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.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1861.

☞ The Southern Express Company has placed us under renewed obligations for papers in advance of the mails.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. P. P. Werlein & Halsey, Nos. 3 and 5 Canal street, publishers and dealers in music, have sent us the following pieces, which we take pleasure in advising our lady friends to buy: "Ever of thee Quicksteps;" "Southern Confederacy Mazourka;" "The Bell Knights Polka," and the "Grande Marche des Gardes d'Orleans."

A CHANCE TO GO TO COLUMBUS.—A chance to go to Columbus, Kentucky, is offered by Capt. Wade, of the Crescent Artillery, who is about to leave for that locality with his command. Those who want to go in a fighting crowd, could not pick a better one than this same artillery corps.

THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS AT THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The managers of this affair give notice to the proprietors of boxes who would desire to secure them for the evening of the tableaux, to come forward and do so, by calling on Messrs. Pouraine & Bell, No. 41 Natchez street.

NEW LUSITANOS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—Members of this association are ordered to attend the funeral of Mr. Simon Codina. See notice.

SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA.—Notice is given in another column that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will not receive or pay charges on freight going to Virginia until further notice.

FOR MOBILE.—Notice is given in another column that the steamer Dick Keys is expected to leave this evening for Mobile. See Mr. R. Geddes' notice.

LAKE COAST.—The packet steamer Creole will leave for the different points on the Lake shore to-morrow morning, as usual. See advertisement.

MALE NURSES WANTED TO GO TO VIRGINIA.—Mr. R. Gardere, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Hospitals in Virginia, advertises to-day for ten male nurses. See advertisement.

COMPANY G, CONFEDERATE GUARDS.—This company is ordered to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon for battalion drill. See notice.

PRESEVERANCE FIRE COMPANY No. 13.—The monthly meeting of this company will take place to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. See notice.

CRESCENT LODGE, I. O. S. M.—This lodge meets to-night at 196 Common street.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.—The blockade of the Potomac by the Confederate batteries is being seriously felt at the North. Such is said to be the accumulation of freight at Baltimore, in consequence thereof, that it takes two or three weeks to get anything from there to Washington by the ordinary process. Light articles get through in a day or two, by express. Hay commands $25 a ton; coal is from $8 to $10 a ton.

ALABAMA SENATORS.—*Montgomery*, Nov. 21.—Wm. L. Yancey and Clement C. Clay were to-day elected C. S. Senators for Alabama.

A singular coincidence of the battle of Port Royal occurred in the fact that Capt. Percival Drayton, of the United States Navy, commanded the armed steamer Pocahontas in the late action at Bitton Head. Capt. Drayton is the brother of Brigadier-General Thos. F. Drayton, of the Confederate service, who commanded on the Confederate side in the action above referred to.

James A. Coulson, Past High Priest of the R. A. Chapter of Mississippi, died at Vicksburg, a few days ago.

A FEDERAL PRINT.—An officer in the late fight at Belmont expresses it as his opinion that the extensive reports about the concentration of troops at Cairo, and their prospective attack on Columbus, is all intended as a feint, and that the real point of attack is Bowling Green.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, Indiana, dated the 17th, says: From all parts of the State we have information that there is considerable dissatisfaction at the course pursued towards Fremont, and there is no mistake that the people are fast losing confidence in the Administration.

It is understood at Richmond that, by permission of Gen. Wool, as signited to Gen. Huger, Messrs. Mason and Slidell were to be allowed to communicate with their Government, and probably to state the facts and incidents of their arrest.

Commodore Dupont, the commander of the Federal naval expedition, in reporting to the Secretary of the Navy, says that in the storm the Isaac Smith had to throw her battery overboard, and that the Governor and Peerless went down—the former with seven marines on board.

A telegram from Richmond to the Charleston Mercury alleges that it was believed that the dispatches carried by Messrs. Mason and Slidell were not taken with the capture of those gentlemen.

