New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

THE STATE SENATE ON THE STAY LAW.

According to the telegraphic dispatches published yesterday morning, the Senate of Louisiana has wisely and honestly put its veto upon the outrageous principles involved in an unconditional stay law; and the proposition of the Crescent, brought forward on several occasions, to the effect that business should progress as usual and judicial processes go on undisturbed, and that the appraisement law should be altered so that property offered for sale on execution should bring its full appraised value—instead of two-thirds, as is now the case—has been substantially agreed to and endorsed.

We have not seen the bill, brought forward by that veteran legislator and experienced statesman, Hon. John Moore of St. Martin, which has been adopted by the Senate, and cannot, therefore, speak of its details. The telegraph says it prohibits "the sale of property under execution, unless it brings the full amount of its appraised value." This alteration of the appraisement law cannot fail to satisfy all honest debtors. No matter how hard the war times have made financial affairs, *their property*—no matter how sacred the debt for which it is liable—cannot be sold unless it brings one-third more in price than the law required it to bring in the most prosperous of peace times! We assert, unhesitatingly, with a profound conviction of the truth and equity of what we are about to say, that no honest debtor could or would ask more than that which this bill provides for him.

Such a bill as this, while it will be oppressive upon creditors in numerous instances, does not deprive them of all their clear legal and constitutional rights. They may press their claims to judgment, obtain an inalienable lien upon certain property, and if in consequence of being kept out of their own they are unable to come up to the full measure of appraisement, and others, like themselves, are helpless on account of the same causes, they will have the consolation of knowing that their rights are not completely destroyed. In other words, the creditor class will be legislated into pauperism simply because they have righteous claims upon those who honestly owe them.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature, by joint resolution, has adjourned to Thursday, 12th inst. This is the usual, and probably the best course. The traveling committees must have time to attend properly to the duties assigned them, and it would be manifestly unjust, to proceed with the ordinary business of legislation with one-fourth or fifth of the members necessarily absent on official business for ten or twelve days.

STATE PRINTER.—Our friend, Tom Bynum, of the Baton Rouge Daily Advocate, has been elected State Printer with little or no opposition. The Advocate is published by Taylor & Bynum, a fact generally known—but it may not be as widely known that Capt. Taylor commands one of the finest companies in Scott's Cavalry Regiment, and is now on active duty near Bowling Green, Ky. We congratulate you, friend Tom, on your success and that of your worthy partner, and trust that you may "propel" in the future, as in the past, prospering and to prosper.

CONCERT AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—A grand concert will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall on the evening of Monday, the 9th, for the benefit of Edmonston's Battalion. This concert is under the management of some of the most accomplished ladies of this city, and will, no doubt, have a splendid success. Great as the attraction will be, the tickets are only half a dollar. Secure your tickets in time, for the rush will be great.

NOBLE MUNIFICENCE.—For an instance of the right spirit in this respect, we refer to the handsome donation of $2000 lately voted by the Directors of the Southern Shoe Manufacturing Company. The details will be found in another place.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Important information to the stockholders of this bank as to the war tax will be found elsewhere.

REDUCED RATES.—The N. O., J. and G. N. Railroad this morning advertise a schedule of reduced rates via that road to Mobile. See the notice elsewhere.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—An important notice from the agent, H. S. Fulkerson, Esq., appears in our columns this morning, to which we direct the attention of all those interested.

CHECKER BLUES.—Attention is called to the monthly meeting of this corps this evening.

IRAN FENNY FIRE COMPANY NO. 12.—A list of the officers elected by this company, at its late annual meeting, will be found published elsewhere.

THE RACES.—We insert elsewhere information useful to all interested in the coming races.

The old rule of setting a price upon the head of an enemy, has been reversed by the Southern Confederacy, who have set a price upon the heels of the same, and for all purposes of description with about as much success as under the former custom, since poor Fremont is as completely guillotined as it is possible for so ely an individual to be.

SALINE.—The Atlanta Intelligencer says: Commissary General Whitaker has seized, during the present week, 1540 sacks of salt, for which he paid as heretofore directed by Governor Brown.

