New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

We are indebted to Mr. Pettinger, of the Fourth Louisiana Regiment, for copies of late Richmond papers.

THE BLUBBERERS.

The Yankees say that when they pulled down the rebel flag at Hilton Head and run up the Stars and Stripes, they were too much affected to cheer, but had to turn aside and weep. We wish we could have seen the spectacle. Ten thousand Yankees crying like whipped children, must have been a splendid sight. Twenty thousand streams of Yankee tears, running from ten thousand pairs of Yankee eyes, coursing down ten thousand Yankee faces, and dripping from the same number of Yankee noses, must have been a sight worth a great deal to see.

But what were the fools crying for? If they had done anything to be proud of, what the occasion for tears? If they had done a good deed, why weep over it? They were certainly not blubbering, as Alexander the Great is said to have done, because they had no new worlds to conquer. There was plenty of work of that sort just before them if they desired it, the remainder of the State of South Carolina being yet in rebellion. They were not crying for joy, certainly, at a victory of three hundred guns over eighteen. Pusillanimity itself would be ashamed to be proud of such an achievement as that.

They ought to have cried, we admit—not the shedding of hypocritical, hollow, sentimental tears, but honest tears and wails of sorrow over the infamy of their deed. They had gone among a people who had never done them any harm, driven them off, seized their property and desolated their country. For this crime they ought to have wept and mourned. In sackcloth and ashes ought they to have repented of their villainy. To shed tears over the raising of a disgraced and dishonored old rag, placed there by the force of shot and shell, is a fit illustration of the absurd affectation, the moral dishonesty, and the perverted and sickly sentimentality of the whole Yankee tribe. Crying over their success, in the spirit in which they did it, is about as unnatural as their exhibitions of a loss of all sensibility and honor when they have to acknowledge a defeat. No other people on earth but Yankees would crack jokes over a repulse like that at Manassas, or offer a lachrymal tribute to a flag, successful only from a vast superiority of numbers.

Naturalists tell us of a certain animal which, in the recesses of the forest, utters cries like those of a human being in distress, and in that way attracts victims to the spot. Yankee perfidy is just as accurately marked—but if they will come out of their holes and give us a fair fight on an open field, the victims will be others than those who are attracted to the spot, and they will have something to cry over in reality. It is disgusting to think that there are human beings on earth capable of such arrant clap-trap and humbug.

THE SOUTHERN MONTHLY.—Messrs. Holle & Co. have placed on our table the December number of this new Magazine, published at Memphis by Messrs. Hutton & Freligh. Since the last issue it has been enlarged, and now contains ninety-six pages, filled with political and miscellaneous articles, poetry, and so forth, among which we notice the beginning of an original Southern novel, the scene being in Tennessee. The Monthly has been steadily improving since the first number, and may now be regarded a first-class Magazine. Messrs. Holle & Co. are the general agents for Louisiana and Texas.

THE LADIES' BAZAAR.—The Bazaar is now open at the St. Louis Hotel, preparatory to the grand Free Gift Lottery, which comes off during Christmas week. At 12 o'clock every day the ladies set out a splendid lunch, which constitutes an additional attraction to the scene. We are glad to learn that the affair progresses swimmingly, and that donations are pouring in, and that the Lottery at Christmas, besides being an altogether unique affair, will be one of the greatest "institutions" of that festive week. Meantime, let every gentleman in the city make it a point to drop in at lunch time, see the pretty things (including the ladies,) and help along the good and patriotic cause.

THE RACES TO-DAY.—Good sport is anticipated for to-day at the Metairie Course, as there is to be two races run. The first will be a single dash of two miles for a club purse of $250, for which the following entries have been made: Bingaman's *Tom Reddy*, Minor's *Regret*, Wells' *Uncle Tom*, Kenner's *Alison*, and Poley's Lexington Colt. The second will be heats of one mile for a club purse of $300, for which there is to be the following competitors: Bingaman's *Melina*, Minor's *Ben West* and Kenner's *Fresh Cheatham*. It must be borne in mind that the profits of this meeting are to be applied to the relief of the families of our absent volunteers; therefore, people who never went to races before should go now.