MISSOURI.—A convention has recently been concluded between the Confederate States and the State of Missouri. The contracting parties make common cause in the unholy war waged against the liberties of both. The chief control of military movements is given to the President. The Confederate States are to meet all expenses for the prosecution of the war, and provision is made for the easy admission of Missouri.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden has been promoted to a Major-Generalship, and assigned to the Department of Cumberland Gap. He has already gone there.

DEFICIENT BILL.—A bill has been introduced into the Senate by John T. Harcourt, Esq., restoring the original boundaries of the State of Texas. It declares that Texas yielded assent to the settlement of her boundary because the question was linked with the series of measures comprising the compromise of 1850, and for the sake of peace and the preservation of the Union. That the United States has been guilty of bad faith in all the questions embraced in the compromise of 1850, resulting in the dismemberment of that Union, for the sake of which Texas was willing to sacrifice her immense territory. That, finally, the United States has broken and violated her part of the compact, and therefore, it is annulled and cancelled. The bill then reasserts our title to the boundaries, embracing New Mexico, etc., and authorizes the Governor to take military possession. Our correspondent says it meets with great favor and will probably pass. [Houston Telegraph.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—We would call the attention of our readers to the sale of fine furniture, pianos, carpets and cooking-stoves furniture, to take place this morning at 11 o'clock, by McGurren & Landry, at their sales room, Masonic Hall.

SPLENDID BUILDING SITE AT AUCTION.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction by Messrs. N. M. Washington & Co., to take place to-day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, of a splendid building site at Bontlery Station, on the line of the Carrollton Railroad. For further particulars, see their advertisement in another column.

J. B. WALTON, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, for account of former purchaser, the following described property, to-wit: Seven lots of ground in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Gaynel, Broad, Canal and Dorgenois streets. For particulars see advertisement.

MEETING OF THE BAKERS.—A meeting of the city bakers is called for this evening, at 5 o'clock, at No. 123 Chartres street. Full attendance is required.

COOK FOR HIRE.—An A1 cook wishes a situation. See advertisement.

BREASTPIN LOST.—A jet pin, with hair set in the center, was lost on Saturday. The finder will confer a favor upon the loser by leaving it at this office.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of the State of Louisiana convenes in Baton Rouge to-day. Little or nothing will be done, we presume, except to effect an organization, and elect the various officers necessary to the proper transaction of business. At all events, such has been the practice heretofore.

A proposition to adjourn to New Orleans will doubtless be made. Now, although we think the Legislature should hold its sessions in the commercial capital, from which communication with all parts of the Confederacy is safe and expeditious, and hold that the seat of government should never have been removed from this metropolis, still, the Constitution peremptorily declares that the "sessions" shall be held at "the seat of government." We see no means of getting over this express order, so far as an adjournment of sessions is concerned; and as the dissolution of the late American Union was brought about and the present war inaugurated, solely because the Northern people persistently disobeyed the requirements of the Federal Constitution, we hope to see no such malign influences prevail in our midst. Let our Legislature set their faces like steel against any violations of the kind. Let the Constitution be rigidly respected and enforced, and the rights of the citizen secured to him beyond a peradventure. In this alone is there safety. Any deviation sets a dangerous precedent—may lead us to anarchy as degrading and ruinous as that which now prevails throughout the Northern States.

But, the General Assembly, by a three-fourths vote in each House, may remove the seat of Government to any locality that may be deemed advisable. This may be done with all proper regard to the solemn obligations imposed by the Constitution upon each member of the Senate and House of Representatives. We trust it will be done—we hope the removal question may carry—but, at the same time, as faithful journalists, we feel bound to express the belief that an *adjournment*, under all the circumstances, would run counter to the clearest provisions of the organic law of the commonwealth. Hence, while we favor a removal, we deprecate an adjournment, because we feel that there is no safety to any community in which lawmakers violate the highest law of the land, and contend that the only salvation of the Southern people lies in implicit obedience to all laws that may be constitutionally in force, and the preservation of the legal rights of every citizen.

