New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1861.

We are under obligations to the Hon. John Laidlaw, of the State Senate, for a pamphlet copy of the very able and interesting report of Adjutant General M. Grivot to the Governor. This report is quite lengthy, but very valuable, displaying as it does, rare judgment and efficiency on the part of Gen. Grivot in conducting the military affairs of the State since the momentous act of secession. We shall endeavor to refer to this document somewhat in detail hereafter.

Thanks to the Southern Express for the latest dates.

We are under obligations to the Hon. M. Brown for copies of several public reports.

We are very much indebted to Mr. D. A. Given, Jr., of the house of Given, Watts & Co., of this city, for late St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville papers.

THE GRAND CONCERT.—The grand concert at the Opera House to-morrow night should not be forgotten by the lovers of music. On that occasion will be sung, for the first time in this city, and perhaps the first time in this country, the whole of Rossini's celebrated oratorio, the Stabat Mater; the performers including eighty-nine ladies and gentlemen of this city, of musical talent and cultivation, who have been practising this piece for several weeks past, with a view of giving it to the public in the most superb and artistic style. This performance also commends itself to public favor from the fact that it is for the benefit of the Confederate army in the West. The last rehearsal will take place to-night. This entertainment is under the direction of Mr. G. Collignon, than whom no more competent person could have it in charge.

AN ACT TO LICENSE GAMING HOUSES.—A bill is before the Senate of Louisiana to license gaming houses. It provides that on the payment of eighteen thousand dollars a year, any person may receive a license to keep a gaming house in the city of New Orleans. A penalty for keeping a house without such license is provided. All games on race-courses and steamboats are forbidden. The money derived from licenses is to be applied to various charitable and educational purposes, twenty-five per cent. of it to the Charity Hospital in this city.

THE PANTHEORAMA.—These beautiful tableaux are still on exhibition at the Academy of Music, and are gaining in popularity every night, and attracting crowded houses. No person should fail going to see it at least once. It will richly repay the expense and trouble.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE CHARLESTON FIRE.—The gentlemen composing the committee, who are collecting subscriptions for the above named purpose, are referred to a notice which appears in another column.

SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Stockholders of this company are requested to read a notice which appears in another column, regarding the Confederate War Tax.

MILITARY NOTICES.—We direct particular attention to the numerous important military notices which appear in another column this morning. Every one should be read with attention. They will be found under the proper head.

Capt. S. J. Short, late of the British army, has, we learn, says the Charleston Courier of the 11th inst., received the appointment of Acting Adjutant General in the Confederate army, with the rank of Major, and has been ordered to report to General Lee.

A GALLANT VOLUNTEER.—The Atlanta Confederacy says Mr. Eli Hoyle, of DeKalb county, who was the first man that mounted Sherman's celebrated battery, at the battle of Manassas Plains, is promoted to a position in the Seventh Georgia Regiment that ranks as Lieut.-Colonel. Mr. H. went as a private after having failed to get a company from Stone Mountain, of which he was Captain.

THE NASHVILLE.—The New York World, in speaking of the capture and burning of the Isaac Burch by the Southern steamer Nashville, in the British channel, and her subsequent appearance in a British port, where she was refitted, says:

But we prefer to think that there is some mistake about it. The details which will reach us with our English files, we believe, will put a different face upon the matter. If they do not—if England is thus to further the burning and sinking of our ships which seek the British channel in lawful commerce—the Queen's proclamation is not worth the parchment it was written on, and every British profession of neutrality may as well be set down, once for all, as a delusion and a snare.

GOOD JOKE.—The following rich paragraph, from the St. Louis correspondent of the New York Herald, is worthy of special attention. Our readers, we make no doubt, will be equally pleased with the joke upon the General, and the patriotism of the fascinating female who played it:

Within the past week the Secessionists of St. Louis have grown suddenly bold, and are as yet unchecked in their treasonable proceeding. One of their generals has been here for ten days under a flag of truce, and has the largest liberty imaginable. He is perfectly unrestricted in all his movements, and yesterday I beheld him arm-in-arm with one of our Brigadier-Generals, and arranging to dine with him that afternoon. Recruiting for the rebel army is going on within a stone's throw of the headquarters of the Commanding Generals, and traitors on the street and elsewhere make no attempt to disguise their sentiments. Last evening, at a fair, held ostensibly for the benefit of the orphans of the city, but said by knowing ones to be designed to raise funds to equip the newly-enlisted Southern recruits, Secession badges and flags were worn and displayed by many of the ladies and gentlemen present. While General Sweeney was promenading the hall with a fair and fascinating female, the latter pinned a rebel flag to the coat collar of the old soldier, and permitted it to remain there until discovered. The indignation of the General can be easily imagined. To-night the fair is to be held again, and the Provost Marshal, who has been informed of the proceedings, promises to look in.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A letter from London says:

