New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1861.

We are indebted to the Southern Express Company for late Memphis papers.

We are under obligations to Capt. W. L. Trask, of the steamer Charm, for a number of the Zouave Gazette, of the 19th Illinois Regiment, published at Elizabethtown, Ky., and for a very late Cincinnati Commercial.

GEN. PRICE'S PROCLAMATION.—The proclamation of Gen. Sterling Price to the people of Missouri appears at length in another column. The gallant old hero writes as well as he fights. His words are ringing throughout Missouri like the blast of a trumpet, and thousands of brave Missourians are rallying to his standard. From hill and from dale, from mountain and valley, they are thronging to his victorious standards in ffiles, hundreds and thousands, and we have little doubt that, ere this, more patriotic men have tendered their services than his proclamation called for. Should our anticipations prove correct, and should he be able to arm them—of which there is little or no question—the days are not many in the calendar of time that shall witness the utter expulsion of the Hessians from that glorious commonwealth, and which shall also bear witness to the unfurling of the flag of liberty and law—the Confederate flag—in the chief commercial metropolis of the State—the Abolition-infested city of St. Louis.

"THE VOLUNTEER'S FRIEND."—With much pleasure we publish the following. We are gratified to learn that the young ladies are succeeding so well with their publication, the second number of which we acknowledge the compliment of receiving:

Editors Crescent: The girls of the Fourth District High School return thanks for the interest you have taken in their paper, and, if convenient, would like you to state in the Crescent that, having published 3061 copies of The Volunteer's Friend, we have disposed of 3805, making gross proceeds $390 50; out of which we have paid $125 40 for paper and printing; net proceeds, $265 10. By so doing, you will greatly oblige

GERTRUDE C., Editress.
EDSIE O., Critic.
MARY P., Reporter.

Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

Metairie Jockey Club Races.

FALL MEETING, 1861—SECOND DAY.

There were two races yesterday, the first a single dash of two miles for a club purse of $350, for which there were five entries, and the second, heats of one mile, for a club purse of $300, for which there were three entries. These attractions, however, did not bring together a larger crowd than was on the track the day previous, and we begin to think that our people are not much disposed this year to patronize the turf. We noticed a few more ladies present yesterday, which was no doubt owing to the weather, which was really delightful and most favorable for out door sports.

FIRST RACE.—Previous to this contest, it was announced that *Tom Reddy*, Col. Bingaman's entry, had been withdrawn, consequently all field bets were considered off; and as *Regret* had been the general favorite against the field, this announcement created quite a revolution, making it necessary for a general overhauling of books and rearranging of matters. All soon was agreed upon, however, and most persons who had taken the field against the Minor filly, concluded to let things stand and take their chances. The odds in favor of Regret were at about the rate of $100 to $75, with but few takers. The start was an average one, Regret taking the inside as she passed the string, *Uncle True* following close, and *Albion* and Foley's Lexington colt bringing up the rear. Soon after passing the first stake, Uncle True brushed up and went ahead of Regret, who fell back nearly a half length, and in this style they finished the first mile. In the second quarter of the last mile Regret made a tremendous effort to take the lead, lapped the Wells' colt, and for a while ran neck and neck with him; but it was useless, and when they came in Uncle True led about a half length, Regret next, Albion third and the Lexington colt far behind. Time, 1:53½. The knowing ones fell hard this race, and loud were their lamentations.

SECOND RACE.—The odds were in favor of the Minor colt from the first, and but few persons appeared disposed to risk their money upon the result, unless they had a choice. Consequently but little interest was excited as to the result. The entries were *Ben West, Melita* and *Frank Cheatham*.

First Heat.—Ben took the lead at the commencement and kept it all round, Frank Cheatham next, and Melita hard at work in the rear. The heat was won with ease by Ben West. Time, 1:45½.

Second Heat.—The start was the same as before and the result throughout precisely the same. No other horse having a shoot of a chance. Time, 1:48½.