We doubt not the message of the Governor will be very interesting, especially if the exigencies of the public service permit him to throw before the people the operations of the Executive Department over which he has so efficiently presided during months of trial and embarrassment.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Saturday was devoted to the war elements, and though the streets in general were crowded to excess, the flags of Carondelet were deserted by the habitues. Counting-houses, offices and warehouses were all closed. The telegraph wires brought nothing important from distant parts, and the day was devoted to the grand future of the country, and even yesterday there was very little else talked of than the grand review of Saturday.

Accounts were received yesterday that the naval expedition for Kentucky was progressing finely towards its destination, and that the great floating battery was going on finely. We dislike to say any more of the movements of this expedition, as the Infernal spies and Black Republican sympathizers will be sending off their bearers of dispatches. There was some talk last evening of the withdrawal of the Third Mississippi Regiment, Col. Deason's, from the seashore, and of its embarkation for Columbus last evening. This leaves the seashore of Mississippi Sound unprotected, though there is nothing of consequence for the picayune marauders to steal but a few chickens, pigs and cows. The villages offer nothing more to attract their attention.

The steamer Magenta, which arrived yesterday from Memphis, brought two hundred bales of cotton, consigned to and for account of Messrs. Puig Brothers, intended for shipment to Spain or Mexico. It was purchased at one of the inland depots, and was allowed to come hither by special permission of the authorities, as this house has made arrangements for the exportation of cotton. It is not supposed this will be the only consignment to their address, as we learn they have liberty to bring to the city two hundred bales at any one time. We do not know how our non-exportationists will regard this movement, but if a Spanish, English or French vessel runs the blockade, enters the Mississippi and goes to Natchez or Vicksburg for cotton, we are not aware that they can be interrupted, nor should they be, particularly, as in case of the Bermuda at Savannah, they bring cargoes of merchandise for which we are greatly in want.

Under our financial head this morning will be found an extract from a late Liverpool paper on cotton and neutrality.

Letter from Rapides Parish.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 21, 1861.

Business in this place, as everywhere else, is almost entirely suspended, as regards commerce, with other parts of the country, and the only lively feature of that sort I have noticed since my arrival is the spectacle of numerous ox teams from Texas, at an ox team, composed of a dozen or more animals hauling a single wagon load of wool, can be called a lively spectacle. This wool, I am told, comes sometimes from a distance of 300 to 500 miles, is purchased at about 15c. per pound in Texas, and sells in Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, at 60 to 80c. The wants of our armies have greatly increased the demand recently.

Perhaps some of the readers of the Crescent would like to compare the prices of edibles in this interior part of the State with those in New Orleans. Here is an authentic report of the present market rates in Alexandria:

Beef, 12½c.; pork, 15c.; corn, per bbl. in ear, $1 15; hams, 45c. per lb.; lard, 45c.; coffee, $1 50 per lb.; salt, $12 per sack; flour, $7 per sack; butter, 40c. per lb., fresh; eggs, 35c. per dozen; sweet potatoes, 25c. per peck; cabbages, 15 to 25c. each; chickens, $3 to $3 50 per dozen; sugar, 6 to 7c., by the bbl.; molasses, 20c. per gallon, etc. If people in New Orleans are disposed to complain of the high prices of groceries there, let them compare the above with the market report in the Crescent of the 19th, which I have before me, and see whether they or the Alexandrians suffer most from the speculators in food. What is the per centage of difference between 25c. and 45c. for sugar-cured hams? It must be rather hard on the people here, but I do not hear much complaint, and I find that the "Ice House," under the management of my old friend Fellows, sets its usual bountifully supplied table.

The long period of warm, dry weather, was interrupted yesterday morning at daybreak by a tremendous rain storm, which lasted several hours. It continues clear and warm since.

Red river is quite low, but a light-draught boat passed up over the falls to-day. The steamboat business is at a dead lock on this tributary, no cotton being shipped, and very little sugar and molasses, in consequence of low prices. G. W. S.

PORK.—There is no good reason, says the Little Rock True Democrat, why pork should be high this winter. There are more hogs at the South than at the North and a less population to feed. The corn crop was an abundant one, and the supply of hogs is ample. We should bear in mind that an unusual quantity of beef will be salted and dried this winter and go far to supply the place of pork. The army will consume and waste a great deal, but there is yet enough for all, and no good reason can be given for asking or receiving exorbitant prices.