Nautical men here express very discouraging opinions in regard to the Great Eastern. They think it doubtful whether she will ever make another sea trip, and think that after remaining awhile at Milford Haven, she will be converted into a bath-house or a floating hospital.

THEIR VICTORIES.—We find the following "tremendous" dispatch in the Louisville Journal. It also appears under a flaming caption in the Cincinnati and other Yankee papers:

CAIRO, Dec. 5.—A special dispatch to the Memphis papers contains an account of a great battle at Morristown, East Tennessee, between the Union forces under Parson Brownlow and the rebels. They fought December 1st, and the Federals were victorious. A rebel dispatch calls it the first Union victory of the war. Brownlow has 6000 men. The rebel force is not ascertained. The rebels were completely routed.

FROM TYBEE.—The Captain of the Ida reports the same number of vessels off Tybee, to-wit: six, one being a steamer, which arrived yesterday. Tuesday night a fire was observed near King's place on Tybee Island, and supposing the Yankees were sitting around it, a shell was fired from the fort, but with what effect is unknown. Yesterday morning about forty men, accompanied by an officer, again went to King's place, when a shell was fired at them and they retired. About 2 o'clock the same party returned, when three more shells were fired at them, which caused a general stampede. [Savannah Republican, 12th.

DOG DOST.—An advertiser in our paper to-day has lost a valuable terrier dog. See advertisement for particulars.

CAMERON'S REPORT.

We have taken the trouble to wade through the long report of Cameron, Lincoln's Secretary of War—the same which has raised such a hubbub throughout the North, and produced what promises to be an irrepressible conflict among the liege subjects of the Gorilla. As we have not the space to pub'sh this document entire, and as it is likely very few of our readers would peruse it if we did, we proceed to make a brief abstract of it, showing its principal points.

He first gives the strength of the Federal army, showing the number furnished by each State respectively, the total being, in round numbers, seventy-eight thousand three months' men, and six hundred and forty thousand volunteers for the war. Of this number as many as sixty thousand belong to the cavalry and twenty-five thousand to the artillery. The remainder are infantry. This is an immense army, but Cameron says it can be increased to three millions, if necessary. We conclude from what he says, however, that he is averse to any increase at all. The fact is, we suspect, the coal of this immense body of men is rather heavy, and Simon begins to be fearful of his ability to keep them in the field. Considering how little they have done, the wonder is he does not recommend a reduction of the force. The war has been going on for seven months, and there are over six hundred thousand Federal soldiers in the field, doing next to nothing, but costing an immense sum of money. The contemplation of an inactive army of this size we should think not very pleasant to the Feds—but that is their business, not ours.

He intimates, however, that something is going to be done very soon. "The effort to restore the Union," says Cameron, "was the most gigantic endeavor in the history of civil war. The interval of seven months has been spent in preparation." So, it seems, they have only been preparing for what they are going to do. They have not put forth their power yet. We suppose the different battles that have been fought were only engaged in by way of a joke. But we learn from this report a piece of news—which is that the battle of Bull Run is about the only battle that has been fought. "The other successes of the rebels," says Simon, "were *mere affairs*." Bethel and Oak Hill and Springfield and Leesburg and Belmont "mere affairs!" Mr. Cameron, you are a wag. You have associated so much with old Abe that you have caught the infection of his jokes, and are getting to be as fine a humorist as your royal master.

"A mighty army, in invincible array, stands eager to precipitate itself upon the foe." So says Mr. Cameron, but we don't know about that. The Yankee army is mighty, it is true—but mighty only in numbers. Its might in other respects has not yet been displayed. Neither has its "invincibility." Neither do we discover any signs of its "eagerness" to "precipitate itself upon the foe." The foe is ready for them and has been for months. But these "eager" fellows will not show fight. If they are so "eager" to "precipitate," why *don't* they precipitate, Mr. Cameron.

