New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

A. H. GENOUD, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—No. 76 CAMP STREET.

Terms: Subscription, $10 ... By the Week, 20 Cents.

All advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

Notice to Subscribers.—Subscribers will be supplied with the Crescent at their residences, or at any place they may direct, by a punctual delivery of the paper, if they will give notice at the office of the publication, or to any of the carriers.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1862.

The Grand Opera Season Next Monday.—If will be seen, on reference to our advertising columns, that the Governor of the State has issued an order for his celebration, by parade, review and inspection of the First Division, of next Monday, the 27th inst., the day upon which the Convention of the people of Louisiana declared that the connection which had existed between their State and the United States was forever dissolved. We are glad to see that the authorities thus evince a determination to make that day an era in our political history, and we hope that the people will respond unanimously, and that the current of the military will be the largest ever seen in the city. That this county be in peace, it will be necessary for all hands to be prepared, and accordingly do the chance the style will. Will our people do this?

By Maryland!—Mr. James R. Randall, the author of the celebrated war song, "Maryland! My Maryland!" gives notice this morning that Messrs. S. Sidney Bros., No. 74 Camp street, having purchased the copyright of his song, will publish the only authorized edition, which will be accompanied by the original music.

Concert.—The Orleans Serenaders' Concert, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday, promises to be one of the most attractive entertainments of the season. It is gotten up for a good purpose, is in good hands and will be richly worth attending. Seat it is said, and secure your tickets in time.

New Opera House.—On Saturday evening next, the 25th, will be presented at the New Opera House, Meyerbeer's grand opera, in five acts, "Robert le Diable"—and time this season. This is one of the most popular operas of the times, and deservedly so, for it abounds in musical gems of the rarest kind, and makes ample amends for the absence of any plot, or any thing else, in the way of a story. Mme. Ronzi de Begnis, Mme. Laborde, Mlle. Marie, and Monsieur Lafon, in the principal parts, will give the opera a cast, and we give it with spirit and extent, it will be one of the rarest of amusements in the way of a musical entertainment at all, and we think it will repay a large crowd. Concerts are referred to a notice in the advertisement in regard to the boxes.

Thirty Days Marine Disasters.—We have received from Mr. C. D. Hayes, Secretary, the Fourth Annual Report of the Directors of the State Normal School establishment in the First District. The Directors state in their report that the success of the school cannot longer be regarded as doubtful, and that its progress has been steadily onward from the date of its organization to the present time. They ask for a suitable appropriation to support and maintain their under institution for the year 1862.

School for Instruction.—Mr. Robert Norris gives notice this morning that he has opened a school for teaching the science of navigation at the corner of Bienville and St. Ferdinand and Moreau streets. See card.

Military Notices.—A large number of important military notices will be found under the proper head in our columns this morning, to which we invite the attention of those of our readers who are interested in military matters.

New Store.—Messrs. George Folsom and J. B. Cummings have formed a copartnership, under the style of Folsom & Cummings, for importation and general trade in fire arms and munitions of war, at Bienville's old store, No. 85 St. Charles street. See notice.

Detachment Recruiting.—This regiment is ordered out for next Monday. See notice.

The New York Herald gives the Confederate loss at the battle at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, which was fought on the 10th of August last, and at which the brave Gen. Lyon fell, it has been ascertained, was two hundred and twenty killed, and seven hundred and fourteen wounded. The Union loss was one hundred and twenty-three killed, and three hundred and twenty-one wounded. And yet, notwithstanding a disparity of loss so greatly in our favor, the Lincolnites fled in the utmost terror and confusion from the field!

General Butler recently said: "Mark my words, before sixty days a servile insurrection will be raging over the South." I know the material is there for it, and have studied the matter." "The wish is father to the thought."

Andy Johnson Again.—The Athens Post doubtingly mentions a rumor that Andy Johnson, on learning that his bridge burning campaign had failed, sent a dispatch to the Union men of East Tennessee to enlist in the Southern army and hide their time.