Some weeks ago, in Missouri, the Federals arrested Mrs. Campbell, who is a sister of Senator Green. Having no prison handy, and desiring to humiliate her, they have compelled her to wash the dirty clothes of the soldiers and to sew for them.

Dr. Edward Brooks Everett, son of Hon. Edward Everett, died at the residence of his father, in Boston, on Monday week, at the early age of 31 years.

DRAINAGE REPORT.

SECOND COMMISSIONERS SECOND DRAINING DISTRICT, New Orleans, Nov. 21, 1861.

The Commissioners of the Second Draining District, appointed under an act of the Legislature passed 18th of March, 1858, providing for the draining and reclaiming of lands in certain portions of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, have directed the following statement to be published in advance of the time required by law, in order that all parties interested may see that, notwithstanding the stringency of the times, this great, and to the residents of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, important undertaking, has not been suspended, but, on the contrary, is steadily progressing.

That the difficulties the Board had to encounter and dispose of may be understood, it is necessary to refer to the date of its organization, on the 18th of June, 1858, when the act authorizing their organization was for the first time laid before them. A careful examination of the law satisfied the Board that it had been prepared and passed without proper care and reflection, and was not available for the purposes for which it was intended. A joint meeting of the Commissioners of the three districts was held, and a supplemental act framed, which passed the Legislature, and was approved on the 17th of March, 1859.

Immediately after the passage of this supplemental act, the Commissioners of the Second Draining District commenced the preparation of the maps, plans, books of tablaux, etc., required by the law. This work, of great labor and considerable expenditure, was completed, and copies filed with the Recorders of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, on the 11th January, 1861; and after public notice had been given of such deposit, according to law, application was made to the Third District Court of the Parish of Orleans, and to the Third Judicial District Court sitting at Carrollton, for a decree of mortgage, privilege, etc., on the lands comprised within the district. The oppositions to this application were all set aside, and judgments rendered in favor of the Commissioners in April last. It was only after obtaining these judgments that the Commissioners could legally commence collections to prosecute the work. Nearly a year before the decree of the courts was rendered, however, the Commissioners ascertained by careful estimates that the amount appropriated by the State for surveys, maps, plans, and other initiatory measures, was more than sufficient for those purposes, and determined to employ the excess in relieving, as far as possible, the front or inhabited portion of the district from the inconvenience and loss long suffered from high tides in the lake, and the inability of the existing canals to carry off the water falling upon the higher portion of the district during sudden and heavy rains. For this purpose they made a canal through Mcipomene street, from the draining machine on Claiborne canal to its intersection with the Toledano canal on Toledano or Upper Line street. This canal is 28 feet wide, 7 feet deep, and 5270 feet (nearly a mile) long. At the same time, the old Toledano canal, which had become nearly useless, was enlarged, the dams and other obstructions to a free flow of water removed, and a new canal made from Carrollton avenue to the "Dublin culvert" of the canal of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company—making in all about three miles of canal, nearly all of which is 4 feet deep and 28 feet wide. This work, as was anticipated, has nearly if not entirely relieved from overflow the inhabited portion of the district situated between Julia and Toledano streets. Another canal was also made on Nashville street, in the parish of Jefferson, for the purpose of draining off the water from the low lands between the Carrollton Railroad and the river, which answers entirely the purposes for which it was intended.

Having thus relieved the inhabited portion of the district, to a great extent, from the inconvenience experienced from repeated and often disastrous overflows, the Commissioners next turned their attention to the Grand Reservoir Canal, to extend from the canal of the Canal and Banking Company, through Claiborne street to the line of the Jefferson Railroad Company—a distance of 15,500 feet. This Canal will be 44 feet wide and 7 feet deep, and is intended to receive all the water between Claiborne street and the river; from which, it will be forced by draining machines through discharging canals into the lake. A levee will be made on the lower or lake side of this canal, its entire length, which, when completed, will furnish ample protection from overflow from the lake for all that section situated between Claiborne street and the river. This canal and levee, of almost incalculable value to the residents of Orleans and Jefferson, is under contract, and will be completed in about twelve months. The powerful machine used for its excavation is already within a few yards of Napoleon Avenue, in Jefferson City, and is well worthy a visit from all parties interested in the success of this undertaking.