The Secretary speaks of the "loyalty" of Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, and in reference to Virginia, says that he "has no doubt" that the Government "will be sustained by the people of the entire State whenever the thraldom of the rebel forces shall have been removed." Now, Cameron knows, just as well as anybody knows the fact, that Virginia has put sixty thousand men in the field on the Confederate side. He knows that she has expended six millions of dollars on the same side. With what face, then, can he say he has "*no doubt*" Virginia would sustain the Federal Government if the rebels were removed? The man must be a fool, or else the biggest liar that has ever lived.

He says he has purchased two million dollars' worth of arms in Europe. How many of these have fallen into the hands of the "rebels," in the different engagements we have had, he does not state.

He recommends that fortifications be made on the seaboard and the lakes. This shows that Cameron is not easy in his mind on the subject of a foreign war.

Recruiting for the regular service not being very active, he recommends that the bounty be increased.

The conclusion of the report is that portion which has raised such a row. In order that the infamy of his proposition may be seen in all of its diabolical proportions, we copy it from the report:

It is as clearly a right of the Government to arm slaves, when it may become necessary, as it is to use gunpowder taken from the enemy. Whether it is expedient to do so is purely a military question. The right is unquestionable by the laws of war. The expediency must be determined by circumstances, keeping in view the great object of overcoming the rebels, reestablishing the laws, and restoring peace to the nation.

It is vain and idle for the Government to carry on this war, or hope to maintain its existence against rebellious force, without employing all the rights and powers of war. As has been said, the right to deprive the rebels of their property in slaves and slave labor is as clear and absolute as the right to take forage from the field, or cotton from the warehouse, or powder and arms from the magazine. To leave the enemy in possession of such property as forage and cotton and military stores, and the means of constantly reproducing them, would be madness. It is, therefore, equal madness to leave them in peaceful and secure possession of slave property, more valuable and efficient to them for war, than forage, cotton, and military stores. Such policy would be national suicide. What to do with that species of property is a question that time and circumstances will solve, and need not be anticipated further than to repeat that they cannot be held by the Government as slaves. It would be useless to keep them as prisoners of war; and self-government, the highest duty of a Government, or of individuals, demands that they should be disposed of or employed in the most effective manner that will tend most specdily to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the Government. If it shall be found that the men who have been held by the rebels as slaves are capable of bearing arms and performing efficient military service, it is the right, and may become the duty, of the Government to arm and equip them, and employ their services against the rebels, under proper military regulation, discipline and control.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

It was remarkably quiet on the flags yesterday. The weather was all that could be desired, and with the exception of a few gatherings here and there on the grand rue Carondelet, it might have passed for blue Monday; but there were no clouds to obscure the horizon. There was some talk about the Yankees landing on Ship Island. We wish them a good time on that sand bank; if they will only now push on and land their thirty, forty or fifty thousand vandals in the swamps below the plains of Chalmette, there will be a general day of mourning throughout Yankee land before March next. It is well understood that the second great armada—the eighty sail of vessels, which includes war steamers, gunboats and transports—is destined for the gulf ports, say Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and Texas. Pensacola is safe enough from anything that can be brought against it. As for Mobile, it was effectually defended in the year 1814 by a sand battery or fort on Mobile point and 500 men. If Fort Morgan is as strong as represented to be, and completely equipped, it can withstand a fleet of one thousand guns. There has been a change in the command of Fort Morgan, which does not give much satisfaction to the volunteers, that is, Col. Maury has been superseded by some West Point graduate.

The talk is, that the frequent allusions about West Point might as well be dispensed with. The latest telegraphic advices, in giving an account of the last battle somewhere in Virginia, says: "Col. Johnson, a graduate of West Point, commanded." We have doubts in regard to anything emanating from Richmond; but from the manner in which West Point is so frequently alluded to in dispatches and correspondence from that vicinity, it is supposed that no one can be commander or lead an army of soldiers unless he has passed through West Point. It appears to have been forgotten that such Generals and Commanders as Jackson, Taylor, Brown, Ripley, Twiggs, Worth, Townsend, Jessup, our own Persifor F. Smith and Quitman and hundreds of others in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, with such Generals as Sterling Price and Jeff. Thompson never passed through West Point. We will not speak about Gen. Fuss-and-Feathers, as he has retired. Undoubtedly West Point has been of great and signal service to the country, but there is such a thing as riding a hobby into the ground.

