New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MORNING JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

A. G. SLOUD, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE.....NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1862.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.

In order to allow all connected with the office an opportunity to participate in the festivities of the New Year, no CRESCENT will be issued to-morrow morning. We sincerely wish all our readers a HAPPY NEW YEAR, and many auspicious returns of the season!

BRIDAL CAKE AND WINE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dowty, a couple who entered into the portals of matrimony on Monday night, sent us yesterday a huge piece of delicious cake and a bottle of fine champagne, as a token of their remembrance and a proof that they thoroughly appreciate the press. May their future be as blissful as their present, and may they always be able to remember the printer on New Year's Eve with just such cake and wine.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*New Year's Day.*—This being a grand gala day for the juveniles, we do not think they could enjoy a greater two hours' treat than by spending that length of time in witnessing Lew Mallory's War Illustrations at the Academy, or loitering among the submarine groves, teeming with piscatorial life, in the Grand Aquarii, adjoining it, where the magnificent German Orchestra ravishes the ear with its delicious sounds during the pauses in the entertainment at the Academy. For our part, we always go to both.

MR. FRANKO'S CARD.—We invite the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. H. Franko, which appears elsewhere in our columns this morning. His experiences in Louisville must have been anything but pleasant, and the fact that if he is prevented from going back, his bail or his deposits of $10,000 will be lost, and his goods, valued at upwards of $35,000 seized, be sequestered by the Yankees, is rather binding upon him, sure enough, and is a ness to blame for expecting to get it back some day.

FARMER'S CHRISTMAS ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting for directors of this Association will be held on the 1st inst., in the lecture room at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7 o'clock, P. M.; and on the next evening at the same hour, in the same place, the newly-elected Board of Delegates will elect officers. See notice.

CRESCENT BLUES.—Members of this company are ordered to attend battalion drill at 3½ o'clock P. M. on Friday next, in full uniform, and are also notified that the postponed monthly business meeting will be held immediately after drill on that day. See order.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—Stockholders in the Bank of New Orleans and in the Southern Bank will be interested in notices which they publish this morning, in regard to dividends. We refer our readers to them.

SMALL ARMS.—General Lovell gives notice in another column that the Rev. Ballard S. Dunn is the only authorized person to purchase small arms for the Confederate Governments in this district. See notice.

YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The annual election of officers of this organization will be held next Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at the hall of Polar Star Lodge, on Love street. See notice.

WASHINGTON GUARDS.—Members of this company are ordered to turn out this afternoon, to attend the funeral of their brother member, Mr. J. Y. Reid.

LOUISIANA STATE GUARDS, COMPANY A.—An election for certain officers of this company will be held Thursday next, at 8 P. M. See order.

CONFEDERATE GUARDS, COMPANY B.—The regular monthly meeting of this company will be held to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. See order.

A FOREMOST RIFLE FIRST.—The London Herald wishes to know of the Yankee papers why it is, and how it is, that the Lincolnites, with six hundred thousand troops in the field, are overpowered in every engagement, small and great, "by the superior forces." The Herald does not to cite an instance in which the papers aforesaid have not alleged as a reason for defeat, or a drawn battle, that their Generals had to encounter a superior rebel force. The London Herald very reasonably concludes that there must be a very formidable force in this country, if New York and Boston editors are to be believed.

A Yankee Brigadier General remarked that the army of the Potomac was trying the exhaustion process, and was not exhausting the rebels, but the treasury.

CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS.—A letter from Washington to a Northern paper says: "Experiments are being made with an apparatus for the ejection of 'liquid fire.' At a recent trial, a steady stream of burning fluid was projected fifty yards from a force pump, contrived for the purpose. The locality where the experiment was made was covered with a perfect sheet of flame."

CHEAP LIVING IN TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph of the 25th says:

This is a time of plenty. Eggs, chickens, turkeys, corn, etc., were never so abundant and cheap in this city as now. Corn goes a bagging at 60c. Eggs heretofore have always been from 50c. to 75c. per dozen at Christmas; yesterday they were selling at six dozen for a dollar. Fine gobblers were gobbling themselves to gobble them up at 50c. to $1. Chickens are equally cheap. Hurrah for the Rockades! If it continues a year longer, it will cost nothing to live.