"Half a True Word Spoken in Jest."—In one of his late letters published in the Milton (Ky. Ill.) Chronicle, that remarkable genius, "Josiah Holmes, the Poet Editor," has the following paragraph:

Among the latest acts of my musings was a prayer, which embraced the large one crying for mercy, for the Lincolnites, in the name, and for the sake of, Jesus Christ, our Lord. I felt, while I prayed, that I was talking to a Being who was with God as couldst have found Christ, if he was alive. Another chap of the same stamp, I caught talking about forty-two of the Southern Union members. I have slaughtered them, and I have sent the Lincolnites "larks" where they go to play the fiddle. The Yankees have prayed, I believe, and some of them had spitched up to scamper to pitch out" as soon as they heard anything.

They seemed cast by various ways—some by Bull Run, and others by Ball's Bluff, and another, and some by Fremont, and others by an appointment at home. But I guess they have all scampered out of sight. Our Government seems to support the political mass. Also, the hardest case, however, that I have had to contend with was a Democratic screech owl, who had blustily broken when the first tap of the drum for a Lincoln company for some his ears. They say he is still blind as he was when the man approaching to enlist in panic, but being found his mother was dead, so that he remained in the South, and wished to stay in it.

Reading New York Herald Times of Mr. Fernando Wood.—The New York Herald of the 19th inst. contains the following editorial:

At the last session of Congress the Hon. Mr. Vallandingham, of Ohio, and Burnett, of Kentucky, now a prominent leader of the Kentucky rebels, were almost intimate on the Business Wing, for Wood always voting together. At the present session Mr. Vallandingham is left to do the Desk he can for the rebel cause without the assistance of Burnett, but he seems to labor as willingly for a war with England, in behalf of our Southern rebels, as if his Kentucky friend were at his side. The speech of Mr. Wood, which they say the Trent settlement by the Government, Vallandingham was instead a speech for Wood, or Breckinridge would have made in our Congress on that subject. So it was understood in the House, and so it will be accepted by the loyal people of our loyal states. The gentleman from Ohio is understood, and he is only wasting breath in bleating about the bush, instead of slipping off to Dixie.

Lt. Gardner's Former Mail.—Notice is given that there will be no mail for the United States and other foreign countries on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M. Persons having correspondence to forward parts are directed to the subject.

Miss Fleeny Present to the Camp.—The Poet Laureate, Richard Dunlapy, gives notice in another column that all books for Camp Benjamin of the gunboats, except that for the newspapers, must be prepaid. See notice.

Shoemaker.—Mr. S. Wolf, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, gives this morning a list of satisfaction in almost everybody's boot and shoe. See advertisement.

Nephew Wanted.—Mr. John B. Elliott, No. 234 Dryades street, advertises that he wishes to purchase from one to twelve negroes for cash. See advertisement for particulars.

Virginia Bacon.—Messrs. Thompson & Barnes have just received a very choice lot of this article. See advertisement.

Goods for Barbers.—Mr. C. H. Churchill, No. 30 Magazine street, advertises this morning various articles needed by barbers, to which we invite their attention.

THE GEORGIA RESOLUTIONS AND GOV. LETCHER'S MESSAGE.

The following are the joint resolutions of the General Assembly of Georgia, passed at its late session, and passed unanimously:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the separation of those States now forming the Confederate States of America from the United States is and ought to be final and irrevocable, and that Georgia will, under no circumstances, entertain any proposition from any quarter which may have for its object a restoration or reconstruction of the late Union, on any terms or conditions whatever.

Resolved, That the war which the United States is waging upon the Confederate States should be met on our part with the utmost vigor and energy, until our independence and sovereignty are unconditionally acknowledged by the United States.

Resolved, That Georgia pledges herself to her sister States of the Confederacy that she will stand by them throughout the struggle—she will contribute all the means which her resources will supply, to far as the same may be necessary to the support of the common cause, and will not consent to lay down arms until peace is established on the basis of the foregoing resolutions.

These resolutions, we need not say, express the sentiment of all the other Confederate States as well as Georgia. The separation of the American Colonies from Great Britain was not half as "final and irrevocable" as the separation of the Southern States from the Northern. If any objection could be made at all to the passage of such resolutions, it would be simply against their superfluity. It may be regarded as a superfluous piece of work to declare, by solemn resolutions, what the people had already publicly declared long ago.