There is much talk on our flags about the effects of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Sidell. The majority of our English citizens are sanguine that Great Britain will take immediate steps and resent the insult. Many of them were sanguine that the blockade would have been forced or broken ere this, but John Bull takes it coolly and calmly, and Lancashire, up to the 16th of November—the last regular dates—was sure of a supply of cotton through the opening of cotton ports. About the first of March they will fully understand the great cotton trade; yes, March, the ides of March, they can remember. They will then ascertain if they can reach the month of May with the supply on hand. In the meantime, there is some little cotton coming to market under special permission, just sufficient to bring up a little talk.

There was talk about the salt market. This subject is about talked out. We learn that some of the works in Bienville parish are turning out 200 bushels per day, and with a supply of kettles, 500 bushels could be readily made. So far as Texas and Louisiana are concerned, there cannot be any real scarcity of the saline. There was some falling off yesterday in the activity at the sugar depot. The inland communication, that is, the railroads, are blocked with freight, and cannot for the present afford transportation for the quantity offering. The total interruption of communication with Mobile, via the lakes, throws on the railroads the entire carrying and transporting trade. The Florida, Georgia, Carolina and Virginia markets have all to be furnished from here; but as there is no cotton transported inward, the railroad cannot be greatly over-taxed or overrun over previous seasons. But a very trifling part of the sugar crop has come to market; though the receipts thus far are largely in excess of last year—say 48,447 hogsheads against 31,560 hogsheads—it forms a very moderate per centage of the anticipated yield. The receipts of molasses have been about twice as much as last year—say 154,500 barrels against 76,602. The wants and deficiency in transportation will have a sensible effect on general prices for some time.

There was considerable talk late in the day about battles and fights, bombardment, and so on. The timid ones remark freely about the arrival of Yankee troops at Ship Island and inquire about the means of defence on the Lakes; inquire about Forts Pike and Macomb. At the time these two forts were built, such a thing as steamships and batteries were not dreamed of. These forts were located and designed by General Bernard, the distinguished engineer who came from France after the dethronement of Napoleon in 1815, was received into the United States army as Chief of Engineers and served for several years. After the return of the Bourbons in 1830 he resigned his station, returned to France and died in the service of Louis Philippe. Had a war followed the demand of Gen. Jackson for the five millions indemnity, Louis Philippe would have had in his service a General acquainted with every fort, battery and fortification in the then, now defunct, United States. There are many officers and engineers in the Yankee army acquainted with almost every brick and stone composing the Southern forts. But they are not yet acquainted with the efficacy and virtues of Southern rosin, tar and turpentine, fire flats and fire vessels. We are asked, are these materials ready on Pearl river, to be employed in the Rigolets when the Hessian squadron makes its attempt to pass Fort Pike—which may be calculated on shortly? And are they in readiness for the contemplated invasion via the Balize? The grand success of fire-boats on the 12th October last at the mouth of the river shows that the greatest reliance can be placed on them; that they are more dreaded and feared by the Hessians than the batteries of a hundred guns. Push on the fire-ships, use tar, pitch and turpentine, Commodore and General. We shall have no Hatteras and Port Royal results to talk about in the Crescent City.

Letter from Virginia.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13, 1861.

Mr. Editor—You could hardly appreciate the praise I am inclined to bestow upon this remarkable spell of glorious, golden October-like weather. It must be "binding" on New Orleans people. One finds it impossible to believe that this is winter, and that arctic horrors are in store for our armies. But the prophets who foretell the weather by the crop of persimmons, and those who do not, both agree that the winter will be a hard one.

After the big scare Magruder gave us yesterday, about 40,000 Yankees having landed at Newport's News, we are in quite a full-to-day.

Congress pursues the inaudible tenor of its way, admitting Kentucky, discussing the sequestration act, and dawdling away their precious time in debates. The disposition to indulge in mere talk is not at all diminished, I am told, by the absence of an audience in the galleries.

Our Legislature has dealt some well-timed and severe blows at the extortioners—ghouls who feed on the life-blood of the Confederacy, sucking most when the vital element is most needed. Among these ghouls are numbered some of the richest men in the city—not Yankees either, for they are afraid to attempt anything of the kind—but, I am sorry to say, native-born Virginians. Branch, of Petersburg, a notorious, noisy, silly, Union member of the Convention, boldly acknowledged his outrageous speculations in salt.

