New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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☞ 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.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

☞ Thanks to the Southern Express Company for late papers.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. W. L. Trask, of the steamer Cleora, for late papers from St. Louis and Chicago.

DEATH OF S. L. CARTER.—We learn through a letter received yesterday, dated Camp Beauregard, November 11, that Mr. Edwin L. Carter, formerly a pilot running between this city and St. Louis, had died in camp. Mr. Carter joined Col. Bowen's Regiment, at Camp Calhoun, near Memphis. Being born in the South, he could of course espouse no other cause. He was a native of Virginia and a nephew of D. S. Carter, of St. Louis, and was also cousin to the Ashbys of Virginia.

JOHN P. WALDEN, ESQ.—This popular and energetic officer, the Sheriff elect of the Civil Courts, entered upon the discharge of his duties yesterday. We predict for him a successful term of office, and one in which the amplest satisfaction will be afforded the community by the attention and ability he will give to the conduct of his responsible station.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—We understand that Messrs. Edwin L. Jewell, editor of the Polaire Coupee Echo, and Mr. John J. Osborne, of this city, will be candidates for Clerk of the House of Representatives at the approaching session, which commences in Baton Rouge next Monday. Both are competent and worthy, and if either is elected the House will enjoy the services of an efficient and faithful officer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Let it not be forgotten that to-night Mr. and Mrs. Chippendale take a joint benefit at the Academy, presenting an excellent bill of entertainment. The much-admired drama of the "Conscript of 1812," and the fine comedy of "Andy Blake," should be sufficient to draw a good house, but when the merits of the artistes are considered, the Academy should be filled from pit to dome. There are few of our citizens who will not remember the popular and accommodating Treasurer of the Varieties the two last seasons, and come forward on this occasion to manifest their appreciation of his abilities. Secure your seats and thus aid a meritorious object.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME OF THE REVIEW.—It will be seen, by referring to General Lewis' order, which appears in another column, that he has changed the order for the formation of the line to-morrow morning. The right of the division is directed to rest upon Rampart street, on the north side of Canal street, and extending towards the river will go around to the other side as far as Claiborne street. Commanders of corps will do well to pay particular attention to this matter, so that they can reach their places in line without confusion.

MILITARY NOTICES.—The first thing read this morning should be the military notices, nearly all of which relate to the review of to-morrow. Members of companies may find among the different advertisements some one in which they are particularly interested.

TO BE CLOSED TO-MORROW.—It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that the Citizens', the Merchants' and the Crescent City Banks will be closed to-morrow, in compliance with the recommendation of the Governor.

The Liverpool Commercial Advertiser says that the revenue to the British Government from the American tobacco crop last year was thirty millions of dollars.

Secretary Seward has refused to pay the back salary of the rebel Chas. J. Helm, of Kentucky, late United States Consul at Havana.

The name of Cass county, Ga., has been changed to Bartow.

Hinton Rowan Helper, the man who wrote the most infamous book against the South that ever was published, has been appointed, by the Gorilla, Consul to Buenos Ayres.

THE FEDERAL ARMY IN MISSOURI.—The following brief paragraph from the St. Louis Republican, of the 16th, indicates that the Federal Army is to be withdrawn from Missouri, for the purpose, perhaps, of being sent down the Mississippi:

Arrival of Gen. Hunter.—Major-General Hunter and Staff arrived in the city last night, on the Pacific train, from the Southwest. The body of the army is on its way to St. Louis.

GOV. BROWN was inaugurated at Milledgeville on Friday, in a full suit of home-made cloth, with a Georgia made hat and a pair of boots.

EARL RUSSELL'S LATE SPEECH.—*New York, Nov. 14.*—The Times publishes a letter from Hon. Theodore Fay, American Minister to Switzerland, mainly devoted to a refutation of Earl Russell's late speech at Newcastle, in which he asserted that one side in America was striving for empire, and the other for independence and power. Mr. Fay protests in the strongest terms against Lord Russell's reasonings, and complains of the sympathy accorded to the rebels by the English and continental journals. The Times editorially criticises Fay's letter, and says: Although it carries even probority to the farthest point, it is so tame compared to the absurd and puerile utterances of Cassius M. Clay and others of Lincoln's diplomats.