SUMMARY:

Metairie Course, New Orleans, Dec. 11, 1861.—FIRST RACE.—Club purse, $350; single dash of two miles.

W. J. Minor's ch. g. *Regret*, by Lexington, out of Edith, 4 years old 1
D. F. Kenner's ch. g. *Regret*, by Brown Dick, out of Tempiano, 4 years old 2
D. F. Kenner's bl. h. by imp. Albion, out unknown, 3 years old 3
H. B. Foley's ch. c. by Lexington, out of Minnie Mansfield, 3 years old 4
Time, 1:47; 3:53½.

SECOND RACE.—Heats of one mile. Jockey Club purse, $300.

W. J. Minor's ch. c. *Ben West*, by Vandyke, out of Nell Gwynn, 3 years old 1 1
D. F. Kenner's ch. c. *Frank Cheatham*, by imp. Albion, dam by Sarpedon, 3 years old 2 2
A. L. Bingaman's b. f. *Melita*, by Lexington, out of Mazeppa, 3 years old 3 3
Time, 1:45½; 1:48½.

THE RACE TO-DAY.—As the meeting progresses the programme seems to grow more and more interesting. To-day we are to have heats of one mile, best three in five, for a Jockey Club purse of $500, for which contest the following entries have been made:

W. J. Minor's *Regulator*, by Mahomet out of Nelly Harding, 5 years old, and D. F. Kenner's *Albion* filly, dam unknown.

The Albion filly ran well yesterday, and if Equinox beats her he will have to stretch himself.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Notice is given that the War illustrations will not be open for the admission of the public until Friday evening, by which time the machinery necessary for the moving of this work of art will be perfected. The figures and illustrations are said to be remarkably grand and natural.

MILITARY NOTICES.—We direct the attention of our readers to the numerous military notices which appear under the proper head this morning. All of them are important, and should be read and remembered.

COLT'S RIFLE FOR SALE.—An advertiser offers a Colt's rifle shooting rifle for fifty dollars. See the advertisement.

INDIGNANT TO TEACHERS.—We refer teachers to the advertisement of Mr. Alfred Bourges, Superintendent of the Third District Public Schools, which appears in another column.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A Saxon forester named Gastell, now of the venerable age of 82, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of so much importance, has made public in the Leipsic Journal the means which he has used for fifty years, and wherewith he affirms he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take immediately warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith, then dry it; then pour upon the wound a few drops of hydrochloric acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the latter is neutralized.

SALE OF FURNITURE.—McCorren and Landry sell this day at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, Masonic Hall, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, a large lot of splendid mahogany, walnut and fancy furniture. See advertisement.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

Mr. Russell's latest letter to the London Times, liberal extracts from which we published yesterday, contains more good sense than any of his previous communications, and exhibits a clearer and juster appreciation of "the situation" than has heretofore been the case with him. In one respect, however, he does not do us justice. After complimenting the Confederates on their courage and their determination, he proceeds to say that "if their finances were as sound as their fighting, there would be immense chances on the side of the Confederacy." The Times itself, in one of its recent articles, described the Confederates to be "poor, very poor."

Now, this is altogether a mistake. The Times has been led into this error by its correspondent and by the frequent falsehoods of the Northern press on this subject. They have so constantly and pertinaciously asserted that the Confederates were starving and ragged, and were without money and without credit, it is not strange an impression to that effect should have been created in Europe. Foreign journals ought, however, by this time to have had illustrations enough of Yankee mendacity to reach the safe conclusion that in nine cases out of ten the reverse of what is stated by the Northern press is apt to be the truth.

The Confederate Government is not poor, nor are the people of the Confederacy poor. As long as the latter is the case, the Government will not suffer, for the entire resources of the people will be devoted, if necessary, to the support of the Government. There are other things besides money which constitute wealth, and in all these other things we unhesitatingly assert that the Southern Confederacy has the advantage of the Northern Union.

