New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. SIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE---NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

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TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1861.

THE SOUTHERN MONTHLY.—Messrs. Hoile & Co. News Agents, No. 81 Exchange Place, have laid on our table the November number of this valuable Southern periodical, published at Memphis, by Messrs. Hatton & Freligh. This number was issued late, because the publishers had great difficulty in getting sufficient paper of the quality desired, and because they waited some time for an engraving illustrating the reception of Judge Munroe, of Kentucky, at Nashville, for which they had contracted. The engraving was delayed so long that they were forced to go to press without it, but the proprietors not only succeeded in obtaining a supply of good paper for this number, but for several succeeding numbers. The Magazine for this month is fully equal to those preceding it. It is full of the very best reading matter. We commend it to the reading public.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. John Davis takes a benefit to-night at this place, upon which occasion his drama of "The Roll of the Drum," and Shakspeare's comedy of "Katherine and Petruchio" will be played. We predict a crowded house, for Mr. Davis deserves it, and the bill is one of the best of the season.

FREE MARKET.—We refer our readers to Colonel Murray's card of thanks to generous persons who have been making donations and serving the free market. Col. M. is determined that the public shall know who helps him on with the noble enterprise he has in charge, and he is right. The names of all such generous-hearted citizens belong to the public.

A CHANCE FOR BRAVE MEN.—Lieut. Barsley, of the Watson Battery, is now in this city recruiting to fill up this popular and heroic company, whose deeds at Columbus are the source of so much pride to our people. Fifty more men are wanted, and we suppose that as soon as this is generally known, volunteers will come forward by hundreds, for a rare chance is offered to attain distinction, as it is a pet corps in the army. Lieut. Barsley also orders all members of the company, now in the city, to report to him at No. 125 Common street. See notice in another column.

CARD OF THANKS.—We refer our readers to the card of thanks published in another column by the director of the St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum, Third District, in which acknowledgment is made to Mr. Fournier, clockmaker, of Royal street, for the donation of a valuable clock.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—An adjourned meeting of this body will be held at 12 o'clock to-day in the Trustees' room of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company. See notice.

THE BURGESS GUARD.—A meeting of this organization will be held this evening at their Armory, in the Mechanics' Institute, on Philippa street, for the transaction of important business. See advertisement.

A PARTY OF SHARPSHOOTERS.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, writing on the 29th ult., says that twelve noted Kentucky shots, among whom are Col. Thompson, Dr. Bush, Thomas Clay (son of Henry Clay), and others, that day offered their services to the President as a corps of sharpshooters, to follow the army wherever there is a prospect of a battle, and to act independently. Every man is a noted shot, and has had practice in deer-hunting for a life time. The party is joined by Colonel Philip White of Philadelphia. It is thought that out of this offer and its acceptance will grow a fine corps of men used to border life and good shooting, whose business it will be to harass the enemy by picking off its officers.

The New York Herald of the 25th says that the object of sending the Federal fleet to the mouth of the Mississippi was to know what are the designs of the rebel leaders in Louisiana, and that the said object was gained without the loss of a man. Surely the tax-paying portion of the Yankees will conclude that there is some truth in the charge that the Lincoln Government is shamefully extravagant when it expends millions to obtain information already known to the whole civilized world.

THE FEDERALS NOT SATISFIED WITH THE EXCUSE GIVEN FOR THEIR DEFEAT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

Of course the talk of the hour here is of our reverse at Leesburg. The people have naturally been surprised that so little reliable information could be obtained respecting it. The truth is, the whole affair is mystified on purpose. You will have various accounts and explanations, all, however, ending with the stereotyped one "we were overwhelmed by numbers." This last was made to me by an officer whose position of importance gave his remark great significance. I wished to reply that the explanation partook of the nature of a confession. But cover it up as you will, the simple truth is "some one has blundered." The movement was deliberately planned and carried out, and to tell us that it failed because we were taken by surprise, is to say the least, not satisfactory. A single flatboat and a skiff, one would think, were insufficient means of transport with which to convey reinforcements, in case of urgent need, across a river whose current at that point rushed along at the rate of six miles an hour. An officer, who was present at the battle, informs me that this cumbersome flatboat brought back every trip about as many dead and wounded as it carried over well soldiers. That in the hurry and rush of defeat, such a crazy concern should get upset, as it did, carrying men and howitzer to the bottom, is not strange. It is idle to ask why a temporary bridge was not thrown across before the movement was attempted, or at least boats collected. The blunder has been committed, and defeat encountered, and it only remains to retrieve it as soon as possible.

