New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

THE STABAT MATER.—Recollect that the grand oratorio, the "Stabat Mater," is performed at the Opera House to-night. We have on several occasions alluded to this performance, and nothing more need be said than to remind the public that it takes place to-night. We predict that it will be given in a style of excellence and magnificence never before surpassed, if equaled, by any similar entertainment in this city.

The Donation to the Nashville Hospital.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Dec. 17th, 1861.

Ed. Crescent.—In your paper of this morning you give me credit for having donated a thousand dollars to the Nashville Hospital Association, which statement I wish to correct. The money was given from the proceeds of the Confederate Guards' barbecue, and the only credit I am entitled to is for having voted for the appropriation, which passed the board of officers unanimously.

D. M. HILDRETH.

THANKS TO THE FIREMEN.—We direct the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. P. Sambola, Sr., in which he returns his thanks to the firemen for their labors in this behalf on Monday afternoon.

FOREIGN MAIL.—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. S. L. Gardner will dispatch a foreign mail on the 22d instant.

MILITARY NOTICES.—We direct attention of military men to the many notices which appear in another column.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.—This bank notifies its stockholders that it will pay the Confederate war tax on its capital. See notice.

REBELLION IN TENNESSEE.—The following note from Gen. Carroll, says the Knoxville Register of the 14th, has been handed us for publication:

The rebellion in Carter and Johnson counties is thoroughly, and, I think, permanently suppressed. Four or five hundred of the insurgents have taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and are coming in daily under Col. Ledbetter's proclamation. A good many are volunteering in our army.

They say the insurrection was not to defend the bridge burners, but to defend themselves from the violence which, it was said, our soldiers threatened. After the insurgents had assembled, a letter was read to them, purporting to be from Andy Johnson, at Greeneville, who had with him 45,000 Federal troops. Now they declare they can no longer be deceived, and will henceforth be loyal citizens of the Confederate States.

ZOLLICOFFER'S MOVEMENTS.—The Yankees in Northern Kentucky are terribly frightened at Zollicoffer's movements. The following paragraphs we copy from the Louisville Journal of the 9th:

Zollicoffer Advancing.—We have news by letter from Somerset, Ky., to the effect that Zollicoffer has advanced to the north bank of Green river with twelve thousand men, and that Gen. Shoepf, with his forces, is retreating from before them to Somerset. Zollicoffer's force is far superior to that of the Federals upon that line, and fears for the safety of Gen. Shoepf's gallant command may well be indulged.

Zollicoffer's Advance.—We learned by the train from Lexington this morning, that Zollicoffer, with his force of ten or twelve thousand men, had not only crossed the Cumberland river, but that he had advanced six miles north of Somerset.

TO CLEAN A CARPET.—To clean a carpet, shake and beat it well; lay it upon the floor and tack it firmly; then with a clean flannel wash it over with one quart of bullock's gall, mixed with three quarts of soft cold water, and rub it off with a clean flannel or house cloth. Any particularly dirty spot should be rubbed with pure gall.

FOR CHILL AND FEVER—*Important if True.*—An Exchange says:

One of the best antidotes in the world for chill and fever is tea made from the bark of the water willow tree. It will break chills where quinine has failed, and has none of the unpleasant effects of that medicine.

KENTUCKY INTELLIGENCE.—*The Floating Battery at Columbus.*—On Wednesday afternoon last the battery hove in sight. Soon our wharf was lined with anxious spectators. On her arrival clear after cheer went up from a vast multitude of citizens and soldiers. Landing, the fleet was gazed upon with eyes full of interest. The boys of the camps greeted the fleet with rounds of applause, and the whole populace seemed to be aroused to the fullest extent. Let the Yankees come; we are prepared for their reception.

(Columbus News, 14th.

LEAD IN SOUTHWESTERN GEORGIA.—The Macon Telegraph of the 12th makes the following important announcement:

We never looked for metalic discoveries in southwestern Georgia, regarding almost the whole of that country, including Florida, as alluvium; but Mr. Massenburg brought us yesterday fifty grains of pure lead extracted from sixty grains of ore from southwestern Georgia, by Dr. Mattauer, of this city. A large lump of this ore was submitted to Mr. Massenburg by the discoverer, who says there is plenty of it of equal richness, and it was at Mr. Massenburg's request that Dr. Mattauer tested it, with the result we have mentioned, which shows the ore to be about 80 per cent. pure lead—as rich, we think, as any in the world. We are unable to say anything more about the locality of the mine than what we have stated, but if what is said about it is true, it is an exceedingly interesting and important discovery, particularly at this time.