In communicating these resolutions to the Virginia Legislature, Gov. Letcher has accompanied them with a message, in which he pitches into the Gorilla Government with extraordinary power, and stirs up the chief Gorilla with the longest and sharpest sort of a pole. The main point of the message is the parallel he runs between the grievances of the South at present and the grievances of the Colonies, as declared in the Declaration of Independence. He shows that we have far more cause for separation from the North than we had in 1776 for separating from Great Britain—that the same causes exist now as then, and, in addition, many others equally as potent. He shows, besides, the various respects in which the Northern dynasty has deliberately violated and trampled upon the Federal Constitution. Says Gov. Letcher:

In the preamble to the Constitution of the United States our forefathers declared the purposes and objects they had in view in the formation of the Government, and those purposes and objects were "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" to themselves and their posterity. The Government has been so administered and directed as to defeat all these purposes and objects. Justice has not been established, nor is it respected by President Lincoln and his Cabinet. Domestic tranquility does not exist. Instead, civil discords, disturbance has been inaugurated and encouraged. The common defence has not been provided for, but Northern cities have been leveled at Southern breasts, and the welfare of our people has been totally disregarded. The blessings of liberty have not been secured to us, but we have found the Federal authorities exerting all their power and using all the means at their command to reduce the Southern people to abject submission to Northern numbers.

These are general specifications, but all true. Proceeding then to particular instances, the Governor shows other modes in which the Federal Constitution has been annulled—first, by a proposition to partition Virginia among other States and blot out that Commonwealth altogether, in the face of a special interdict against the same in the organic law—next, by abridging the freedom of speech and the press which the Constitution says shall not be done—next, by arresting citizens without authority and defying them the constitutional right of trial by jury—and by various other acts of oppression and tyranny, not paralleled even in autocratic Governments. The bill of indictment is a formidable one, but we may ask, *cui bono?* The Southern people need no justification for their course, and to talk sense to a Northern fanatic is about as fruitless a piece of business as singing psalms to a dead horse.

But the parallel which the Governor makes between our grievances now and our grievances at the time of the Revolution shows so many points of similarity that it is well worth reproducing, particularly as the subject has never before been presented in this light, so far as we have seen. The quotations are from the Declaration of Independence:

"The history" of Abraham Lincoln "is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these" Confederate "States. To this end, he has refused to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power."

He has combined with Pierpont and other traitors in Virginia, "to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation."

He is endeavoring to quarter "large bodies of armed troops amongst us."

He is endeavoring to cut off "our trade with all parts of the world."

He is endeavoring to impose "taxes upon us without our consent."

He is endeavoring to deprive us "in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury."

"He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us."

"He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people."

"He is at this time transporting large troops of mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation."

"He has endeavored to excite domestic insurrections amongst us, by proposing to put arms in the hands of our slaves, and thereby incourage them to "an unjustifiable destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions."

"He has violated laws human and divine, to gratify his passions, to gut his prejudices, and to wreak his vengeance upon a people who ask only their rights, and who are struggling to preserve their liberties. First, Government conducted upon most principles subject."

In every stage of these oppressions, attempted or consummated prior to the secession of the State, we warned President Lincoln and the Northern people of the inevitable consequences of their course, and admonished them that if justice were not accorded to us, the Union must be dissolved. In every stage of these oppressions since the secession of the State, we have resisted them as became a free people asserting independence. Our admonitions and resistance have been answered by repeated injury and oppression, aggravated by war and bloodshed, and by the assumption and exercise of a power which even an autocrat would hesitate to assume and exercise.

A President, "whose character in this marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people."

TALK ON CHANGE.

The only gatherings of note yesterday, as far as numbers were concerned, on Carondelet, were at Col. Baxter's and citizen Ogden's corners. That interminable question, the blockade, was talked of. There were frequent inquiries of what was going on among the naval folks. From all the information obtainable, we come to the conclusion that the Navy Department at Richmond is managed on the circumlocution order, as heretofore talked of. The Carondelet street habitués, however, talk very freely of our naval movements, particularly those connected with the shipping interests.