It is simply nonsense to say that a country is poor, which, in the course of a few months, has put in the field four or five hundred thousand men, has armed, clothed and fed them, and is able to keep them in the field as long as it may be necessary. In the start, all the advantages were apparently on the side of the North, as the North had the old Government, with its prestige, its credit and its resources. Yet we have an equal number of men in our army, and the cost of the war to our Government has not been one-fourth in amount of what the cost has been to the North.

In the Federal armies the Government pays for everything, and is swindled at every turn. In the Southern armies the Government pays for scarcely anything that can be furnished by private generosity. When we commenced organizing our army, private liberality clothed and, in some cases, armed our soldiers. States, corporations, associations and individuals poured out their money like water for the cause, and the same thing is carried on yet. The women of the land have furnished clothing for our troops, and the men have provided for the families of those who have gone to fight. Steamboats and railroads have transported our armies free of charge. Hospitals have been established for our sick by private liberality, the Government not being subjected, in many cases, to a dollar's expense. All these things have saved to the Confederate Treasury millions and millions of dollars, and a people cannot be "poor" who are thus able to relieve their Government, and, unlike the North, willing and anxious to do so.

As a single illustration, take Scott's splendid regiment of Louisiana Cavalry—one of the finest and best-equipped corps that have yet gone to fight. This regiment has been raised without costing a dollar to the Treasury. Horses, guns, swords, pistols, tents, and equipments generally, have been provided out of individual pockets. So, also, of many others of our companies and regiments in the field. Can the same be said of the North? Not much. There, the Government is looked to, to provide everything, and is the victim of innumerable sharpers and swindlers. It is a mistake to estimate the wealth of a Government by the amount of money in its Treasury, and Mr. Russell ought to have sense enough to know that it is a mistake. The correct way is to estimate how much is available to the Government. If it is equally as available to the Government while it is in the pockets of the people as if it were in the vaults of the Treasury, we don't see that it makes any difference whether it is in the one place or the other.

Is it correct to say that a country is "poor" which can sell annually two hundred millions of dollars' worth of one article alone—which produces other articles of merchandise of great value, and for which the whole world is a market? If the war were closed, one half of the year's cotton crop alone would pay the entire sum it has cost our Government. The money is due, too, exclusively to citizens of the Confederacy, and would be retained in our midst. The North, on the contrary, if the war were closed, would have a heavy debt on hand, with nothing to sell to pay it with, and the best market it has ever had for its manufactures closed to it forever. The South is not "poor"—neither as compared with the North, nor on a general estimate of wealth and resources.

Let us have five years of peace, under an independent Government, and we will show England and the whole world whether we are poor or not. We honestly believe there is not a richer country on earth than that which includes the Southern States of the North American continent. The London Times knows how much of wealth we have lost by our former connection with the Northern States, for it has declared that we had cause enough for separation in the revenue policy of the old Union alone. It, notwithstanding our tribute to the North in the past, estimated by tens and hundreds of millions per annum, the South still flourished and prospered, as it is known she has done, how will it be when we are released and independent? We tell you, Mr. Russell and Mr. Times, that there is no more fruitful and capable country on earth, as to all that constitutes the real wealth of nations, than this same South. And some of these days you will find it out.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The gatherings on the flags yesterday and the day previous were not of that nature to require more than a passing notice. The jovial, rubicund faces of the subjects of Queen Victoria, who have been the life, soul and body of cottondom and rue Carondelet for years past, are lacking. It is, however, gratifying to learn that they are alive and enjoying themselves on the flags of Liverpool; that they have realized so many thousand pounds sterling on cotton that they can drive their tandems, with footmen and all, through the streets of Liverpool. In fact, our Orleans "boys" are making a great splurge in Lancashire. Many of them have bagged handsomely, and it would gratify us exceedingly if they could appear on our flags and appropriate some of their gains to the great Southern cause. We believe, however, if the appeals could reach them, they would liberally contribute to the various associations, the volunteer market and all, with commensurate liberality.