I had the pleasure, this morning, of meeting with a Missouri Captain—a stalwart fellow, who was with Price at Oak Hills, and captured there the magnificent silk flag which Mrs. F. P. Blair presented to the Third Regiment of Dutch Missourians. He brought this flag with him, and I gazed with not a little emotion at the bullet-pierced ensign of despotism. If we may believe this gallant fellow—and we all do—there is a sad day coming when Price is superseded. Ben McCulloch will be here to-night, and it is hoped that he will do something to drive out a trouble in which we are about to be so needlessly plunged.

A writer in the Dispatch urges the Confederacy to adopt the flag of the sun. The idea is novel, and urged with some force; but the divine voice of popular instinct has called for the Southern cross, and the Generals commanding the army of the Potomac have wisely adopted it as the battle-flag, and it will yet wave as the legitimate standard of our new-born nation. Our present flag, like our Confederate uniform, is an eye-sore and a failure; the sooner we do away with both of them the better. Our naval officers complain that blue is the navy uniform all over the world, and they will not give it up. So with many of our army officers, and among them Gen. Magruder, who, on his recent visit to this city, was to be seen in the hall of the Spotswood Hotel in all the glory of his old regimentals, furbished up with the intricate gold lace bindings on the sleeve, which some genius devised to beautify and bewilder the Confederate mind. I have seen a whole regiment dressed exactly like the regular soldiers of the United States—not only the cloth but the cut of their uniforms being identically the same. This was the case with a Texas regiment which went to Manassas some months ago, and which must have equipped itself from top to toe out of Yankee materials. Of course a great many of these fellows will get killed by our men. The Confederate uniform should differ as widely as possible from that of our enemies.

After all, there is to be no fighting at Centreville or Evansport. Yankee papers say so, and the signs of the times prove it. McClellan chuckles behind his four and thirty forts to think how easily he holds our largest and best army idle and at bay, while he is sending regiment after regiment to the West and to the Southern coast. The apologists of the defensive policy will be pleased, when next spring comes, to find the army of the Potomac melted away by disease and ennui. The only thing that keeps them alive is the excitement of hunting, chasing and bagging Yankee foraging parties and picket guards. Our men are very fond of this fun, which is rarely attended with danger, so nervous have the Yankees become in consequence of repeated captures. I am told that we have in the advance a dozen or two of Mississippians acting as volunteer scouts, and they are the best in the world. It has been suggested that these scouts could do even better work than they have done, if they would use the bow and arrow in place of the rifle. I have not yet heard of our Texan Rangers bringing the lasso and the lariat into play.

The town is becoming so crowded, that a witty young lady suggested to me last night that the best thing for people to do is to raise a row and live in tents. "Well enough for married folk," said I, "but single men prefer cheap lodgings"—which are not to be had in this afflicted town, where they charge three prices for rooms, and the Government pulls your house down over your ears, or drives you out of it the moment you think you are fairly settled. MALOU.

YANKEES COMING THROUGH MEXICO.—We take the following from the San Antonio News of the 5th:

By a letter just received in our city from the interior of Mexico, from a source entirely reliable, we learn that Gen. Sumner has landed at Guaymas, with 400 men and 10,000 stand of arms, with the intention of coming through Texas or New Mexico. It is believed that he will remain there for United States troops, arm them and then forward his march, adding recruits on the way.

This item of information is in accordance with news that we have before received of Sumner's having left California on a steamer with several thousand stand of arms; of said steamer having arrived at New York, and no mention of Sumner among the passengers, or of arms.

He will find himself in a not very interesting position, when he arrives on the confines of New Mexico, with his weary infantry, harrassed in front and rear with Sibley's Brigade.

Should our neighbors of Mexico permit a force to march through her territory to attack a neutral power, she must not complain if we meet the enemy on her soil, as we have done in Kentucky. A word to the wise is sufficient.

DIED.

On Monday evening, 16th instant, at 3 o'clock, BENJAMIN F. FOX, aged 66 years, a Veteran of 1814 and '15, and for fifty years a resident of this city.

The funeral will take place This Evening, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1 Bienville street. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

The Post-Office.

MR. CRESCENT—How is it that when you buy from the Post-Office five dollars' worth of Stamps, they refuse to take them in payment for newspaper dues, but exact cash, when you have a pocket-full of Government Stamps? This is such an unbearable bore, that with regret I bore you on the subject.

d17 2pt A CITIZEN.

Official—By the Governor.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, Dec. 14, 1861.