PRISONERS AT FORT WARREN.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts Advertiser states that the number of prisoners at Fort Warren is estimated at nearly a thousand, and adds:

They are not allowed much range in the fort; a space of thirty feet in breadth, in front of their quarters, is all they are allowed for a promenade ground. They are furnished with the same rations as ourselves, and do their own cooking. Many of them are afflicted as Jeff Davis with mumps. They present a rather ludicrous appearance, from the variety of their costumes, more particularly the Hatteras victims, who seem to vie with each other in getting up fancy costumes. There is but one prisoner in whose behalf I saw Mason yesterday; the old humbug had to be seen promenading the pave; he looked rather depleted and overdamp. He is at ease in his new quarters. I have not seen Slidell yet, as he keeps rather close, not liking the temperature of our New England air.

PLEASURE BOATING.—A member of Col. Bate's Tennessee Regiment on picket duty the other day, opposite the Maryland shore, saw a snakeship eagle soaring across the water from the direction of the Stonewall Jackson Brigade, which now infests that portion of "My Maryland." Unable to resist the temptation, the soldier fired, at the distance of 250 yards, and brought down the Bird of America, which, being recovered, was found to measure seven feet from tip to tip. The soldier, upon being arrested for disobedience to orders, said, in defence, that Col. Bate had told him to shoot any enemy in whatever shape he might appear, and considering the American Eagle in that light, he blazed away at it, his sentence accordingly. The defence was admitted, and the sharp-shooter discharged. [Knoxville Register.

AGENCY OF THE STACKER IRON WORKS.—We direct attention to the advertisement of the agent of these works which appears in another column. The prices of the celebrated Stacker hatches made by the works having been changed, the present card is now published. See advertisement.

PAPERMAKERS NOTICE.—We refer our readers to the notice which appears in another column, in relation to the dissolution of the firm of Wheeler & Co., Kitchen & Co., and the formation of the firm of Wheeler & Co.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Mr. H. Phelps and Mr. J. Phelps, under the style of H. Phelps & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, since the 1st inst.

A NEW YEAR.

This morning we enter upon a new year. During the year that has past, stirring and momentous events have occurred on the North American continent, which have inaugurated a new era in the history of the world.

Twelve months ago to-day the whole South was convulsed with the throes of an incipient revolution, and preparing for resistance to a Government which no longer promised protection, but threatened oppression and disgrace. The determination to throw off the yoke was not the impulse of sudden passion, but the calm conclusion of those who had been vainly endeavoring for years to believe that further union with the North was consistent with their safety and honor. There were many who had long been impatient for the hour to come; but it was only when a sectional President, elected by sectional votes, announced an irrepressible conflict which could have but one termination, the disgrace of the Southern people and the destruction of their property, that the movement for independence was sustained by the almost unanimous voice of the people. Those who hesitated for awhile were gradually brought to think with the majority by the developments of the times; and when, after the inauguration of the Northern President, and the course which he had determined to take became plain, there was left scarcely a vestige of a Union party in three-fourths of the States of the South. The declaration of war against us suddenly reversed the current even in the Border States; and now there is scarcely one of them that would not, in a fair election, declare for a separation from the Union and an admission into the Southern Confederacy.

If wisdom had guided the councils of the North, the South would have been permitted to depart in peace. But folly, instead of wisdom, seems to have marked every step that the North has taken. When we sent commissioners to Washington to arrange for a peaceable separation and division, they were turned away and denied a hearing, and it became evident that war had been determined upon. This war was undertaken under the pretence that the movement in the South was only a quasi-mobbing, gotten up by a few malcontents, and not sustained by the great majority of the people. Only seventy-five thousand men were at first called for to suppress the rebellion. Soon it was discovered that more men were needed, and at the extra session of the Federal Congress in July the President called for five hundred thousand, which a complaisant Congress not only granted, but authorized an additional force of five hundred thousand more. Of this million of men authorized to be put into the field, there are over six hundred thousand actually in service. Six hundred thousand men have been organized into armies for doing that which it was at first thought could be done with seventy-five thousand—and yet it is farther from being done than ever.

