New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. SHAW, Editor and Proprietor.

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TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1861.

A FRENCH ZOUAVE HAS HIS EYES OPENED.—We have before us a letter written from Manassas by Capt. Aug. Larose, of the Bienville Rifles, to a gentleman of this city, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"One of the prisoners, a Frenchman, who served in the Crimean war, compares the Louisianians (Tiger Zouaves of New Orleans) and the South Carolinians, who took the celebrated Sherman Battery, to real devils. They crawled on their bellies and knees nearly a mile through the bushes, and rising suddenly to their feet fired, and charging with the bayonet, killed nearly everybody, including horses. He says he never saw anything like it. He is slightly wounded, and declares that he was pressed into the service while intoxicated, and will join my company when sufficiently recovered. He is a stout brave-looking fellow, and expresses his astonishment at hearing so many of the Southerners speak French."

☞ We are under obligations to the gentlemen of Adams Express, and to Mr. Franko, for latest Louisville, Cincinnati and New York papers.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Common streets, makes very liberal arrangements with all who begin immediately. See advertisement.

CIVILIANS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.—Wellington's plan would be a good one to enforce against those whose curiosity to see is stronger than their patriotism to fight. When importuned by a number of amusement-seekers of his own countrymen to let them be spectators of a battle, he at once consented, and ordered them immediately to be armed, equipped, and to take their place in the ranks with the soldiers.

"RATS DESERTING A SINKING SHIP."—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says the hotels are again almost cleared of politicians—the most striking indication I have seen of danger to the Capital.

EXAMINATION OF HOUSES.—*Washington*, August 1.—The following orders have just been promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 29, 1861.

(GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.)

Searches of houses for arms, traitors or spies, and arrest of offenders in such matters, shall only be made in any department by the special authority of the commander thereof, except in extreme cases admitting no delay.

By command of
LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Another order has been issued by Gen. Scott to the army, or persons who, in consequence of the war, may be near the grounds and tomb of Washington, to regard all those as sacred.

Wise's retreat is confirmed, but under what circumstances is unknown.

CROPS IN ALABAMA.—The Montgomery Mail says:

As stated elsewhere, we have recently passed through portions of the counties of Coosa, Talladega, Shelby and Autauga. We found the maturing crops in a most encouraging state of forwardness. We were repeatedly informed that such an abundance of grain had been and would be harvested as never before has been known in each of the counties named. We observed on many farms broad acres of potatoes and peas in cultivation, and the cotton fields looked luxuriant; but of the latter we learned that the usual breadth of land had not been planted.

The question may naturally arise, what is to become of the surplus quantity of grain produced in the Black Republican States, which usually has found a market in the South? And the next question is, who cares what becomes of it?

DECLINING THE EXCHANGE.—The Pittsburg Chronicle has the paragraph to gull volunteers into the Federal Army. It will be seen that the bounty is to be paid after an entire regiment is mustered into service. If once cudgelled or sworn in, they become the slaves of their masters, and will have to whistle for the bounty:

The Government offers the following inducements for recruits: Where an entire regiment recruits, a bounty of fifty dollars will be paid to every man immediately after the reorganization and mustering into service of the new regiment. Where a full company offers and is received and sworn into service, a bounty of forty dollars are paid to each man. To new recruits and individual enlistment, thirty dollars are paid to each man.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 12 P. M.—A terrible explosion occurred this afternoon in the laboratory at the Navy Yard, by which two men, named Ferguson and Brown, were so badly burned as to cause their death a short time after the accident; and two others, named Ray and Martin, were very seriously injured. Ferguson and Brown had nearly all the flesh blown off their arms and faces and the upper portion of their bodies. They presented a horrible sight, and both died in a great agony of suffering.

Extraordinary activity now prevails at the Arsenal and Navy Yard. Splendid parks of artillery, with thousands of rifled cannon balls, shells, and other shot, are rolled out continually for distribution. Quite a sweep of removals occurred in the Patent Office to-day. The department is to be made self-sustaining, and the decline of business necessitates a heavy retrenchment of salaries.

The following is an extract from a Washington letter to the St. Louis Republican:

To-day I heard a Colonel of one of the New York regiments threaten to surround the House and make prisoners of all the members. This sort of talk, too, talk in that way. We are fast drifting to the devil, and nothing but Providence or ——— will save us from absolute anarchy and ruin.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, went over to see—not the light, as he would have it, but the races—to see the cavalry travel southward before the Northern bloodhounds. Well, he went, and simply changed his position from spectator to participant, and it is said he made the fastest time on record, nor never stopped till he was behind the Speaker's chair in the House.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Clinton Patriot of Saturday last says:

Providence has smiled upon our land, and blessed the labors of the husbandman in rich returns from his orchards and fields. We are satisfied that East Feliciana has never been so generally successful in the abundance and quality of its products as is now being realized.