RETURNED TO THE CITY.—As may be seen by referring to a notice in another column, Dr. Nathan Bozeman has returned to the city from Virginia, and will resume the practice of his profession at his private hospital, No. 20 Baronne street. Dr. Bozeman went on to Virginia last spring, immediately after the commencement of hostilities, and was appointed a surgeon in the army by President Davis. He was at Manassas on the days of the battles of Bull Run, and it is to his care and skillful attention that many of our brave boys who were wounded in the battle owe their lives. Dr. Bozeman, after the battle, worked hard to have hospitals established for the troops at Manassas, and was entirely successful. He waited in Virginia, hoping to be again useful to his countrymen, but seeing no appearance of another battle, he resigned and came home to attend to his large practice.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—We understand that Company E, Orleans Cadets, are to be presented with a flag by some young ladies of the First District this morning. The company is ordered out for dress parade this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, and it is doubtless for this purpose. We direct the attention of members of the company to Capt. Planchard's order, which appears in another column.

ONE MORE REGIMENT WANTED.—By a notice in another column, Governor Moore asks for a Regiment of Infantry to serve during the war. We direct attention to the subject.

CARD OF THE COMMITTEE ON FREE MARKET.—We refer our readers to a card from this committee, which will be found in another column.

SOUTHWESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society is announced to take place on next Saturday at the Bible House, on Camp street. We direct the attention of members and others interested to Mr. J. A. Maybin's notice, which appears in another column.

MILITARY NOTICES.—We direct the attention of members of military companies to the notices which appear in another column this morning.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, of a lot of ground, with the build ngs and improvements thereon, fronting on Prytania street, between Erato and Clio, First District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

A CHANCE FOR A TRADE.—Mr. James Andrews, No. 8 St. Charles street, advertises that he buys gold and silver diamonds, watches and jewelry. See his advertisement.

PAPER.—Messrs. Gray Brothers, No. 111 Old Levee, advertise lot of printing and wrapping paper. See advertisement.

GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

The naval expeditions which have been already sent against the South, and more of which are paid to be coming, will be of injury to the Northern cause, and of corresponding advantage to us, unless they do a great deal more than they have done thus far, or seem able to do. The Hatteras expedition amounted to nothing, and the Beaufort expedition to very little more. The Federals are disgusted to find that there are no Union men who seek their "protection" when they land, and they are both disgusted and astonished to see the planters of the South burning up their property sooner than it should fall into the enemy's possession. This course of conduct puzzles them much. It would be easy to save their property by professing allegiance to the "Union;" and as a genuine Yankee has no conception of any higher impulse than love of money, he looks with wonder at the blazing habitations which nightly lighten up the Carolina coast.

It is a ridiculous termination of a great expedition, the folly of which must be apparent to those who got it up. We believe the orders are that the men are not to go beyond the range of the guns of the fleet—a superfluous instruction, since they were not at all likely to do so, wherever there was a chance of a fight. A few predatory incursions into the neighboring country for purposes of petty thieving are all of the achievements of this vast expedition, gotten up at such immense cost to the Federal treasury.

If this is all that they propose to do with their mighty fleets, we would be glad to see them get up more expeditions of the same sort. It seems, now, that the war is not to be a war at all, on either side. Immense and costly armies are to be kept in the field, but no fighting is to be done. It is to be a question of endurance. It is to be a question of who can hold out the longest, and dig the deepest and the widest ditches. As the issue, then, is to be decided by the endurance of the parties, anything which tends to cripple and weaken the resources of the North is to our benefit. These naval expeditions cost immense sums of money. Every old rotten hulk at the North is bought up at five times its value, and the general equipments and appointments are provided liberally and regardless of expense. As it seems that the North is not to be made to terminate the war by defeats upon the field, it is plain that the only other way it can end is by the want of money to carry it on. The sooner they break down in this respect the sooner the war closes; and the more harmless expeditions they get up, the more quickly they get to the bottom of their treasury.

The loss of Southern property in South Carolina, we think we are safe in saying, is not one hundredth part as much as the cost to the North, thus far, of this great expedition.

THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

The following appeared in a late number of the New York Herald:

It is now determined by "the powers that be" to order that Mason and Slidell, the chief of traitors, be closely confined at Fort Warren, upon fare served only to criminals guilty of the highest offences against law, until it is known, from the most reliable source, that Col. Corcoran and other officers, taken prisoners upon different fields in honorable battle, are treated with respect due to their position according to the usages of war the world over. Besides, it is the intention of the Government to hang all persons taken upon the high seas in the act of violating the law of nations against piracy, whether such persons belong to Massachusetts or South Carolina, to England or the Sandwich Islands; and no threat of any kind coming from those who are in rebellion against the legitimate government will deter the Federal authorities from executing this policy to the fullest extent. If, in consequence of such action, the loyal citizens of the United States who are now prisoners of war in Southern dungeons receive other treatment than that to which the practice of civilization entitles them, the matter of disposing of Confederate prisoners now in the custody of the United States will be a subject of the highest concern.

The above was written and published before Lincoln's Congress assembled. Since assembling, resolutions have been introduced in the House of Representatives requesting the Presidential Gorilla to confine Messrs. Slidell and Mason in criminal dungeons, to visit upon them all the privations due those guilty of the most infamous crimes, and, finally, to hold them as hostages for the safety of certain Northern officers captured in regular battle! It is clear, therefore, that the Herald "spoke by authority."

The idea of treating civilians and ambassadors in this manner, surpasses, if possible, all former meannesses and villainies of the Gorilla administration, and must bring upon it the undisguised contempt and loathing of every civilized nation on earth. But, a Government that sanctions brutal outrages upon women, that wars upon children, that sets at defiance every rule of civilization, that arrests without cause and convicts without trial, that repudiates all the usages of Christian countries, and that openly strives to bring upon the women and children of the South the imaginable and unimaginable horrors of servile insurrections—cannot sink low enough in this already sunk. There is no "lower deep" for the Lincoln Administration. It has reached the lowest depths of corruption and depravity, and now presents a spectacle from which Christendom must shrink back appalled.

Well, we are very sorry for the oppressions likely to be practiced upon our distinguished friends. The whole Southern people sympathize with them; but the policy of the Confederate Government cannot be changed. It is fixed and unalterable; and until the Washington despotism agrees to abide by the rules of civilized warfare, the principle of retaliation will be inexorably adhered to.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell are very old men. Therefore, as a matter of course, they cannot be expected to withstand the privations which dungeon life imposes upon its victims. They are physically incapable. They would probably languish and die under the deprivations of close confinement within a very few weeks. Should this sad result be brought about by the infernal cruelty of the Lincoln dynasty, we trust President Davis will order the immediate execution of every prisoner of war in his possession, and announce in formal proclamation, that no prisoners will be taken hereafter. He will be fully justified before the nationalities of the earth in so doing.

Metairie Jockey Club Races.

FALL MEETING, 1861—FIRST DAY.

The race yesterday at three mile heats, for a Jockey Club purse of $700, only brought together two entries—D. F. Kenner's *Panic* and T. J. Wells' *Neil Robinson*. These entries did not attract many persons to the course, as we counted but few over two hundred persons present, all told. The track was somewhat heavy and betting from the first was about four to one on Panic, with but few takers. The horses were brought up for the start, at sharp 3 o'clock, and both stripped finely. Those who had taken the great odds on Neil Robinson grew somewhat hopeful when they observed his fine condition and magnificent spirit, and for a while began to show a bold front.

FIRST HEAT.—They got off well together, Panic slightly in the lead; but before reaching the first stake Neil took the lead and opened a gap of about a length. This position of affairs was kept up throughout the race up to the last quarter stretch, when Panic suddenly made a brush, passed his competitor and came in first, winning the heat by a length, in 5:34½.

SECOND HEAT.—The horses came up for this heat in perfect condition, neither appearing to have felt the first, and at the tap of the drum, went to work much in the same style as before, Neil again taking the lead in the first quarter. Panic showed an interest in the game at an earlier stage than in the other, for he closed up on Neil after the first mile and a half was run, and soon passing him, kept the lead to the end of the race, coming in easily a length ahead, in 5:33¾.