We have said it would have been much better for the North if the South had been permitted to depart in peace. Most assuredly, if the case had been reversed—if it had been the North seeking to leave the Union instead of the South—the latter, so far from interposing an objection, would have rejoiced at the step. They would have made no war upon the North, would have divided fairly the common property, and paid its fair proportion of the national debt. Indeed it was the North that on every principle of right *ought* to have seceded, since it was that section that felt it to be such a disgrace to live in fellowship with a people with the institution of slavery. They got clear of that institution and all responsibility for it (if any existed) by the withdrawal of the Southern States, and yet were unwilling that the withdrawal should take place. They announce now that slavery, as the cause of the "rebellion," must be put down, when they are unable to put down the rebellion itself, behind which slavery stands entrenched. They involve themselves in all sorts of inconsistencies, and commit all sorts of follies, reduced, as they are, to the desperate condition of a blind man exhausting his strength by beating the air.

If war had not been made upon us, and separation had been peaceably accomplished, the North would have saved hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of lives. It would not have so alienated and embittered the South, but that it might still have found among us, to some extent, a market for its manufactures and employment for its shipping. All of this it has foolishly thrown away. It will turn out best for us that our enemies have thus acted—for it needed a war upon us to make us thoroughly independent, to teach us to rely upon our own resources, and to sever completely the commercial chords which formed a connection redounding always to their advantage and to our loss. But all these things were not thought of when war was decided upon. It became popular with the politicians, because they saw they could make money and gain position by it. It became popular with the commercial classes, because they saw the necessity of keeping the great resources of the South tributary to Northern commerce, and they thought we would return to the Union on the exhibition of a strong military force. It became popular with the masses, partly from the hate of the South in which they had been educated, partly because they wanted bread and employment, partly from the inducements, held out by the Government, and made plausible by its past action, of a huge system of pensions and land bounties to those who would go to fight; and lastly by the belief, created by the Northern press, that the Southern people were a set of blusterers, braggarts and cowards, who would run at the first fire, and whose subjugation would be an affair of ninety days' time. Thus, the whole North became furious for the war, and, now that they are in it, are still furious for it, because it is so galling to them to have to admit that the purpose for which it was undertaken cannot be accomplished.

This purpose has not been accomplished yet, and never can be. The first of January, 1862, finds us unsubdued. It finds us in better condition than ever for a successful defence of our independence. It finds us with more men in the field than ever before, more guns, more munitions of war, a naval service gradually enlarging, and the sympathies of the nations of Europe on our side. It finds us, in fact, "masters of the situation." The immense armies of the enemy have advanced into our territory only to be everywhere repulsed and driven back, and are now held at bay along the whole line of operations from Virginia to Kansas. Their naval expeditions to the Southern coasts have thus far proved miserable failures. Their treasury is empty, their credit falling, and a debt of fearful magnitude impending over them. What have they, in return for the cost of life and treasure, and the anxiety and distress that their war has brought upon them? Nothing—absolutely nothing. They have not only not subdued the South, but they have, by their folly, provoked the enmity of the greatest naval power of the world, and at any moment their navy and merchant ships may be swept from the surface of the ocean. They have earned the contempt of free people everywhere by subverting the institutions of their country, and substituting an irresponsible military rule for the mild and protective sway of laws and constitutions. They have broken faith, violated treaty obligations, resorted to falsehoods and deceptions, and pursued a career so lawless and abandoned that the conviction is now general that, as a people, they are utterly incapable of self-government. It is generally considered ungenerous to abuse an enemy when he is in distress; but this enemy of ours has put himself beyond the pale of courtesy and forbearance, and ought to be subjected to outlawry and exclusion from the common family of nations by every decent Government on earth.

Looking, then, as well at the past as at what the future promises for us, we take heart on the beginning of this new year, and express the belief that another new year's day will not been before the independence we are battling for will be secured, peace will return, and the young out vigorous and powerful Confederacy of the South will commence a career of unsurpassed grandeur and happiness. So mote it be, and so, we believe, it will be.

THE SOUTH FROM AN EXTRAORDINARY SOURCE.—Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in a late speech in the Northern House of Representatives, frankly admits that Maryland would at once declare for the Southern Confederacy if the Federal troops were withdrawn from her territory.

CONFEDERATE HOSPITALS.

