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, NOVEMBER 13, 1861.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the members of the bar is called by Hon. Thos. J. Semmes, Attorney-General, to meet in the Supreme Court room next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of suggesting to the Court what disposition should be made of legal business. We hope that there will be a full attendance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Roll of the Drum" will be repeated again to-night, and that everybody may have a chance of witnessing it, a farce will be given first. Persons who have to attend company drills can therefore attend and see the drama after getting through with company duties. A crowded house will be the result of this move.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT BY THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—The Superintendent of the Jackson Railroad gives notice, through our columns this morning, that no freight for Virginia or the Carolinas will be received till further notice; but that freight will be forwarded to Nashville without delay. See notice.

SOUTHERN PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this society will be held next Friday evening, at 5 o'clock, over the store of Mr. L. W. Lyons, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, for the transaction of urgent business.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.—Fifteen teamsters are wanted for Scott's Mounted Regiment, for whom $20 per month will be paid. See advertisement in another column for particulars.

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE LADIES' SOCIETY.—The Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army publish this morning their second quarterly report, and a most noble show they make, indeed. We direct general attention to the document.

DRILLS OF THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—We refer the readers of our paper this morning to the advertisement in which the drills of the 5th Company Washington Artillery are ordered for the future.

CONFEDERATE GUARDS, COMPANY E.—This company is ordered out for special duty this afternoon at 6 o'clock, in full uniform. See notice.

MAGNOLIA GUARDS.—The members of this company are notified, by notice in another column, that the regular drills will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock P. M., and that fines will be rigidly enforced.

CRESCENT ARTILLERY.—A full dress parade of this company is ordered for this afternoon at 5½ o'clock. We direct the attention of members to the resolutions passed at a late meeting.

WAR UPON THE SPECULATORS.—The Legislature of Tennessee has passed an act to suppress monopolies designed to raise the prices of necessary articles, and to take advantage of the necessities of the war. It provides that persons engaged in buying up live stock and other commodities, so as to obtain higher prices for the same, by reason of scarcity, shall be fined and imprisoned. Grand Juries are charged with the same duties in inquiring into violations of this act as in those of the laws against gaming.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.—The following gentlemen have been elected to Congress in Tennessee:

D. M. Currin, 11th district; J. C. D. Atkins, 9th district; Thomas Menees, 8th district; George W. Jones, 7th district; M. F. Gentry, 6th district; H. S. Foote, 5th district; E. L. Gardenhire, 4th district; W. G. Swan, 2d district; J. B. Heiskell, 1st district.

This leaves the 3d and 10th districts still in doubt; but it is supposed that A. G. Walker is elected in the 3d, and John V. Wright in the 10th district.

### Louisiana Intelligence.

The Pointe Coupee Democrat of the 9th says:

Lieut. Batt Barrow, of the Pointe Coupee Artillery, has been appointed Aid to Gen. McCown, commanding a brigade at Columbus.

The same paper says:

We have learned that Capt. F. Cannon has been elected to the State Senate for the long term, and Col. S. W. McKneely for the short term.

From the Bossier Banner we get the following items:

J. W. McDonald, Esq., and Dr. Jas. M. Scaife, have been elected Representatives from Claiborne parish.

The following gentlemen have been elected at the recent election in Ouachita parish to the several offices mentioned: Representative, Chas. H. Morrison; Recorder, C. W. Delery; Sheriff, M. C. Hardy; Assessor, N. R. Hemken; Coroner, C. Dobbs.

The election in Bossier parish resulted as follows:

Davis and Stephens 510. Congress.—Henry Marshall 347, John L. Lewis 108. Auditor—Peralta 189, Haynes 40. Superintendent Public Education—Avery 104, Harp 80, Magruder 58. Senator—Hodges 465. Representative—Abney 495, Caldwell 416.

CADDO PARISH.—Mr. R. White and Mr. McReady are elected to the Legislature. Dr. J. W. Butler is elected Senator.

DESOTO PARISH.—J. B. Elam and Capt. Munday are elected to the Legislature.

OUACHITA PARISH.—C. H. Morrison is elected to the Legislature.

BIENVILLE PARISH.—Mr. Head is elected to the Legislature.

EAST BATON ROUGE.—The Representatives elect are F. M. Hereford and A. M. Dunn.

EAST FELICIANA.—W. F. Kernan and George H. Jones are elected to the Legislature.

The following gentlemen are elected to the Legislature from the parishes designated:

West Baton Rouge, J. V. Duralde; West Feliciana, Wade H. Richardson and C. N. Gibbons; Iberville, Jos. A. Breaux and Charles O. Hebert; Ascension, R. J. Babin and E. F. Morehead; St. John the Baptist, Jos. Bossier; Tensas, A. Snyder and E. Mason; Livingston, T. G. Davidson; Avoyelles, Col. R. W. Blackwood and G. P. Voorhies.