ABOUT FREMONT.—The St. Louis Democrat, Fremont's especial organ, thus comments on the report of his removal:

He had a brother—then he had not—then he had—then he had not. He did—

The dispatches published yesterday morning, taken in conjunction with private advices from Washington, justified the conclusion that Gen. Fremont had finally been removed. This morning the news is equally satisfactory that he has not been removed. So we vibrate at the mercy of the magnetic wires.

No official notice of removal has been received at headquarters in this city. In addition, our regular telegrams, published in this issue, pronounce, on the authority of the correspondent of the New York Herald, (dubious source, to be sure,) that the story of Gen. Fremont's removal is a canard; and that, though the matter had received its final discussion in the Cabinet, the whole question had been referred to the decision of President Lincoln. If this be true, the loyal people of the country, all of whom have confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the Older Magistrate of the nation, will be satisfied, only let the decision be made at once. Father confirm Gen. Fremont in his command or remove him. His best friends prefer his removal to this dilly-dallying persecution that has hampered his operations so long. The best friends of the Administration are also sick of the shuffling hesitancy which has characterized its treatment of this important case.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.—A small plantation, with the necessary number of negroes to work it, situated on Red river, is offered for sale by an advertiser in our paper this morning. We direct the attention of persons desiring such property thereto.

YOUTH WANTED.—An advertiser in our paper to-day wishes to engage a youth, who speaks French and English, to whom he will teach the drug business. See advertisement.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—The Sheriff sells at auction on this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, valuable improved real estate, situated on Nuna's street, Fourth District. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

BOY FOR SALE AND BONNER FOR HIRE.—An advertiser in our paper offers for sale a first-class colored servant of this description for hire. See advertisement.

[illegible] ACID.—Mr. M. S. Hedrick, No. 97 Canal street, has a few cartoons of this article for sale. See advertisement.

TRAITORS AT WORK.

The traitors of East Tennessee have dealt us a blow which hurts us more than the loss of a battle. According to the telegraphic report, they have burnt the bridges on the railroad leading from Knoxville to Bristol, and torn up the track for more than half the way. The road is one hundred and twenty miles in length.

This shows that the policy of leniency and forbearance towards these people, which has been shown by the Confederate authorities, was the wrong policy. Soft words and persuasives are lost upon the wild, rough, uncultivated men who inhabit the mountains of East Tennessee, and nothing will keep down their treason but the sharp and severe operation of the most rigorous military law.

We have been deceived by their inaction, and the assurances of the press, into the belief that Toryism in that region had died out—that these people, if not actively with us, would at least do nothing to injure our cause. Thus believing, the Confederate authorities of the vicinage have no doubt relaxed their vigilance. The result shows what a mistake was made, and grievously have we suffered for it. There must have been treason of the deepest dye there, for the bridges were guarded by men we supposed to be true. Such, at least, was the case some four weeks ago. But the Confederate Government at Richmond is not so much responsible for this disaster as the military authorities of East Tennessee; the former having sent prisoners to this city some weeks ago by the circuitous Southern route, in order to avoid the chances of recapture by the Tories of the disaffected region. This shows that the Government had suspicions of the professed loyalty of these people, and those suspicions now turn out to have been well-founded.

Until within a few years past, East Tennessee was almost wholly cut off from what we call the centres of civilization. It had no railroads, and scarcely any communication with the outside world, except by lumbering wagons that used to go to Lynchburg, or down the valley of Virginia to Baltimore—distances of from three to five hundred miles. In this condition they lived for years, hemmed in by wild and rugged mountains, scarcely knowing or caring what was going on in the remainder of the country, and never feeling the beatings of the great popular pulse elsewhere. Although, naturally, one of the most beautiful countries in the world—not inaptly called "the Switzerland of America"—it was so inaccessible that it was almost a *terra incognita* to the people living in other States. The light of civilization had hardly penetrated those mountains, or only shone with a feeble ray, at the time of our rebellion against the Government of the North; and it is, in great measure, due to their ignorance of our past history and of the causes and objects of the present revolution that they array themselves as our enemies. A large majority of them are steeped in ignorance, but full of wild and vengeful passions, and just the sort of men to be operated upon by those wily demagogues, Andrew Johnson and Brownlow.