Although the proverbial liberality of the Southern people has been extended to these institutions with a free hand, yet the demands upon their attention are daily increasing, owing to the exigencies of the service, the increasing magnitude of our armies, the inclement season, and constantly occurring skirmishes with the enemy. Especially is this the case with the Hospitals in Nashville, where, although much has been done, it is apprehended that the greatest amount of work remains still to be performed. There are three or four thousand sick and wounded in the Nashville Hospitals, and if a great battle should take place, as seems imminent, the chances are that hundreds, if not thousands, of wounded would die for the want of proper attention and accommodation. It is our duty, as well as our province, to provide for these contingencies in advance. By so doing, many a noble and valuable life may be saved.

The ladies, always foremost in doing good, have applied themselves, with unflagging zeal, to nursing the sick and providing for their wants, in Nashville and elsewhere. Prominent in works of Christian charity have been many of the first ladies of Tennessee. They have mitigated a vast amount of misery, and their careful attentions have saved hundreds of brave men from untimely graves. The suffering soldiers have blessed these Florence Nightingales from many pallets of sickness. God will surely reward them, and we should all aid them in their holy efforts. There are few so poor that they cannot contribute something for the relief of those who have periled life, health and comfort, for the achievement of our liberties and the protection of our firesides.

We refer our readers especially to the card headed, "To the Friends of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of the South," published in our columns this morning. The appeal to the generosity of our citizens is so explicit, setting forth as it does the urgencies of the case in an unmistakable manner, that comment or explanation on our part would be superfluous, if not out of place. Peruse the appeal referred to, we say to all our male readers, and then act promptly—act as becomes generous Southern gentlemen—act as Southern patriots should—act as men who duly prize the services of those who are fighting, suffering and dying for the defence of your liberties and hearthstones, for your wives, your children, your sisters and all that is dear to you—and report yourselves at the places appointed, with suitable contributions tendered by willing hands from free hearts.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

There was very little talk yesterday. The flags were deserted at an early hour, and the close of the memorable year of 1861 was not attended with any great abolition of feeling; in fact, it was quiet, remarkably quiet. The weather was all that could be desired. Crinoline spread largely, but not with any great ostentation. The great crowds of temporary sojourners, which have for years past appeared on our streets at this season of the year, are not observable at this time. Our holidays will pass almost silently. The only symptoms of animation and liveliness appear in about the great St. Louis Hotel. The great free gift scheme has been talked of so much that there is very little more to be said about it. All now wanting is purchasers for the tickets, which appear to be going off with railroad speed.

There was no intelligence received yesterday over the wires, and our quiet citizens were spared the cry, here is this and here is that. The impression is gaining strength that our public can get along without the telegraph.

There was some talk about cotton, blockade and so on. The accounts from Liverpool say that the stock on hand on the 14th December was, 597,000 bales. Of course, the supply will not be exhausted by this day, and our predictions and estimates that the stock, with what was in the hands of spinners, would not be entirely absorbed by the 1st May next, are likely to be confirmed. The stock of American cotton was 247,000 bales. The stock on the 31st December would vary very little from last year. The stocks in Liverpool on the 31st of December, 1860, were 545,680; on the 31st of December, 1859, 441,710. The famine in cotton will not be felt much before April—much too late for our planters to determine the course they intend to pursue in regard to the planting of seed for the coming season.

There was some later intelligence received yesterday from Mississippi Sound. The Hessians are assembling rapidly on Ship Island. They are preparing for a descent somewhere on the mainland. Thirty-five to forty sail are reported to be in the harbor, beside several small craft. What they intend to do will probably be made manifest the present month.

There have been some inquiries about the powder manufactory at the barracks, below the city. This is in dangerous proximity to the city. The powder made there is no doubt very good, but the works are too near the city for comfort. Our authorities, of course, do not desire to interfere with the Government for the manufacturing of this necessary article; but the talk is, that there are many places on the line of the Jackson Railroad where these factories could be carried on without endangering the lives and property of our citizens. The barracks is too near the city for comfort.

News from Northern Sources.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1861.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Port Royal, including one from Commander Drayton, dated December 8. He gives the particulars of his recent cruise in the Pawnee with the Unadilla, Isaac Smith and Vixen, and the exploration of the Ashepoo river.