A Mrs. Green, in Maury county, has borne her husband three babies—all boys! The Governor should issue his proclamation forthwith, organizing them into a special corps of *Green-a-deers*.

The intense hatred felt towards South Carolina by the Yankees is shown by the following paragraph from a Northern paper:

A gentleman suggests that if there is any proper way, after the war is over, South Carolina should be divided out between North Carolina and Georgia. Her geographical lines could thus be obliterated, but her record of infamy will remain to "the last syllable of recorded time."

LAFAYETTE.—Lieut. Tattnall, of the U. S. Marine corps, stationed for some time past on the African coast, was arrested recently on his arrival at Key West, and sent northward to be incarcerated for the war. His offence was resigning his commission in the Federal navy. Lieut. Tattnall is a Georgian, and worthy son of our gallant old Commodore.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the number of Germans alone, exclusive of other foreigners, in the Federal army, as 59,400.

PUMPS FOR DRAINING, ETC.—For sale by D. C. Lowber & Co. See advertisement.

REMOVAL.—Dolbear Commercial College is removed to 174 Canal, (University Square) between Baronne and Philippa streets, and reopened for ladies, gentlemen and youth, who wish to be qualified speedily for business. The store 174 Canal street to rent. See advertisement.

CHEAP.—In this time of advanced prices, we refer with pleasure to Lyons & Co.'s advertisement of boys' clothing.

A CARD.—Messrs. M. O. H. Norton, J. H. Stauffer and Geo. W. West publish a card to-day in reference to the Canal Bank.

DR. BRICKELL.—Has removed his office, as per advertisement.

FINE FURNITURE, ETC.—Messrs. Gardner Smith & Co. will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 146 Gaspar street, near Dorbigny, fine mahogany furniture, etc.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—The Sheriff will sell at auction to-day, at 10½ o'clock A. M. on the premises, the contents of a hat and cap store, situated at No. 105 St. Charles street, First District of this city.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express says that it hopes to see no more invocations in Southern journals for English and French intervention in our war with the North. We hope so, too, but for a reason exactly opposite to that of the Express. Our contemporary thinks that these nations have done as much for us as could be expected, by recognizing us as belligerents, and that we ought not to look for anything more at present. On the contrary, we think their conduct towards us, in almost every respect, betrays an indifference to our success and a lack of sympathy with us in the struggle, which, while we do not complain of it, is at variance with the whole past policy of both these nations.

It has been the custom always to recognize *de facto* Governments—Governments with not one-tenth the resources, the population, and the capacity of self-sustenance of the Confederate States. It is were any longer a question whether the Confederate States were able to sustain themselves, some excuse might be allowed, but this is a point long ago settled, in Great Britain at least. Four months ago, the press of that country and many of the statesmen of that country proclaimed that the dissolution of the old Union was a fixed event, and reconstruction an impossibility, and they have been repeating the assertion ever since. The London Times, over and over again, has affirmed this fact; and in one of its latest articles, which we published a few days ago, referred to the wonderful fact that the Confederate States had put into the field a larger proportion of soldiers, compared with population, than had ever been the case before in any other country. All of these things are frequently admitted; and yet the same Times drivels and palters, and backs and fills whenever it touches the question of our recognition. It permits its American correspondent, Mr. Russell, to tell falsehoods on us and to ridicule us. And Palmerston and Russell and Brougham make speeches about us in which they are copious of words, but never give expression to a single manly and decided idea.

The Express thinks that their interests only will decide the question. Very likely this will be the case, though it ought not to be. There ought to be such a thing as national honor as well as personal, and a nation ought to be more jealous of its honor than its interest. The subjects of Great Britain hold stocks and bonds of Northern States and corporations to an immense amount, which they are well aware will depreciate in value, if they do not become absolutely worthless, from a permanent disruption of the American Union. And yet, plain as the fact is that the disruption is permanent, and the separation of the two sections eternal, Great Britain is unwilling to admit it in an official manner. Her conduct is unbecoming a great nation, and is inconsistent with all her former acts and professions.