The cotton loan bill passed by the Legislature was freely commented on, and a free inquiry was elicited from a report that it would not meet the approval of the Governor; that he would veto it or put it in his pocket, as President Jackson did with some important bill. A great deal has been said about plantation supplies, and that our banks should furnish the means or assistance towards them. If our cotton planters do not intend to plant any cotton seed this spring, they will not want any supplies of bagging and rope. They may want some sugar, molasses and coffee. As for coffee, that is not in the country, nor will it be brought into the country only at great risks. As for pork and meat, corn and wheat, it is supposed they will be raised in ample supplies, but the question is, "what are plantation supplies?" for which our banks and factors are expected to furnish the means, and of which there has been so much talk. Are wagons, wheel-barrows and carts—which can be made on almost any plantation, or in any country village—to come under the denomination? Do the carriages, buggies and so forth, from that great carriage warehouse on Carondelet street and other repositories, which are going to plantations daily, come under the denomination of plantation supplies? Our cotemporary, over in Algiers, the Newsboy, says talk over there about the cotton loan and sugar loan bills is in this manner:

But the chief demand for this "relief" is that he needs advances to procure "supplies," and that his commission merchant cannot furnish them. This word supplies is a very elastic one. With one it means only iron and salt, which no ingenuity or industry of his could supply, while the wants of others gradually increase until silks and broadcloths, wines and trades, pianos and coaches, traveling in grandeur and oceans of spending money seem the necessities of his existence.

The gist of the proposed relief is, that whatever are his usual wants, these must be supplied. The planter who has had but little intercourse with the great world will have few wants. He has always raised his own meat, had his hides tanned in the neighborhood, and made his own shoes. He has never bought his corn, and now that a market is opened for his butter, and his poultry, and the minor products of his place, he is richer than ever before. Will he not with the proceeds of these be able to buy his salt, his iron, and such sugar and molasses as he may not be in a condition to raise? Such a man will never mortgage his cotton for the State's promises to pay.

There were some further receipts of cotton yesterday under special provision. We cannot believe that cotton can be interdicted from coming to the city.

There were some few bales of cotton received yesterday for exportation. Too limited in quantity to command much talk; yet a novel case might arise from the action of our authorities, whether the shipment of cotton from the plantations and towns of Mississippi can be prohibited from being exported to Europe or Cuba, from going down the Mississippi river out at the Balize by the mandate of the Governor of Louisiana or of the Legislature? Has the Legislature of Louisiana any right to prohibit the produce of Mississippi from going to market, or the inhabitants of Mississippi from using the river as the great highway to market? True, our authorities can prohibit cotton from being landed in our city, but they cannot interfere or prohibit cotton from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee from passing by our port for a foreign market. Such proceedings would be closing up the navigation of the great highway.

After all the talk the quantity of cotton shipped this season from this port hardly reached 5000 bales—too small a matter to talk much about. Cotton appears to be going into Charleston and Savannah daily; so the railroad reports say.

In the meantime, while talking on the flags, we are saluted with further inquiries about our Post-Office. We are not going to talk much more about this matter. We ask Postmaster Riddell, please resign, and save the endless communications made to us.

The charge of four dollars in coin or five dollars in Confederate currency has elicited many complaints. The proper course to pursue is to address the authorities at Richmond, as several parties have already done, as will appear by the following letters:

New Orleans, Jan. 17, 1862.

R. A. Clements, Esq., Chief of Appointment Bureau, Post Office Department, Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir—Enclosed I hand you a copy of a bill of the Postmaster here for rent of box—84. In paying this I had to allow the Postmaster 20 per cent. discount on Confederate notes.

In writing you on this subject it is not my object to reclaim or get back the one dollar discount, but to ascertain if it meets with the approval of the Department that the chief in its office should be the only one in the Confederacy to depreciate a currency that is of vital importance to the whole country should be maintained at par.

Respectfully, yours,

New Orleans, Jan. 17, 1862.

Hon. J. H. Reagan, Post-Master General, Confederate States, Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir—We take the liberty to inquire of you if there is any law or authority by which our Postmaster Riddell can refuse Confederate stamps, either 5 or 10c. stamps, in payment for postage on private circulars or on newspapers when such stamps are offered for the exact aggregate amount of such mail matter.

Our Postmaster here has refused the Confederate stamps in such cases, and demands specie for what we consider bastard two cent stamps, issued by himself. Our whole community has suffered many similar petty annoyances from him.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

We are at all times willing to aid our merchants and citizens in obtaining redress from abuses of public officials, but we repeat, we have performed our duty in this case, and urge on all hereafter to make known their complaints at Richmond. Good bye, Mr. Riddell.