Among other things he states that on approaching Nursgrutts Creek he saw a picket of soldiers who took to their horses on his approach, hastened in their flight by a shot or two thrown to them.

On landing at Hutchinson's Island it was ascertained that two days before all the negro houses, overseers' houses and outbuildings, together with all the picked cotton, had been burned.

The attempt had at the same time been made to drive off the negroes, but many had escaped, although some of their number, they said, had been shot in attempting to do so.

The scene that presented itself was one of complete desolation.

The smoking ruins and the cowering figures of the negroes, who still instinctively clung to their "birth stones," although there was no longer a shelter for their heads, presented a most melancholy sight. The impression of which was made even stronger by the piteous wails of the poor creatures, a large portion of whom were old and decrepid.

About one hundred and forty negroes, most of them in a very destitute condition, had collected at Otter Island.

Commander Drayton had given directions to supply them with food until some disposition could be made of them.

GEN. PHELPS' PROCLAMATION CONDEMNED BY GEN. BUTLER.—Gen. Phelps has reported to Gen. Butler the facts of his arrival at Ship Island with the advance force of Gen. Butler's expedition. The latter submitted the same to Gen. McClellan to-day, in which Gen. Butler, alluding to General Phelps' proclamation, says he should not have issued any proclamation upon such an occasion, and especially such an one as Gen. Phelps did. Otherwise, Gen. Butler highly commends the report.

Gen. Butler has been in consultation to-day with the Secretary of War and Gen. McClellan, and will leave to-morrow.

Notice.

The Soldiers' Relief Association of Richmond, Va., having been united with the Louisiana Association for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, contributors are respectfully notified that S. L. Chambliss, Esq., and the Rev. R. J. Harp, or persons appointed by them, are the only authorized agents to obtain donations and subscriptions.

Contributions of Sugar and Molasses will ship to Messrs. Beauregard, Chambliss & Co., New Orleans; of Cotton to Messrs. S. Lane & Co., of Memphis; of Money, to any member of the Committee; of Clothing, Hospital supplies, etc., etc., to the Association, care of T. O. Sully, Cashier, 52 Gravier street, and not to A. S. James, Esq., who is no longer a member of the Relief Committee.

S. L. CHAMBLISS,
Chairman of Richmond Committee.
T. O. SULLY,
Chairman Ex. Committee N. O.

dtf 2 jan

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 specially as possible, so that they may be classed, labeled and arranged for the Bazaar and an accumulation of work at the last moment be thus avoided. d 2 jan

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, from Rand & Gardner street, New Orleans. d 1 jan

MARRIED:

On Monday night, December 30, 1861, at the residence of Samuel Dowty, Esq., by the Rev. Markham, Mr. WILLIAM A. DOWTY, of New Orleans, to Miss LOUISA BOUGEREAU, late Giles, of New York.

DIED:

On Tuesday, December 31, 1861, J. Y. REID, aged 25 years, a native of Missouri.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, G. D. Reid, on Annunciation street, between Philip and Sempere streets, Fourth District.

HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON GUARDS, January 1, 1862.—You are hereby ordered to assemble at your armory, in full dress uniform, white gloves, at 3 o'clock, This Afternoon, to attend the funeral of our deceased member CORPORAL J. Y. REID.

By order of
A. W. BOSWORTH, Captain.

On Tuesday, December 31, 1861, at 9½ o'clock P. M., Mrs. ROSALIE TRUXILLO, wife of W. B. Abney, aged 30 years.

The friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at 3 o'clock This Afternoon, from her late residence, 143 Melpomene street.

A Card.

The managers of the FREE GIFT LOTTERY beg leave to announce to the public that in consequence of having received so many generous contributions, amounting thus far to $40,000 in value, the classification of which requires so much additional time and labor, they are obliged to postpone the drawing of the Lottery until the evening of the 25 January, and to suspend the day exhibition on Monday next, 23 instant, for the purpose of perfecting the interior arrangements of the Bazaar.

The rooms will be thrown open to the public on the evening of the 23d instant, at 7 o'clock, and will continue open day and night, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M., till 2 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 12 o'clock, until the final close of the drawing of the lottery.

Donations will be received until the 31st day of December inclusive, but the managers would again urge the sending them of as speedily as possible. d21 2pd

Aid for our Troops in Kentucky and Virginia.