Everywhere else, where there are wars among nations, this great power manages to have some hand in them. No two nations on the European continent could go to war without an early interference, on one side or the other, of Great Britain. No petty dispute occurs among the semi-civilized people of the Central American Isthmus, unless we hear immediately of Great Britain having a finger in the pie. She wants herself the champion of the right wherever the right is attempted to be overthrown by the wrong, and in many respects assumes to be the regulator-general of the affairs of the world. She admits that the Confederate States are in the right when they assert their ability to maintain their independence. That independence is *un fait accompli*, yet she pretends to look calmly and serenely on the contest, and avows her indifference to the result. The circumstances strongly show that this indifference is affected—that she is, and has been all the time, on the side of our enemies—that she can view the spectacle of eight millions of people struggling for political existence against twenty millions, and, in a sublime spirit of chivalry, wish success to the latter!

So satisfied is the North of the submissive spirit of this great European power, that Mr. Seward actually bullies and bectors it, and the Northern press threatens that England's recognition of the South would be followed by a declaration of war against her. So satisfied is the North of the impunity with which any outrage upon the British flag may be committed that a Federal vessel stops a British one on the high seas, and its officers march their marines upon its deck, and forcibly take its passengers from under its flag. The ancient spirit of the British nation seems actually to quail before the fierce though harmless threats of a people who have been whipped eight times out of every ten that they have gone into battle.

The South has a right to its recognition as an independent power, and a refusal to allow that right is a violation of the laws of justice and comity. It is an exclusion of a first-class power from the family of nations, where heretofore fifth-class powers had only to knock to be promptly admitted. The concession of our right to a place in the family of nations, when hereafter made, as it inevitably must be, will come so late as to lose much of its value. If we are to be reluctantly admitted, we will not forget the circumstance; and as we shall have more favors to grant than to ask of the outside world, we may so arrange it that we will not be the losers from the ungracious treatment we have received.

DOWN ON MONOPOLIES.—The Senate of Georgia has passed a bill to prevent, during the existing war, monopolies and speculations in breadstuffs, and other articles of general use and consumption. The bill enumerates salt, wheat, flour, bacon, lard, cotton, osnaburgs, kerseys, leather, shoes, cotton cards or wool cards, as the articles which must not be sold at speculative prices. It allows the owner of any of those articles to sell them at an advance of 60 per cent. upon their price last April.

Southern Shoe Manufacturing Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3, 1861.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 2d instant, it was

Resolved, That two thousand dollars of the earnings of the Company be applied as follows, to wit—

$250 to New Orleans Free Market.
250 to Boys' Orphan Asylum of Third District.
250 to Army of Missouri.
500 to Army of Kentucky.
250 to Soldiers' Hospital at Nashville.
500 to Louisiana Hospital at Richmond.

$2,000 GEO. H. ROZET,
d4 2p3t Secretary.

A Card—Removal.

Dolbear Commercial College is removed to 174 Canal, street University Square, between Baronne and Philippa streets. Open day and evening. There is a special apartment for ladies who wish to prepare themselves for the duties the war may devolve upon them. There are also Assistants and Professors for Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics, English and Modern Languages.

Ladies and gentlemen who wish to prepare themselves speedily for business, and those who wish to acquire the Modern and Ancient Languages, Mathematics, etc., are invited to call. Unless we educate with redoubled energy in times of war, we shall raise up our youth in mental and physical idleness, and unfit to know or defend their rights. We should now bring service all the mental and material resources of the country.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

The large store 174 Canal street to rent very low. d4 2p3t

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 eight bank of the Mississippi river, and includes the Parish of Jefferson.

GEORGE W. WARD, Receiver,
n26 2p1t No. 100 Gravier street.

☞ **Southern Pacific Railroad—Stockholders** in the into sold out Company who have not acted on the proposition of the new Company, are reminded that the proposition is liable to be withdrawn at any time. The Company having graded twenty-five additional miles, is entitled to 256,000 acres of land, and to the State loan of $256,000. These means will amply supply the wants of the Company, and place it in an independent position. Stockholders in the old Company cannot complain of want of notice, when the proposition shall be withdrawn.

H. S. FULKERSON, Agent,
d4 2p1f 84 Common street.

☞ **The undersigned have not authorized** the use of their names in opposition to the present Board of directors of the Canal Bank.