The following items are from the Evansville (In.) Journal of the 7th:

Through the exertions of Mr. Henry Cramer, a wagon loaded with contraband goods, bound for the Southern Confederacy, was overtaken near Henderson last Thursday night, and the wagon and contents brought to the city. Among the articles taken was a trunk full of army buttons. Steps are being taken to discover the parties who sold the buttons to the contraband dealer. Mr. Cramer deserves credit for the energetic manner in which he followed up the matter, and we hope he will sift it to the bottom. If we have any dealers in army buttons for the Southern Confederacy in Evansville, let us know who they are.

We are informed that the Cannelton Cotton Mill, owing to the scarcity of cotton, will shortly suspend operations. It has been running on half time for several months. The mill employs four hundred operatives, and disburses in ordinary times over $10,000 a month. The stopping of the mill throws out of employment a large number of persons who have no other means of getting a livelihood. The proprietors have expressed a willingness to run the mill, even at a loss, but it is found almost impossible to procure the raw material. Cannelton Cotton Mill is one of the institutions of the State, equal if not superior to any mill of like character in the country, and its temporary suspension is a matter of regret to the citizens of Southern Indiana. We hope the day is not far distant when its vast and complicated machinery will be again in motion.

COL. ASHBY'S FIGHT NEAR WINCHESTER.—The telegraphic report of the skirmish between Col. Ashby's cavalry and the Yankees, on Sunday last, which we published yesterday morning, is confirmed by passengers who came from the neighborhood of Winchester yesterday evening. The fight took place near Winchester, and resulted in the defeat of the enemy, with a reported loss of twenty-five killed, about forty wounded and sixty taken prisoners, together with a large number of horses, wagons, provisions, guns, pistols, swords, etc., which also fell into the hands of the Confederates. We could learn no details of the affair, nor were we able to learn the loss on our side.

(Lynchburg Republican, 14th.

SALE OF SEIZED GOODS.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of a sale of seized goods, by the Confederate authorities, which appears in another column.

NEGROES WANTED.—We direct attention to the advertisement of a planter, which will be found in another column. This gentleman wants to increase his force, by fifty hands.

COOK AND WASHER TO HIRE.—An advertiser offers such a servant to hire. See advertisement.

SHOE THREAD.—Messrs. B. A. Dryer & Co., No. 48 Chartres street, has one thousand of this article for sale. See advertisement.

COW ASTRAY.—A reward of five dollars is offered for the recovery of a cow. See advertisement.

BACKING DOWN.

The following is from the Chicago Tribune of the 9th inst. As the Tribune is probably the most radical, as well as the most influential, of the Abolition journals published in the State of Illinois, the subjoined specimen of unmitigated "backing down" may prove a source of amusement to our readers:

We give in another column a variety of interesting Southern news. Latest and most reliable advices from Charleston represent them confident that they can gather forces rapidly enough to meet us at any point on the mainland we may choose, at least with equal numbers. Drawing from Georgia and North Carolina pretty freely, and expecting to have soon a portion of their own seen in Virginia to count upon, they are perfectly quiet now, and have not yet withdrawn a single company from the general Confederate service.

This looks as if we might have to whip them yet on the Potomac, instead of having an easy day's work of exploration of deserted camps. Two things have already been demonstrated—that the Government will not, by any blockade, *starve out* a territory the most fertile agricultural region on the face of the globe; and that it will not *scare out* of existence the Confederacy. The loyal people of the North are ready to accept, to the fullest extent, the third mode, the bayonet, in which we shall be successful, just when we accept and use all the means ready to our hands. The slaves of rebels must either fight with us, or against us. We shall see all squeamishness on the point given up directly.