From "Le Pionnier de l'Assomption" we translate the following:

At the election on Wednesday the vote of the parish for Jefferson Davis and A. H. Stevens, candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Confederate States, was 505. Duncan F. Kenner, candidate for Congress, obtained the same number of votes.

From the same paper we translate as follows:

LAFOURCHE.—At the late elections the candidates whose names follow were elected in this parish: J. A. Scudday, Senator; Octave Harrang and R. N. Ogden, Representatives; Cléophas Legarde, Sheriff; Gourdain, Recorder; and Auguste Robichaux, Assessor.

TERREBONNE.—Léo Lirette has been elected Sheriff of this parish.

RAPIDES PARISH.—Lewis Texada has been elected Senator, and T. E. Helm, J. P. Eddleman and J. R. Andrews to the House of Representatives.

OPELOUSAS.—From Le Courier de Opelousas we learn that Dr. John A. Taylor and Mr. B. R. Gantt are elected to the Senate; and for the House, Messrs. A. O. Guidry, J. M. Moore, J. J. Morgan and R. J. Smith.

The same paper says that Hon. Lucius J. Dupré had no opposition for Congress.

ST. MARTIN'S PARISH.—Le Courrier du Teche says that F. O. Dugas and E. T. King are elected to the Legislature without opposition.

ST. JAMES.—Le Messager says that Messrs. J. K. Gaudet and Emile Legendre are elected to the Legislature without opposition.

LAFAYETTE.—Ed. A. Guilbeau is elected to the Legislature from this parish.

MESSRS. GARDNER, SMITH & CO., will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 Royal street, elegant furniture, splendid French plate mirrors, velvet carpets, gas fixtures, etc. Sale positive and without reserve. See advertisement.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

The difference between a war conducted by a civilized nation and one conducted by an uncivilized nation, is illustrated by a report which came to us yesterday by telegraph. We are told that a Federal steamer, on Friday last, threw one hundred and forty shells into the town of Urbanna, situated on the Rappahannock river in Virginia, severely damaging the old church of the village and the private dwellings of the inhabitants.

It so happened that in our last war with Great Britain the enemy's fleet went up this same river, carrying a large force of men, and landing them at this very village and at other villages on the banks of the stream. But churches and private houses were sacredly and religiously respected. They burnt public buildings only—tobacco warehouses, court-houses, and so forth—but touched not a private dwelling or a church.

It remains for the Vandals of the North, in an age supposed to be more refined and civilized, to engage in the sacrilegious business of burning down the temples of religion where three or four generations of people have worshipped, and of disturbing, with the hot missiles of war, the repose of the churchyard beneath whose soil the forefathers of the hamlet—not "rude" forefathers, but the best and the bravest of the Old Dominion—have for more than a century been sleeping. These are also the Christian people who terrify the women and children of a peaceful and secluded town by setting fire to their houses, and driving them from the homes and the firesides that they love.

Nor is this an isolated case. When the Federal forces under McDowell entered Centreville, before the battle of Manassas, they broke into the church at that place and desecrated its walls with rude and insulting caricatures and obscene inscriptions. Forgetting—perhaps never knowing—the words of Scripture: "The Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him," they desecrated the building consecrated to religion in a manner that ought to have put savages to the blush. Better that they had done as they did at Urbanna, and destroyed the church at once, than exhibit this combination of Vandalism, and sacrilege, and ribaldry, and impotent rage against a people successfully defending their liberties.

Everywhere they have an opportunity, similar outrages have been perpetrated. The savage who dances around his victim roasting at the stake, or who creeps stealthily at night and puts the torch to the dwelling of his enemy, has never been educated in any other morality, and knows not that he is committing crimes which are unnatural. But with the Northerner who burns churches and houses it is different. He knows the full extent of the infamy of his deeds, and such conduct can proceed from nothing but innate depravity and a diabolical disposition of heart. Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, declaims against the barbarism of the South, and he and his echoes make continual boasts of their advanced civilization and refinement, their colleges, their churches, their libraries and other evidences of superiority over the ignorant and debased South. How false and hypocritical are all such pretences we have had abundant opportunities, since this war commenced, of knowing. If the morality of the Northern army is a reflex of the morality of Northern society, we hope—indeed we know—the South will never desire to listen to its teachings.

## SOUTHERN UNIONISM.

The New York Times says:

> When the war commenced, no sane, well-informed man hoped for the success of our arms, unless upon the basis of a Union element in the Southern States, which would become developed as our armies advanced.