Official—By the Governor.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, Jan. 21, 1862.

ORDERS No. 34.

I—The anniversary of the day on which Louisiana, by the voice of her people, in convention assembled, severed her connection with the Federal Government, and declared herself free, independent and sovereign state, is at hand. It is meet and proper that this great and glorious event should be celebrated in a manner worthy of a chivalrous and patric people, who disentitled themselves and their political connection with a Government whose principles were diametrically adverse to their guaranteed constitutional rights, and their domestic institutions. For that purpose the Volunteer and Uniformed Troops of the First Division will assemble on MONDAY, the 27th of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the north side of Canal street, the right resting on Rampart street, thence along Canal street to Levee street, crossing to south side of Canal street, thence along south side of the street to Claiborne street, crossing to the north side of Canal, and down that street so that the left will rest on the corner of Basin street.

II—The Artillery will parade fully equipped, with their field pieces. The Cavalry and Infantry also fully equipped with such arms as they may possess.

III—The Governor and Commander-in-Chief will review the troops on the occasion.

IV—The civil officers of this city, the Banking and Insurance Companies, and all public institutions, merchants and others doing business generally, are requested to suspend business for the day, so as to enable their employes to join and participate in the celebration of this anniversary.

V—Major-General Jos. L. Lewis, commanding the First Division, is charged with the execution of this order, and will cause the troops of his command to assemble at their respective armories at 8 o'clock A. M., and to proceed from thence without delay to Canal street, to take position in line, so as to be prepared by 10 o'clock A. M., at which hour the review will take place.

By order of

THOS. O. MOORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

M. GRIVOT,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

jan 21 2t

Headquarters 1st Division La. V. Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5.

I—In obedience to Orders No. 34, from the Headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the Volunteer and Uniformed Troops of the First Division will prepare to celebrate, with all military honors, the anniversary of the day when Louisiana dissolved her political connection with the Federal Government of the United States.

II—For this purpose the Troops will assemble at 8 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at their respective armories and places of rendezvous, and will march thence to Canal street, where the line will be formed, and the troops reviewed by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, at 10 o'clock precisely.

III—The troops will form on the north side of Canal street, the right resting on Rampart street, thence up Canal to Levee street, crossing to the south side of Canal street, thence down that side to Claiborne street, crossing to the north side of Canal street, and up that street so that the left will rest on Basin street.

IV—The Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry will parade fully equipped with such arms as they may possess.

V—Col. N. Augustin, commanding Louisiana Legion Brigade; Col. L. A. Chasbourne, commanding First Brigade; Col. O. Morel, commanding Second Brigade; and the officers in command of unattached Regiments and Battalions, including the Regiment of Native Guards, are charged with the execution of this order, and will have their troops assembled on Canal street in time to take their position in line, according to date of formation, in order to be reviewed at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.

By order of

JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.

L. R. Forstall, Inspector of Division. jan 21 2td

Headquarters Beauregard Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS BEAUREGARD REGIMENT, New Orleans, Jan. 21, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 8.

In obedience to orders from Headquarters Louisiana Legion, the Companies composing this Regiment will assemble on the Levee, at the foot of Canal street, on next MONDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, punctually, fully armed and equipped for inspection and review, and to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the day upon which Louisiana severed her connection with the United States.

By order of

FRANK A. BARTLETT,
Colonel Com'g Beauregard Regiment.

E. H. Price, Adjutant. jan 21 2td

☞ Notice—I take this method of offering my professional services, free of charge, to the families of those who are absent from duty on military duty. Residence on Harmony street, between Pyrtania and Coliseum streets, Fourth District.

my31 2m P. TEISER, M. D.

DIED.

On Monday evening, 20th instant, at 10 minutes past 8 o'clock P. M., Mrs. SARAH BROWN BARTINES, aged 27 years.

Her funeral will take place This Afternoon, 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence on Terpsichore street, between Magazine and Camp. Her friends and relations are requested to attend without further notice.

Confederate States of America.

Treasury Department, Richmond, December 19, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of January ensuing, the interest on the Funded Debt of the Confederate States will be paid in coin on presentation of the proper authority at the Treasury, Richmond, or at the Assistant Treasurers or Depositories at Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Nashville, or New Orleans.