ORDERS No. 183.

I—All organized Volunteer Companies, uniformed or not, within the limits of the First Division, not attached to any Regiment, will proceed immediately to organize into Battalions and Regiments, on or before FRIDAY, the 20th inst., and when thus organized, will report to Major-General Geo. L. Lewis, Commanding First Division.

II—All Companies having arms furnished by the State, not complying with this order in the time above specified, their arms will be taken possession of, and placed in the hands of the Companies conforming to this order; and those Companies not complying will take their place in the Militia to be organized into Regiments.

III—From and after this date the rules and regulations governing the army of the Confederate States will govern the Volunteer Corps of the First Division, and will be enforced by the officers in command.

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

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

d16 3t

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 2pTuThSa&MoIw

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 2pTuThSa&MoIw

Official—By the Governor.

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

ORDERS No. 1552

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. GRIVOT, Adjutant and Inspector General. d11 6t

Relief for the Sufferers by the Charleston Fire.

The following gentlemen will act as a Committee to receive contributions for the sufferers by the recent fire in Charleston, South Carolina:

DR. B. H. MOSS, 130 Carondelet street.
H. W. CONNER & CO., 39 Carondelet street.
N. R. PEYTHRO, 37 Carondelet street.
GLADDEN & SRIXAS, 129 Gravier street.
W. A. ELMORE, Exchange Alley.
M. M. SIMPSON, 145 Common street.
HENRY S. HALL, 11 Fulton street.
GEO. W. LOGAN, 57 Carondelet street.
W. B. TELLIS, Perdido street.
L. E. SIMONDS, Union street.
THOS. C. JENKINS, Gravier street. d14 2pt

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. d 2pt

Receiver's Notice.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Receiver's Office, No. 109 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. 109 Gravier street.

d25 2pt

Volunteer Relief Committee.

TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16, 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. BIGGS, Board of Asst. Aldermen.
W. F. HODGKINS, " "
J. B. LEEFE, " "
JAMES DAVIS, " "
JAMES BIGGS, Chairman of the Committee.

au19 2pt

☞ The Gentlemen composing the Committee to collect subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the Charleston fire, are requested to meet at the office of H. W. CONNER & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday) at 2½ o'clock P. M

d17 2pt J. M. SEIXAS, Treasurer.

☞ 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.

m28i 2pt P. YEISER, M. D.

☞ Dr. Bozeman having returned to the city, will resume practice. Office, as formerly, at Ma Private Hospital, 20 Baronne street. 311 2p6t

☞ 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.

n14 J. O. NIXON.

☞ 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 enter immediately.

N. B.—Prof. McC. will, as usual, give lessons in families.

d2 2p6t

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

s 8pt

M. Robert,

17 RUE DE CHARTRES,

MODES AND NOUVEAUTES.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING,

IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S EVES.

M'ME ROBERT,

77.....CHARTRES STREET.....77

Offers for sale a general assortment of Linen and other articles, such as EMBROIDERIES, VALENCIENNES, APPLICATIONS, GUIPURES, GUIPUSE AND CASHMERE BURNOUS, VELVET CLOAKS FOR CHILDREN, LACE SHAWLS, CASHMERE ZOUAVES, RICH EMBROIDERY, etc., etc. d16 1y 23 24 25

Waterproof Blankets,

PONCHOS, OIL CLOTH, ETC.

A large assortment of BLANKETS and PONCHOS. Also, WATERPROOF CLOTH, OIL CLOTH, etc.

H. W. REYNOLDS & CO., 3 Magazine street.

d15 2p6t

Santa Claus' Headquarters.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

—AT—

B. PIFFET'S,

122.....CANAL STREET.....122

TOURO BUILDINGS.

FINE MUSIC BOXES AND ORGANS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
VELOCIPEDES, MECHANICAL HORSES.
FARMS, MENAGERIES, TEA SETS.
TEN-PINS, FURNITURE SETS, SOLDIERS.
TIN TOYS—of every kind.

FINE FANCY GOODS,

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
PAPIER MACHIE WORK BOXES.
DRESSING CASES AND WRITING DESKS.
PORTFOLIOS, PORT-CIGARS.
SILVER AND GOLD PORTEMONNAIES.
CORDIAL AND LIQUOR CASES.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
TOILET SETS
FARIAN WARES.
VASES, STATUETTES, Etc.
SHELL COMBS, PERFUMES, EXTRACTS, Etc.

