# NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET. · · · TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $3 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XIV. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1861. NUMBER 251.


## Particular Notices.

HALL SOUTHERN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, Center St. Charles and Common streets, Upstairs.
New Orleans, December 21, 1861.
☞ The Members of the above association are urgently requested to attend a meeting WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of the utmost importance will be transacted.
By order of the President.
J. P. HORR.
WILSON, Sec'y pro tem. 625 1t

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
New Orleans, Dec. 23, 1861.
☞ On account of the large quantity of government freight on the depot, we will not be able to receive any freight before Friday next.
On Friday, freight only for points on the line of this and the Mississippi and Central Railroads will be received.
Freight for points off the line will not be received until further notice.
T. S. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Supt.
624 3t

NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
New Orleans, December 23, 1861.
☞ At the election held on the 19th instant for twelve Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, the following named was unanimously elected:
J. B. Slaughter, E. Smith,
Henry Hart, J. Cole,
Frederick Wentz, L. E. Forstall,
Patrick Irwin, Geo. W. Heine,
A. Penn, J. J. E. Maurical,
R. Heine, J. G. Nixon.
At a meeting of the Board, held on the 19th instant, J. B. Slaughter, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
WM. S. SINNOTT, Secretary.
624 3t

SOUTHERN BANK,
New Orleans, Dec. 21, 1861.
☞ This Bank will be closed on Christmas and the other intervening holidays, from now to the 28th, inclusive.
THOS. LAYTON, Cashier.
(624 3t)

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Dec. 23, 1861.
☞ This Bank will be closed on Christmas Day, also on the 1st and 8th of January proximo.
E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.
624 6t

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Dec. 23, 1861.
☞ This Bank will be closed on Wednesday, the 25th instant, (Christmas) and on the 1st and 8th of January.
AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.
624 3t

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Dec. 24, 1861.
☞ This Bank will be closed on Christmas 1st and 8th January prox.
GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.
624 3m

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, December 24, 1861.
☞ This Bank will be closed on the 25th instant, and on the 1st and 8th of January. Obligations maturing on those days, must be provided for on the day's previous.
H. BERNARD, Cashier.
624 3t

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
December 21, 1861.
☞ The annual election for Twelve Directors of this Institution, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 14th of January, proximo, between the hours 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.
623 1t&3

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, Dec. 24, 1861.
☞ This Bank will be closed on Christmas, also on the First and Eighth of January proximo.
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.
623 1t&3

CRESCENT CITY BANK
New Orleans, December 23, 1861.
☞ The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 6th of January, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JULES CASSARD, Cashier.
623 1t

NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
New Orleans, December 19, 1861.
☞ Stockholders are hereby notified that the Company will pay the War Tax on its capital stock.
WM. S. SINNOTT, Secretary.
620 3t

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, Dec. 19, 1861.
☞ The Stockholders are hereby notified that this Bank will pay the Government Tax on its capital stock.
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

SOUTHERN CITY COMPANY,
New Orleans, Dec. 14, 1861.
☞ Stockholders are notified that this Company will make payment of the Government Tax on its capital stock for the War Tax.
GEORGE NATHAN, Vice-President.
616 1t

MECHANICS' BANK
New Orleans, Dec. 19, 1861.
☞ Stockholders are notified that this Bank will pay the return to the Confederate States Assessor of its capital stock for the War Tax.
WM. S. MOUNT, Cashier.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Dec. 12, 1861.
☞ Stockholders are notified that the Bank will pay the Confederate States Assessor the capital stock of this Bank for the War tax.
GEO. A. FERRET, Cashier.
613 3t

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Dec. 12, 1861.
☞ The Stockholders are hereby notified that the War Tax on the capital stock for the past year will be paid by the undersigned, pursuant to the act of Congress, and that they may receive their dividends therefrom.
AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.
613 3t&w1m

☞ Pontchartrain Railroad Company.—Notice to Stockholders.—At a meeting held this day, in Boston, it was declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock out of the net earnings of the Road, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant.
ALFRED BOURGES, Secretary.
New Orleans, Dec. 9, 1861. 607 2t

☞ Confederate Leather Manufacturing Company.—At a meeting of the stockholders, held on the 26th of November, they elected the following Board of Directors—
William Henderson,
Harris Hughes,
Wm. H. Leonard,
David Fitzpatrick,
F. F. Parker.
And at a meeting of Directors, held on the 27 instant, the following officers were elected by the Board:
Wm. Henderson, President.
Mark Wallace, Secretary and Treasurer.
James W. Ker, Superintendent.
New Orleans, Dec. 4, 1861. 45 1m

NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Dec. 2, 1861.
☞ An election for six Directors of this Company will be held on the ensuing year, will be held at the office, 1½ Common street, on MONDAY, 6th January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
N. D. J. TISDALE, Treasurer.
(5 3m)

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1861.
☞ In compliance with Ordinance of the Convention, this Bank will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. from this date until further notice.
L. BERNARD, Cashier.
oct 1 tf

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 30, 1861.
☞ In conformity with the request of the Governor, this Bank will hereafter be closed daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1861.
☞ In conformity with the recommendation of Everybody, our Bank, this day, suspended specie payment, and the notes of the local banks and the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States, issued at Richmond and received in payment of all debts due to the Bank, payable during paper for collection in this Bank are hereby notified that within the time fixed by law, if they are not willing to receive the above currency; and, henceforth, no paper will be received for collection unless the parties agree to the above.
By order of the Board.
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.
sept 17

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1861.
☞ This Bank, in conformity with the recommendation of the Governor, has suspended specie payment on all its liabilities. Hereafter, Confederate Treasury Notes will be accepted in payment and received on deposit. Parties having paper on collection in this Bank are hereby notified that unless they consent to receive Treasury Notes of the Confederate States in payment of said paper, to withdraw the same, and no paper shall hereafter be received on collection where the owners require other than Treasury Notes or local bank notes in payment of the same.
By order:
L. BERNARD, Cashier.
(Signed)
sept 17

STAR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 Carondelet street,
New Orleans, Aug. 21, 1861.
☞ This Company will continue to insure against the usual risks, by fire, the parts of the State and Diverse, at the current rates of premium.
DIRECTORS.
P. A. Giraud, firm of P. A. Giraud & Co.
A. Watt, firm of Jas. Watt & Co.
A. W. Lozano, firm of Lozano, Sonist & Claiborne.
A. F. Elliot, firm of Elliot & McKeever.
L. Lelong, firm of Mossing, Lelong & Co.
E. Duplantier, firm of Roman & Duplantier.
Lloyd R. Dickenson, firm of Coleman, Bolton & Williams.
W. Quinnell, firm of Wm. Pollitz & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne.
Chas. A. Castillo, firm of W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
J. de Fuentes, firm of A. de Fuentes & Co.
EMILE DERUYS, President.
J. P. BEJANNE, Secretary pro tem.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, May 31, 1861.
☞ At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, on the 29th inst., LEWIS BERNARD was elected Cashier, vice C. A. F. RONDEAU, resigned.
J. M. LAPEYRE, President.
jel 1

☞ Merchants' Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F.—Notice is hereby given that the Lodge will hold its next EVERY MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 2, Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers for the ensuing term—Wm. J. Mills, N. G.; R. A. Howard, V. G.; Wm. H. Linde, Sec.; Geo. H. Grieff, Treasurer.
623 7t

☞ Dudley Lodge No. 96, F. and A. M.—Regular Communications of this Lodge are held EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in their Lodge Room at the GRAND LODGE, Masonic Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets. Members of the Craft are fraternally invited to attend.
OFFICERS—S. I. Gullet, W. M.; J. F. Hall, S. W.; E. M. Ives, J. W.; Theodore D. Vaulfort, Treasurer; J. Shearer, Secretary; T. H. Dudley, S. D.; J. H. Cranston, J. D.; Jas. H. Scott, Tyler.
ap 12

☞ Crescent Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., meets every THURSDAY EVENING, in Lodge Room No. 1, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Officers for the ensuing term—Geo. Swabrick, N. Grand; M. Delloncroy, V. G.; M. Micault, Rec. Sec.; M. H. Meyer, Treasurer; L. N. Jakin, Per. Sec'y.
Members of sister Lodges are fraternally invited to attend.
jel 6m

☞ Crystal Fount Division, No. 4, S. of T., meets every THURSDAY EVENING, in the Hall of the V. E. G. A., No. 33 Camp street. Officers for the present term—W. F., H. J. Dreyfous; W. A., W. W. Cooper; R. S., R. Longworth; A. R. S., T. E. Weis; R. S. S., A. Jones; T. R., Ed. Booth; C., Joseph Gibbons; A. C., W. C. Watkins; I. S., A. Anderson; O. S., S. M. Angell. Chaplains, James Gavan, P. W. Wilcox, Nelson. Visiting Committee—H. J. Dreyfous, W. W. Cooper, D. Longworth, Ed. Booth, Jos. Gibbons, A. Anderson.
1y11 1y H. LONGWORTH, R. S.