The area of this section contains about 135 square miles, more than one-half of which is under water a great portion of the year, and for all purposes of cultivation or habitation entirely valueless; but when drained, as it surely will be, if the Commissioners are permitted to carry out their plans, will, in a few years, be as susceptible of cultivation as any land in the State, will add many millions to the tax rolls of the two parishes, and what, to us, is of infinitely more value, conduce materially to the health of this section, and consequently to the growth of the great metropolis of the South.

The Board have entered, in good faith and according to law, into contracts that run months into the future. Duty and interest alike forbid the violation of these obligations, nor will they be violated or the work suspended, unless there is interference from a quarter which the Board can neither control nor resist.

Considering the extraordinary depression of trade and extreme stringency of the money market, our collections have far exceeded our expectations. A large majority, in number, of the land owners, have not only voluntarily and cheerfully paid their assessments, but have, at the same time, expressed their approbation of the management of the Commissioners thus far, and a desire that this work, in which they, as well as every citizen of our State, is so deeply interested, and which has been so auspiciously inaugurated, should be continued to a rapid and final completion.

The following condensed statement will show the condition of our finances, viz:

Appropriation from the State	$352,789 42
Collections from property-owners	21,514 62
	$374,304 4
Disbursements to date	308,368 53
	$65,936 51

Leaving in Bank, subject to the orders of the Board, sixteen thousand two hundred and six dollars and fifty-one cents. With this concise statement of facts, the Commissioners leave the matter in the hands of the public, who are most interested.

L. H. PLACE, President.

A "Rich, Rare and Racy" Article.

ABOLITION BRAGGADOCIO—HOW IT IS ALL TO BE DONE.

Every one at all acquainted with the bombastic, silly style of writing indulged in by that servile Abolition cur, Harney, will readily recognize the following which appeared in the Louisville Democrat of the 31st ultimo. Somebody should hold Harney:

The Government and the Union forces have just begun to get ready in good earnest. They now have waked up to the fact that nothing but force, and an overwhelming force, will do. That force is forthcoming, and will do the work. The gun is loaded, and it is time now for the rebels to dodge, hide and wriggle out of the way; but they can't escape; they are used up; it is manifest destiny. The Union will be preserved, and shall be preserved. We have long looked to negotiation, to peaceful efforts. We have waited on this vile usurpation until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue.

The rebels have changed the aspect of the war. They wanted to be let alone. They wanted each State to decide for itself its own destiny. We were slow to say, you shall stop this suicidal policy, as pregnant with ruin to you as to us, until they informed us they would give to Kentucky and Missouri no choice; that our soil belonged to them, and they would have it through blood and conquest, until the Benedict Arnold of Kentucky announced he was come with fire and sword to correct the errors of the people in sending the wrong men to the Legislature; that he came to take care of the people. It is now, avowedly, a war of conquest that is waged, and so let it be. We intend to conquer Davis, Buckner & Co.—*subjugate* them.

The whole South belongs to us. A good part of its government bought and paid for. They have been defrauded, nourished and protected. The territory is ours. They bought it with the reservation that they would be subjects of this Government, and they shall be, or forfeit their title to control a foot of the soil they claim. Let them conquer if they can. We prefer conquering them to being conquered. We don't relish coercion; but we shall only tolerate being coerced when we can't help it. We can tell these would-be conquerors that this Government has two men to their one, two dollars to their one, and ten times their credit, and they will only succeed when the last man and the last dollar is gone. It is pretty clear that they will give out first.

We are all ready now; come on and conquer and subjugate, as you threaten. Let's see your exploits. You have boasted of the great things you were going to do; suppose you do some of them. You made a great progress while the Government remained quiet, and let you do all the fighting and bragging. The Government waited on you to come to your senses. The guns are loaded now and the troops ready. If you will not come here, we shall have to go after you. We are going to conquer and subjugate all that need conquering and subjugating, and that is all the politicians, generals, colonels, corporals, congressmen, presidents, diplomats, etc. If we must hurt somebody to do it, we can't help it. It must be done.