Some months ago—shortly after the act of secession was passed by the Convention of the people of Louisiana—the Chicago Tribune, then a regular exchange, declared that the star-spangled banner would soon float in triumph in New Orleans and all over the seceded States, and it was all to be brought about by a "short, sharp and decisive" campaign. The words quoted were used in reply to an article in the Crescent. In our response we observed that we wished the war to be "short, sharp and decisive," and told our whilom cotemporary that we would whip them in every battle where the numbers against us were not more than two to one, and that when we concluded to make peace with them on the basis of an absolute political and commercial independence, that they, groveling, whining and wallowing in the depths of defeat, bankrupcy and humiliation, would be only too glad to accept such terms as we in our magnanimity might condescend to offer.

The history of the past seven or eight months shows conclusively that we were right in our predictions; and the above extract from the Tribune proves that it is preparing to dismount from the high horse it once proudly bestrode with wonderful celerity. We were to be whipped into subjection; we were to be starved into loyalty to the Federal Union; we were to be blockaded into the support of a Government that was hateful to us; we were to be scared back into allegiance to a Constitution which had been perverted and prostituted until its authors could not recognize it; and all this was to be done in sixty or ninety days, by the overpowering force Abolitondom could and would bring to bear against us!

The result has been that we have defeated the Abolitionists wherever we got a fair chance at them on the field of battle; that, instead of being starved, we are fat, well clothed, comfortable, and rather inclined to be saucy; that Washington City is more effectually blockaded than New Orleans; and that the meanest of our foes will not presume to charge us with being scared or in anywise frightened!

Our armies on the Potomac, we have the satisfaction of observing, instead of being depleted by the Abolition raid upon South Carolina and Georgia, have been largely increased, leaving ample force to "crush out" the Lincolnites the moment they venture into the interior beyond the protection of their war ships. The same thing may be truthfully said of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, whose coasts are threatened with marauding incursions from the Gorilla's fleets. We are continually strengthening our armies in Virginia and the West, and are growing stronger for home defence every day. This result has been brought about by the fact that a remorseless enemy has wantonly forced upon us an issue involving honor, liberty, life, property—all that honorable men hold valuable, worth fighting for, living for, and dying for. Consequently, the universal rallying cry with us is—"Liberty or death." We prefer to encounter the last hazard of a vindictive war, waged by a ruthless enemy, rather than surrender one jot or title of honest independence.

We wish the Chicago Tribune would urge the Federals to attempt to whip the Confederate army "on the Potomac," our army in Kentucky, Tennessee or anywhere else. That is precisely what our soldiers want; and as the Tribune has admitted that the Gorilla Government cannot "starve" us or "scare" us, it should be particularly zealous in the premises. The policy of the Confederate Government is bringing ruin upon the North—their expenses being nearly two millions of dollars per day—is weakening them in every respect, while we are augmenting our strength—and, if they would only give our boys a chance at them, a few more Manassas and Leesburgs might beat some common sense, if not ordinary decency, into their fanatical skulls.

As for the "slaves of rebels," it seems to us that the most obtuse Abolitionist should be satisfied in regard to their wishes. The "slaves" will "fight" if need be, "against" the miserable fanatics of the North, and for their rightful owners. The loyalty of the slave population has been remarkable. Two hundred thousand of them, at the lowest estimate, could have obtained their freedom in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, had they been so disposed, but not more than five hundred of them have proved false. The four or five thousands the Abolitionists have in their possession are constrained by force, and would "rejoice with exceeding great joy" if they could be permitted to return to their masters.

A STAY-LAW—NEW SUGGESTION.

Under this caption, the San Antonio (Texas) Herald has the following suggestion, which it might be well to incorporate in a stay-law, provided creditors are to be deprived of their equitable and legal rights by any action of the Legislature. Says our Texas cotemporary:

A friend of ours has thrown out some suggestions on this subject, which strike us as worthy of the consideration of our Legislature, which it is understood has this subject under consideration. All admit that the times are pretty stringent, and money rather scarce, especially the precious metals. But stay-laws are seldom fraught with benefit, even to the debtor for whose relief they are always intended. Our friend suggests a relief law of this kind: that all judgment creditors before being entitled to force a sale of debtor's property shall endorse his willingness on the execution to accept Confederate or other bankable paper in payment of his debt. In view of the large disbursements being made by the Government in this State, it is clear that there will soon be a large circulating paper medium among us, and property will in consequence begin to rise very soon; and with property at something like a fair valuation and a sufficient circulating medium, we cannot see that there is any necessity for a stay-law, except where parties choose to exact gold and silver. It might be replied, why not make Confederate paper a legal tender, which would amount to the same thing? A sufficient reply to this is the constitutional prohibition.