A NEW FEDERAL NOVEL.—The Evansville (Indiana) Journal, of the 12th inst., says: From the officers of the packets we learn that all the large steamers laid up at Louisville have been chartered by the Government and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for a trip down the river. A formidable movement is on foot, but where the troops that are to be placed on these boats are bound, is a matter of conjecture. The speculations of our military critics at the telegraph office are not made public, lest their sagacity should have discovered the real intent of the expedition, and we should thus be guilty of publishing Government secrets! Let us hope that wherever our troops go they will hereafter be in sufficient force to achieve a victory.

GIVES IT UP.—The Chicago Tribune says:

The disastrous termination of the Cairo expedition to Columbus is another severe lesson on the management of this contest with the rebels. Our troops have suffered a bad defeat. Hundreds of men have been killed and wounded, and other hundreds taken prisoners. The loss of the enemy is far lighter than ours. The object of the expedition was not attained. The rebels have been elated and emboldened, while our troops have been depressed, if not discouraged.

BOUVIER'S LIVERY STABLE AND RIDING ACADEMY.—We direct general attention to the advertisement of this establishment, which will be found in another column this morning. Mr. Bouvier is a gentleman of science and long experience in the business, and it will be found upon trial that his stables are first class in every respect, while his academy offers many inducements, both to gentlemen and ladies who desire to accomplish themselves in the delightful science of horsemanship. Every man should at this time become, if possible, a good rider, and Mr. Bouvier offers a quick and easy manner of doing so at his academy. We know of several gentlemen who are now good riders who, a few months ago, could not manage a worn-out Jerry horse. All this has been accomplished in this academy. Call and see the mode of tuition, and satisfy yourselves.

CHANCE FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT.—We direct attention to Mr. G. Houlgatou's advertisement, which appears in another column this morning. Persons having surplus cash will find that he has full chances to offer in the way of investment in real estate.

SUGAR PLANTER'S AGENCY AT MEMPHIS.—Sugar planters and brokers will find in another column an advertisement, announcing the establishment at Memphis, Tenn., by Messrs. H. J. Sellers & Co., of an agency for the sale of sugars and molasses, which, to our mind, is well worth their attention.

ABOLITION THREATS.

The New York World is the semi-official organ of the Administration of Lincoln. It is generally understood to speak by authority. Hence, the following announcement, referring to the invasion of South Carolina and the instructions to the negro-thief Sherman, who is in command of the forces intended to operate on land, may be regarded as significantly portraying the intentions of the Gorilla Government towards the people and property of the Atlantic and Gulf States, wherever and whenever they may be able to effect a landing:

No General has yet been invested with so large discretionary powers as he who is at the head of the army just landed upon her shores; and neither he nor they are in a temper to palter or temporize with her blackest treason. *Nothing but speedy and unconditional submission will save South Carolina from a loss of property and a sacrifice of life, before which all the calamities of this war, thus far, will sink into insignificance.*

These "discretionary powers" conferred upon Gen. Sherman by Lincoln's Secretary of War, Cameron, virtually amount to an order that he shall steal all the negroes he can lay his hands on, put arms in their hands to murder their masters and mistresses, appropriate or destroy all private property within his reach, and to commit such unparalleled devastations and outrages as would make a Comanche Indian blush for very shame. Arson, burglary, robbery, murder, rape, etc., are all included in the "discretionary powers" with which Sherman is invested, so approvingly alluded to by the New York World:

As for the threats so freely indulged in against South Carolina, all we have to say is—let the brutal enemy attempt to put them in execution. Let them venture, if they dare, beyond the range of the guns of their war-ships, and few, if any, will ever return to tell the story of their reception. The South Carolinians and Georgians are prepared for them, and they will encumber the earth with their corpses whenever the thieving dastards have the temerity to afford them even half a fair chance. Our only fear is that the chance will not be afforded; and that the skulking cowards will content themselves with predatory excursions and plunders, but always within striking or rather running distance of their floating batteries.