Dr. LeRemondie, the agent of our Army in Kentucky and Virginia, leaves on Friday for Bayou Teche, to obtain contributions, having been detained, owing to the receipt of goods from Texas, to be immediately forwarded.

Blankets, Overcoats, Under-Garments, Dried Fruits, Oranges etc., our Army stand greatly in need of. Messrs. Arthur & Co. are the agents to receive these articles. Benoist & Shaw to receive all cash donations. We trust every true Southerner will contribute his mite to the relief of our Volunteers. They expect, and with justice, those that remain at home should aid those who fight their battles. d19 2pd

Confederate States of America.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, December 19, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of January ensuing, the interest on the Funded Debt of the Confederate States will be paid in coin on presentment of the proper coupons at the Treasury, Richmond, or at the Assistant Treasurers or Depositaries at Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Nashville, or New Orleans.

[Signed] C. G. MEMMINGER,
d26 3tawlm Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ 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.

P. YESSER, M. D.
to 31 2pdf

A Card.

LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR CLOTHING THE CHILDREN OF OUR ABSENT VOLUNTEERS.

The Ladies of this Association gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations. They are under special obligations to Thomas Murray, Esq., the philanthropic founder of that noble charity, the Free Market, for valuable advice and assistance. In devoting their constant attention to the objects of this Association (by which other charities have been benefitted), the Ladies trust that the citizens of New Orleans will continue their contributions to enable them to clothe the children of our absent Volunteers, all only struggling on distant battle fields for our rights.

The Ladies have distributed upwards of 3,000 garments—clothing 1,100 children—the sewing of which was done without any expense to the Association.

Further contributions will be thankfully received, at their rooms, over the old Canal Bank, corner of Magazine and Natchez streets, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, every day.

By order of the Committee:
Mrs. E. PARMELE, Secretary.

Confederate Guards	
Burgess	$90
D. W. N. Mercer	50
Major Ranney	25
Mrs. Christian	25
Mr. Powell	25
Mr. Stafford	20
P. R. Martel	20
H. W. Hills	20
Mrs. Blocomb	20
Mrs. Schoenfeldt	20
T. C. Twitchell	20
Chas. B. Smith	10
Mrs. A. D. Kelly	10
Adam Gillis	12
Mrs. W. C. Black	10
Mrs. Rob. Davidson	10
Dr. Rushton	5
Mrs. Gilliger	5
Mrs. Dickenson	5
Mrs. J. D. Hill	5
Mrs. Hugh Wilson	5
T. Hutton	5
Mrs. Corson	5
Mrs. McConnell	5
Mrs. E. Hymson	5
Dr. Kells	5
S. McConnell	5
Mrs. R. Brown	5
Mrs. Thos. Clarke	5
Mrs. Abbott	5
Mrs. Rowe	5
Mrs. Bayne	5
Mrs. Barnes,	
Mrs. Morse,	
Mesdames Tweed & Co.,	
Pest, Simms & Co.,	
Mrs. Kelly,	
Mrs. Foley,	
Mrs. Browne,	
Mrs. Hyde,	
Mrs. Simpson,	
Mrs. Forney,	
Mrs. Roche,	
Mrs. Esper,	
Mrs. Pollard,	
Mrs. Joseph,	
Mrs. Brueckman,	
and other names not given.	
Total	$1,217 51
Amount expended for materials	$1,033 52
Balance on hand	$183 99

Also Clothing and Clothing Materials from

Mrs. Starke,	
P. S. Powell & Co.,	
Mrs. Twitchell,	
Mrs. Dr. Campbell,	
D. H. Holmes,	
Miss L. Parmly,	
Free Market,	
A. H. James,	
Corson & Armstrong,	
Mr. Avery,	
Mrs. Schneider,	
Mrs. Brasselman,	
Mrs. Tarrant,	
G. G. Bein,	
W. C. Tompkins,	
Mrs. Graham,	

To the Friends

—OF THE—

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF THE SOUTH.