There was some talk about the suggestion and action of the Governor in regard to the admission of cotton to the extent of 10 per cent., or one-tenth of the crop, which, of course, embraces Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. It is the general impression that the blockade of the mouths of the Mississippi can be avoided, particularly if a few resolute British steamers should happen to be in the vicinity, and it is not unreasonable to talk that 200,000 bales of cotton can be taken care of in our city with great ease, that is, money can be realized on that quantity. There are 20,000,000 of dollars now on deposit in the banks of this city. One-half of the amount can be available for the use of the cotton interest, but that sum will not be required. Four millions and a half of dollars is the outside estimate that will be required from our banks, which they will, we verily believe, furnish. Of course, it is taken into consideration that the cotton interest of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, is one and the same. There is no question but what the requisite means for the benefit of the cotton interest will be realized.

Talking about cotton brings up a communication from some good-natured correspondent, who writes from Baton Rouge under a certain signature or initials. He appears to be very partial and sociable toward us, and endeavors to instruct us about the great comparative receipts and exports of 1812 to 1815 and the present time. If our good-natured correspondent will read our "Talk," which has elicited his communication, he will find that we qualified our views regarding the position of the cotton trade at the two periods—say 1812 and 1815 and the present epoch. Our worthy friend favors us with some figures from a circular of one of our old fogy merchants and citizens—like ourselves—written in the year 1825—say thirty-six years ago. By-the-bye, the writer of that circular is now alive, and has been doing much, very much, for the cause of the South. He is now in Mexico, on the Rio Grande, aiding its glorious cause.

Our correspondent is requested to call on us when he visits the city, and we will furnish him with figures, exports of cotton and receipts of the same in New Orleans for several years anterior to 1825. To the exports from New Orleans of that year he calls our attention. We have figures before us dating as far back as the year 1802—not only 47 to 50 years ago, as our correspondent alludes to, but 57 to 60 years back, and for his information and all of our numerous readers we give them a table of the imports of cotton into the kingdom of great Britain from the years 1802 to 1831—a period of thirty years. It must be taken into consideration that during the war of 1812 a good deal of cotton from America found its way into England through continental ports:

IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO THE KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS:

Years.	All kinds. Bales.	Am. Cotton. Bales.
1802	281,905	107,494
1803	238,928	109,531
1804	242,808	104,103
1805	283,620	124,219
1806	261,739	124,959
1807	282,867	171,267
1808	168,128	37,072
1809	193,382	109,109
1810	261,172	248,239
1811	320,301	178,192
1812	261,204	95,331
1813	249,938	37,739
1814	297,438	42,855
1815	571,597	261,021
1816	370,859	153,037
1817	479,095	159,029
1818	672,398	297,230
1819	544,759	266,161
1820	571,731	362,259
1821	497,947	300,070
1822	533,909	359,849
1823	668,351	432,935
1824	543,976	287,540
1825	459,381	253,248
1826	557,448	324,537
1827	714,977	645,776
1828	732,859	448,817
1829	731,473	463,076
1830	897,097	615,527
1831	722,672	436,087

Our correspondent furnishes us with figures of the cotton trade of 1859 and 1860, but as we have a pile of similar tables before us, it is annecessary to allude to them. Our correspondent, however, who signs J. S. W., will have the goodness to understand that while we are thankful for information, he will consider it as a great favor that we notice his communication, and that he is not as wise as he pretends to be, and when he visits the Crescent City we will tell him more about cotton than his philosophy dreams of.

The telegraphic advices yesterday, like those of the day previous, were exceedingly meagre—nothing sensational about them. Consequently the movements of the day closed with regularity. There is considerable activity at the sugar depot. The gimlet rangers are all in line, and having a good basis, it is believed they will continue in line. They suspend for a few minutes between 11 and 12 o'clock daily, but the puff of a fresh arrival brings them all out at once. The deposit of sugar and molasses on the levee of New Orleans is really an institution and a fixed one. We have no room to talk about it at this time.