The response of South Carolina, and also Georgia, to the threats of the New York World and its Government, is clear, defiant and unmistakable. The black flag floats grimly on every sea outpost from Charleston to Savannah, giving deadly token to the robber-murderers and ruthless invaders that, as no quarter will be accepted, no mercy need be asked. It is a war to the knife and from the knife to the hilt, only to be ended by the extermination or expulsion of the invaders, or the death of every man in the Confederate States capable of bearing arms—every one of whom will die willingly before surrendering his birthright as a freeman, or consent that his hearth-stone shall be desecrated by Abolition hordes. As the hoisting of the black flag appears not to be generally known, the explanation of the Richmond Dispatch of the 15th inst. may be interesting: "We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with Government upon the subject of 'hoisting the black flag,' to which allusion has been made since the attack upon the coast of that State. It is believed that Gen. Lee has received orders from the War Department urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war, which will be disregarded by the authorities of South Carolina; and that the same course will be pursued which Governor Wise adopted at the time of the John Brown raid upon Harper's Ferry: *When we are done with the invaders, the Confederate Government may hage them.*"

This is a terrible state of affairs, but we of the Confederate States are guiltless in the premises. No dishonor can attach to our escutcheon. We are defending our liberties, homes and firesides against a foe who recognizes none of the rules of civilized warfare, and who declares in advance that he will slay, burn, destroy and devastate, with a relentlessness unparalleled in any era of the earth's history.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The chief talk yesterday was about Columbus, Ky., the great fight which is to come off or take place in that vicinity. The Hessians will meet with a reception they little expect. Their spies and sympathizers can hardly reach Cairo before some important naval arrangements are carried out. It will be well for the inspectors on the railroads and steamboat commanders to scrutinize closely every person embarking on board, or who leave the city. In fact, it would have been wise to have suspended passports for three or four days, particularly by railroad. A strange person visiting any of the villages or towns in the interior ought to be closely attended to.

There were some remarks about the Fingal. She has, beyond all doubt, arrived in Savannah. This is confirmed by the receipt of letters which came by her, written in Glasgow and Liverpool, and post-marked Savannah, Nov. 14, showing that the arrival is a "fixed fact." As regards the reported capture of a British steamer by a Yankee man-of-war, and taken into Key West, it cannot be the Fingal. There was a steamer in Nassau a short time since, bound for the Southern Confederacy. Since the kidnapping of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, the British flag is doubted. These Yankee armed vessels may take the mail bags off of British vessels, violate them and steal their contents. There will be no protection hereafter under the English flag. Some uneasiness is expressed for the safety of several of our citizens, now supposed to be en *route* for home via Havana, on board of these English mailboats. Some of them were required to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln dynasty in order to have their passports *vise* by the Black Republican officials resident in England and France; in case of refusal, their names were forwarded to the Gorilla State Department at Washington. In all probability the commanders of the Yankee vessels have been furnished with the names of Southerners now *en route*. They will be subject to arrest. Our British resident citizens feel sanguine that their Government will resent the arrest, detention of the Trent and the insult to their flag. Some of them are very sensitive, and think the talk has been rather personal in regard to the official of the Consulate's office in this city. On this point they reason without cause, and to relieve any outside impressions, we venture to assert that there are no stronger friends of the great Southern cause than our citizens of English birth and extraction. Our country readers are also under the impression that our English merchants and citizens, residents, favor the course of England. Not at all. To relieve them of this impression, we have to state that so far as we know, they have subscribed and paid liberally to all associations for the fitting out of volunteers, and that there are organized companies of British subjects, who will be found shoulder to shoulder with the sons of the South in defence of the soil against the Hessians, Yankees and Lincolnites, should they have the temerity to invade us.

The private letters received by the Fingal confirm the impression that England is altogether misled by the Northern accounts of the position of affairs in the South; that it is seldom a Southern view of the great crisis reaches them. The latest intelligence of a severe battle received was that of Lexington, and that, it will be perceived, was considered a serious blow, though it was a Northern account.

Gore's Liverpool Commercial Advertiser, of the 11th of October, says:

The the capture of Hatteras was an insignificant item against all the reverses of the North.

And further, says:

The disgrace at the battle of Bull Run would not be expunged by the success of a score of naval expeditions undertaken against a power without any power whatever.

Give us your hand, "Old Gore," you reason justly, wisely, philosophically. We have perused your Advertiser for forty years past; though you may have changed from mortality to immortality, your name is there.