The measure of our friend looks to us so reasonable and well-timed, that we hope the members of the Legislature will give to it the consideration it deserves.

There is a fair show of justice in the foregoing proposition; and we would be willing that any judgment creditor, who would refuse to receive the national currency for his claim at par, should be treated severely, looking upon him in the light of a quasi, if not an actual enemy. The Confederate treasury notes are bound to become the circulating medium of the South; and as they are being pushed into circulation at the rate of a million a week, at the least, they will to a dead and moral certainty cause property, offered for sale under execution, as well as all other property, to bring fully as much, if not more, which is most probable, in these notes, than the same property would have brought in gold and silver twelve months since. We cannot see any injustice to the debtor in any such arrangement.

The San Antonio Herald very appropriately observes that "stay-laws are seldom fraught with benefit, even to the debtor, for whose relief they are always intended." This is as true as gospel, and all experience demonstrates it. All honest debtors can get along, as a general thing, without the intervention of such laws. That the unscrupulous will profit by them is unmistakably clear; and, in fine, the whole scope and tendency of such enactments is to offer a legislative premium upon unfair dealing, if, indeed, it does not stimulate downright dishonesty.

The only law we have been able to think of, looking to the relief of the debtors, without absolutely robbing the creditors, has been frequently suggested in these columns. It is this, as we will briefly recapitulate: Let the appraisement law be altered, so that property offered for sale on execution shall bring its full appraised value, instead of two-thirds, as is now the case, and let all other laws and regulations remain in force, and the courts go on with their business as usual. Against such a law no honest debtor will presume to grumble, and although it may bear hard upon suffering creditors, they must share their portion of the burthens of the times.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The weather was most auspicious yesterday. Nevertheless, the gatherings on the flags, particularly Carondelet, were altogether too diminutive to command a notice. Yet there was disposition to talk. Inquiries were made about the Yankee invasion. Not much use to be talking about Picayune Butler and cohorts. The Yankees are coming in great force, and, to cut a long argument short, we have merely to repeat the talk: are we prepared?

There is a desire to invest in cotton. Some buyers are transmitting their orders to Mississippi, where they can be filled and admitted to a landing on our levee, under restrictions which may be considered as conducive to the general trade of our city, but, at the same time, they are not to be made public. There was some talk about the receipts of the barbecue at the Metarie Ridge; that is, what disposition has been made of them, and what was the amount of net proceeds.

The telegraph was silent yesterday, followed by hearty wishes that it would cease its daily advices of nonsense and rumors from Virginia. Private letters from the Peninsula of Virginia up to the 11th inst. state that Gen. Magruder had been among the soldiers, giving fresh orders and putting the young volunteers to the handling of spades, wheelbarrows and pick-axes, for the erection of breastworks and batteries, stating a battle was imminent; and here six days have passed and not a demonstration. From other sources, letter-writers say that McClellan has evidently bamboozled, fooled our Generals, that he does not intend to fight on the Potomac, but is laying quiet and low for a descent on Mobile and New Orleans. Our volunteers near Yorktown and on the Peninsula have been pretty well worked up during the six months now terminating.

We learn that one of our Carondelet street merchants arrived two or three days since from the dominions of Lincoln. He came via Paducah, or some other route. He left New York some twelve days since. From what he says, the moneyed men of New York, the capitalists of Wall street, are embittered against the South; are for prosecuting the war; denouncing the South in unmeasured terms; that they are willing to lend the Gorilla Government all they have to lend to carry out its measures; and yet there are some of our citizens who think there will be peace before the 1st of April next. True, we may effect a peace, after driving some thirty to fifty thousand Yankees into the Mississippi and drowning them, as Napoleon I did the Austrians into the Danube.

Full details of the calamitous fire in Charleston have come to hand. Some of our banks have been considering whether they could contribute towards the sufferers. It is hoped our bank mandators will not stop to debate the amount of subscription. What is to be carried out should be done at once. Some of our private citizens have contributed freely, and it is hoped our public institutions will come forward with the same feeling.