C. ROYAL, SAILMAKER,
Nos. 18 Canal and 17 Crossman streets,
Sign of the Red Flag or Ship.
Manufacturer of all kinds of Plain and Fancy AWNINGS, TENTS, TARPAULINS, etc. Also all kinds of FLAGS and BANNERS, suitable for companies or other purposes, with Flagstaffs to suit, Fall and Purchase Ropes, Slings, etc., fitted and furnished to order at the shortest notice. BLOCKS of all sizes ready strapped; likewise, all kinds of heavy BLOCKS, SPARS and RIGGING, suitable for raising machinery or any other heavy material.
I have likewise on hand a fine lot of SPRUCE SPARS, which I offer for sale Cheap for Cash.
All of the above articles can be found at Nos. 18 Canal and 17 Crossman streets, New Orleans.
N. B. Sail and Rigging work in all its branches, and country work promptly filled at the shortest possible notice.

CERATINA, S. D. & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Importers of Wine No. 6 Carondelet street.

## Military Notices.

NOTICE—THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED Officers, and Privates of the 5th Louisiana Reg'ment are hereby notified that the furloughs recently granted, are revoked, and they will, as soon as possible, report themselves for duty at Camp, in Virginia.
H. FORNO,
624 6t Lieut. Col. 5th La. Reg't.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20, 1861.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, by Companies A, B, C, and D, comprising Battalion Horse Guards, Mr. C. T. Bouscaite was unanimously elected Major of the Battalion.
GEO. A. FOSDICK,
Brigade Inspector Louisiana Legion.
J. FOULON TURPEAU, Aid-de-Camp. 420

HEADQUARTERS CRESCENT CITY GUARDS, CO. B, No. 108 Camp street.
ATTENTION—YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to attend at your Armory every THURSDAY, at 2 P. M. for Battalion drill; every MONDAY, at 6½ P. M. for Company drill; and on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6½ P. M., for Squad drills and Bayonet exercise.
No excuse for absence will be received, except that of sickness.
☞ Appear at your Armory THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for escort duty.
By order of
GEORGE SOULÉ, Captain.
C. M. DUNHAM, First Sergeant. 618 1m

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA STATE GUARD, CO. C, Camp Walker, Dec. 23, 1861.
COMPANY DRILLS EVERY MONDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Battalion drills every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
By order of
EDW. PILSBURY, Captain.
ISAIAH GREEN, O. S. 622 1f

HEADQUARTERS PICKWICKS,
81 Front Levee.
ATTENTION—DAY SQUAD DRILLS MONDAYS and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M.
Night squad Drills Tuesday and Thursdays at 6½ o'clock. Company Drill, Saturdays, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Punctual attendance is required, and rules rigidly enforced.
Ab entees for three successive drill nights, unless absent from the city, will be expelled forthwith.
By order
FROBES, Captain.
FRANCIS E. FLORES, O. S. 612 1m

HEADQUARTERS,
W. St. Charles street.
CLAY GUARD—COMPANY DRILLS EVERY Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6½ o'clock.
Squad drills every evening.
Monthly business meeting first Thursday evening of each month, at 6½ o'clock. Fines for non-attendance strictly enforced.
By order of
K. S. DERICKSON, Captain.
JOHN N. MIDGLE, Secretary. 617 1f

HEADQUARTERS PANOLA GUARDS,
New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1861.
PANOLA GUARDS, ATTENTION!—ORDER No. 2—You are hereby ordered to attend Company drills every Monday evening, at 5 o'clock, and Battalion drill every Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M.
Members are required to be prompt and. Those missing three consecutive drills, will be expelled from the Company. Days for Squad drills posted at the armory.
By order of
J. VIENNE, Captain.
J. K. BAILEY, O. S.