As before alluded to, the Fingal's letters are highly important. The opinion prevailed that Middling Orleans cotton would, by the end of this month, command one shilling per pound; that speculation was going on in American descriptions among all classes; money was cheap, and even in London was cotton-dealing moving. The opinion prevailed that if recognition was deferred three months Orleans Middling would advance to fifteen pence. But do our English friends on the other side think recognition will hasten cotton to market? Let this delusion be removed at once, unless the blockade is raised with recognition. From all the information before us, and it is somewhat luminous, it is manifest that the British Ministry are under the expectation that Britain will be supplied with cotton through the opening of cotton ports by the Lincoln dynasty. The opinion grows stronger, day after day, there is some understanding, some collusion between the Lincoln Kangaroo Government and Palmerston. *Nous verrons.* In the meantime, we append the following extract from a private letter, dated

Per Fingal: LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11, 1861.

The last news we have received from the North (the old defunct Union) is very satisfactory for the interests of the South. The loss of Lexington is a serious blow to the North, and if it is followed up by similar reverses, the South will be speedily recognized by this Government and by that of France. In fact, the feeling amongst the people in this part of England is decidedly in favor of such action. People are beginning to realize the position England will be placed in by the loss of the American cotton crop, and it is now beginning to assume a very serious aspect. Fears are entertained by many that there will be serious troubles among the laboring population during the coming winter, especially among the operative classes in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Many of the mills are closed entirely, and many others are working half time. Without cotton from your country, more than one-half of the mills will be closed entirely in December, and then we shall really begin to feel how important American cotton is to this country, and force the Government to take some measures, which will rather astonish Brother Jonathan (the old defunct Union). The Southerners are quite right that England must have cotton. Her commercial greatness and the prosperity of her people are more dependent on it than Englishmen have been willing to admit until recently. Should the next great battle on the Potomac (which cannot be much longer delayed) result favorably to the Southern forces, the Southern Confederacy must at once be recognized, and it is the opinion of many that this should have been done long ago.

Free Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20, 1861.

There are many families in want of women, servants, etc., and find it impossible to obtain them, although liberal wages are offered. Whether this is owing to the limit of the full capital as given by the Free Market, and inducing persons to remain their place in consequence thereof, is a problem to be solved.

From information received, we are disposed to think that many take advantage of the liberality of our citizens. This fact has been communicated to the Committee, that young persons at service have received supplies from the Market, whose mothers were in service, and gave their Tickets to other parties.

The Committee trust the citizens will give their personal attention to the recipients of the Free Market, and where they find impositions practiced, will communicate the same to the Executive Committee of the Market, that this imposition on those whose deserving shall not suffer from this shameful and outrageous abuse.

THOMAS MURRAY,
President of Free Market Committee.

n21 2t3t

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

At the request of several members, a special meeting of the above Association will be held at their Hall, corner Royalton Fields and Gentilly streets, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting important business to be submitted.

It is expected that all the members will be present.

By order of the President:
ANTHONY SAMPOLA, Secretary.

n21 2t3t

☞ **Notice to Stockholders Southern Oil Company.**—A statement of the affairs, workings, and conditions of this Company is now ready and open for inspection, at their office, 32 New Levee street, during this week, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock daily.

SIMEON TOBY, Jr.,
President.

n19 2t3t

Circular.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Aug. 27, 1861.

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

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

To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these Commissioners, to lend aid to the fiscal operations of the people, the Government is indebted for an aggregate subscription which reaches seventy many millions of dollars. The liberality of every class of the community has been evinced. The cotton, the rice, the tobacco and the sugar planters, have vied with each other, and in the first named staple alone, the subscription in several of the States reaches from one-third to one-half of the entire crop.

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

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

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

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

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

C. G. MEMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to Authorize a Loan and Issue of TREASURY NOTES, and to prevent the punishment for forging the same, and for forging Certificates of Stocks and Bonds.

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

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

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. The said notes to be of any denomination not less than five dollars, and to be returnable at pleasure, on 31 the same are payable; but the whole time outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former acts, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars; the said notes shall be receivable in payment of the war tax hereinafter provided, and of all other public dues, excepting the export duty on cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the net proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchanges for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years after date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum until they become payable, the interest to be paid semi-annually; the said bonds not to be issued in the whole one hundred millions of dollars, and to be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of the loans authorized to be issued by the act approved May 16, 1861; and the act is to be deemed a revocation of the authority to issue the said thirty millions. The said bonds shall not be issued in less sums than one hundred dollars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except when the subscription is for less than one hundred dollars, the said bonds may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores, or for the proceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the same manner as is provided by the act aforesaid; and when ever subscriptions of the same have been, or shall be made payable at a particular date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to extend the time of sale until such date as he shall see fit to indicate.