The blockade of Mississippi Sound interferes greatly with the trade in sugar and molasses. The receipts of these two articles continue large, and are now, from interruption, greatly in excess of the demand. It will take some weeks to clear the accumulations at the several railroad depots. In the meantime, the weather continues very mild—too much so for the yield of cane in this climate. Some bulls in sugar say that the crop of Louisiana will not be more than ample to supply the Confederate States, including, of course, Missouri and Kentucky. We should like to have this figured out, as we do not coincide with the estimate. Give us figures, you gentlemen who go for only three hundred thousand hogsheads.

The "Monroe Doctrine" Now.

(From the London Times, November 19.)

Since the struggle between Spain and her rebellious colonies finally died out, no attempt has been made to assert by force of arms the supremacy of the Old World over the New. We were all of us, to say the truth, more or less converted to the doctrine of "manifest duty." A new world was called into existence to redress the balance of the old, and so the old had, not unnaturally, felt itself dispensed from any attempt to redress the balance of the new. The colossal power of the United States, overshadowing Canada on the North and Mexico and the States of the Gulf on the South, *so clearly arrogated to itself* the disposition of all matters on the continent of America, that it seemed useless to interfere with the affairs of communities all destined, sooner or later, to absorption in the vast and growing Republic. If we wanted a convincing proof that the tide had turned, and that we are entering on a course of new and unforseen events, we find it in the fact that the three powers who possess the coast of Europe immediately opposite to America have entered into a convention which binds them to fit and send a joint expedition for the purpose of demanding from the Republic of Mexico more efficacious protection for the persons and property of their subjects, as well as the fulfilment of all obligations contracted towards them. We cannot doubt that the troops of the three nations go to dictate their own terms, and that whatever those terms may be they must of necessity be complied with. The main difficulty may very possibly be found to consist in finding a government with which to negotiate, and which will remain in power long enough to perform the articles of the treaty.

There are two nations which will regard this expedition with very different feelings. Spain will naturally see in it a substantial proof that she is rapidly regaining the place she once occupied in the front rank amid the powers of Europe. She is admitted by a confederacy of two States which aspire to control the destinies of the world. She must also feel a peculiar pleasure in beholding the position of the colony which flung off its allegiance to her forty years ago, and comparing it with her own. The Spanish nation seems almost to renew its youth, while the apparently vigorous and prosperous colony has fallen into more than senile decrepitude. The States of the American Union, on the other hand, cannot but view the presence of the troops of England, France and Spain on the continent of North America with feelings of mortification and distress. England, so long lectured with the Monroe doctrine, and Spain, whose fairest possession is in the new world, America has so long looked on as about to be her own, have now announced the intention of doing themselves justice by armed intervention, without seeking the approbation of the United States. It is true that the Convention reserves to the United States the liberty of joining with the three European powers, and that a sort of apology is offered for this course by the suggestion that if the Convention were not immediately concluded, its objects might fail through delay. Still it can hardly be concealed that torn by intestine disorders and wasting in mutual destruction that strength which once was consolidated in support of their foreign policy, the United States can occupy a less important position than in the days of their union and their strength. No ungenerous advantage has been or will be taken of this, but it is impossible not to feel that a great nation is seeking to efface itself, and that considering the shortness of time which has elapsed, and the small amount of bloodshed which it has undergone, its endeavors have been crowned with a very considerable amount of success.

TO REMOVE FRECKLES.—You may generally remove freckles without using cosmetics (which are oftentimes dangerous, by reason of their containing mineral agents) by merely stimulating the absorbent vessels of the skin to take them up and carry them away as refuse. Any smart stimulant will act in this way; but it has been found that the safest are taken from the vegetable kingdom. One of the best and easiest is the lotion made of a teacupful of sour milk and a small quantity of scraped horse-radish; let this stand from six to twelve hours, then use it to wash the parts affected twice or thrice a day.

LOUISIANA HOSPITAL AT NASHVILLE.—The Lafourche Union, of the 14th, speaking of contributions to this hospital, says:

The contributions in money and the value of the sugar and molasses subscribed this week in this parish, amounts to more than seventeen hundred dollars. This fact speaks columns in praise of the generosity, liberality and patriotism of the people of Lafourche.

DIED.

On Thursday, 5th inst., at Williamsburg, Va., of typhoid fever, THOS. G. ROGERS, in the 21st year of his age, and a private in Capt. R. M. Boone's Company H, 2d Louisiana Regiment Volunteers.