Their destruction of the railroad which constituted a link in the chain of roads connecting the Southwestern States with Virginia will subject us to some inconvenience and loss, but is not a very great calamity in this respect, as we have roads running through Georgia and North Carolina, where the people are loyal, and on which we can transport troops and mails. But it is especially to be deplored in that it prevents us from sending reinforcements to Zollicoffer, now struggling with an inferior force against the enemy in Eastern Kentucky. If he should be cut off and his gallant little band destroyed, it will prove to be the most calamitous result of this vandal destruction.

We take it for granted that the Government at Richmond will immediately give its attention to this business—that troops will be sent to Eastern Tennessee in sufficient force both to punish these traitors and to rebuild the road. And we hope the policy of forbearance and kindness will no longer prevail. We can better afford to meet ten open enemies than to have one domestic traitor in our midst. No quarter should be shown these desperate men who, so far from assisting their own brethren in driving the common enemy from their midst, give aid and comfort to that enemy in every possible way, and encourage our foes in destroying our liberties and our lives.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The week opens under considerable quietness, even for a state of war. The excitement of Friday and Saturday last has subsided, and the quid nunes were sore puzzled yesterday for an item of news. The telegraphic dispatches published last evening were of very little interest. Something was intimated about the blockade, and that two distinguished individuals were *said* to be going to Europe, on account of the Yankee Government, to thwart the action of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. The movement, if carried out, will not avail much. No apprehensions need be entertained about the diplomacy of the Southern Commissioners. The generality of the intelligence received yesterday was not of a very encouraging character. The burning of railroad bridges, the tearing up of rails, the evacuation of the batteries at Port Royal were freely commented on. The resources of the enemy have been much underrated. Although no money could be borrowed for them in Europe, they have a powerful fleet of vessels, well armed, well provided for their raid on Southern coasts. It was supposed that sufficient time had elapsed to make due preparation. But there has been some unaccountable confidence created somewhere. In remarking on the appearance of the Hessian fleet off Port Royal, the Savannah Republican of last Wednesday, the 6th, says:

For the information of persons at a distance, we may state that the defences of Port Royal are of a nature to resist a powerful naval force. The earth works are the best of the kind on the Atlantic coast, and the armament consists of numerous guns, some of them of heavy caliber and long range.

Scarcely had the above views been given before we were informed that the defences had been evacuated, that the largest gun had been dismounted on the second broadside from the enemy, and that the Yankee flag waved over Port Royal harbor.

There was some gratification evinced with the increased receipts of breadstuffs and other productions from Memphis. The prohibition issued by Gen. Polk has been so far modified as to permit corn to be forwarded to market and the permitting of wheat to come from certain localities. This intelligence has relieved consumers materially and a check given to any further enhancement in prices.

Intelligence has been received that the salt springs in lower Arkansas have been resuscitated, and that sufficient salt is being made for the supply of a large district of country. These springs and works have been in operation since last summer, and have furnished Northwest Louisiana with an abundance of this necessary article. The recent extraordinary advance of nearly one hundred per cent. between Monday morning, 4th November, and last Saturday night, had nothing to warrant it. In thirty days it is expected the Charleston salt works will be in full operation. The salt springs in Arkansas were discovered over thirty years ago and were brought into use, but in consequence of the scarcity of labor in that then sparsely settled country, the Indian title of which had not been obtained, the works were abandoned.

So with bagging and rope; there is a great scarcity, so said. But as the cotton is not to be forwarded to market till the ports are opened, it is the height of folly for planters and factors to be paying the present exorbitant prices, supporting speculation not based on the immutable laws of trade, because there is no market for cotton. Should the ports be opened, bagging will come with all speed from Europe. Good Scotch bagging can be laid down here at about ten cents (10c.) per yard. Should the ports not be opened or the blockade raised, the cotton will not be wanted; therefore it is an impolitic course for planters to be submitting to the present monopolizing spirit. Even should the ports be opened, of which there is not at this time the slightest probability, it will take four months to transport the cotton in the country to market. Under the present attitude of events the requirement of bagging and rope is not a special necessity. On the first of March last, there was sufficient bagging within the compass of New Orleans to cover one million and a half bales of cotton. From that time, to say the first of June, there were many thousand pieces received—sufficient to cover half as much more. In the meantime, if speculators choose to raise the price to fifty cents per yard, and planters simple enough to submit to it, why they do not understand their interests, because cotton is not to be shipped unless the ports are opened, and if the ports are opened, an abundance of baling will be available, and iron ties and rope will descend from whence they started.