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

September 10, 1861. se23 3p6t

☞ **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.

n23 2p6t P. VEISSER, M. D.

Official—By the Governor.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, Nov. 17, 1861.

ORDERS No. 1396.

I—The Volunteer Troops, whether uniformed or not, and the Militia of the First Division, will assemble for review by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, on SATURDAY, the 23d of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, on Canal street, the right resting on Levee street.

II—The several corps of Artillery will parade with their Batteries complete. The Cavalry and Infantry with such arms and equipments as they may possess.

III—The Commanders of the various corps will make a written report of the number of men present and absent; and, also, the number and quality of the arms in their possession.

IV—It is earnestly recommended that all Banks, Insurance Companies, and other places of public and private business be closed for the day, in order to give all persons subject to Militia duty, and the so-called Volunteer Companies, the facility to appear on parade on this occasion.

V—Major-General Jos. L. Lewis, Commanding First Division, is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of
THOS. O. MOORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
M. GRIVOT,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

n18 5t

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.

n23 2p4t

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 Man'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 prefixed 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.

n23 2p4t

Socks for the Soldiers.

Having a machine in operation for the purpose, Woolen or Cotton Yarn is collected 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.

n19 2p4t J. T. SELKNAP.

The New Gun.

Subscribers to the Wingard Mounted Rifle Gun are earnestly requested to meet at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, up stairs, in the Pilots' Benevolent Association Room, on WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. Business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

n19 2p4t

☞ **Messrs. W. R. Adams, W. M. Semple** and T. D. Vanthou have my full power of attorney, as per set passed before W. H. Peters, Esq., Notary Public.

n14 tf J. O. NIXON.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 81 and 84 Gravier street, New Orleans.

se 2m1

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 States 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 FRIDAY, the 29th inst., 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	37 50
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 prepaid. The express charges from Matamoras will be collected at destination.

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

Letters by mail may be enclosed 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,
21 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

Notice.

JEFFERSON CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

All persons who have expressed a desire to take stock in the above Street Railroad Company, are informed that books of subscription to the capital stock have been opened for a few days, and for a limited number of shares, at the office of Messrs.

H. M. VAN SOLINGEN & CO.,
28 Commercial Place.

n21 2p6t

A Grand Exhibition
—OF—
TABLEAUX VIVANTS!

GIVEN BY THE LADIES OF NEW ORLEANS
—for the—
BENEFIT OF THE MISSOURI TROOPS,
Will take place at the
NEW OPERA HOUSE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5, 1861.

LADY MANAGERS:

Mrs. J. M. Walker,	Mrs. G. U. Duncan,
" I. H. Stauffer,	" A. B. James,
" H. W. Conner,	" M. A. Bohn,
	Mrs. R. Cuquhart.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:

Mr. G. C. Duncan,	Mr. D. Urquhart,
" M. Musson,	" Dr. Rankin,
" C. Fachioni,	" R. B. Sumner,
" M. O. H. Norton,	" Dr. Hensley,
" John Watt,	" R. Geddes,
" J. H. Stauffer,	" Normal Jackson,
" James McLearn,	" Hardell Higgins,
" A. Q. Kennett,	" A. Penn,
" John Crizanet,	" H. J. Lonsdale,
" Jos. W. Garrett,	" A. Moulton,
" B. Avegno,	" G. W. Babcock,
" W. H. Letchford,	" J. W. Carroll,
" W. G. Robinson,	" G. Mildenberger,
" Samuel Smith,	" F. Darive,
" A. B. James,	" L. F. Glaeser,
" Samuel Bell,	" A. Mildenberger,
" T. Greenfield,	" F. Lehman,
" H. Re Shaw,	" C. E. Hall,
" D. Urquhart,	" J. P. Freret,
" J. Burnside,	" M. Helme,
" J. D. Hill,	" Jas. Grimshaw,
" C. T. Nash,	" E. J. Forstall,
" James McCall,	" H. Buckner,
" J. W. Champlin,	" E. Parmele,
" Thos. J. Semmes,	" J. C. Goodrich,
" Wm. Gasquet,	" J. C. Lavillebeuvre,
" H. W. Conner,	" H. Walker,
" Adam Gibbs,	" J. G. Gains.