We are threatened with England and France; let them come on, if they have a stomach for the fight. France showed once what a nation could do against the combination of a continent, although she was divided at home and had enemies in her midst. Let her and Great Britain take warning not to stir up this hornet's nest. Republicanism in Europe might get some thoughts in its head, and the Czar might deal it a good opportunity to attend to the region around the Black Sea, and other European affairs.

What is to become of Republicanism in the melee? Well, we prefer to keep the power to take care of ourselves, and will see to it after the struggle is over, and not leave it in the hands of these Southern demagogues, who would sell it out to Europe for a mess of pottage.

THE BATTLE OF LESSBURG.—One personal encounter is worthy of record. As Captain Jones, of Company B, Seventeenth Mississippi, was passing through the woods at the head of his men, he met another party headed by an officer. The two halting instantly upon discovering their close proximity, Jones exclaimed, "for God Almighty's sake, tell me quick—friends or enemies—who are you?" The other replied, "we are friends," and at the same time advanced. A little boy, named Joseph Ware, who was behind the Mississippian, instantly cried out, "Captain, they are not friends; don't you see they have not guns like ours. They are Yankees—let me shoot."

Again Jones exclaimed, "who are you? Speak quick, for I can't keep my men from firing." "I'll let you know who we are, you d—d rebel," said the Yankee officer, for such he was, and, suiting the action to the word he sprang upon and seized Captain Jones by the collar. For a second or two a scuffle ensued between the officers, when the latter broke loose. At the same instant one of the Mississippians dashed out the Yankee's brains with the butt of his musket.

BRUTALITY OF THE YANKEES.—Among the noble Kentuckians who have been arrested by Lincoln's hirelings, and taken to Northern States and confined in Bastiles, for no other reason under heaven than that they were in all their instincts, feelings and sympathies, Kentuckians and Southern, are, we are told, the venerable Jos. Shawhan and Judge Curry, of Harrison county—both of them men between seventy and eighty years of age. As they, with other prisoners, were passing through Hamilton, Ohio, Judge Curry, who had stepped upon the platform, was surrounded by a crowd of Yankees, who, despite his age and defenseless condition, attacked him with the cry of "kill the rebel!" He was knocked down and stamped, and two of his ribs were broken.

And this occurred in what is claimed to be a Christian and enlightened community! God save us, forever, from any connection, either social or political, with such a people.

[Bowling Green Courier.

GOV. CURTIN TO MR. SEWARD.—It would seem, from the following extract from the New York Tribune of the 12th, that Gov. Curtin has got tired advancing money for the Federal "Jeremy Diddlers:"

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has addressed to the Secretary of State a communication in reference to the recent circular of that officer, recommending the fortifying of our sea coast at the expense of the separate States. The Governor says that he is glad to learn that there is no prospect of a disturbance of our relations with foreign powers, but declares himself unable to see why, such being the case, the individual States should be called on to fortify themselves. He next says that he doubts not Congress would vote to reimburse the States for the expenses incurred in accordance with the circular of the Secretary, yet he calls attention to the delay which has marked the payment to Pennsylvania of the money she advanced in raising and equipping volunteers, and hints that it would be satisfactory if the Government would be more prompt in settling claims of this character.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.—The daily Federal Union gives the following complete list of Representatives from Georgia in the First Confederate Congress:

First District, Julian Hartridge; Second District, C. J. Munnerlyn; Third District, Hines Holt; Fourth District, A. H. Kenan; Fifth District, D. W. Lewis; Sixth District, W. W. Clark; Seventh District, R. P. Trippe; Eighth District, L. J. Gartrell; Ninth District, H. Strickland; Tenth District, A. R. Wright.