SUMMARY:

Metairie Course, New Orleans, Dec. 10, 1861.—Jockey Club purse $700. Heats of three miles

D. F. Kenner's b. c. *Panic*, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Sally Morgan, 4 years old 1 1

T. J. Wells' ch. c. *Neil Robinson*, by Wagner, out of Belle Lewis, by Glencoe, 4 years old 2 2

Time:

	FIRST HEAT.	SECOND HEAT.
First Mile	1:57	2:00¾
Second Mile	1:02¾	1:35
Third Mile	1:34½	1:36½
Total	5:34¾	5:33¾

Letter from Virginia.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

RICHMOND, December 2, 1861.

In allowing five days for my letter to reach New Orleans, I made an excellent calculation—for your paper of Tuesday, the 26th, reached here yesterday, Sunday, December 1, just five days to a dot.

I have been blaming myself for not having alluded, in my last, to your magnificent review. Where in the world did you get 28,000 men from? Got any quick way of making them to order? Turn 'em with a lathe, or mould 'em like bullets, or how? That review started me to cyphering, thus: If Jackson, with a handful of riflemen and a few bales of cotton, whipped 12,000 Englishmen, how many Bull Runners can be whipped by 28,000 Louisianians—the best fighting men in the world, as old Gen. Joe Lane often declared to me last winter, and as they proved at Oak Hill and Belmont? A million, at least, I should say. Set up your Yankee pin's, Mr. Linkum. Set 'em up.

Copy Mrs. Greenhow's letter, which appears in this morning's Whig. If the outrages perpetrated on that poor woman do not make your blood boil, nothing will or can.

A friend has just come in to tell me that the Virginia Legislature has convened, and elected Jas. L. Kemper as Speaker by a unanimous vote. Poor old Crutchfield is dead, you know. Kemper is one of the original Secessionists, has been acting as Colonel and afterwards as Brigade Quartermaster in the army of the Potomac, and will make a first rate presiding officer.

Some of your Southern papers, I observe, are talking about moving the Capital from this place to Nashville. Not so. The seat of Government will remain here for the next five years, and Mr. Hunter says, I am told, for the next seven. More's the pity. Let me tell you what effect it has had on Richmond. Imagine yourself at the Spottswood Hotel. On your left flank are two eating houses and bar-rooms—one of them a New Orleans house; on your right flank is a first-class faro bank, lately smashed by Mayor Mayo, but still illuminated at night; in your front there is an apple stall, with a bar-room in the rear; just below it an oyster cellar in the basement of a wooden house; turn up Ninth street, and you come to another eating house in the middle of a tombstone yard; just opposite is Rueger's lager beer saloon; just beyond Rueger's, on Bank street, is the State Exchange, another bar-room; beyond that is Manassas Hall; next door to that, an oyster cellar; next to that, a bar-room; across the street, a little way, is Crawford's bowling and drinking saloon; between this street (Eighth) and Ninth, there are three more drinking houses; and this brings you back to the Spottswood again. If you make another circuit from the Custom-house round by the Whig office to the Exchange, and back up Main street, the number of dram shops, lager beer houses, billiard rooms, faro banks, oyster cellars, etc., etc., is literally innumerable and appalling. Add to this the fact that our hotel circles are getting to be as gay and fast almost as those of Washington, and then get down on your knees and pray that New Orleans may be delivered from the horrors of a political Capital.

The Virginia Convention will adjourn on Wednesday, having done all it dared to do in the way of reformation, which amounts to nothing more than that half-way work which people despise and won't stand. The telegraph will tell you whether Congress is in session, what it is doing and going to do. I have washed my hands of it, and am pleased with their cleanness.

Mr. Edward A. Pollard, the author of "Black Diamonds," formerly the "Lxion" of the South, (Pryor's paper) and now one of the editors of the Examiner, jumps this morning upon Mr. Sam. Letcher, whose denunciation of Mr. John M. Daniel was noticed in my last letter. It is astonishing how pleased people are with personalities. Everybody in the street is saying, "Have you seen the Examiner? It is rich as cream this morning." I fear the taste of the Confederacy is in nothing improved by separation from Yankee-land. Why can't we adopt the English plan, and keep our private quarrels to ourselves?

Having written to this point, *currente calamo*, and feeling a little dizzy, I rushed for fresh air to the nearest bulletin board, heard the good news about Montgomery's Jayhawkers, (would to heaven we had bagged the ill-begotten wretch, too!) and then rushed to the Dispatch office and got a copy of the Governor's message, and returned. Touching said message, more anon.