Sorrow will rend the heart, and many eyes drop tears at this sad announcement. Poor Tom has gone to heaven. The tattoo of Death has summoned him to his cold quarters in the tomb, but the rewards of an Almighty General has awakened him to new duties in fields of immortality. He has been relieved from earthly duties; and comrades in arms, and friends, and relatives far away in Louisiana drop a tear for the early fate of so bright and brave a boy. To one who knew him intimately in all the arduous walks of a soldier's life, his death was been peculiarly painful. Prompt in the discharge of his duties, brave, generous and high minded to a fault, he was the idol of his Company and the pride and boast of his officers. His kindness and worth were beyond words, and his noble bearing of character beyond words—the pride of his friends. The glad voice of this pure hearted boy is hushed forever, and his eye beaming with friendship and love is dimmed to all that is earthly; but his pure spirit has joined its kindred band in realms where sin and sorrow cannot enter. To the survivors, to the stricken and bereaved kindred and friends should our tears and sympathies be given; for the home of which he was the adornment is vacant. To them time, the great consoler, can alone bring healing to their wounded hearts. But in after years they may remember with melancholy gratification, that the blow which has prostrated them has saddened many hearts, and the memory of him so loved is embalmed in the hearts of all who knew him well. Many a silent comrade views the vacant place in ranks and around the mess table and drops a tear to the memory of poor Tom Rogers. None feel this grief more than the writer. None knew him as well, and none feel more the melancholy gratification that the brave hearted boy sacrificed on the altar of liberty, has taken his flight to realms of bliss and joins in the rad chorus of messmates, friends and relatives, Poor Tom, farewell.

K. M. B.

Thanks to Firemen.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to the Fire Department, and especially to Chief Engineer David Bradbury and his Assistants, for the assiduity and gallantry exhibited at the fire which took place in his factory on Old Levee street, on Monday afternoon, and the invaluable services they rendered in saving the greater portion of his property.

d18 2p4t P. SAMBOLA, SR.

Foreign Mail.

With the approval of the Governor and Postmaster, a mail will be made up in the office of the undersigned, for all foreign countries direct, save the United States, by an expedition now preparing, to close on SATURDAY NEXT, the 21st instant, at 3 P. M.

S. LEGARDEUR,
No. 2 Ursulines street.

d18 2p4t

Notice.

The Crescent Cadets' Concert, for which tickets were issued for the 19th, will take place on the 20th December, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The preparations cannot be completed by the 19th. Many of the Amateurs who have volunteered their services being fully occupied in rehearsing for the Stabat Mater.

Tickets for the 19th will be good for the 20th. d18 2p3t

Sale of Seized Goods.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS,
Collector's Office, Dec. 17, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with Treasury Instructions, there will be sold on SATURDAY, December 21, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at public auction, by C. E. Girardey & Co., auctioneers, at the C. S. Warehouse, in the New Orleans House building, corner Customhouse and Levee street, a lot of merchandise, seized for violation of the Revenue laws, viz: 4 half barrel Brandy, 2 barrels Rum, 12,96 Cigars, 2 trunks Wool Over-Shirts, 1 small bag fabo Jewelry, 11 baskets Vermicelli, etc., etc.

d18 2p4t F. H. HATCH, Collector.

Official—By the Governor.

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

ORDERS No. 1263.

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 Jno. 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.
N. GRIVOT,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

d15 5t

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, 150 Carondelet street.
H. W. CONNER & CO., 29 Carondelet street.
N. B. FROTHIG, 57 Carondelet street.
GLADDEN & SRINAS, 132 Bourbon 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. S. TULLIS, Perdido street.
L. R. SIMONDS, Union street.
THOS. C. JENKINS, Gravier street. d18 2p5t

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 2p5t

Receiver's Notice.

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

This Receiver embraces all that portion of the Parish of St Bernard 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.

n25 2p5t

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, Seventy's Rooms of Board of Assistant Aldermen. The following are the names of the Committee—

GERARD STITH, Board of Aldermen.
S. P. DELANARRE, " "
L. E. PERSTALL, " "
J. B. HUCKINS, " "
JAS. BRIGGS, Board of Asst. Aldermen.
W. T. HODGKINS, " "
J. B. LEENE, " "
JAMES DAVIS, " "

JAMES BRIGGS,
Chairman of the Committee.

aug 2 2p1

☞ 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.

my28 2p1f P. YEISER, M. D.