The armies have not advanced, and probably the Times is waiting for this for the "Union element" in the South to be "developed." If it still believes in the existence of such a thing, it ought to urge that the advance be made, so that the "development" may be made along with it.

If, however, the Times would look at the subject in a proper light, it would see that the Northern army does not advance precisely for the reason that no such Union element *does* exist. It is because the South is united, as never a people were united before, that the Northern army cannot advance, or, when it does, has invariably to "advance backwards" to the place it started from.

The very way to *destroy* Union sentiment in the South, if any such *existed*, is an advance of the Federal army. More Union men have been changed into rebels by the invasion of our territory than by all the arguments that could be addressed to their reason. Here is where the North makes a great mistake, foolishly supposing that Southern men can be frightened by the army into doing that which they would not otherwise do voluntarily.

We should think it is about time that this talk of a Union party in the South, kept down by a minority of rebels, had ceased. The trick is played out. It is too ridiculous to talk about. The New York Times, for the sake of its own reputation for good sense, ought to leave such stuff as that to people like Lincoln, who either have not sense enough to know better, or, knowing better, have no scruples about lying about it.

## TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Yesterday was a fine day for the usual congregations on the flags. But the congregations and crowds on the grand *rue* were *non est.* On the grand boulevard Canal there was only a moderate sprinkling from the numerous bodies—a representation of the varied interests of our community. Even the great post-office neighborhood was greatly deficient in the numerous crowds which generally hover about that locality. Many years ago, say thirty or thirty-five, when the post-office department was under the control of Return J. Meigs and John McLean, there was satisfaction derived from a casual interview with the post-office authorities. Even under the administration of Amos Kendall there was some pleasure in congregating around the corner of Royal and Bienville, and subsequently on the corner of Royal and Canal, awaiting the opening and distributing of the mails. No one at this time talks respectfully of the post-office department, so far as New Orleans is concerned. There are a good many inquiries regarding the coin that is paid into the post-office of this city. Where does it go? The postmaster is required to pay or deposit all receipts into the treasurer's hands, at the mint. The costs of transportation of the mail via the Jackson railroad, and we presume by other routes, are paid at Richmond, and thus far has been promptly; but this promptness does not explain where the coin which has been paid into Postmaster Riddell's hands has gone. He may say he has deposited with the Confederate States Treasurer. The talk is that Postmaster Riddell has said that he had no confidence in the notes and bonds of the Confederate Government; moreover, that he did refuse to receive them in payment for rent of his own private property. Postmaster Riddell can have the benefit of our columns to deny this talk. In a crisis like the present, a government officer ought to be using all his influence to sustain the government, not speculating on its wants. In the meantime, the inquiry continues, where does the small change go that is received at the post-office windows?

The further talk was of the blockade, recognition, shipments of cotton, and so on. As regards the running of the blockade, it has been harped on from day to day that so many vessels have avoided it; but we have not any evidence of it in this great port of ours. True, a British steamer did get out of the port of Savannah last week, with a cargo of cotton, and a schooner also got out of Lake Pontchartrain about the same time, bound for Havana. It must be conceded, however, that there has been no great advantage derived from the the so-called running of the blockade. During the war with Great Britain, from 1812 to 1815, the entire coast of the United States of America was declared in a state of blockade; nevertheless, vessels ran it and avoided it to a greater extent than is now possible to be carried out in any intercourse with the ports of the Southern Confederacy. Unfortunately, the abilities and resources of the Hessian Government of Lincoln have been underrated. It is now nearly six months since a vessel entered the port of New Orleans from a distant country. The same remark will apply to Mobile and other ports on the Gulf. To curtail this talk, we have to say that where one

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vessel with a cargo of merchandise has passed Lincoln's blockade, twenty passed the blockade of England in the war of 1812.

There has been much talk of the opening of the ports; but we ask for information what constitutes the opening of a port? Is it that a squadron of British armed vessels should lay outside of the Balize, and oppose any frustration of English vessels entering the river and coming to the city? Our authorities, unfortunately, give no encouragement to run the blockade, merely that certain kinds of goods and merchandise will pay a great profit, and this great profit is to come out of the pockets of the people and consumers in general. We, however, do not allow our customer that would be willing to buy a cargo of cotton, even at 10 or 12 cents per lb., in return for his merchandise, the privilege of doing so. We peremptorily say, you shall not have a pound of cotton until your government recognizes us as an independent nation—when such a recognition will go no further towards the raising of the blockade than an edict of the Great Mogul.