[Signed] C. G. MEMMINGER,
d28 3tawtlm Secretary of the Treasury.

Aid for our Troops in Kentucky and Virginia.

Dr. LeRoy Condie, 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. Hunsin & 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 2pif

Notice.

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

Contributors of Sugar and Molasses will ship to Messrs. Brander, Chamblin & Co., New Orleans; of Cotton, to Messrs. F. Lane & Co., of Memphis; of Money, to any member of the Committee; of Clothing, Hospital supplies, etc., etc., to the Association, care of F. O. Sully, Chairman, 38 Gravier street, and not to A. B. James, Esq., who is no longer a member of the Relief Committee.

S. L. CHAMBLISS,
Chairman of Richmond Committee.

F. O. SULLY,
Chairman Ex. Committee N. O.

d31 2plm

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Nos. 52 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans. 4 3m7

Maryland! My Maryland!

Having disposed of the copyright of my poem, "Maryland! My Maryland!" to Messrs. A. S. Blackmar & Bro., I would state that their forthcoming edition is the only one which has my sanction or approval. The Original Music, as sung in Maryland and Virginia, accompanies their issue.

JAMES R. RANDALL.

jan21 2td1

Home Manufactory.

MILITARY UNIFORMS!!

For Companies or Regiments manufactured to order, with dispatch, in the most durable manner and approved style, at the SOUTHERN CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

L. W. LYONS & CO.,
26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,
corner of Common street.

3000 yards superior BLACK CLOTH, one quality.
3000 yards superior BLACK DOESKIN, one quality.
Also a large assortment of Orange, Massrine Blue and Carmine Red Heavy Merinos suitable for trimming uniforms.

ja19 2m

Notice.

The Notes issued by Messrs. JACKSON & CO., Patterson from Works, will be received by A. J. May & Co., corner Jackson and Rousseau streets, Fourth District, at par, in large or small amounts.

ja20 2pis A. J. MAY & CO.

Waterproof Overcoats.

A large assortment of WATERPROOF OVERCOATS with HOODS attached—just the thing for the cavalry and camp. Also CAMP BLANKETS of all kinds. All of home manufacture and for sale by

WM. H. PIERSON,
1 Magazine street.
Corner Canal street.

ja15 2m

Fassman's Cotton Press,

OPPOSITE THE JACKSON RAILROAD DEPOT.

We are prepared to dray, store and forward all freight for shipment per Jackson Railroad.

ja15 2m WILLIAMS & FASSMAN.

Oil Cloth.

For sale 1000 yards of OIL CLOTH, of Southern manufacture, equal to the best imported. Also 100 WATERPROOF CAMP BLANKETS. Specimens can be seen at No. 93 Common street, or at the manufactory, at Chase's Cotton Factory, corner of Customhouse and Orange streets.

ja14 2m6t JUDD, BULL & MEAD.

Ernest Turpin,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Fancy
CANDIES, SYRUPS, GUM DROPS, JUJUBE PASTE, AND SUGAR ALMONDS, BY STEAM,
39 ..... Old Levee Street 39
ja13 2m6t Between St. Louis and Conti, New Orleans.

Notice.

SOUTHERN OIL COMPANY,
NEW ORLEANS.

Having arranged with the Florida Oil Company for the management and sale of their products, we are now prepared to fill orders from Mobile or Pensacola without delay. Henceforth a full supply will be kept on hand here.

Orders received for less not eligible to the packages required, will be filled at discretion.

SIMEON TOBY, Jr.,
President.

ja6 1m2m6t

C. Preston Crane, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, EYE AND EAR.

Office and residence at the ELECTRO-CLINICAL INSTITUTE, 135 S. Joseph street, New Orleans. d30 3mtf

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 services 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, First Street Hospital, Cedar Street Hospital, Elliott 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 sufferings, and to contribute to the wants and comfort 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 aid, in 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, sugar and molasses, or any articles which may be useful or necessary for the sick, the wounded or convalescent. Those 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 is a multitude of contributors the aggregate will be large.

Contributions should be addressed to Mrs. Felicia G. Porter, No. 88 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 in our noble cause, and who have been prostrated while defending our homes from the aggressions of a ruthless invader.