☞ The only seats to be reserved will be the open and latticed boxes in the first tier. Price, $10. Proscenium boxes, $25. Price of admission to all other parts of the house, $1 50.

The box office will be open for reserving seats on MONDAY morning, December 2, at 10 o'clock.

n20 2p6t

Waterproof Overcoats!

WATERPROOF OVERCOATS,
WATERPROOF CAMP BLANKETS,
WATERPROOF PONCHOS,
For the Soldier and Camp.
—Also—
PLAID WOOLEN OVER-SHIRTS—all of Home Manufacture. For sale at

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

n20 2p6t

Soap! Soap!

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

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

n15 2p4t

Southern Oil Company,

NO. 32 NEW LEVEE.

NOTICE.

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

No. 1 Refined Oil at	$1 per gallon
No. 2 " "	75c. "
Gas Oil	90c. "
Tanners' Oil	75c. "
Neat's Foot	Market Price.
Axle Grease	6c. per lb.

SIMEON TOBY, Jr.,
New Orleans, Nov. 8, 1861. President.

n8 2p4t

Foreign Mail from New Orleans,

VIA TAMPICO,

CONNECTING WITH BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

The undersigned, now suffering in common with others, the nonavoidance 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 the regular British Mail Steamers touching at that port. Augusto de Mengelkrieg and P. M. Menard, highly recommended by New Orleans merchants, have been appointed and duly qualified as mail carriers by our Postmaster, for this service. The first mail consisting of 1233 letters left this city on the 16th instant, in charge of Mr. Mengelgrieg. The second mail will close on the 4th of November, pfuximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will leave New Orleans the next morning. The third mail will leave New Orleans on the 14th of December; and subsequently, as soon as proper arrangements can be made, the regular times of departure will be on the 19th 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 multiple rates in proportion):

To Mexico	$0 50
To Island of Cuba	0 75
To other West Indies	0 75
To Europe	1 00

Letters from abroad can be received through this route. The Foreign Postage on such letters must be prepaid to Tampico, and they must be endorsed "By the West India Mail, via Tampico, care of Postmaster at Matamoras."

ANTONIO COSTA.
New Orleans, Oct. 15, 1861. No. 16 Customhouse st.

Post-Office Notice.

The foregoing project for a Foreign Mail is fully entitled to public confidence. Antonio Costa, Esq., is a New Orleans merchant of responsibility 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 the 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 must be prepaid.

J. L. RIDDELL, Postmaster.
New Orleans, October 15, 1861. n19 2p6t

Soldiers' Clothing.

NOTICE FROM THE GOVERNOR TO HOSE PREPARING IT.

I am now endeavoring to furnish the Volunteer Troops in 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 have 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 country 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 articles should be boxed 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 these suggestions, in consideration of the object to be effected.

THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.
New Orleans, Aug. 17, 1861. n19 2p4t

An Appeal for Small Arms
—TO THE—
CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA AND ADJOINING STATES.

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 homes. Recent experiments have proven that any gun of your Fine Double Barrelled Shot Guns, with the improved Minie Ball, is more than a match for the much talked of Minie Muskets. 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 it be urged that you MAY need them at home, the reply is, that the surest way to prevent the necessity of taking 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 these high in authority, these 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 course you are called on to perform. Then, as you desire a short war, a speedy peace and an acknowledgment of our independence be unable 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 in our near future to meet our foes, rendering, if possible, our victory more complete than was their defeat and route 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 generally facilitate this work by sending any guns he has, or can command, to my address, care of Robert Pirain, No. 18 Gallery street, New Orleans.

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

n13 2p6t

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, PALMENTIER, 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—1832—SOUTHSIDE MADEIRA, of direct importation; other Madeiras of lower grade. Superior Old London Dry Dock PORT and other Ports of less grade. The celebrated HAZARAG BRANDIES—Vintage 1765, 1790, 1802 and 1825—a large supply always on hand. All grades of CLARET and WHITE WINES, in glass and wood. WHISKEYS—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,
n13 2p1y Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Ditching BOOTS, heavy BROGANS; Wool, Morocco, Patent Leather, Straw and Shapeskin HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

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