According to the talk of some folks, they require that England and France shall drive the Hessian blockaders from our coasts and recognize us before their manufacturers shall have a bale of cotton. Our non-exportationists make no conditions whatever. We suppose that if a Spanish vessel should appear at our levee to-morrow with a thousand bales of gunny cloth, or a thousand packages of woollen goods, the owners would not be permitted to take a cargo of cotton in exchange until Great Britain recognizes our independence.

Is it not absurd to attach conditions of this nature to our would-be consumers? In fact, by the embargo act it cannot be called anything else. We are demanding of the European powers that they shall quasily fight our battles. We want almost every kind and description of commodities—bagging, rope, salt, crockeryware, and munitions of war of all kinds, iron, blankets, woollen goods of every description—and, yet, many and many citizens say recognize us and break the blockade, or, in other words, fight our battles. We will go a little further in support of our views. Flour, from Spain, can be delivered, via Havana, on our levee at $8 to $9 per barrel, such as we ourselves paid yesterday $14 for. Will the non-exportationists say that we should be inhibited from encouraging shipments of this necessary article to be paid for in cotton? We have not space to extend our remarks on this all-absorbing question. It must not be overlooked, that during the present century there has been a space of time when England did not receive a bale of cotton from the United States, say for three years, yet, she weathered the inhibition.

## The Continental Guards. Company C.

Columbus, Ky., Nov. 9, 1861.

Ed. Crescent—*Dear Sir:* As many of your readers have relatives and friends in my company, I send you for publication a list of those killed and wounded in the battle of the 7th:

Killed—Joseph Tarie, of Algiers.

Wounded—Charles J. Ettlinger, New Orleans, dangerously; John Croly, Algiers, right hand shot off; James Maher, New Orleans, flesh wound through the arm; John P. Delany, New Orleans, flesh wound through the leg; M. Pawson, New Orleans, flesh wound in the arm; J. E. Bostick, New Orleans, end of nose shot off; Jas. Munson, slight contusion in the right side.

Ettinger is shot through the body above and to the right of the right nipple of the breast, and there is good ground to hope for his recovery. The rest of the wounded are doing well, and are all in good spirits, and none of the company are missing.

The loss of our regiment is twelve killed and forty-two wounded. Amongst the killed are Major Butler and Lieut. Alexander.

The Eleventh Regiment retook a lost field, and turned the tide of fortune from an enemy that was exulting in victory when it entered the battle.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN G. FLEMING,
Captain Company C, Cont'l Guards.

From Lincolndom.—A Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville Banner writes as follows:

Since writing you, I have had the rare opportunity of a peep into some Northern papers, from the tone of which I infer that all Lincolndom is in an uproar. The Cincinnati papers are complaining bitterly of the Administration, and hounding on McClellan to Richmond. Some of the Northern papers call it a contractor's war, carried on for the purpose of enriching the few at the sacrifice of the many; they in turn, are called traitors for uttering such unholy words. Hard times, low spirits, bad management, demoralization and an entire loss of confidence, are clearly indicated by the tone of the Northern journals. The suppressed murmurs and occasional grumblings of the Northwest have been succeeded by curses, loud and deep, upon the aiders and abettors of the war. They complain that the New England States brought on the war, and expect them to fight it out. Deprived of their usual avenues of trade, their produce is piled along the wharfs and in the markets, commanding no price. They have no market for anything. Swapping of corner lots in Wisconsin, is a bootless business; while the proceeds of the prairie lands of Hoosierdom scarce pay for their cultivation. Ohio declares things must be differently managed, or they had as well quit. "Old Abe" and Scott part friends, each believing the other "would if he could." Cameron is very uneasy—fearing no doubt that there will not be enough left in the Treasury for him to make his usual grab. Welles confesses that the rebels are getting troublesome, and Blair thinks that some difficulty may be experienced in settling matters. A general disruption is imminent.

## Second Quarterly Report of the Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army.

The Ladies of this Society have made up and donated to the different military companies since the 7th of August last, 3651 garments, beside 214 pairs of socks and 78 blankets. 1565 garments have been made to order for the Army and Navy, for which poor and destitute women have received wages. They have forwarded to Virginia [illegible] large boxes of hospital stores, consisting of secondhand clothing, bedding, towelling, lint and bandages, and a variety of delicacies, such as wine, preserves, sago, tapioca, etc. One box of hospital stores has been sent to the Southern Mothers' Society at Memphis. There have been forwarded through Mr. Dameron four large boxes, containing comforts, blankets and socks, donated by the ladies of the lower parish of St. Mary to Gen'l Jeff. Thompson, one box lint and bandages to the same destination.