FELICIA GRUNDY PORTER, President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. John M. Bass,	Mrs. John Bell,
" Sterling Cockrill,	" Mary Crockett,
" Matthew Watson,	" Liston Stokes,
" Orville Ewing,	" R. B. C. Howell,
" Andrew Ewing,	" Gen. Harding,
" Paul F. Eve,	" Player,
" John Waters,	" Acklin,
" Thomas Maney,	" Juan G. Ewing,
" James B. Nichol,	" W. P. Bang,
" M. A. Kuney,	" Jo. Woods, Sr.,
" Phillip Fall,	" R. C. Foster,
" George Goodwin,	" V. K. Stevenson,
" Jane Watkins,	" George Cunningham,
" Richard Cheatham,	

MRS. THOMAS MARSHALL, Secretary.
MRS. L. D. HUSTON, Treasurer.

N. B.—All articles to be shipped to Mr. Henry W. Conner, New Orleans, and to Pickett, Wormley & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

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South-Western EXPRESS COMPANY.

EXPRESS FOR "FOREIGN MAIL MATTER," COMMENCING AT TAMPICO, MEXICO, WITH THE BRITISH STEAMERS.

This Company has completed its arrangements for the prompt and rapid transmission of Mail Matter to

All Parts of the World!

The fourth Special Messenger will leave New Orleans On WEDNESDAY, January 22th, 1862, at 7 o'clock A. M.

Letters will be received up the hour of starting.

The Fifth Messenger will leave On SATURDAY, March 1st, 1862.

Should the Messenger meet with any difficulty, owing to the present political troubles in Mexico, or deem it prudent, he will go to Havana by sea.

Tariff of Charges on Outward Letters.

(Including Confederate Postage from this city.)

Single Letters half ounce, to Mexico	$1 00
" " to Cuba	1 00
" " to Europe	1 25
" " to United States	1 25

Letters over half an ounce will be charged in proportion.

Open letters for the United States will be received and examined by a committee appointed by Major-General Lovell 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 enclosed in envelopes and directed to the care of the "South-Western Express Company," Havana, and the postage to that place be prepaid. The express charges from Havana may be collected at destination.

Letters for this Express can be forwarded from any part of the Confederacy by the Southern Express Company, charges to destination being prepaid.

Letters by mail may be enclosed with the amount required, as per the above tariff, to care of the South-Western Express Company, New Orleans.

For further information, apply to Agents of the Southern Express Company, in any part of the Confederacy.

J. J. McKEEVER, President,
96 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

Foreign Mail from New Orleans,

VIA TAMPICO,

CONNECTING WITH BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

The undersigned, now suffering in common with others, the inconveniences of blockade and non-intercourse with foreign countries; has, by the advice and approval of J. L. Riddell, Postmaster of New Orleans, taken all needful measures to establish at his own expense, a Monthly Mail between New Orleans and the Mexican port of Tampico, to connect with the regular British Mail Steamers touching at that port. Augustus de Mezerigny and P. M. Manod, highly recommended by New Orleans merchants, have been appointed, and duly qualified as mail carriers by the Postmaster, for this service. The first mail consisting of 1238 letters left this city on the 16th instant, in charge of Mr. Mezerigny. The second mail will close on the 9th of November, proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will leave New Orleans the next morning. The third mail will leave New Orleans on the 10th of December; and subsequently, as soon as proper arrangements can be made, the regular times of departure will be on the 10th and 25th of each month, making a semi-monthly mail.

Tariff of Postage on Outgoing Letters, including Confederate Postage.

Single Letters, half an ounce or less (double and multiple rates in proportion):

To Mexico	$0 50
To Island of Cuba	0 75
To other West Indies	0 85
To Europe	1 00

Letters from abroad can be received through the same route. The foreign Postage on such Letters must be prepaid to Tampico, and they must be endorsed "By the Mail Steamer, via Tampico, care of Postmaster at Matamoras."

ANTONIO COSTA,
New Orleans, Oct. 15, 1861. No. 16 Customhouse st.

Post-Office Notice.

The foregoing project for a Foreign Mail is fully entitled to public confidence. Antonio Costa, Esq., is a New Orleans merchant of responsibility and character. He has been a resident of New Orleans for the last thirty years.