HEADQUARTERS,
W. St. Charles street.
LINTON LIGHT INFANTRY—THE MEMBERS of the Company are hereby notified to attend the regular drills at No. 15, Perdido street, on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5½ o'clock P. M.
By order of
P. GRANDPRÉ, Captain.
J. S. JONES, O. S. 615 1f

HEADQUARTERS CRESCENT RIFLES,
Corner Hagnes and Chippewa streets.
New Orleans, Dec. 7, 1861.
CRESCENT BLUES—THE DRILLS OF COMPANY A, CO. 2, Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, will be as follows:
1—Company Drills, MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., in citizens' dress.
2—Battalion Drills on FRIDAYS, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., in full uniform.
Monthly business meetings first Wednesday in each month, at 6 o'clock P. M. Order No. 142, issued by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, will be strictly enforced.
Members not reporting at once for duty will be promptly reported to Headquarters.
By order
W. F. HODGKINS, Captain.
J. KITTRIDGE, O. S. 609 1f

HEADQUARTERS FIRST COMPANY
BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, Nov. 21, 1861.
ORDER No. 29—ORDER No. 23, ISSUED by these Headquarters, under date of October 12, 1861, in relation to drills, is hereby changed as follows:
The drills of the company, from this date, will be as follows—Battery Drills every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 P. M.
1st and 2d Detachments every Monday, at 4½ P. M.
3d and 4th Detachments every Wednesday, at 4½ P. M.
5th and 6th Detachments every Saturday, at 4½ P. M.
Company drill, (infantry) every THURSDAY, at 8 P. M.
All members, active and honorary, are constituting honorary, will conform to this order.
Fines for non-attendance at these drills will be rigidly enforced.
By order
W. IRVING HODGSON, Captain.
J. W. DEMOLITT, O. S. 611 1f

HEADQUARTERS MEIGS ARTILLERY, CO. A, 1st Regiment Press Vaet Rifles.
New Orleans, Nov. 22, 1861.
THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN mustered into service, will take a new name and number. If application be made immediately. Apply at corner Front Levee and Market street. Uniforms, etc., furnished.
nov 23

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!—A FEW more active and able bodied MEN will be received in the HONFORD GUARDS. A free opportunity is offered to those wishing to join immediately active service.
Supplements and uniforms furnished.
Apply at the Armory, 81 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, up stairs.
jel 17

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, LOUISIANA VOLUNTEER TROOPS,
New Orleans, Oct. 16, 1861.
ORDER No. 77.—IN CONSEQUENCE TO ORders from Division Headquarters, the Commanders of Regiments and unattached Companies will at once furnish a complete roll of their Regiments and Companies to the Brigade Inspector, giving name and residence of each member.
II. They will also report all persons refusing to comply with Order No. 187 from the Headquarters of the Army of Louisiana.
III. A prompt compliance with the order is expected without further notice.
By order of
L. A. CHARBONNET,
Colonel Commanding.
J. F. CALDWELL, Major and Brigade Inspector. oct 17

HEADQUARTERS ORLEANS HOWITZERS,
New Orleans, Oct. 12, 1861.
THE DRILLS OF THIS COMPANY will be as follows:
Squads 1 and 2, MONDAYS, at 4½ P. M.
" 3 and 5, WEDNESDAYS, at 4½ P. M.
" 4, THURSDAYS.
" 6, SATURDAYS.
Company drills, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock.
S. J. McPHERSON, Captain.
WALTER S. CRAWFORD, O. S. 344 1f

P. PIEROBE,
FRENCH AND ZOUAVE TAILOR,
No 93 Conti street, between Bourbon and Dauphin,
Formerly Army Tailor in Algeria, France. Military Uniforms, and Clothing for Gentlemen and Children made to order in the best style, and at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.
026 3m

PRIZE BOAT BUILDER
OF THE SOUTH!
J. MAHONY, Algiers, La.
Will furnish, at the shortest notice, built on the most approved models, Pleasure and Race Yachts, Clubs and Skeleton Row Boats, Ship, Schooner and Steamboat Yawls, Skiffs and Row Boats, of all descriptions, built at the shortest notice.
—Also on hand—
Oars, Spars, Blocks, and everything appertaining to Yacht fitting, on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.
n29 1YAW

WALL PAPER.....WALL PAPER.