The intercourse between here and Mobile via the lakes may be considered as closed. The Hessians have a light-draft steamer of great speed, which can outrun anything on the Sound. The Coast packet Creole continues to make trips to Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian. She arrived on night before last. The Hessian steamer New London came up to the west end of Cat Island and captured three fishing smacks on Monday. In fact, she is becoming very bold. Our gun-boats offer her battle, but on the firing of the first half-dozen shots she tacks about and runs away. As she has had the boldness to come as far up the Sound as the west end of Cat Island, it is time to be taking further measures to capture her, but it is positive that the Hessians will not stand a fight unless they are three to one.

GENERAL PRICE.—This distinguished commander, says the Richmond Dispatch of the 6th, continues to enjoy and to deserve the entire confidence of the gallant volunteers and patriotic citizens of Missouri. His army, which comprises a large amount of the wealth and intelligence, as well as patriotism, of that State, are happy in serving under a chief whose personal qualities attract their entire admiration and love, and inspire with new ardor their devotion and faith in a glorious cause.

THE CONFEDERATE TARIFF.—It is understood that a number of memorials have been addressed to Congress, in secret session, says the Richmond Examiner of the 6th, urging the suspension of the tariff act and the remission of duties on imports from foreign countries during the war. This, it is supposed, will encourage large shipments of merchandise, as it is suggested that all merchandise can be packed in water-tight packages, thrown overboard from vessels and landed at almost any point on the three thousand miles of sea-coast of the Southern Confederacy.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—There were exaggerated rumors in circulation yesterday in regard to a movement of the enemy on the Potomac. Nothing has yet transpired, and though the opinion is entertained in military circles that an advance is contemplated upon our lines, it is regarded as a feint, while there is more probability of a demonstration upon our batteries at Evansport. [Richmond Examiner, 6th.

Official—By the Governor.

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

ORDERS No. 3582.

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. GARVEY, Adjutant and Inspector General. d11 6t

South-Western Bible Society.

BIBLE HOUSE, 103 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 numerous 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 ensuing 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. MAYHIN, 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," consolidated in New York, and as, in the opinion of the Board, the inauguration of the present aggressive and injurious war by the people of the South, 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 2p8t

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. d6 2p

Night School on Magazine Street, near First street.

PROF. MCCARTHY has opened his Winter Classes in Literature, Book-keeping and Mathematics. Students who wish thorough instruction in any particular branch are invited to note immediately.

N. B.—Prof. McC. will, as usual, give lessons in families. d3 3p6*

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.

d25 2p4f

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.

d3 2pTuThSaMo2w

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 generally, 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 case 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 at Board of Assistant Aldermen. The following are the names of the Committee—

GERARD STITH, Board of Aldermen,
S. F. DELABARRE, " "
L. R. FORSTALL, " "
J. H. RUCKING, " "
JAS. BRGGS, Board of Asst. Aldermen,
W. F. HODGKINS, " "
J. B. LEEFE, " "
JAMES DAVIS, " "

JAMES BRGGS, Chairman of the Committee.

aug19 2p1f

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 marketing sale of their produce. This is not necessary. It is only asked that bond be offered shall indicate in advance the proportion of the same which he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, the factor or merchant in whose hands it is to be placed for sale, and who is authorized to pay over the proceeds and receive in exchange Confederate bonds. The bonds carry 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, and are not to be issued of 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 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, aside from its claims on the score of patriotism, may be regarded as altogether as advantageous and safe as any other business transaction.

The time of sale referred to in the caption of the lists which are sent out, is intended to indicate the usual time 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 post-office, county and State to which they belong.