It turns out, according to a dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, that Seward was at the bottom of the National Intelligencer's article on the Mason-Slidell affair. Just as I conjectured.Redpiece and he exceeding glad, in that you have so smart a penny-liner for your correspondent. I tell you John Bull is a going for to have his finger, nay his whole big, brawny, bony fist in the great war-pie, erelong, you may rely upon it.

I don't know when I have laughed so heartily as I did yesterday morning at a waggish young fellow, who insisted in making an engagement with our landlady to "set up with her corpse" when she died! Now, that's what I call gallantry.

They say the Exchange is so crowded that members of the Legislature have to sleep three in a bed, and serious fears are entertained lest the itch and the hog-cholera should break out and become epidemic.

It is snowing, slightually, so no more at present from yours twel deth. MALOT.

The Treason of the North.

[From the London Morning Herald.]

Lincoln and Seward, their Secretaries and their Generals, have all held the same language; have all asserted, as solemnly as words can affirm anything, that they have no desire to interfere with slavery; that they are fighting, not to emancipate the negroes, but to enforce a Constitution which binds the States to assist in maintaining and perpetuating the system of negro servitude—a Constitution which embodies, in a most carefully worded clause, a distinct and unequivocal fugitive slave law.

The men of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts cared as a rule very little about the "domestic institution" of the South until this war broke out. The merchants of New York were bitter partisans of slavery. But the ironmasters of Pennsylvania and the manufacturers of New England have taxed the South for their benefit so long that they cannot bear the thought of losing the power of doing so for the future, the brokers of the Empire City are furious at the prospect of seeing their lucrative trade diverted to Charleston or New Orleans, and carried on with English capital. The lust of money has had ten times more to do with the sudden patriotism of the North than their love of liberty.

Every act of Mr. Lincoln's, since the taking of Fort Sumter, has been a violation of that "fundamental law of the Anglo-Saxon race beyond the Atlantic"—or would be so, but that the constitution has ceased to exist, and, therefore, cannot be correctly said to be violated. Secession, perhaps, is unconstitutional, but coercion is equally so. Mr. Davis governs by the authority of a successful revolution. Mr. Lincoln governs in the name of an authority which forbids everything that he does and cannot help doing, and if the constitution were in vigor, he must be impeached for high treason, without a chance of defending himself, and would be liable at the same time to actions for false imprisonment which would ruin a Rothschild.

He has ordered his officers to set at defiance the Supreme Court of the Republic. He has suspended the habeas corpus. He has proclaimed martial law. He has set up a new Legislature in Western Virginia, in opposition to the authority of the lawful Governor. He has suppressed the Constitution and imprisoned the collective Legislature of Maryland. He has put down freedom of the press and annulled the right of petition. In a word, he has committed many hundred distinct acts of high treason, or what would be such had America any longer a law or legal government.

Are we, then, to believe that a war undertaken in defiance of every constitutional principle is a war in defence of the Constitution—that President, Ministers and Generals are fighting for a law, the operation of which, if really entered, would be to hang them all? We waive the obvious impossibility of constitutionally governing the South, if reconquered, because the contingency is too improbable to be worth discussion. But we think it is too bad to accuse Sir John Packington of "hatred to free institutions" because he desires to see a stop put to the war. In the first place, free institutions in the North mean mob law, and in the South vigilance committees; what we understand by the phrase is nowhere known in the United States. In the next place, the necessary effect of the restoration of constitutional law in the North would be to stop the war at once.

Capture of Federals near Russellville, Ky.

We have already given an account by telegraph of the burning of the Whippoorwill Creek railroad bridge near Russellville, Ky., by the Federals, last Wednesday. It appears that the bridge was guarded by eighteen Confederate troops. The Federals being apprised of the fact by a Union man living near there, approached in large numbers, surrounded our guard, took all but one prisoners, set fire to the bridge, and placing our men before their cavalry, compelled them to "double quick" it in order to make their escape.

We learn that on Saturday morning the ringleader in the affair—or rather the spy who gave information of the number guarding the bridge—was arrested, being secreted in his own house. His name is Caldwell, and he is said to be a warm Lincoln sympathizer, through heretofore passing as a Southern Rights man. He lives near the Whippoorwill bridge.