The very mild weather for the past few days has been very unfavorable for the making of sugar. A change is hoped for—nevertheless, the prospects are for a good yield. There has been some inquiry how many cargoes of sugar have run the blockade and been landed in the Southern ports. Not many—not sufficient to affect the price. Some prize cargoes have been landed. The six cargoes captured by the Sumter were released; in fact, we have not heard of a solitary prize captured by the Sumter as having arrived. Some nautical parties say that the Sumter made a grand mistake in not going direct for the English channel, and capturing, burn and destroy the Yankee ships in the European trade.

The following we clip from the Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday last:

We understand that large contracts of provisions have been made by Liverpool to supply the Confederate army. The upward tendency in prices in Liverpool has been the result of those transactions.

DIED:

On Sunday night, 10th instant, at Columbus, Ky., WILLIAM B. ISLEEK, from wounds received in the battle opposite Columbus, on Thursday, the 7th inst.

The deceased was Captain of the Madrid Rend Guards, Tennessee Volunteers.

On Saturday, 2d instant, at Covington, La., HUGH DAVIS MURPHY, youngest son of Edmund Murphy and Elizabeth B. Warner, aged 8 years and 8 months.

Card of Thanks.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN BOYS' ASYLUM, Third District, Nov. 11, 1861.

The undersigned begs leave, on behalf of the Orphans of this Asylum, to present to Mr. Fournier, Royal street, his best thanks for having donated and erected, at his own expense, a valuable Clock, which was long and much needed for the regulation of the classes and other exercises of this Institution, but which could not be purchased on account of more pressing necessities.

P. F. SHEIL, S. S. C.
n12 2pit

Free Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8, 1861.

The Committee acknowledge the receipt of One Hundred Dollars for the benefit of the Free Market from the Hermes Brotherly Society, and return their sincere thanks for the timely and benevolent donation.

They also return their sincere thanks to Capt. Moore and officers of the steamer News Boy for the zeal they have manifested in the Free Market, and the recipients thereof. With such aid, we feel assured that the Free Market will be sustained. In fact, the generous course pursued by the officers and owners of all our steamboats has been such, that the Committee feel assured that there is no such word as "fail" in the lexicon.

Our planters and citizens have, with a commendably liberality, come forward to the aid of the Free Market, and enabled the Committee to establish and carry into practical use one of the greatest institutions of the age.

The Committee cannot but recognize the hand of Providence in every feature of our position, not only in our victory of "right" and "arms," but in His Benevolence in gathering together the hearts of all those, who, having a superabundance given of their opulence enough to support those in need.

The Committee cannot but congratulate themselves at the noble generosities; all they can say, "The poor both hope;" such was the language of good "Old Job."

THOMAS MURRAY,
President of Free Market Committee.
n12 2pit

Receiver's Notice.

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

This District embraces all the 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,
No. 100 Gravier street.
n05 2pif

Socks for the Soldiers.

Having a machine in operation for the purpose, Woolen or Cotton Yarn is solicited for the purpose of manufacture 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.
n19 2pif

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association.

The Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association call attention to the following resolution—

Resolved, That no applications will be received from Companies that have not been authorized by Brigadier General Tracy or Adjutant-General Drivet.

my16 2pif

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES RECEIVER,
No. 58 Camp street,
New Orleans, October 11, 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 Bottom constitute this District.

No change will be made in regard to business already commenced in this office, and all parties concerned 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.
n05 2pif

Louisiana Guards.

At the annual meeting of the Louisiana Guard, held on the 6th instant, the following resolutions were offered by Private J. B. S. Dimitry, and ordered to be published through the public prints—

Whereas, one year has now passed by since the formation of the Louisiana Guard, and whereas, the hope of the year that has just closed has been rich in the glorious memories associated with it, and has shown, on the part of the Battalion bearing that name, neither an abatement of zeal in the cause, in the defence of which its first Company was organized nor any departure from the lofty purpose which inspired its members when they resolved to unite for the vindication of principles dear to every lover of individual and political liberty: Be it therefore

Resolved, By the officers and members of Company D, of the Battalion of Louisiana Guard, that we hail this, the first anniversary of the organization of the corps, of which we form a part, with sentiments of peculiar gratification.

