to

No. 10 Chartres street,

Where they will continue, as heretofore, to keep for sale a large assortment of Clothing of every description. nt 2p6.e2W

Save the Pieces!

ECONOMY!! DISPATCH!!!

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE!

An accident will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, etc.

Spalding's Prepared Glue

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 21 Chartres street,
New Orleans.

nd 2p8tod1tW

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

A supply of 75 Gross on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 21 Chartres street,
New Orleans.

nd 2p8tod1tW

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Ditching BOOTS, Russet BROGANS; Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Campeachy HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Hats, Caps, etc., at Wholesale.

We are constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk and Fur, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

fy13 2p4W

Waterproof Overcoats!

WATERPROOF OVERCOATS SUITABLE FOR THE SOLDIER AND GUARD DUTY!

ALL OF HOME MANUFACTURE.

Made and sold at

WM. H. PIERSON'S,
1 Magazine street, corner Canal.

o29 2p5t

Notice.

Having disposed of my business to Mr. T. L. McCONKEY, I desire to return my sincere thanks to my many friends and customers, for their very liberal patronage bestowed upon me for the last eighteen years, and would respectfully recommend and ask for my successor a continuation of the same.

JOHN TODD.

FINE FRENCH MILLINERY,

LACES AND SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

T. L. McCONKEY,

SUCCESSOR TO JOHN TODD,

Will open, on MONDAY, the 4th of NOVEMBER,