J. J. EVERS,
62 Chartres street.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, Corners, Gilts and Marbles, in every variety.
☞ Particular attention paid to all work in his line. 517 1f

J. F. ASKEW. | G. P. SMOOTE. | J. P. AUSTIN.
ASKEW, SMOOTE & AUSTIN—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Magnolia, Columbia Co., Ark.
—References—
Dickerson, Terry & Co., | C. Yale Jr., & Co.,
A. T. Facenbush. | W. H. Smith. 1m21

DYEING.....DYEING.....DYEING
J. BONTEMPS, DYER AND SCOURER,
No. 69 Bourbon street.
Has the honor to inform the public that he has just ventured in a business of the Dyeing Establishment, No. 73 Royal street, and that he will continue, as heretofore, with the neatness and dispatch for which he is celebrated.
The manner in which, for the last twelve years, he has satisfied the numerous customers of his establishment on Bourbon street, is a guarantee for those who may honor him with their patronage. 27-y

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office—Iron Building, corner Camp and Natchez streets.
Amount of Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1861..... $496,528 03
Amount of Premiums for the year ending 28th of February, 1861..... 213,742 75
Amount of Assets for the year ending 28th of February, 1861..... 656,420 18
The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. after paying 6 per cent. interest on outstanding Scrip, and have ordered for redemption of Fifty Per Cent. of its Scrip Issue of 1859.
Interest and redemption Scrip payable on and after the SECOND MONDAY OF MAY NEXT.
Certificates of Scrip for the year 1861, deliverable on after 1st of June, 1861.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.
New Orleans, March 20, 1861. 1y

McINTYRE & APPLEGATE, PLUMBERS—Iron Pipe Dealers.
Keep constantly on hand, Building Tubs, for hot and cold water, Shower Baths, Water Closets, Cooking Ranges and Boilers, Wash Stands, Kitchen Sinks; Lift, force and lead Pumps; Sheet Iron and Lead Pipe, Sinks and Plater, Cocks of all patterns, Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc. Private Dwellings, Stores and Offices fitted up and guaranteed.
☞ Box 83, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. 6 2 1y

## New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1861.

### TALK ON CHANGE.

It is often inquired, "Watchman, what of the night?" and much more satisfactorily answered than the repeated inquiries yesterday on the flags, "what do you think of the news?" Lincoln backs down, was frequently exclaimed here and there, and the Bears were in high glee. Before the close of business, say 3 P. M., other dispatches were received, which placed a different aspect on the question. It was something like the bull that "gored my ox." It is useless to comment on the great discrepancy of the dispatches received yesterday; if they should be published this morning, the general irregularity and nonsense will at once be discovered. Between 12 and 3 o'clock yesterday the difference in the general feeling, views and impressions were equivalent, in the regular percentage manner of calculating, to 25 per cent. Even the salt dealers put on a brusk, determined air, and held the saline at high prices. The bagging and rope dealers did not manifest any anxiety or impatience, though the talk is, that the intercourse with Kentucky will be opened before many days of the coming year of 1862 will pass away.

In the meantime, the talk of a want of bagging and rope comes up. As for bagging, if planters desired to pack their cotton forthwith, there might be a great lack of covering. As for rope, every planter has a substitute on his plantation, premising that he has at least a few oak or hickory trees. In regard to the other essential, baling or covering, we have heretofore suggested the use of their cypress boards. A correspondent has refreshed our memory on this subject, in the following communication:

Cotton planters are in want of bagging to bale their cotton. They have now mostly picked the crop and housed the same; to suffer it to remain in bulk, ginned or in the seed is injurious, and leaves it subject to imminent danger of destruction by fire from combustion. As the usual bagging cannot be procured for the purpose of covering, why should not the planters apply a thin board covering, say a quarter of an inch thick? The sawmills in the country can furnish it at one dollar a hundred superficial feet, costing the planter for the quantity required per bale 45 cents. This would serve for the preservation of the bales when bound securely, and as rope and iron bands are not to be had at reasonable prices, wood hoops are suggested for a substitute. The oaks about the plantations afford the timber, which the negroes are used to splitting for cotton baskets, ox and wagon yokes, etc. As a tie for this purpose is now sold in this city, which has been patented, tried and found to be a perfect fastening without a nail. The cost of this tie, added to the mill's price of the lumber, will amount to 75 cents per bale. This moderate expenditure, the planter is surely authorized to make for the sake of having his cotton bales ready for shipment to the seaports. Surely under the circumstances it will be received in that form. The buyers of the staple themselves will bear the expense of covering with bagging should the boards be found inadequate for foreign shipment. The extraordinary circumstances of the country in a state of blockade, cut off from intercourse with those parts of the world on which we depended for a good many of our wants, compels us to resort to measures for the preservation of the fruits of our labor. Developments of our own resources take place daily, and covering cotton with wood will rank as one of the means of proving our capacity to sustain our independence. These suggestions are worth calculation, and we think cotton planters may profit by them.