Resolved, That we feel an honorable pride in the career of our gallant brothers in Virginia, in resolutions which while they have proved to resist the power of a government, great only in its Britannic, and formidable only in its aversion to the stern and lofty patriotism, that has enabled them to be victorious over privations and sacrifices to which they have not been accustomed, and to look solely to the triumph of the great principles of constitutional liberty, involved in the struggle through which our Republic is now passing.

Resolved, That should the occasion arise, and the soil of our State be desecrated by the presence of a foreign foe, we are determined not to be inferior to our brothers of Companies A, B and C, in our devotion to our common country; and we pledge ourselves to rally, as one man, around the flag under which has been carried, by brave patriots and true, over the battle-plains of the Confederacy, from Bethel, through Manassas and Leesburg to Columbus.

M. KAVANAGH, Secretary.
n11 2pit

Ladies' Association.

The Ladies' Association, to provide clothing for the children of Volunteer Soldiers, have removed from the Steer Building to the old Canal Bank, corner Magnolia 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 sufficient aid, in money or material, will be afforded to enable them to complete the work they have undertaken.

n6 2pif

Attention, Ladies!

A number of Ladies having organized themselves into a society for the purpose of preparing lint for the relief of those who may be wounded in the coming conflict, they would solicit the aid of every lady in the city in this work of mercy. The "Young Men's Christian Association" have kindly tendered their aid, and by the liberality of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, room No. 3, second story, 82 Camp street, adjoining the rooms of said Association, has been proffered for our use as a depository, in addition to the Hall of the Association. We sincerely hope that every housekeeper in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles.

n29 2pif

☞ 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.

n6 2pit&cod

☞ 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.

P. YRISSE, M. D.
n 21 2pif

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES. Nos. 54 and 56 Gravier street, New Orleans.

d6 2pif

South-Western EXPRESS COMPANY.

EXPRESS FOR "FOREIGN MAIL MATTER," CONNECTING AT TAMPICO, MEXICO, WITH THE BRITISH STEAMER.

This Company having extensive arrangements for the rapid transportation of Money, Valuable Packages, and Merchandise of every description through the State of Texas, has, in consequence of the blockade and the discontinuance of Mail Communication with Foreign Countries, taken the necessary measures for extending its lines to Tampico, for the purpose of conveying mail matter destined for

All Parts of the World!

The first Special Messenger will leave New Orleans on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 7 o'clock A. M.

Letters to go by this Express will be received up to the hour of starting.

The second Messenger will leave in time to meet the next steamer that leaves Tampico, of which due notice will be given.

Tariff of Charges on Outward Letters.

(Including Confederate Postage from this city.)

Single Letters, half ounce,	to Mexico	$1 00
" "	to Cuba	1 00
" "	to Europe	1 25
" "	to United States	1 25

Letters over half an ounce will be charged in proportion.

Letters for the United States will be examined by a committee appointed by the Governor of Louisiana.

Letters from abroad can be received through this Company. They must be directed to the care of the "South-Western Express Company," Matamoras, and the postage to that place be prepaid. The express charges from Matamoras will be collected at destination.

Letters for this Express can be forwarded from any part of the Confederacy by the Southern Express Company, charges to this city being prepaid.

Letters by mail may be mailed with the amount required, as per the above tariff, to care of the South-Western Express Company, New Orleans.

For further information, apply to Agents of the Southern Express Company, in any part of the Confederacy, or to

J. J. McKEEVER, President.
n11 2pif 26 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

Furnished House Wanted.

A Furnished House wanted by a family without children. Applicants will please state location, number of rooms in house, and rent of same. Address W. N. S., care Crescent Office.

n11 2pif

Military Emporium.

B. PIFFET,

122 CANAL STREET, TOURO BUILDINGS,

Has the following Goods now on hand, which he will sell low for cash.