CAPTURE OF OUR COMMISSIONERS.—The Charleston Mercury says:

Disagreeable, as it is, we cannot resist the inference, that the English Government will decline any interference in behalf of our captured Commissioners. If so, it is better that our people should know the sober truth, at once, than that, impressed with a vague belief in the protection afforded by a foreign flag they should cling, week after week, to expectations which must end in disappointment and bitter chagrin.

THE BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.—It is expected that the business before Congress will be dispatched in a short period. We learn that it is proposed to amend the Sequestration Act, and also to take some action looking to the relief of the planting interest. As far as we are advised, the disposition of Congress is decidedly opposed to any measures to buy the crops of the planters; and it is said that the majority of the planting interest itself has undergone a marked conversion of opinion with respect to so partial an expedient as the purchase of their crops by the Government. The report that Congress designed to take into consideration the removal of the capital from this city, for fear of the railroads traversing North Carolina or Tennessee being taken possession of by the enemy, and the consequent isolation of the seat of Government is, we are assured, without any foundation in fact. [Richmond Examiner.

SALT.—This article has slightly declined in our market within the last week. It is now held at $8 per sack. Messrs. Cohens & Hertz sold 210 sacks to the Government last week at $6 per sack, though it cannot be had at that figure by individual purchasers. [Savannah Republican.

WHAT MEMPHIS HAS DONE.—There are some persons who imagine that Memphis has not done its full duty in the present crisis. Such persons are ill-informed or forgetful. She has now forty-five volunteer companies in the field! That is very near twenty per cent. of her entire population—a larger per cent. than any city in the Confederacy has yet sent to the field! [Avalanche.

"THEODORA" HAS RETURNED.—The Charleston Mercury says:

Messrs. Mason and Slidell, our Commissioners to Europe, may have been captured by the cute Yankees, but the valuable return cargo of the saucy little steamer Theodora tells the tale of a successful "running the blockade."

Among other articles which she brought was a large quantity of Castile soap.

☞ All subscribers owning Opera Boxes on the First Tier, who are desirous of securing the same for the approaching Tableaux, can do so by leaving their name and number of box at Pourcine & Bell, No. 41 Natchez street, until the 27th instant, after which date the boxes will be sold in fairness to all.

n22 2t3t

NEW ORLEANS, November 23, 1861.

☞ Notice.—The undersigned notifies the public that hereafter he will sign as TOUTANT BEAUREGARD.

n23 2t3t ARMAND N. TOUTANT.

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 2pt

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

n22 2pt

DIED.

On Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, Mr. WM. CRATON DUNCAN, aged 37 years.

His friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 71 Spain street, between Cassocolas and Greatmen streets, This Evening, at 4 o'clock, without any further invitation.

OBITUARY.

As the war progresses we are called upon almost daily to record the death of some of our noble youth, who have flocked to the defense of their country.

On the 10th instant, ELBRIDGE B., aged 20, son of Mary and Wm. B. Cook, of this city, breathed his last while in camp on the peninsula, a victim to the fatal disease there contracted. True, he was not killed by the enemy's lance; yet in his country's service did he die, having labored hard and nobly since the commencement of this unholy war, when he left for Virginia in Company B, Orleans Cadets. His name is one to add to the swelling list of martyrs. Being an intimate friend of the family, and having seen the children pass to manhood, they have naturally become very dear to me; particularly Elbridge, who, by his gentle manners and lovely disposition, won all hearts. I feel as though I could not let this sad bereavement pass without some allusion to his departed worth from the pen of one who knew and loved him so well. I only wish, dear Elbridge, I were better able to delineate your many good qualities and noble traits of character.

To those fond parents who so idolized their lost son, may God give strength and resignation to bear this heavy trial. And his brothers, when again permitted to gather round the family altar, oh, then indeed, will they miss that genial spirit. Well, my dear boy, how I feel for you; for truly were you bound together by the closest ties of brotherly love. May God in his tender mercy give you fortitude.

A FRIEND.

New Orleans, Nov. 24, 1861. n25 2pt

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Died, yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M., SIMON CODINA, aged 38 years, a native of Catalana, Spain, and late member of the New Lusitanos Benevolent Society. The members of the above Association are requested to meet at their Hall, corner of Great-men and Elysian Fields streets, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in order to attend his funeral.