The Soldiers' Relief Society of Tennessee having been authorized and desired by the Secretary of War and by the Medical Director of this Division of our army, to perform the service in the Confederate States Hospitals, which they have discharged under the direction of the Governor in the State Hospital, have assumed a similar charge and supervision of the following Hospitals, viz: State Hospital, First College Street Hospital, Second College Street Hospital, Front Street Hospital, Cedar Street Hospital, Relief Hospital. These are now filled with patients from the armies of the Confederacy, and every effort is being made to provide others as fast as the increasing necessities of the service demand additional accommodation. We have entered upon the discharge of our duties with a determination to do all in our power, at whatever cost of personal comfort or convenience, to alleviate the miseries, and to contribute to the wants and comforts of the gallant defenders of our soil, who may be stricken down by disease, or by the casualties of war.

We are receiving liberal contributions to aid us in our work from every portion of the Confederacy; but the demands upon us are daily increasing, and we send forth this appeal to the generous citizens of the South for further assistance, with the confident expectation that it will be promptly and favorably responded to by every Southern heart. The contributions most needed are money, cotton for mattresses, blankets, flannel, under clothing, provisions, preserves and medicines, or any article which may be useful or necessary for the sick, the wounded or convalescent. These when received are distributed to the different Hospitals under the supervision of the eminent Medical Director, Dr. Yandell. However small may be the intrinsic value of articles contributed, let it be borne in mind that if there be a multitude of contributors the aggregate will be large.

Contributions should be addressed to Mrs. Felicia G. Porter, No. 38 Cedar street, Nashville, Tennessee, and where it is practicable and proper to do so, the wishes of the donors in regard to the disposition thereof will be complied with.

From the patriotic citizens of the Confederacy we anticipate a prompt and generous response to this our appeal in behalf of the gallant soldiers who have consecrated their lives to our noble cause, and who have been prostrated while defending our homes from the aggression of a ruthless invader.

FELICIA GRUNDY PORTER, President.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. John M. Bass,	Mrs. John Bell,
" Rodney Cockrill,	" Mary Crockett,
" Matthew Watson,	" Lucien Stokes,
" Orville Ewing,	" R. B. C. Howell,
" Andrew Ewing,	" Gen. Harding,
" Paul F. Eve,	" Player,
" John Waters,	" Acklin,
" Thomas Maney,	" John O. Ewing,
" James B. Nichol,	" W. F. Bang,
" M. A. Enoch,	" Jo. Woods, Sr.,
" Phillip Fall,	" R. C. Foster,
" George Goodwin,	" Y. K. Stevenson,
" Jane Walkins,	" George Cunningham,
" Richard Cheatham,	

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To the Public.

On the 25th September last I was arrested, 12 miles this side of Louisville, having in my possession a large assortment of merchandise, arms, etc. I was brought to the city prison, and on the 5th of October the grand jury at Louisville indicted me for treason, for aiding and abetting the Confederate States, now in arms against the Federal Government. I was committed by Judge Catron, without privilege of bail. My wife, hearing of my arrest, came to Louisville, and being supplied by her with means, I employed eminent counsel, and upon application to the Court at Frankfort, made by him, I was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, with two good and solvent sureties, and on my own personal bond for the same amount. This bail I obtained upon deposit of property exceeding $10,000 in value.

On leaving the next day, I was again arrested, with my wife and family and a gentleman of this city who had voluntarily accompanied my wife to Louisville. My wife was discharged, but the gentleman was kept in prison for ten days; and as for myself, I was again committed for treason, without bail. My case came up formally, before Judges Catron and Ballard, on a habeas corpus, and after two days pleading of counsel, I was discharged on the 23d of November, upon the second arrest, being held under the first indictment, to appear for trial at Louisville, on the 6th day of January, 1862.

It will be understood that my goods are still held by the Government at Louisville. They are worth at least $15,000. My expenses, through my arrest, are at least $50 0—so that I am, in fact, out of pocket, with the enforced bonds, to the sum of $20,000. To recover my property, or not forfeit my bonds, I intended to return to Louisville; but upon application to the authorities here, I am refused a pass.

I make this statement to the public, for whom it may concern, so that my position may be made fully manifest. If I am not permitted to return to stand my trial, the responsibility may rest where it should, and I may be indemnified at a future day by the Confederate States.

I close, with the omission of many matters in regard to my suffrings, treatment, etc., during my confinement, considering only these facts essential.

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