Among the bills introduced before our Legislature is one for the benefit and relief of sugar planters. This motion or movement takes us by surprise. It has been the generally received opinion that our sugar planters have been highly favored in regard to the extent of their crops. True, prices rule at much less rates than last year, but we have yet to learn that the returns have or will be unremunerating. Up to this time the receipts of sugar and molasses this season have been in excess of any previous season, and sales have been corresponding. The movements in favor of relief for cotton planters have undoubtedly been the cause of bringing forward measures for the benefit of sugar planters. We have yet to learn that the sugar interest is in want of legislative aid. If so, the cattle drivers of Opelousas and Attakapas will be applying for relief; so may the rice growers of Plaquemines and the vegetable raisers all apply for relief. In fact, "poor us," editors, reporters and printers, might with the same propriety apply for relief. "Poor us," as old Judge Martin, of the Supreme Court, always remarked when a long-winded pleader arose to address the Court with a six hours speech—yes, poor us, won't the Legislature help printing-house square, on Camp street, if no further than to grant editors and compositors relief and immunity from the calls of Captains, Majors, Colonels and Generals?—though when the Hessians actually invade Louisiana, and come within distance, we will one and all be prepared to meet them, and that under the black flag, irrespective of our worthy friend, Mr. Secretary Benjamin's instructions, that every Hessian is to be considered a prisoner of war. We wish our friend, Secretary Benjamin, to understand, when we go to the good fight we shall forget his orders, ask no questions, and shall not parley about prisoners of war. We are having our old Mexican lance put in prime order; it has performed wonders heretofore, though in other hands, at Monterey and Buena Vista. It never thought of West Point in those days.

Yesterday was another beautiful day peculiar to the Sunny South, and while we were comparing notes with past years, we were tapped on the shoulder about the Sidell and Mason embroglio. Considering that question about to be disposed of, we must wait some weeks for the final solution. In the mean time, it occurs to us if the Yankee steamers' kidnappers arrest an English steamer on the high seas, en route from one neutral port to another, can they not detain and capture a Spanish vessel bound from Havana to Spain, with a cargo of cotton, which cotton may have been shipped from this port, since the pretended blockade, delivered in Cuba, from thence reshipped for Spain? That ingrate, Robert W. Shufeldt, the Hessian Consul in Havana, is always on the watch for these cargoes. This man Shufeldt was highly fêted, petted and extolled in Mobile, when in command of the Quaker City, and some of our city cotemporaries were not backward in their extolling and commendation of the ingrate. Possibly his actions may be working for the good of the Southern Confederacy. He is so inveterate against the South that he would stoop to any misdeeds or villainy.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—It has been supposed by the people of the South that Archbishop Hughes, of New York, has been sent to Europe for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Lincoln Government by using his influence to counteract the representations of the Commissioners sent from the South. But the Staunton Spectator expresses its gratification at learning from a satisfactory source, that his mission is for a contrary purpose. From a priest of the church of which Archbishop Hughes is the head in this country, and who lives beyond the limits of the Southern Confederacy, the Spectator learns that the Archbishop has been deputed by a council of the "Fathers" of his church to use his influence to secure the interession of foreign powers in behalf of peace and the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. [Richmond Whig, 20th.

The 12d reports nine vessels off Tybee, besides the old hulks on the beach. There were several boat loads of men landed on the island Wednesday evening. The boats are said to be those generally used in the North for ferry boats, and the men were brought from Port Royal. A member of one of the companies, who came up on the 12th, says that with a glass they could be seen from the fort this morning landing guns. [Savannah Rep., 20th.

BAYOU LAFOURCHE.—The Lafourche is at a most excellent stage for navigable purposes. This accommodates our planters whose ware-houses are groaning with accumulating products, and to the majority of whom the bayou is the only outlet through which they conveniently can ship their sugar and molasses to New Orleans.
[Lafourche Union, 21st.

## Local Intelligence.

THE CARONDELET LIGHT INFANTRY.—This fine company, Capt. DeHart, were out on parade last evening, and complimented the Crescent with a serenade and cheers. They have our thanks for their remembrance of us, and our wishes for their success and advancement.