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

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

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

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the 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 until they become payable, 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 of the Congress of the Confederate States a precise statement of the transactions under this law. Not short of the said bonds to issued in fractional parts of the hundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury Notes, at the option 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, on 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 the dollars, and to be reissuable at pleasure, until 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 export duty on cotton, and shall 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 the 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, which shall be payable, the interest to be paid semi-annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred millions of dollars, and to be issued in exchange for Treasury notes, or the proceeds of sales of produce and manufactured articles, or for specie or military stores, at the option of any holder of Treasury notes, or purchaser of produce or manufactured articles, or specie or military stores, at the rate of one hundred dollars in Treasury notes for ninety dollars in bonds, and in the same proportion for any other amount; and 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 shall be exempt from taxation of the same nature here, 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 on fifty cents upon each hundred dollars in value of the following property, viz., etc. (Act August, 1861.)

September 10, 1861 ... 2p25 2p1f

Dr. Bozeman having returned to the city, will resume practice. Office, as formerly, at his Private Hospital, 90 Barracne street. d11 2p6t

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 52 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. 16 2p1f

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

J. O. NIXON.

d14

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 St. Andrew streets, Fourth District.

m 931 2p6f P. FERRER, M. D.

Finest Linen Shirts.

Superbly made, and a fit guaranteed, for sale at old prices, at

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

d3 2pMoThSSa

Paper. Paper. Paper.

For sale by

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

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER, of good stock. d11 2p3t

Gloves and Cravats.

Every description, at low prices, at

S. N. MOODY'S Shirt and Furnishing Emporium, corner Canal and Royal streets.

d9 2pMoTuThS2a

Gold. Gold. Gold.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought, by

JAMES ANDREWS, Note and Exchange Broker, No. 8 St. Charles street, d11 2p2* near Canal, on stairs, at the Photograph Rooms.

Pocket Handkerchiefs

AND SUSPENDERS.

Every description, at low prices, at

S. N. MOODY'S, Shirt and Furnishing Emporium, corner Canal and Royal streets.

d9 2pMoThS2a

Boys' Shirts. Boys' Shirts

Of all sizes, with fine Linen Bosoms, Collars and Wrists. Also a large stock of Boys' Colored Shirts, to be sold without any advance upon the astonishingly low prices they have always been offered at

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

d9 2pMoThSSa

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 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 2p3teodAtW New Orleans.

Under Garments and Hosiery.

Woolen, Merino, Flannel, Cotton, Canton, Flannel, and every other description of heavy material, suitable for soldier or citizen, at

S. N. MOODY'S, Shirt and Furnishing Emporium, corner Canal and Royal streets.

d9 2pMoThAT

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 coast 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 50
" " 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, 94 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

d9 2p4f

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, 31 St. Charles street, next door to the Bank of New Orleans.

d9 2m6

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 on moderate prices. The following is a few of the articles he keeps constantly on hand, viz:

SUPERFINE SUGAR ALMONDS,
HIGHLY FLAVORED BURNT ALMONDS,
PRALINES DUCHESSE,
CREAM DROPS—Of every description and flavor,
CRYSTALIZED FRUITS,
PEACHES, FIGS, MELLONS, QUINCES, Etc.,
MARSH MELLOW 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 wholesal buyers.

CARPONNADES, COSSAUES, POCKETS, SACKS, PAS, TILLOES, TOWERS, etc., etc.

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

ERNEST TURPIN, 93 Old Levee street.

d9 1t 16 17 2p

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

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 four 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 art, ornament 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 as it is 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 Bonanz for daily promenade (Sundays excepted). The change of entrance to be twenty-five cents.

4th. From Christmas Eve and on every successive evening (excepting Saturdays) 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 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 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.

Mr. & Mrs. Destillon Augustin,	Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Hildreth,
" Bernard Avegno,	" Charles Harold,
" Samuel Bell,	" Adolphus Hamilton,
" George Binder,	" N. K. Jennings,
" M. J. Bojac,	" A. D. Kelly,
" Charles Briggs,	" S