They have received from various sources since the last report, $5,875 00.

| | |
|---|---|
| Have paid out for work | $1,822 47 |
| For Purchase of Material | 2,438 67 |
| | $5,251 14 |

The Ladies return their thanks to the Ladies of Concordia parish, and to those of the lower parish of St. Mary, for aid both in work and donations; to Mrs. Harper of Madisonville, and many other ladies in various portions of this State and Mississippi.

Their thanks are especially due to Capt. Marshall Smith and an unknown friend for liberal donations of goods; to Messrs. E. Marquese & Co. for a donation of shoes; Mr. G. W. Helm for a donation of money; and to Messrs. J. D. Bein & Son, Mr. Bosworth, Mr. Slawson, and the Editors of the city papers for a continuation of their favors.

MRS. JAS. ROSS, President.
Mrs. G. W. Pritchard, Sec'y.
n13 6t

## 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,
No. 100 Gravier street.
o25 2ptf

## 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.
o19 2ptf

## 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 Grivot.

my15 2ptf

## 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 eagerly hope that every housekeeper in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles.

a29 2ptf

☞O. Taimnon Dessommes & Co., Importers of Foreign Dry Goods, No. 1 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 2p15tend

### 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 sufficient aid, in money or materials, will be afforded to enable them to complete the work they have undertaken.

n5 2p6t

### Notice.

Office of the Confederate States Receiver,
No. 38 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 M. HUGER, C. S. R.

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

o15 2ptf

**☞ 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 2ptf

P. YEISER, M. D.

**☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 52 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans.

d6 2ptf

### *Soap! Soap!*

Superior Bar Soap for sale, in quantities to suit, by the manufacturer.

H. T. WELLS,
corner New Levee and St. Joseph street.

n13 2ptf

### *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.

n13 2p2t

### *Military Emporium.*

## B. PIFFET,

132 CANAL STREET, TOURO BUILDINGS.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1200 | yards | GOLD AND SILVER FRINGE. |
| 300 | .. | GOLD AND SILVER BRAID. |
| 800 | .. | GOLD AND SILVER BANDS. |
| 50 | gross | PELICAN BUTTONS—fine. |
| 5 | .. | EAGLE STAFF BUTTONS—large and small. |
| 15 | .. | EXTRA FINE EAGLE BUTTONS. |
| 75 | .. | MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS BUTTONS. |
| 8000 | yards | WORSTED BINDING—all colors. |
| 51 | dozen | WORSTED AND COTTON UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS. |
| 15 | dozen | WORSTED SCARFS—large sizes. |
| 10 | dozen | BUCK GAUNTLETS—fine article. |
| 500 | gross | HORN BUTTONS—small and large. |
| 55 | pounds | SILK, for Embroidering. |
| 15 | pounds | SEWING SILK. |
| 500 | dozen | SEWING COTTON. |
| 300 | pounds | KNITTING COTTON—all numbers. |
| 75 | dozen | ASSORTED STOCKINGS. |

MERCERIE! MERCERIE!

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

PERCUSSION CAPS!

800,000 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 2pMoWe&Sa

### *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—

**120..................Canal street..................120**

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—For Ladies and Misses.
FLOWERS, RIBBONS, PLUMES, etc.

—Also—

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

**120 CANAL STREET,**
Touro Buildings.

n11 2pMoTh&Sa

### *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 | 40c. .. |
| Tanners' Oil | 75c. .. |
| Navy Pitch | Market Price. |
| Axle Grease | 8c. per lb. |

SIMEON TOBY, Jr.,
President.

New Orleans, Nov. 8, 1861.

n8 2ptf

### *Cheap Dry Goods*

—FOR—

## CONFEDERATE MONEY.

Having removed the stock of Dry Goods from No. 125 Circus (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, Casimeres and Broad cloth, Cloaks, Mantillas and Shawls, Blankets 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.

n30 2ptf

### *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.,
No. 4 Magazine street.

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### *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 among the first families of America, as well as in 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. 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.

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 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 14th, 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.

JN. VON FOLLER,
Aide-de-Camp.

Ems, August 3, 1841.

**From His Imp. Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte.**

Je certifie a Mr. Schlosser qu'il m'a parfaitement bien extrait plusiers 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 tormented me for many years.

B. DUC DE SAXE WEIMAR.

London, May 23, 1843.

**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 6, 1848.

**From Cardinal Archbishop of Paris.**

Je certifie que Mr. Schlosser m'a extirpe cinq Cors sans aucune douleur et avec une grande dexterite.

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

BOITEUX, pere,
Directeur St. Sulpice.

Paris, Nov. 15, 1848.