M. O. H. NORTON,
J. H. STAUFFER,
GEO. W. WEST.
d4 2p1t

☞ **Removal—Doctor D. W. Brickell has** removed his office and residence to 180 Carondelet street, between Girod and Julia streets. d4 2p3t

OBITUARY.

A meeting of the members of Company B, Orleans Cadets, 5th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, being held at Camp Pelican, near Young's Mill, Va., November 18, 1861, for the purpose of expressing their condolence with the family of our departed friend and companion, Mr. ELBRIDGE B. COOK, who died at Williamsburg, on the 16th instant. The object of the meeting being expressed by Captain Alexander Hart, A. J. Houston was called to the chair, who succeeded to appoint a Committee of four to draft resolutions expressive of the above. The following resolutions were offered and adopted—

Resolved, That in the death of Elbridge B. Cook we have lost a much esteemed and valued friend and brother-in-arms.

Resolved, That, as it has pleased an All Wise Providence, in His inscrutable Ways, to take from our midst one who, although as old friend to most of us, has endeared himself to all by his urbanity and goodness of heart, we bow to His decree.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and relatives of the deceased in their sad bereavement, and hereby offer our condolence with them, hoping that the knowledge of the sacrifice at the altar of his Country's Liberty will serve to temper their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and published in two of the daily papers of the city of New Orleans.

A. J. HOUSTON, Chairman.
H. Mason, Secretary. d4 1t

A Card.

CAMP HOLMES,
Centerville, Va., Nov. 12, 1861.

The undersigned, composing the 2d Company of the Battalion of Washington Artillery adopt this method of expressing their heartfelt regret at the necessity which has caused the resignation of of their gallant and much esteemed officer, 1st Lieutenant CUTHBERT H. SLOCOMB, whose urbanity of manner, impartiality of conduct, and deep interest manifested in behalf of his men, and the cause of Liberty, have won for him the highest admiration and esteem of all. In his temporary withdrawal from the service, impelled by causes of the most urgent nature, he carries with him the best wishes of every member of the Company, all of whom have been the recipients of many favors at his hands, which will ever be kindly and gratefully remembered. Whilst deploring the loss they have sustained by the withdrawal of their friend and officer for the time, they are reminded that in the resignation of Lieut. Slocomb the country loses a brave and accomplished soldier, and an ardent defender of Southern rights. Their best wishes will always attend him.

A. R. Blakely,	Stephen Chalaron,
E. D. Augustin,	Cæsar Hatcher,
T. B. White,	Chas. E. Lovelich,
Jas. D. Edwards,	J. Howard Goodin,
Jno. D. Britton,	Wm. Mills,
A. G. Knight,	E. J. Jewell,
Frank Williams,	W. A. Randolph,
A. A. Brinsmade,	Alx. H. Peale,
C. C. Twichell,	Thos. H. Suter,
B. L. Hall,	Jos. P. Mans,
John W. Emmett,	Jno. Mens,
Geo. K. Strawbridge,	Henry M. Payne,
Thos. T. Land, Jr.,	Frank P. Buckner,
Jos. H. Dubrueque,	Wm. Palfrey,
J. H. Randolph,	W. C. Green,
J. T. Brenford,	J. S. Meyers,
Walter J. Hare,	T. H. Fogum,
L. E. Guyot,	Geo. Humphrey,
W. R. Wilkins,	J. C. Pard-,
H. N. White,	John W. Fremons,
Gus. Aims,	E. D. Farren,
Henry D. Summers,	Chas. A. Duvall,
P. L. Von Colln,	Sam. Hawes,
W. E. Florance, Jr.,	J. F. Randolph,
R. Barister, Jr.,	F. Allewelt,
L. C. Woodville,	R. Axson,
Jn. R. Medowan,	Jules Freret. d5 2p2t

A Card.

The Ladies of the Association for Clothing the Children of our absent Soldiers, beg leave to return their thanks to those friends who have aided them by donations in money, goods and clothing in commencing this charity. Up to this time twelve hundred garments have been furnished to those four hundred children; and it is estimated, from information received from the Free Market Committee, that near three thousand more children of Volunteers are in absolute want of necessary raiment. The Ladies who have engaged in the performance of this duty, earnestly hope that means will be promptly furnished to complete this work of justice to the families of those who are risking their lives in the defense of our rights.