120 yards GOLD AND SILVER FRINGE,
500 " GOLD AND SILVER BRAID,
900 " GOLD AND SILVER SANDS,
50 gross PELICAN BUTTONS—fine,
8 " EAGLESTAFF BUTTONS—large and small,
15 " EXTRA FINE EAGLE BUTTONS,
75 " MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS BUTTONS,
600 yards WORSTED BINDING—6X colors,
51 dozen WORSTED AND COTTON UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
15 dozen WORSTED SCARFS—large sizes,
20 dozen BUCK GAUNTLETS—fine article,
550 gross HORN BUTTONS—small and large,
55 pounds SILK, for Embroidering,
18 pounds SEWING SILK,
5,000 dozen SEWING COTTON,
300 pounds KNITTING COTTON—all numbers,
78 dozen ASSORTED STOCKINGS.

MERCERIE! MERCERIE!

A very large stock of RIBBONS, LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GALLOONS and BUTTONS.

PERCUSSION CAPS!

500,000 BEST ENGLISH and FRENCH, which will be sold low, and in quantities to suit the purchaser.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

We have on hand always the largest stock of TOYS and GAMES, FANCY GOODS, etc., in the Confederacy.

n11 2,6,8&10Wks.

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, 1861,

—AT—

140.....Canal street.....140

TOURO BUILDINGS,

New and Elegant Styles in
FINE VELVET CLOAKS,
SILK BURNOUS,
PALETOTS AND MANTLES.
CLOTH CLOAKS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
AND PELISSES.
VELVET AND STRAW BONNETS—Fashionable Shapes.
FLOWERS, RIBBONS, PLUMES, etc.

—Also—

Black and Colored DRESS SILKS,
SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
GLOVES, REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, Etc., Etc.

140 CANAL STREET.

n11 2,MoWk8s Touro Buildings.

Southern Oil Company,

NO. 32 NEW LEVEE.

NOTICE.

From and after this date, our prices for deliveries from New Orleans and Mobile, will be as follows:

No. 1 Refined Oil at	$1 per gallon
No. 2	75c. "
Gas Oil	50c. "
Tanners' Oil	75c. "
Navy Pitch	Market Price.
Axle Grease	6c. per lb.

SIMEON TOBY, JR.,
New Orleans, Nov. 9, 1861. President.
n8 2pif

Cheap Dry Goods

—FOR—

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

Having removed the stock of Dry Goods from No. 122 Circus (Rampart) street, to Nos. 225 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, Nankins and Shawls, Blankets and Traveling Rugs, French and English Merinoes, Poplins and Berages, 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.

n30 2pif

O. Talamon, Dessommes & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS

No. 4 Magazine street,

Have for sale, at the lowest market price, the following Goods—PRINTS, of all descriptions,

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
BLUE COTTONADES,
COTTON CHECKS,
BED BLANKETS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
BLACK SILK VELVET,
BLACK VELVETEEN,

Also a large assortment of
SILKS, RIBBONS, CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET CLOAKS

O. TALAMON, DESSOMMES & CO.,
o14 2pim No. 4 Magazine street.

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, 68 RUE DE RIVOLI,

WILL REMAIN IN NEW ORLEANS

A FEW DAYS LONGER!!

—AT—

160 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 UNRIVALED SYSTEM PRACTICED BY

DR. M. SCHLOSSER.

DR. SCHLOSSER has had sufficient success to manage the first families of America, as well as to several of the Imperial Royal families of Europe, to justify him in inviting the citizens 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 Worlds.

During Dr. M.'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 completed in a few minutes. With great pleasure and confidence I recommend him to those afflicted.

WM. M. WILSON, M. D.

Norfolk, Va., March 22, 1861.

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 with not 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 his profession, 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.

BN. VON FOLLER,
Aide-de-Camp.

ETAL, August 2, 1861.

From His Imp. Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte.

Je certifie que Mr. Schlosser qu'il a fait d'heureuses cures en pareilles Cors sans aucune douleur.

JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

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

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

B. DUC DE SAXE WEIMAR.

London, May 28, 1858.

From His Highness Prince R. Metternich.

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

PRINCE RICH. METTERNICH.

London, May 5, 1858.

From Cardinal Archbishop of Paris.

Je certifie que Mr. Schlosser a extirpé un Cor sans aucune douleur et avec une grande dextérité.

TH. N. CARDINAL ARCHEVEQUE.

From Rev. Holtzux, 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 feet about twelve years ago, and states that since those Corns have not appeared again. With pleasure I give this statement of his skill.