**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, without pain, for me and other brethren of my community, a number of Corns in 1837, and since that time none of us have been troubled with them again.

FRERE JULES AUMONIER,
Rue de Fleurus, 5.

Paris, April 18, 1846.

The signatures and seals of the above certificates, with very many 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.
150 .. E. Roussey HAUT SAUTERNE.
120 .. J. Barrie fils ..
150 .. Superior ..
150 .. St. Estephe CLARET.
75 .. Margaux Medoc CLARET.
50 .. Chateau Larose and Lafitte CLARET, glass stopper.
60 .. CURACOA.
150 .. BRANDY CHERRIES.
150 .. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
100 .. COGNAC, 5 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.
220 .. 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.
25 .. PEPPERMINT CORDIAL.
5 .. IMPORTED CURACOA.
25 .. BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
50 .. FAMILY SUPPLIES.
50 .. Oldner's SCHNAPPS.
100 .. French Assorted Liquors.
50 .. SADDLEBAG WHISKY.
20 .. GINGER WINE.
100 .. LEMON, GINGER, AND PINE APPLE CORDIALS.
50 .. STRAWBERRY BRANDY.
50 .. PINEAPPLE ..
50 .. GINGER ..
100 .. CHERRY ..
50 .. BLACKBERRY ..
100 .. GIN, BRANDY AND WHISKY COCKTAILS.
50 .. RASPBERRY BRANDY.
50 .. RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY AND BLACKBERRY WINE.
100 .. MADEIRA, MALAGO, SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
10 .. ARRACK PUNCH.
20 .. DALY'S VALLEY WHISKY.
137 baskets and boxes Common CHAMPAGNE, imported quarts.
120 baskets and boxes Common CHAMPAGNE—imported, quarts.
50 baskets and boxes Common CHAMPAGNE—imported, pints.
25 baskets and boxes Common CHAMPAGNE—imported, pints.
50 .. OLDNER'S EYE-OPENER—gallons, half-gallons, quarts and pints.
20 .. ABSYNTHE.
20 .. VERMOUTH.
50 .. SUPERIOR WHITE WINE.
25 .. Hubert pere and fils CHAMPAGNE—quarts.
35 .. .. .. .. .. pints.
80 boxes Common CLARET.
35 .. .. 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 ..
8 ½ casks EXTRA ..
20 ¼ and ½ casks Common MADEIRA WINE.
40 Octaves fine SHERRY WINE.
Vintage extra ..
3 quarters SWEET MALAGA WINE.

### LIQUORS IN WOOD.

20 barrels OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
20 .. OLD RYE ..
12 .. OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKY.
14 .. OLD BOURBON ..
27 .. .. ..
10 half barrels VERY OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
23 .. OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
60 quarter and eighth casks Imitation COGNAC, different marks and styles.
30 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.
9 kegs STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY AND CHERRY BRANDY.
70 quarter and eighths FRENCH BRANDY, sundry brands.
10 barrels CHERRY BOUNCE.
10 .. APPLE BRANDY.
6 .. SUPERIOR PEACH BRANDY.
12 kegs SUPERIOR OLD WHISKY, part six years in store.

### LIQUORS IN BOND.

60 packages BRANDY, Richard, Pellevoisin and Rasteau.
2 puncheons JAMAICA RUM.
3 .. IRISH MALT WHISKY.

### SUNDRIES.

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

### TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

90 M's CUBA CIGARS.
150 barrels SMOKING TOBACCO—five different qualities.
50 boxes .. ..

### ALE AND PORTER.

50 casks PORTER—Marzetti, pints.
50 .. .. Younger's, pints.
20 .. .. Byass, quarts.
60 .. ALE—Byass, pints.
25 .. .. Younger's, quarts.
30 .. .. .. pints.
16 .. .. Tennent's, pints, stone jars.
50 .. .. .. .. ..
20 .. Younger's STRONG ALE—quarts and pints.
se 2 pt

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## 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.,
1915 3m&W No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

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## Aaron Bird,

(SUCCESSOR TO SEWELL T. TAYLOR,) IMPORTER OF

FINE OLD WINE, LIQUORS, ETC.,

### Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street,

Has now in store a large supply of the celebrated CREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints; also, other brands, viz: CHARLES HEIDSIECK, PIPER HEIDSIECK, PARMENTIER, and other brands of inferior quality. I have a large assortment of the best Old Sherries, such as AMONTILLADO, TOPAZ, SIERRA, GOLDEN, DUFF GORDON and ANCHOR SHERRIES—1828—SOUTHSIDE MADEIRA, of direct importation; other Madeiras of lower grade. Superior Old London Dry Dock PORT, and other Ports of less grade. The celebrated SAZARAC BRANDIES—Vintage 1795, 1798, 1802 and 1835—a large supply always on hand. All grades of CLARET and WHITE WINES, in glass and wood. WHISKYS—Scotch and Irish, Old Rye, Bourbon and Wheat Whiskys. SCOTCH ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. CORDIALS, etc. My usual assortment of the best WINES, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

AARON BIRD,
a12 2oly Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

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## Proceedings

—OF THE—

### LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION,

IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

Together with the ORDINANCES passed by said Convention, (in both languages) and the CONSTITUTION of the State as amended.