CHRISTMAS DAY, 1861.—*A Domestic Tragedy in 3 Acts.*—Act 1—Time, 5 o'clock A. M. Place—Room in the Local's house. Local in bed looking very melancholy. Half a dozen empty stockings hanging from the chimney piece. Enter half dozen children who rush madly to the stockings and search them for gifts from Santa Claus, but find nothing. Exit children chanting a general chorus which sounds much like the wailings of grief stricken wretches. Enter Mrs. Local with a look upon her countenance indicating a desire on her part to dress somebody's hair. Curtain falls.

Act 2.—Time, 4 P. M. Place—dining room in Local's house. An extremely meagre dinner is seen upon the table. No small plates on the sideboard indicating good things to come, and no smell of mince pies pervading the atmosphere. Local sitting at the table, looking very sheepish. Mrs. Local sitting opposite looking indignant. Children all melancholy and showing an inclination to commence the chorus again. Curtain falls.

Act 3.—Time, 12 at night. Place—Local's bedroom. He has just returned from up-town, and thinking to conciliate Mrs. Local, had brought her a half dozen *fried* in a loaf of bread, which she indignantly refused and blows out the light. Tragedy closes as Local sneaks into bed in the dark. And so ends our share of Christmas, 1861.

ANOTHER CASE OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Our business community was startled yesterday morning by a report which was in circulation to the effect that Harry T. Hunter, the well-known confidential business man in the house of Coleman & Withers, had absconded to Mexico, leaving his employers minus to the tune of half a hundred thousand dollars, more or less. It appears that he drew seventeen hundred dollars of the money of the firm from the bank last Saturday, and took himself off by way of the Opelousas Railroad; and now that they know he is gone, and are aware that he was not as honest as they thought, an examination of his books has been made, which prove that his operations were enormous. A full estimate has not yet been made, owing to the confusion in which he left things, and it will take sometime yet to do it; but enough has been discovered to convince the firm that they will be very heavy losers. So goes the report. If it is true, we deeply sympathize with Messrs. Coleman & Withers, and with the unfortunate wife of the miserable man, who has been left in her misery by him who should have shielded and protected her.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, Mr. F. Prudhomme, a grocer of No. 56 New Levee street, sent up to the First District police office for an officer to arrest a clerk of his, whom he had detected in embezzlement. Lieut. Boylan sent officer Ward, who went with the messenger. As they entered the door of Mr. Prudhomme's store, the accused, a young man named Edgar McLain, drew a razor from his pocket and cut his throat, inflicting a ghastly wound. The horrified bystanders immediately called a carriage and sent him to Dr. Stone's Hospital, where his wound was dressed. The surgeons find it impossible to tell whether the wound will prove fatal or not, but, as none of the large arteries were severed, death cannot take place immediately. We were unable to learn the exact nature of the offence with which McLain is charged, as Mr. Prudhomme was much distressed by the unfortunate turn which affairs took: but we have heard it intimated that there was a defalcation to the amount of several hundred dollars.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER THIEVES—TWO CAUGHT—ONE SHOT.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, the neighborhood of Fulton and St. Joseph street, was enlivened by a most exciting race between three police officers and three rogues. It appears that officers McLaughlin, Anderson and Watson, hearing that three notorious rogues named Jimmy Cruise, John O'Brien and —— McElroy, who some time since enlisted in the army, were in town on leave, looking around for something to steal, concluded to arrest them to prevent mischief. The thieves objected to this and showed fight, drawing with the Indian tribes. An act authorizing the President to confer temporary rank and command on officers of the Navy doing duty on land. An act amending an act entitled an act establishing a uniform rule of naturalization for persons enlisted in the Confederate army.

An act providing for the appointment of chaplains in the navy. An act authorizing the appointment of additional officers in the navy. An act making appropriations for the expenses of the Government in the Legislative and Judicial Departments for the year ending the 18th of July next. An act supplementary to an act authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, and providing a war tax for their redemption. Congress took a recess until Monday next.

The body of Lieut. Colonel Martin, killed at Drainesville, reached here this afternoon en route for Alabama. Nothing of interest from the camps. The Christmas demonstrations have commenced, and the agent sends the compliments of the season to publishers and readers.

RECORDER EMERSON'S COURT.—Arthur Kidd, accused of grossly insulting Robt. Sloan; Ann Gleason, accused of threatening and abusing Mary Welsh; C. B. Sullivan, charged with abusing and interfering with an officer; and Wm. Terry, charged with assaulting and beating James Gorman, were all held in bail to appear for examination.