The Association would gladly undertake, in addition to their original design, to furnish clothing to the children of deserving but destitute families, having no military claims, on their being recommended by those who are willing to aid in this work of humanity; but this must entirely depend upon the means furnished by a charitable public.

Contributions, in money, or goods and spare clothing, will be thankfully received at the Old Canal Bank building, corner of Natchez and Magazine streets, where the Ladies are engaged from 10 till 2 o'clock, every day, in cutting out and distributing clothing. d2 2p3t

Circular.

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

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

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

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

It is not proposed, as has been frequently explained, to interfere with the usual and customary arrangements of planters and others in making sale of their produce. This is not necessary. It is only asked that each individual shall indicate in advance the proportion of the same which he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, the factor or factors 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 limit is fixed at fifty dollars. The payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is secured, as will be perceived, by special act of Congress.

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

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

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

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

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to Authorize a Loan and Issue of Treasury Notes, and and prescribe the punishment for forging the same, and for forging Certificates of Stocks and Bonds.

SECTION 1. That the Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of 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, payable semi-annually. The said interest to be paid semi-annually. The said bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales 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 ensuing session to the Congress of the Confederate States a precise statement of the transactions under this law. No bond shall be issued in fractional parts of the hundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury Notes, or the notes of any bank, corporation or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as 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 and he is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. The said notes to be of any denomination not less than five dollars, and to be redeemable at pleasure, as if the same are payable; but the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former acts, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars; the said notes shall be receivable in payment of the war tax hereinafter provided, and of all other public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the net proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years after date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum, with the privilege of the Treasury to be paid semi-annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred millions of dollars, and to be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act approved May 16, 1861; and this act is to be deemed a revocation of the authority 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 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 where over 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, etc., (See Act Augusta, 1861.)

September 10, 1861. n23 2p1f

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

n14 J. O. NIXON.

☞ **In consequence of the great demand** for boxes for the approaching Tableaux, the lady Managers have determined to sell all the boxes in the Second Tier and Balconies at $10 each. The Parquette and other seats will be sold, as advertised, without reserve, at $1 50. Persons desirous of securing boxes, can do so by applying at Poursine & Bell's, No. 41 Natchez street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

n27 2p1f

☞ **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.

n24 2p1f P. FRISER, M. D.

Notice.

All persons taking our notes, can have them redeemed at our office, when presented in sufficient amounts.

MAGEE & GEORGE,
d3 2pTuThSaMo2w No. 6 Magazine street.

Notice.

The Subscriber will receive the currency issued by MAGEE & GEORGE, No. 6 Magazine street, for Groceries, or redeem them in Confederate notes when presented in sufficient amounts.

W. C. RAYMOND,
d3 2pTuThSaMo2w 71 Camp street.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES.** Nos. 52 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. d6 6m

Southern Clothing Establishment

L. W. LYONS & Co.,

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles st., cor. Common.

HOME MANUFACTORY.

We are manufacturing in the latest styles and most durable manner, from the best materials, every description of

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing

—AND—

SHIRTS!!!

Always on hand a large and well assorted stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS

At reasonable prices.

L. W. LYONS & CO.,
d4 2p3t 26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street, corner Common.

Boys' Clothing

—AT—

LAST YEAR'S PRICES!!

—At the—

BOYS' CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

26 ST. CHARLES STREET.

d4 2p3t L. W. LYONS & CO.

Christmas and New Year's

FREE GIFT LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

The undersigned have undertaken to organize and superintend a Lottery to be drawn for the benefit of the Louisiana Volunteers and their families, and solicit the patriotic cooperation of the citizens of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana in the following scheme:

1st. A committee, composed of the undersigned, shall, from the fourth to the twenty-first day of December present, (with the exception of Sundays,) be in daily attendance from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. at the St. Louis Hotel, (entrance on Royal street,) for the purpose of receiving donations of every description—jewelry, trinkets, books, objects of adornament or use, which shall constitute prizes to be drawn as hereinafter directed, each article to be labelled with the name of the donor (unless otherwise instructed) and entered in a book for the inspection of visitors.