We also learn that the Federals engaged in this Whippoorwill bridge burning affair were surrounded last Saturday morning, our prisoners recaptured, and most of the Federalists taken prisoners. [Memphis Avalanche, 9th.

We learn that at sundown last evening, besides the sixteen vessels in Tybee roads, there were ten others anchored outside.

Several Federals were seen walking on the beach at Tybee yesterday, though there is no reason to suppose they have again occupied the island. [Savannah Republican, 6th.

The Legislature.

Speaking of the doings of the Legislature, which assembles next Thursday in Baton Rouge, the Plaquemine Gazette and Sentinel of the 7th observes:

This body adjourned on Monday last for ten days to enable the various committees to get through with the duties for which they were appointed. After a hard attempt to remove or adjourn to New Orleans, the matter was ultimately defeated, and definitely, we hope. Messrs. Taylor & Bynum, of the Advocate, we are happy to receive, have been reelected State printers. The most important act of the Legislature, perhaps, since our last, if we except the defeat of the question of removal to New Orleans, was the election of Thomas J. Semmes, of New Orleans, and Edward Sparrow, of Concordia, as Confederate Senators—gentlemen of fine intellectual powers and great warmth of patriotism, and every way acceptable to the people at large. A resolution by Mr. Breaux, of this parish, is attracting the attention of the press. It is intended to supersede the necessity of a stay law, and provides that property shall not be sold unless it brings the full valuation, instead of two-thirds, as the law provides at present—a plan which neither debtor nor creditor, we should think, could object to.

We really are of opinion that no "debtor" "could object to" such a law honestly. He would, indeed, be treated most liberally. The creditor might possibly have some reason to complain, as such a law would impair the obligation of contracts to a certain extent. He sold his houses, lands, negroes, goods, or loaned his money to his debtor, under certain specified, well-understood laws, which it is proposed to alter without any regard to his strictly legal and equitable rights. If the law was merely prospective in its character, there could be no objection to it; but as it is retrospective, and operates upon the past as well as upon the future, it cannot stand the severe test of impartial justice for an instant. However, if no worse law is enacted, we are inclined to think that it will be generally acquiesced in throughout the commonwealth.

Official—By the Governor.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, Dec. 10, 1861.

ORDERS No. 152.]

The Commander-in-Chief will accept for active service, for the term of the war, to be transferred to the Confederate States service, one Regiment of Infantry. Each Company must be composed of one Captain, one First, and two Second Lieutenants, four Sergeants, and four Corporals, and not less than sixty-four Privates. This Regiment will be armed and equipped by the State.

By order of THOS. O. MOORE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

M. GHYOT, Adjutant and Inspector General. d11 6t

Free Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10, 1861.

The Committee, after their labors of the day in supplying 1808 families, have to acknowledge receipt in kind, of sugar, peas, molasses, potatoes, etc., from Messrs. E. P., Bev. B. P. White, and Gilet & Brother, per steamer Milton Relf.

The Committee have to express their sincere gratitude to these noble contributors to this institution, to the owners, captain and officers of the steamer Milton Relf, for their kindness and remembrances.

The donation per Milton Relf, the largest received at any one time, from any point, and all from Parish of St. Landry, was timely and apropos, as they were articles required for the best market.

Such generosity has made the hearts of the Committee full of joy, for God in his providence is providing—"The poor hath hope."

d11 2t THOS. MURRAY, President of Free Market.

South-Western Bible Society.

BIBLE HOUSE, 163 CAMP STREET, New Orleans, October 9, 1861.

To the Patrons, Directors and Members of the South-Western Bible Society, and to Auxiliary Societies:

You are hereby notified that the Annual Business Meeting of the South-Western Bible Society of New Orleans will take place at the Bible House, New Orleans, on Saturday, the 14th December, at 10 o'clock A. M. Your presence is respectfully invited, inasmuch as, besides the transaction of the usual business, the reception of the annual report, etc., business of an important nature will be submitted for the action of the Society, as indicated by the annexed resolutions of the Board of Directors, given below, to which your attention is directed.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Society will be held on the evening day, Sunday, the 15th of December, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7 P. M.