P. J. Gordon, alias Murphy, for drawing a revolver upon Sam. Barney and threatening to exterminate him, was fined $20, and given the choice between paying it or going to the Parish Prison for thirty days. He paid up.

Mary Kearney, a drunken vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days; and Harriet Chapman, f. w. c., another hard case, was sent to the same place for thirty days.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—Wm. Congay, for assaulting and beating the wife of his bosom, was required to give bond in $300 to behave himself more becoming a husband for six months; but, as William could not get anybody to go on his bond, he was sent to the Parish Prison for fifteen days.

Antoine Velon, for stealing a dollar's worth of rice and a dollar's worth of flour from Mary Lutz's stall in the French market, was fined $15, which he paid on the spot.

Mme Edward Denis Farr, accused of having walloped M'me Rosa Tessier, gave bail in $200 to appear and answer the complaint.

Mme Louise Turdion and several nymphs of her establishment were sent to the Parish Prison, to await an examination upon the charge of being lewd and abandoned women.

Catherine Liebach, accused of having grossly insulted and abused Miguel Ravelle, gave bail in $200 to appear and answer the consequences.

CUBAN SYMPATHIES.—A letter from Havana, dated Nov. 19, says:

Col. Charles G. Helm, although not known here, except in his private capacity, has been offered by sundry planters of Cuba, a company, fully armed, equipped and uniformed—war complement full—and to be supported for the war. While he has been compelled to decline accepting for the Confederate States of America, in order not to compromise the Spanish Government in their neutral position, some other way will be arranged by the individuals themselves, who are identified with the holy cause.

The U. S. war steamer St. Iago de Cuba, Com. Ridgely, arrived here on the 17th. The officers on board are watching two Confederate vessels, under British flags, that cleared to-day.
[Charleston Mercury, 20th.

THE LINCOLNITES AT NORTH ROSTO.—Several of the enemy's fleet still occupy North Edisto Inlet, and one of their vessels has been up to White Point on Wadmalaw Sound, but up to yesterday they had not attempted to land in force. Two small vessels, loaded with peas and cotton in the seed, have been captured by the enemy, but their crews escaped. The vessels captured are said to be the sloop Ashley and schooner Osiris.
[Charleston Courier, 20th.

MILITARY FORCE VS. LIBERTY OF SPEECH IN THE U. S. CONGRESS.—The Abolition members of the present Congress are playing the same part that the Secession members acted last year—they are turning the halls of Congress into sedition shops, in which disaffection is manufactured against the government and the generals of the army, and spread all over the country on the wings of the press. In conjunction with the radical journals they are laboring to bring the army into contempt, and to create division and mutiny in its ranks.

For instance, in the debate in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, on the orders issued by General Hallack, not only was that general denounced by Stevens and Lovejoy, but so were McClellan, Dix and the rest. The tendency of these attacks is to impair the popularity of General McClellan with the army of the Potomac, and to weaken its confidence in him, so essential to success.

These tirades are exceedingly dangerous, and a stop ought to be put to them at once by the same exercise of executive power which arrested the Northern secession conspirators in their career of mischief. As these turbulent men are within the lines of the army, they come under the operation of martial law for tampering with the minds of the troops. Their insane, frantic babbling reminds us of the demagogues in the French Constituent Assembly, whose violence within created a fierce agitation without, and instead of accomplishing the needed reforms by legitimate means, as might have been done, the nation was precipitated into a series of bloody scenes and frightful excesses, including the massacre of St. Domingo, without a parallel in history. If Stevens, Loveloy, Greeley, Garrison, and the ultra faction to which they belong, are allowed to proceed much further in their career with impunity, we fear that the history of the French Republic will but repeat itself in the Republic of the United States. [N. Y. Herald.

POST ROYAL FERRY INTELLIGENCE.—Passengers by the Savannah Railroad, Thursday afternoon, report the disabling of one of the Lincoln gun boats that had come up to Port Royal Ferry Thursday morning, and the firing into and killing a number of the enemy in a flat-boat sent to her relief.

They report that the North Carolina Flying Artillery Corps, under command of Lieutenant McElhenry, discovering the approach of the gun boat, opened fire, striking the boat midway and crippling her. The gunboat ran ashore, and this filled with men were sent to her relief from the enemy's fleet.

Our batteries sent some grape and canister after them, and several were distinctly seen to fall. The enemy then put back with all possible speed to the fleet.

The above is the report as related by the passengers. [Charleston Courier, 20th.

No man is so de