2d. Each donation thus received will be appraised by the committee, who shall issue lottery tickets to the amount of such appraisement, which shall be sold at one dollar each, and prizes drawn by untold tickets shall be sold at auction for the benefit of the fund.

3d. The articles thus collected shall be arranged for exhibition, and constitute a Bazaar for daily promenade (Sundays excepted.) The charge of entrance to be twenty-five cents.

4th. From Christmas Eve and on every successive evening (excepting Sunday,) until New Year's Eve, a partial drawing of the Lottery shall take place; the donations being divided as equally as practicable, both as regards value and species, into parts corresponding with the number of nights through which the drawings are to be continued. Prizes drawn to be removed after the close of the Lottery.

5th. Tables of refreshments will be kept by ladies, and an efficient orchestra retained.

6th. The proceeds of the entrance fees, the refreshment tables and Lottery will be appropriated to the purposes set forth in such manner and form as to the committee shall seem most advisable.

It is thought that this undertaking will meet with entire success, as it affords, by the presentation of objects already in the possession of the donor, a great deal more of showing to our absent soldiers that, in these days of festivity, they and their families are not forgotten, and by the presentation of tickets in the Lottery to our friends at home in the place of ordinary Christmas or New Year's gifts; the chance of winning prizes in a good cause, which they will surely prefer to receiving gifts unhallowed by such associations.

M. & Mrs. Donatien Augustin,	Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Hildreth,
" Bernard Avegno,	" Charles Harred,
" Samuel Bell,	" Adolphus Hamilton,
" George Binder,	" N. R. Jennings,
" M. J. Bujac,	" A. D. Kelly,
" Charles Briggs,	" S. H. Kennedy,
" R. T. Back,	" H. T. Lonsdale,
Mrs. M. A. Helm,	" Felix Labatut,
Mrs. E. W. Brown,	" S. L. Levy,
Mr. Edward Briggs,	" F. V. Lafaurie,
Mr. Charles J. Bell,	" Isidore Labatut,
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Conner,	" J. G. Lingham,
" " C. F. Carruthers,	" Felix Larue,
Mrs. Honore Caronnet,	" Isaac E. Morse,
Mr. J. M. Caballero,	" M. Musson,
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Denegre,	" R. H. Mott,
" Fredk Durrive,	" L. R. Millaudon,
" Geo. Currie Duncan,	" Jas. L. McLean,
" Louis de Saulles,	" Richard Nugent,
" Achate Eustis,	Mr. M. O. H. Norton,
" Jas. P. Freret,	Mr. & Mrs. Richard Pritchard,
" L. E. Forstall,	" " D. D. Rogers,
" L. F. Genoris,	Mrs. L. M. Raynaud,
" James Grimshaw,	Mrs. J. Telesphor Roman,
" Roland Gaspel,	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Stauffer,
" Henri Gaudet,	" " B. F. Stamps,
Mr. John G. Gaines,	" " W. E. Thompson,
Mr. Omer Gaillard,	" " Robt. Urquhart,
Mr. & Mrs. Jas. Dick Hill,	" " W. A. Violett,
" " O. E. Hill,	Mr. Joseph Vinson,
" " D. N. Henson,	Mr. & Mrs. John Watt.
" " Alexander Harris,	

New Orleans, Dec. 2, 1861. n3 2p1f

Military Emporium.

B. PIFFET,

122 CANAL STREET, TOURO BUILDINGS.

800,000 G. D. G. N CAPS.
740,000 F. I. AND ER. GUN CAPS.
100 lbs. ASSORTED SHOE TWINE.
100 GROSS PLAYING CARDS.
GOLD AND SILVER PENS.
GOLD AND SILVER PANTALOON BANDS.
GOLD AND SILVER BRAIDS AND GALONS.
35 GOLD PLATED STAFF BUTTONS.
175 GOLD MILITARY BUTTONS.
FLAGS—Silk, Worsted and Cotton.
UNIFORM BINDINGS.
MILITARY HEADWARES AND SHIRTS.
76 DOZ. DRINKING FLASKS.
50 DOZ. SOLDIERS' STOCKINGS.
50 PAIRS BLANKETS.
160 DOZ. PANTY PIPES.
DRUMS AND FIFES.
SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS.
TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FINE FANCY PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
LADIES' REED BRIMMINGS, Etc.