Letters intended for this Mail, may be enclosed along with the money required as per tariff above, and the outer envelope addressed, "Costa's Foreign Mail, care of Postmaster, New Orleans."

The Confederate Postage to this office must be prepaid.

J. L. RIDDELL, Postmaster.
New Orleans, October 15, 1861. o19 2pif

An Appeal for Small Arms

—TO THE—

CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA AND ADJOINING STATES.

New Orleans, Aug. 12, 1861.

Having been appointed, by the Secretary of War, an agent to collect, receive, and purchase small arms for the Confederate States, I deem it necessary and expedient to make known the fact as generally as possible, the better to secure cooperation in a work which needs to be done quickly. Citizens and patriots! your Government asks for the many thousands of TRIED guns that lie unused in your houses. Recent experiments have proven that any one of our fine Double Barrelled Shot Guns, with the improved Minie ball, is more than a match for the much talked of Minie Musket. Then, bring them forth and place them upon the altar of your country's liberty, that they may at once be consecrated to the noble work of Christian defense. If objection be made to sending away your guns, and it be urged that you MAY need them at home, the reply is, that the attempt will be made to prevent the necessity of taking them at home, by so place them in the hands of the many thousands of brave men who are now chafing with anxious desire to stand as a wall of fire between you and the invading foe. If this answer be deemed inconclusive, then the reflection that those high in authority, those in whose judgment we all have confidence, and who, it is but fair to presume, know well our necessities, both at home and on our borders, have, after mature deliberation, inaugurated this movement, should be a sufficient guarantee for the wisdom, utility, and patriotism of the service you are called on to perform. Then, as you desire a short war, a speedy peace, and an acknowledgment of our independence honorable to ourselves, place your weapons at the disposal of your Government. As you desire to strike terror to the hearts of those who are now plotting our subjugation and destruction, let it be known that the terrible Rifle, and the death dealing Shot Gun, which you have hitherto so highly prized, are to take part in the next conflict, rendering, if possible, our victory more complete than was their defeat and route on the plains of Manassas.

My instructions contemplate that I shall send forth into our more populous regions, assistant agents, charged with the duty of collecting and forwarding to proper points, all the weapons thus obtained. It may be well here to state, that any one who wishes to do so, even though he be not visited by an Agent, can greatly facilitate this work by sending any gun he has, or can command, to my address, care of Robert Pitkin, No. 13 Camp street, New Orleans.

BALLARD S. DUNN,
Agent for Collecting, Receiving, and Purchasing Small Arms, for the Confederate States.

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Proceedings

—OF THE—

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION,

IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

Together with the ORDINANCES passed by said Convention, (in both languages) and the CONSTITUTION of the State as amended.

For sale by

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL, PETER O'DONNELL,
J. L. WHITE, HERBERT & ESCOUSSE,
GEO. KELLS, W. F. GOLDTHWAITE,
P. HAWES & CO., E. EZEKIEL,
T. FITZWILLIAM.

☞ Orders from the country filled at a liberal discount.

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Aaron Bird,

(SUCCESSOR TO SEWELL T. TAYLOR,) IMPORTER OF

FINE OLD WINE, LIQUORS, ETC.,

Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street,

Has now in store a large supply of the celebrated CREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints; also, other brands, viz: CHARLES HEIDSIECK, PIPER HEIDSIECK, PARMENTIER, and other brands of inferior quality. I have a large assortment of the best Old Sherries, such as AMONTILADO, TOPAZ, SIERRA, GOLDEN, DUFF GORDON and ANCHOR SHERRIES—1833—SOUTHSIDE MADEIRA, of direct importation; other Madeiras of lower grade. Superior Old London Dry Dock PORT, and other Ports of less grade. The celebrated SARARAC BRANDIES—Vintage 1795, 1798, 1802 and 1805—always supply always on hand. All grades of CLARET and WHITE WINES, in glass and wood. WHISKYS—Scotch and Irish, Old Rye, Bourbon and Wheat Whiskys. SCOTCH ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. CORDIALS, etc. My usual assortment of the best WINES, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

AARON BIRD,
Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

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Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Ditching BOOTS, Knee BROGANS; Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Campeachy HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Hats,