The annual election for officers of the Society will, agreeably to the charter, be held on Monday, the 16th of December next, at the Bible House, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

J. A. MAYBIN, President.

Extract from the Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the South-Western Bible Society, held on the 9th of August, 1861.

Whereas, by its charter, this Society is denominated as an Auxiliary to the "American Bible Society," domiciliated in New York; and as, in the opinion of this Board, the inauguration of the present aggressive and iniquitous war by the people of the North, has severed all connection between said societies: therefore—

Resolved, That we recognize the dissolution of said auxiliary relationship, and all further connection of this Society with the "American Bible Society," of New York; since the commencement of the war.

Resolved, That this Board recommend that a special meeting of the members of this Society be convened by the President, at such time as in his discretion may be deemed proper, for the purpose of considering the proper action to be taken in the premises. d11 2t

Receiver's Notice.

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

This District embraces all that portion of the Parish of Orleans that lies above Canal street, excepting the right bank of the Mississippi river, and includes the Parish of Jefferson.

GEORGE W. WARD, Receiver, No. 100 Gravier street.

o25 2ptf

Free Gift Lottery.

The several Committees at the St. Louis Hotel respectfully request the inhabitants of New Orleans and the State to send in their gifts as speedily as possible, so that they may be classed, labeled and arranged in the Bazaar, and an accumulation of work at the last moment be thus avoided. d5 2pt

Notice.

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

MAGEE & GEORGE, No. 6 Magazine street.

d3 2pTuThSaMo2w

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, 71 Camp street.

Volunteer Relief Committee.

TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19, 1861.

As this Committee has received, with deep regret, positive proof that impositions have been practiced upon the public generosity, by persons obtaining relief who were not entitled to the same, they hereby appeal to all good citizens, who may come to the knowledge of any such cases of fraud, to inform members of the Committee in person, or leave such information, with as little delay as possible, at their office, Secretary's Room of Board of Assistant Aldermen. The following are the names of the Committee—

GERARD STITH, Board of Aldermen.
S. P. DELABARRE, " "
L. E. FORSTALL, " "
J. H. BUCKINS, " "
JAS. BEGGS, Board of Asst. Aldermen.
W. F. HODGKINS, " "
J. B. LEEFE, " "
JAMES DAVIS, " "

JAMES BEGGS, Chairman of the Committee.

aug 19 2ptf

Dr. Bozeman having returned to the city, will resume practice. Office, as formerly, at his Private Hospital, 20 Baronne street. d11 2p6

Costa's Foreign Mail—In consequence of four successive failures of the Richmond mail, the closing of Costa's mail is postponed to WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

d10 2p3t J. L. RIDDELL, P. M.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES. Nos. 54 and 56 Gravier street, New Orleans. d6 2ptf

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

d18 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.

d11 2ptf P. VEISER, M. D.

Paper. Paper. Paper.

For sale by

GRAY BROS.
No. 111 Old Levee,
near St. Louis street.

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER, of good stock.

d11 2p3t

Gold. Gold. Gold.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought, by

JAMES ANDREWS,
No's and Exchange Broker, No. 8 St. Charles street.

d11 2p3t* near Canal, up stairs, at the Photograph Rooms.

Campaign Shirts

Home made, of splendid French Flannels, 25 patterns, and all sizes. These officers' Shirts are superior to any before offered, and will be sold only at retail, by

S. N. MOODY,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium,
d9 2pMoWeFr48s corner Canal and Royal streets.

Only for the Cough.

How often has it happened that we have accosted a person, and, inquiring after their health, have received the following answer: "Oh, I should be very well, ONLY FOR THE COUGH!" Now, just think of this for a moment! A Cough that may shortly end in Pulmonary Consumption, and the death of the patient. Save yourselves, then! Apply at once

Davis' Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar.

And you are saved. Your life may be staked upon that Cough

DAVIS' SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

This will at once save your life. Delay not. In a little time it may be too late. You may possibly say, "Oh, I'll wait a day or two: it may go away!" Alas! you may be too late. Take it at once. One ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Take Davis' Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar, and you will be well.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 21 Chartres street,
between Canal and Customhouse streets,
d9 2pSecd&1W New Orleans.

Six Excellent Shirts for $9.