For sale by

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
T. L. WHITE,
GEO. ELLIS,
P. HAWES & CO.,
PETER O'DONNELL,
HERBERT & ESCOUSSE,
W. F. GOLDTHWAITE,
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T. FITZWILLIAM.

Orders from the country filled at a liberal discount.
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## Merchants' Hotel,

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STREETS

NEW ORLEANS.

The elegant and most conveniently located House in the city.

RATES OF BOARD.

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| Per Day | $1 50 |
| Per Week | 10 00 |
| Per Week (room only) | 4 00 |
| Per Month | 32 50 |

BRET & HALLER,
Proprietors.
a17 2ply

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## Direct Importation.

### HAGGERTY BROTHERS

Importers of Foreign Dry Goods

TOURO BUILDINGS,

128 CANAL STREET

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

Plain Black Gros de Rhin, 3-4 to 8-4 wide.
Mode Silks, in all colors.
Heavy Black Broche and Damask Silks.
Rich Embroidered and Broche Silks, in newest designs, and large.
Plaid and Striped Silks.
Colored and Black Satins, Marcellines and Florences.

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

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

### Department of Black Goods.

Full line of Black Bombazines, Bombazettes, Silk Warp Alpacas, Bagnos, English Bareges; 5-4, 6-4 8-4 Black Cashmere Parisiennes, Llama Cloths, Eccot, Tamise, Barpese.
Black French Calicoes and Lawns, with many other new best quality Mourning Goods.
English and German Hosiery, for Men, Women and Children.
Merino Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery, for Men, Women Children.
Linens, Linen Sheetings, Damasks, Cloths, Napkins, Bird's Diaper, Crash, Colored and Fringed Bordered Towels, Napkins.
French and English Bed Blankets.
Marseilles Quilts, all sizes.
Heavy stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks.
Cashmere and Plaid Wool Shawls.
Black and Colored French Cloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies' Cloth for Cloaks.
Silk and Wool and All Wool Damask for Curtains.
Broche, Jacquard, and Plaid Muslins.
White and Rose Bobbinet for Bars.
Linen Netting, English Long Cloth.
Complete stock of costly Laces and Embroideries.
Kid Gloves, Perfumeries and French Corsets.
French and English Prints, new styles.
French Furniture Prints, Turkey Red.
50 bales Assorted Jeans and Linseys.
Full stock of every brand of Domestics.
Red and White Flannels—complete assortment.

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

HAGGERTY BROTHERS,
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## Foreign Mail from New Orlea

VIA TAMPICO,

### CONNECTING WITH BRITISH MAIL STEAME

The undersigned, now suffering in common with other inconveniences of blockade and non-intercourse with foreign countries; has, by the advice and approval of J. L. Riddell, Postmaster at New Orleans, taken all needful measures to establish, at his own expense, a Monthly Mail between New Orleans and the Mexican port of Tampico, to connect with regular British Mail Steamers touching at that port. Aug. de Mosgrigney and P. M. Masard, highly recommended by Orleans merchants, have been appointed, and duly qualified mail carriers by our Postmaster, for this service. The first, consisting of 1023 letters left this city on the 10th inst. in charge of Mr. Mosgrigney. The second mail will close on the 9th of November, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will leave New Orleans the next morning. The third mail will leave Orleans on the 10th of December; and subsequently, as soon as proper arrangements can be made, the regular times of departure will be on the 10th and 25th of each month, making a semi-monthly mail.

*Tariff of Charges on Outgoing Letters, including Confederate Postage.*

Single Letters, half an ounce or less (double and triple in proportion):

| | |
|---|---|
| To Mexico | $0 2 |
| To Texas and Cuba | 0 7 |
| To other West Indies | 0 8 |
| To Europe | 14 |

Letters (penalty) can be received through the same. The foreign Postage on such Letters must be prepaid. ... and they must be enclosed fully the West India Mail Tampico, care of Postmaster at Matamoros.