By order of the President:

ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Secretary.

n25 2pt

☞ Notice—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather last evening, the lecture by MISS ANN C. MCFILLEGUE, is postponed to MONDAY EVENING, the 25th instant, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., when it will take place, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Tickets sold for last night will be good for Monday Night.

n25 2t

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.

o19 2pt J. T. BELKNAP.

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

n14 tf J. O. NIXON.

☞ 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 2pt P. TEISER, M. D.

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

s6 2m

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 TUESDAY, the 26th 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 day notice will be given.

Tariff of Charges on Outward Letters.

(Including Confederate Postage from this city.)

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

Letters over half an ounce will be charged in proportion.

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

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

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

Letters by mail may be 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, 96 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

n11 2pt

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.,

n21 2pt 29 Commercial Place.

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. Wisdom,	Mrs. G. C. Duncan,
" I. H. Shaffer,	" A. B. James,
" H. W. Conner,	" M. A. Bohn,
Mrs. R. Urquhart.	

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:

Mr. G. C. Duncan,	Mr. D. Urquhart,
" M. Musson,	" Dr. Robertson,
" C. Fellowes,	" R. B. Sumner,
" M. O. H. Norton,	" Dr. Hendon,
" John Watt,	" R. Geddes,
" J. H. Shaffer,	" Norman Jackson,
" James McIlvenny,	" Randell Higgins,
" A. Q. Kennett,	" A. Penn,
" John Gilchrist,	" H. T. Lonsdale,
" Jos. W. Carroll,	" A. Moulton,
" D. Avegno,	" G. W. Babcock,
" W. H. Leichford,	" J. W. Carroll,
" W. G. Robinson,	" G. Mitsenberger,
" Samuel Smith,	" F. Durivy,
" A. R. James,	" L. F. Gomeres,
" Samuel Bell,	" A. Mitsenberger,
" T. Greenfield,	" F. Lubatet,
" H. Bershaw,	" O. E. Hall,
" D. Urquhart,	" J. P. Friend,
" J. Burnside,	" M. Helme,
" J. D. Hill,	" Jos. Grimshaw,
" C. T. Nash,	" R. J. Powell,
" James McCall,	" H. Buckner,
" J. W. Champlin,	" S. Parmele,
" Thos. J. Semmes,	" J. G. Goodrich,
" Wm. Gauquet,	" J. U. Lastlebeauvre,
" H. W. Conner,	" H. Walker.
" Adam Gellin,	" J. G. Gains.

☞ The only seats to be reserved will be the open and latticed boxes in the first tier. Price, $10. Proscenium boxes, $20. Price of admission to all other parts of the house, $1 50.

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

n 2 2t

Waterproof Overcoats!

WATERPROOF OVERCOATS,
WATERPROOF CAMP BLANKETS,
WATERPROOF PONCHOS,

For the Soldier and Camp.

—Also—

PLAID WOOLEN OVER-SHIRTS—all of Home Manufacture.

WM. H. PIERSON'S,

Saloon street, corner Canal.

Southern Oil Company,

NO. 52 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	81 per gallon	
No. 2 "	75c.	"
Gas Oil	60c.	"
Tanners' Oil	75c.	"
Navy Pitch	Market Price.	
Axle Grease	5c. per lb.	

SIMEON TOBY, Jr.,

New Orleans, Nov. 8, 1861. President.

n8 2pt

Foreign Mail from New Orleans,

VIA TAMPICO,

CONNECTING WITH BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

The undersigned, now suffering in common with others, the 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 the regular British Mail Steamers touching at that port. Auguste de Mesirignoy and P. M. Monard, 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 1285 letters left this city on the 15th instant, in charge of Mr. Mesirignoy. The second mail will close on the 9th of November, proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will leave New Orleans the next morning. The third mail will leave New 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 multiple rates in proportion):

To Mexico	20 50
To Island of Cuba	0 75
To other West Indies	0 25
To Europe	1 00

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

ANTONIO COSTA,

New Orleans, Oct. 15