With fine Linen Bosoms, Collars and Wrists, beautifully sewed, and buttons warranted never to come off, can still be at

S. N. MOODY'S
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium,
d9 2pMoWeFr48s corner Canal and Royal streets.

South-Western

EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

This Company has completed its arrangements for the prompt and rapid transmission of MAIL MATTER to

All Parts of the World!

The second Special Messenger will leave New Orleans on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M.

Letters will be received up the hour of starting.

The Third Messenger will leave on Wednesday, January 1st, 1862.

Should the Messenger meet with any difficulty, owing to the present political troubles in Mexico, or deem it prudent, he will go to Havana by sea.

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.

Open letters for the United States will be received and examined by a committee appointed by the Governor of Louisiana. If approved by said committee, they will be sent forward; if not approved, they will be returned.

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

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

J. J. McKEEVER, President,
d9 2ptf 94 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

Small Change.

The undersigned having experienced great difficulty in obtaining small change to meet the requirements of trade, has determined upon the issue of bills of ONE DOLLAR, which can be cut in two if desired. My friends who wish small bills will be accommodated, and persons holding them can at all times get Confederate or Bank bills in exchange for them.

G. H. W. LEHDE,
81 St. Charles street, next door to the Bank of New Orleans.

d9 2p6

Superior Confectionery.

The undersigned calls the attention of the public, and particularly of private families, to his extensive assortment of superior Confectionery, manufactured by himself, by steam process, fresh and good, and sold at moderate prices. The following is a few of the articles he keeps constantly on hand, viz—

SUPREME SUGAR ALMONDS,
HIGHLY FLAVORED BURNT ALMONDS,
PRALINES DUCHESSE,
CREAM DROPS—Of every description and flavor,
CRYSTALIZED FRUITS,
PEACHES, FIGS, MELONS, QUINCES, Etc.,
MARSHMELLOW DROPS,
CANDIED FILBERTS, VANILLA AND ROSE;
CREAM CHOCOLATE,
CREAM CANDY CANDIES—Of all descriptions, etc.
JAMS and JELLIES at the low retail price of twenty-five cents per pound for Jellies, and twenty cents for Jams.

A liberal discount will be allowed to wholesale buyers.

CARTONNAGES, GOSSACES, POCKETS, SACKS, PAS, TILLOES, FLOWERS, etc., etc.

White Sugar of every description, for sale wholesale and retail, by

ERNEST TURPIN,
93 Old Levee street.

M. Robert,

17 RUE DE CHARTRES,

MODES AND NOUVEAUTES.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING,

IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLE.

d2 8 9 10 16 17 23 24 2p

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 2 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 art, ornament or use, which shall constitute prizes to be drawn as hereinafter described, such articles 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 unsold 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 decided success, as it affords, by the presentation of objects already in the possession of the donor, a graceful mode 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 to 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.

Mr. & Mrs. Donatien Augustin,	Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Hildreth,
" Bernard Avegno,	" Charles Harrod,
" Samuel Bain,	" Adolphus Hamilton,
" George Binder,	" N. R. Jennings,
" M. J. Bulse,	" A. D. Kelly,
" Charles Briggs,	" S. H. Kennedy,
" R. T. Bank,	" H. T. Lonsdale,
Mrs. M. A. Bohn,	" Felix Labatar,
Mrs. E. W. Brown,	" S. L. Levy,
Mr. Edward Briggs,	" F. V. Labarre,
Mr. Charles J. Bell,	" Isidore Labatut,
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Conner,	" J. G. Lingham,
" C. F. Carathers,	" Felix Lurze,
Mrs. Horace Gammach,	" Isaac E. Morse,
Mr. J. M. Caballero,	" M. Monson,
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Donegre,	" R. H. Mott,
" Fred'k Durrive,	" L. S. Millandon,
" Geo. Curtis Duncan,	" Jas. L. McLean,
" Louis de Saulles,	" Richard Nugent,
" Alba e Eustis,	Mr. H. O. H. Norton,
" Jas. F. Forest,	Mr. & Mrs. Richard Pritchard,
" L. S. Forstall,	" D. D. Rogers,
" L. F. Genovese,	Mrs. L. M. Reynaud,
" James Grimshaw