Cheap for Cash! Cheap for Cash!!

d2 2p3tTuThSat

M. Robert,

17 RUE DE CHARTRES,

MODES AND NOUVEAUTES.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING,

IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLE.

d2 3 9 10 16 17 23 24 2p

Removal.

MALARD & TOOKER

HAVE REMOVED THEIR CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

From the corner of Canal and Old Levee streets, to

No. 10 Chartres street,

Where they will continue, as heretofore, to keep for sale a large assortment of Clothing of every description. d2 2p6t&2W

21 Chartres Street. 21

GENUINE POPULAR MEDICINES.

FOR SALE BY

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 21 Chartres street, New Orleans,

In Quantities to suit purchasers.

QUININE,
WISTAR'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,
JOHN HILL'S SARSAPARILLA,
HOSETTER'S BITTERS,
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
WISTAR'S SALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES,
COD LIVER OILS,
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Roger's Syrup of Liverwort and Tar,
Brandreth's Pills,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Moffat's Pills,
Moffat's Pills,
McLane's Vermifuge and Pills,
Hoofland's German Bitters,
B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Smith's Tonic Syrup for Chills, etc.,
Vandeveer's Medicated Schnapps,
Mills' Bourbonia,
Wilson's Rat and Roach Destroyer.
Van Zandt's Detergent,
Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.
Hamil's Kathairion.
Gray's Ointment.
Wright's Rejuvenating Elixir,
Seidlitz Powders,
Hair Dyes,
Soaps,
Sal Soda,
Perfumery,
Colognes,
Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills.

All of which are warranted GENUINE, and will be furnished in any quantities to suit druggists and dealers, at the lowest cash prices, by applying to

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
d2 2p4tod 21 Chartres street,
Between Canal and Customhouse streets.

To Druggists and Dyers.

Just received and for sale by J. FREDRICKSON, Druggist, corner of Poydras and Baronne streets, 16 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine, 1100 do. Madder, 200 do. Fustic, 3000 do. Flax Seed, Cream of Tartar, Sweet Spirits of Nitre, Glue, Squills, Spices, Carmine, etc. d2 2p1m

The Confederate States

COTTON TIE AND WOOD HOOPS.

E. N. DAVIS, Patentee,

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

This is the most secure fastening ever made; the construction bringing into action one of the most powerful principles known in mechanics, so that the stronger the tension the stronger the clasp about the hoop, and the most secure therefore the hold—and so simple that a child may make it.

The test in Szymanski's press in this city, on the 11 ft instant, of a bale of cotton bound in white oak hoops—the bale can be seen at Messrs. Nixon & Wm. 35 Union street—demonstrated that cotton bound in this way bears the compression perfectly for foreign shipment, and rope or iron bands can be dispensed with.

It can be furnished cheaper than any other, and lighter into the hoops—which may be made by simply cutting bar iron—of white oak, hickory, and other suitable wood, to be found everywhere in the Confederate States, thus saving a large yearly percentage.

Directions.—Hoops for Cotton bales shall be one inch wide by three sixteenths thick, enlarged at the ends to a quarter inch thick.

For the tie and other particulars, address

THEODORE DUVAL,
n27 2p1m Agent.

South-Western

EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

This Company having extensive arrangements for the rapid transportation of Money, Valuable Packages, and Merchandise of every description, through the State of Texas, has, in consequence of the blockade and the discontinuance of Mail Communication with Foreign Countries, taken the necessary measures for extending its Express Transport, 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 the Express must be received up to the hour of starting.

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

Tariff of Charges on Outward Letters.

(Including Confederate Postage from this city.)

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

Letters over half an ounce will be charged in proportion.

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

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 this 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,
n11 2p1f 91 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

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. Augusto de Mesgrigny and P. M. Masard, 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 1213 letters left this city on the 10th instant, in charge of Mr. Mesgrigny. 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	$0 50
To Island of Cuba	0 75