FOR THE ARMY.

MILITARY BUTTONS, UNDERSSHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS, SHOULDER STRAPS, STARS, GILT BRAIDS, ETC.

The Small Notes of Messrs. J. & J. C. DAVIDSON are taken in trade, or will be redeemed in Confederate Notes, as stated thereon. 416 2pMoWeSatSun1

Bargains in Silks!

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

200 pieces of FRENCH TAFFETAS, at 75c. per yard.
250 " " " $1 00 "
60 " " " 1 25 "
75 SILK ROBES, 20 yards in each, 16 00 each
50 " " " 18 00 "
1500 yards BROCADED LYONS SILK, 1 25 per yard.

J. LEVOIS & CO., Canal street, corner of Bourbon.

d16 2p6t

Selling off a Stock

—OF—

SUPERIOR CLOTHING!

AT AND BELOW

LAST YEAR'S PRICES!!

N. MONTROSS,

d14 2p3t 46 St. Charles street.

Lyceum Library,

ROOMS 10 AND 12 CITY HALL.

THIS Library contains about 12,000 volumes, carefully selected for reference and general circulation.

TERMS OF LIFE MEMBERSHIP.—Young persons, under the age of sixteen years, from any portion of the city, may become life members on payment of ten dollars. Those over sixteen and under twenty-one years, on payment of twenty dollars.

Adults, on payment of thirty dollars.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Minors, of either sex, three dollars per annum. Adults: Ladies, four dollars per annum; Gentlemen, five dollars per annum.

Donors of rare and valuable books, new publications, works of art, etc., will be admitted as subscribers or life members, according to the value of their donations.

One-half of the current receipts of the Library are reserved and appropriated for the purchase of books.

W. O. ROGERS, Superintendent.

d16 2p1m

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!

Letters will be received up the hour of sailing.

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, changes 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, 96 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

d9 2pif

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 six 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 directed, such 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 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 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. Donatien Augustin,	Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Hildreth,
" Bernard Avegno,	" Charles Harrod,
" Samuel Bell,	" Adolphus Hamilton,
" George Binder,	" N. R. Jennings,
" M. J. Bujac,	" A. D. Kelly,
" Charles Briggs,	" S. H. Kennedy,
" R. V. Black,	" H. T. Lonsdale,
Mrs. M. A. Behn,	" Felix Labatut,
Mrs. R. W. Brown,	" S. L. Levy,
Mr. Edward Briggs,	" F. V. Lubarre,
Mr. Charles J. Bell,	" Isidore Labatut,
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Conner,	" J. G. Lingham,
" C. F. Carnihan,	" Felix Lanze,
Mrs. Horace Caminack,	" Isaac E. Morse,
Mr. J. M. Caballero,	" M. Masson,
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Denegre,	" R. H. Moss,
" Fred'k Durrive,	" L. S. Millaudon,
" Geo. Currie Duncan,	" Jas. L. McLean,
" Louis de Stahlec,	" Richard Nagent,
" Alain Rouzo,	Mr. M. O. H. Norton,
" Jas. P. Freret,	Mr. & Mrs. Richard Pritchard,
" L. E. Forstall,	" H. D. Rogers,
" L. F. Genoves,	Mrs. L. M. Reynaud,
" James Grimshaw,	Mrs. J. Telesphre Roman,
" Ermond Goqual,	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Stauffer,
" Henri Gardiel,	" B. F. Simms,
Mr. John G. Gaines,	" W. E. Thompson,
Mr. Omer Gaillard,	" Robt. Urquhart,
Mr. & Mrs. Jas. Rick Hill,	" W. A. Violett,
" E. Hall,	Mr. Joaquin Viseca,
" D. N. Hennen,	Mr. & Mrs. John Watt,
" Alexander Harris,	

New Orleans, Dec. 2, 1861. s3 2p1f

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 19th instant, of a bale of cotton bound in white oak hoops—the bale can be seen at Messrs. Nixon & Co., 45 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 brings into use hoops—which may be made by plantation hands—of white oak, hickory, and other suitable wood, to be found everywhere in the Confederate States, thus saving a large yearly per centage.

Directions.—Hoops for Cotton bales should 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, Agent, 45 Union street.

s27 2pim

Superior Confectionery.

The undersigned calls the attention of the public, and particularly of private families, to his extensive assortment