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

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

n11 J. O. NIXON.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 34 and 36 Gravier street, New Orleans. 4 2p6f

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 17 18 24 2p

Waterproof Blankets,

PONCHOS, OIL CLOTH, ETC.

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

H. W. REYNOLDS & CO.,
d16 2p6t 3 Magazine street.

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TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

—AT—

B. PIFFET'S,

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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
PARIAN WARES.
VASES, STATUETTES, Etc.
SHELL COMBS, PERFUMES, EXTRACTS, Etc.

FOR THE ARMY.

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

The Small Notes of Messrs. J. A. J. C. DAVIDSON are taken in trade, or will be redeemed in Confederate Notes, as stated thereon. d15 2p6t W. ARMIGER.

Bargains in Silks!

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

200 pieces of FRENCH TAFFETAS, at 75c. per yard.
200 " " " " $1 00 "
50 " " " " 1 25 "
75 SILK ROBES, 20 yards in each, 15 00 each
50 " " " " 15 00 "
1500 yards BROCADED LYONS SILK, 1 25 per yard.

J. LEVOIS & CO.,
d16 2p6 Canal street, corner of Bourbon.

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, especially 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.

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W. O. ROGERS,
n14 2p1m Superintendent.

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 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 elsewhere, it is intent, 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 Government 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 the Eastern States be forwarded from any part of the Confederacy by the Southern Express Company, charges to destination being prepaid.

Parcels will 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 2p7 24 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La.

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 public 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, Exchange Room, Royal street, for the purpose of receiving donations of every description—jewelry, trinkets, books, objects of ornament or use, which shall constitute prizes to be drawn at a public auction, which shall be duly advertised, and entered in a book for the inspection of visitors.

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

3d. The articles thus collected shall be arranged for exhibition, and constitute a Bazaar for daily promenade (Sundays excepted). The charge of admission 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 equitably 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 engaged.

6th. The proceeds of the entrance fees, the refreshments 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 donors, a specific mode of showing to our absent soldiers that, in these days of festivity, they are not by 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 unbalanced by such associations.

Mr. & Mrs. Donaldson Augustin,	Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Hildreth.
" Bernard Avegno,	" Charles Harred,
" Samuel Bell,	" Adolphus Hamilton,
" George Binder,	" N. K. Jennings,
" M. J. Bajac,	" A. D. Kelly,
" Charles Briggs,	" S. R. Kennedy,
" R. T. Bacon,	" H. T. Lonsdale,
Mrs. M. A. Behn,	" Felix Labatut,
Mrs. E. W. Brown,	" S. L. Levy,
Mr. Edward Briggs,	" F. V. Labarre,
Mr. Charles J. Bell,	" Isidore Labatut,
Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Conner,	" J. G. Lingham,
" C. F. Chandler,	" Felix Lanoe,
Mrs. Hortense Claverack,	" Jesse C. Morse,
Mr. J. M. Caballero,	M. Musson,
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Denegre,	" R. H. Moss,
" Fred'k Durrive,	" L. B. Millandon,
" Geo. Currie Duncan,	" Jas. L. McIntah,
" Louis de Sanibes,	" Richard Nugent,
" Adam Evans,	Mr. M. C. H. Norton,
" Jas. P. Freret,	Mr. & Mrs. Richard Pritchard,
" L. R. Fernall,	" " D. D. Rogers,
" L. F. Genaro,	Mrs. L. M. Reynaud,
" James Grimshaw,	Mrs. J. Talcopher Roman,
" Edmond Gaguel,	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Stauffer,
" Henri Gardiel,	" " B. F. Simms,
Mr. John G. Gaines,	" " W. E. Thompson,
Mr. Omar Gaillard,	" " Robt. Urquhart,
Mr. & Mrs. Jas. Dick Hill,	" " W. A. Violett,
" O. E. Holt,	Mr. Joaquin Viosca,
" D. M. Hennen	Mr. & Mrs. John Watt,
" Alexander Harris,	

New Orleans, Dec. 2, 1861. n2 2p6f

The Confederate States