HOITEUX, ptre.,
Directeur St. Sulpice.

Paris, Nov. 15, 1858.

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 no 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,
Rue de Fleurus, 9.

Paris, April 18, 1858.

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.

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Karstendiek & Co.,

CORNER OF GRAVIER AND NEW LEVEE STREETS,

—Offer for Sale—

WINES AND LIQUORS IN GLASS.

25 boxes	Longworth's Sparkling CATAWBA WINE.	
190	" E. Roussey HAUT SAUTERNE.	
190	" J. Baudin fils "	
110	" Superior "	
150	" St. Estephe CLARET.	
75	" Marpiac Medoc CLARET.	
50	" Chateau Larose and Lafitte CLARET, glass stopper.	
60	" CURACOA.	
150	" BRANDY CHERRIES.	
100	" HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.	
100	" COGNAC, 3 years in Glass.	
25	" WHITE WINE—pints.	
25	" CLARET WINE—pints.	

125 baskets and boxes superior CHAMPAGNE.
50 boxes extra fine SHERRY.

20	"	OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
120	"	very fine CLARETS, in quarts and pints.
22	"	SPARKLING HOCK WINES.
80	"	CHAMPAGNE—imported, low grades.
100	"	BLACKBERRY, GINGER, PINE APPLE and STRAWBERRY SYRUPS.
150	"	LEMON SYRUP.
40	"	CHERRY BOUNCE.
80	"	PEACH BRANDY.
20	"	OLD CONSTITUTION WHISKY.
20	"	PEPPERMINT CORDIAL.
5	"	IMPORTED CURACOA.
25	"	BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
30	"	FAMILY SUPPLIES.
50	"	Oldnor's SCHNAPPS.
100	"	French Assorted Liqueurs.
50	"	SADDLEBAG WHISKY.
20	"	GINGER WINE.
100	"	LEMON, GINGER, AND PINE APPLE CORDIALS.
50	"	STRAWBERRY BRANDY.
50	"	PINEAPPLE "
60	"	GINGER "
100	"	CHERRY "
50	"	BLACKBERRY "
200	"	GIN, BRANDY AND WHISKY COCKTAILS.
60	"	RASPBERRY BRANDY.
60	"	RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY AND BLACKBERRY WINE.
100	"	MADEIRA, MALAGA, SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
10	"	ARRAC PUNCH.
20	"	DAILY'S VALLEY WHISKY.

157 baskets and boxes Common CHAMPAGNE, imported quarts.
120 baskets and boxes Common CHAMPAGNE—imported, pints.
82 baskets and boxes Common CHAMPAGNE—imported, quarts.
25 baskets and boxes Common CHAMPAGNE—imported, pints.
80 " GLIDNER'S EYE-OPENER—gallons, half gallons, quarts and pints.

30	"	ABSINTHE.
20	"	VERMOUTH.
50	"	SUPERIOR WHITE WINE.
24	"	Hubert port and his CHAMPAGNE—quarts.
25	"	" " " pints.
80 boxes	Common CLARET.	
95	"	BRANDY.
60	"	CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
50	"	ALE AND PORTER—quarts and pints.

WINES IN WOOD.

5 casks FAMILY CLARET.
10 casks Ex ORDINARY PORT WINE.
12 casks SUPERIOR " "
3 casks EXTRA " "
60 pipes and casks Cancasian MADEIRA WINE.
50 Octaves fine SHERRY WINE.
3 quarter casks " "
5 quarters SWEET MALAGA WINE.

LIQUORS IN WOOD.

50 barrels OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
30 " OLD RYE " "
30 " OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKY.
14 " OLD BOURBON " "
24 " " " "
10 half barrels VERY OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
20 " " OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
90 quarter and eighth casks Italian COGNAC, different marks and grades.
35 barrels AMERICAN GIN AND BRANDY.
75 half barrels RECTIFIED WHISKY.
12 barrels WHITE WHEAT " "
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.
60 kegs STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY AND CHERRY BRANDY.
70 quarters and eighths FRENCH BRANDY, sundry brands.
10 barrels CHERRY BOUNCE.
10 " APPLE BRANDY.
5 " SUPERIOR PEACH BRANDY.
120 cases SUPERIOR OLD WHISKY, part six years