ANTONIO COSTA,
New Orleans, Oct. 12, 1861. No. 16 Custom-house

### Post-Office Notice.

The foregoing project of a Foreign Mail is fully entitled to public confidence. Antonio Costa, Esq., is a New Orleans citizen of respectability and character. He has been a resident of New Orleans for the last thirty years.

Letters intended for this Mail, may be enclosed along with money required as per tariff above, and the outer envelope addressed, "Costa's Foreign Mail, care of Postmaster, New Orleans."

The Confederate Postage to this office is prepaid.

J. L. RIDDELL, Postmaster
New Orleans, October 12, 1861.
o12 2p

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## Soldiers' Clothing.

NOTICE FROM THE GOVERNOR TO THOSE PREPARING IT.

I am now endeavoring to furnish the Volunteer Troops of Louisiana with suitable winter clothing, and am having prepared uniform suits of woolen cloth and suitable underclothing to be distributed among them. I am informed that the patriotic citizens of several parishes are also engaged in similar preparations for the benefit of their companies. If these contributions of clothing are sent by them directly to their several companies without my being aware of the quantity and kind sent, and the companies supplied, great confusion and waste will be the consequence.

A soldier can only carry a certain quantity of clothing. It is of great importance that each one of our soldiers shall be provided with good, substantial woolen suits, as soon as possible; but it is also important that there be concert of action among those supplying them, in order to avoid sending double supplies to companies.

I therefore urgently recommend the citizens of the several parishes to send to me, in this city, such supplies of clothing as they may prepare, with explicit directions as to the companies or individuals for whom they are intended. I will take care that they reach their destination. The clothes should be done up or baled, and directed to me in New Orleans, with the name of the company for which they are intended marked on it, and a statement sent to me of its contents, so that I may not duplicate the articles.

I respectfully request the newspapers to give publicity to this suggestion, in consideration of the object to be effected.

THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.
New Orleans, Aug. 17, 1861.
au19 3pt

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## An Appeal for Small Arms

—TO THE—

### CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA AND ADJOINING STATE

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12, 1861.

Having been appointed, by the Secretary of War, an agent to collect, receive, and purchase small arms for the Confederate States, I deem it necessary and expedient to make known the fact as generally as possible, the better to secure cooperation in a work which needs to be done quickly. Citizens and patriots! Your Government asks for the many thousands of TRIED guns that lie, unused, in your houses. Recent experiments have proven that any one of your fine Double Barrelled Shot Guns with the improved Minie ball, is more than a match for the much talked of Minie Musket. Then, bring them forth and place them upon the altar of your country's liberty, that they may at once be consecrated to the noble work of Christian defense. If objection be made to sending away your guns, and be urged that you MAY need them at home, the reply is, that the surest way to prevent the necessity of using them at home, is to place them in the hands of the many thousands of brave men who are now chafing with anxious desire to stand as a wall of fire between you and the invading foe. If this answer be deemed inconclusive, then the reflection that those high in authority, those in whose judgment we all have confidence, and who, it is but fair to presume, know well our necessities, both at home and on our borders, have, after mature deliberation, inaugurated this movement, should be a sufficient guarantee for the wisdom, utility, and patriotism of the service you are called on to perform. Then, as you desire a short war, a speedy peace, and an acknowledgment of our independence honorable to ourselves, place your weapons at the disposal of your Government. As you desire to strike terror to the hearts of those who are now plotting our subjugation and destruction, let it be known that the trusty Rifle, and the death dealing Shot Gun, which you have hitherto so highly prized, are to take part in the next conflict, rendering, if possible, our victory more complete than was their defeat and rout on the plains of Manassas.

My instructions contemplate that I shall send forth into our more populous regions, assistant agents, charged with the duty of collecting and forwarding to proper points, all the weapons thus obtained. It may be well here to state, that any one who wishes to do so, even though he be not visited by an Agent, can greatly facilitate this work by sending any guns he has, or can command, to my address, care of Robert Pitkin, No. 11 Camp street, New Orleans.

BALLARD S. DUNN,
Agent for Collecting, Receiving, and Purchasing Small Arms, for the Confederate States.
au13 2ptf

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## THE FLAG OF THE SOUTH,

Neatly Printed in Colors, on

ENVELOPS, LETTER PAPER, CARDS or BILL HEADS.

—As well as every description of—

### Printing, Ruling and Book-Binding

Promptly Executed by Steam Power, at

REA'S ROTARY PRESS OFFICE,

48 Magazine street,
Adjoining the St. James Hotel.
s25 1yAW

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## WALL PAPER............WALL PAPER.

J. J. EVERS,
62 Chartres street,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in French and American PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, Corners, Oaks and Marbles, in every variety.

Particular attention paid to all work in his line. a17 1y