The Thibodaux Sentinel of Friday has the following:

A portion of the Lafourche Dragoons, under the command of its worthy Captain, R. G. Darden, Esq., left our little city on last Monday for the Gulf coast. We understand that the Captain had received orders to proceed to the above place, and there to cruise around and keep off the Lincoln marauders and hirelings of Abolitiondom who should venture, as they have heretofore done, near the settlements upon the various islands of our Gulf coast, in quest of food as they pretend to say, but who, in reality, have been prowling around with the sole object of robbing the poor inhabitants who live in that vicinity.

The Texas Gazette of Friday says:

E. Tullis, Esq., who last year shipped one of the first bales of cotton, had picked on his plantation on Tuesday, the 30th of July, over five thousand pounds of clean cotton. In about another week, picking throughout the parish will be general. The corn crop is now secured, and very abundant it is, and the cotton crop, with hardly an exception, gives general satisfaction. We have not heard of a single planter, however, who will ship his cotton before the entire removal of the blockade.

The St. Mary's Banner of Saturday has the following:

By order of the Police Jury of this parish, a committee has been sent to New Orleans, to confer with the Confederate and State authorities, in regard to building some gunboats for the protection of the Attakapas coast. We hope something may be done to secure this kind of protection. They are building gunboats at numerous points on the Southern coast on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Samuel Cary has presented us with an apple just plucked from one of his trees at Centerville, five miles below this place, measuring thirteen and a half inches in circumference one way, and thirteen inches the other. It weighs eighteen ounces.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Gen. McClellan says the war is to be decided by artillery, and calls loudly for more big guns. Gen. Beauregard says he depends upon the *bayonet*, and tells his men to "take the batteries," and they do it.

WHAT THE NORTH HAS LOST.

NECESSITY FOR NEW COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The following article we take from the Richmond (Va.) Examiner of the 1st:

One blade of the scissors is of no value without the other. To do any work at all, they must both be used together. Our letters of marque and reprisal have played the wild with the Yankee shipping interest. We must complete the work by taking our cotton trade out of the hands of their brokers in Wall street.

The carrying trade of the South was worth to them seventy-five millions a year. They earned a third of the sum on cotton, a third on the other staple products of the South, and more than a third on the foreign merchandise brought over from Europe in return for Southern exports. The Yankee shipping lose this seventy-five millions by the loss of the Southern States from the Union, and the carrying trade of these States is thrown open to the vessels of England, Holland, Germany and France. Their blockade is intended to prevent this; but it cannot prevent it long. They not only lose the Southern trade from the political separation, but our privateersmen are burning them of their vessels also, and of the cargoes they have on board, on the way to their ports from other countries. The loss of Southern trade costs them seventy-five millions a year; the loss by Southern privateersmen will, we trust, cost them almost as much more.

The letters of marque and reprisal are a fatal blow to Northern interests; but we must strike another more fatal still. They must not have the handling of the money sent over by Europe for the purchase of our cotton, rice, tobacco, naval stores, flour, meat and grain. The legitimate exchanges between the South and Europe are about three hundred and twenty-five millions a year; but, call the amount two hundred and fifty millions. By managing these exchanges for us—that is to say, by shipping *our* exports to Europe on *their* account, and importing the merchandise of Europe into their ports for sale to us—they make a commission of us of two and a half per cent. on the outgoing trade, and the same on the incoming, which is a clear profit of twenty-five millions a year. This sum, added to the profits of their carrying trade, made a clear profit they collected from us of one hundred millions a year.

On the imported and Northern goods they sold us in liquidation of the debts they owed us, from collecting the proceeds of the sales of our exports to Europe for and our staples bought by themselves, they made a profit of ten per cent. on foreign goods; and that per cent. added to the tariff duty, making, say thirty-three per cent., on Northern goods. In this way they made a clear profit out of us of another hundred millions of dollars per annum. Every one wants to know what is the object of the North in waging this war upon us—what the meaning of their zeal for the Union and for the Government which they so much affect—we tell them it is simply this: that the success of Secession deprives them of two hundred millions of clear profit which they made off of us under the "glorious Union."

To cut off their carrying trade and to attack their shipping with our privateers, is to assail them in a tender point; but we cannot finish the good work we are engaged in except by utterly breaking up the agency system which they have established for managing our business with Europe. The enormous interchange of trade between the Southern States and Europe ought to be effected directly and not circuitously. Owing to the Federal Union, and to the injurious operation of its tariff and banking system upon the South, our enormous business with Europe was artificially and unnaturally managed through the intrusive agency of New York and other Northern cities. That intervention, wholly unnecessary, was alike detrimental to Europe and the South. The loss and cost inflicted by this unnecessary agency on other countries may be saved. So far as it was produced by the tariff and the navigation laws, it will be saved; but it requires a long time to change the channels of trade; and there is one remaining instrumentality which must be destroyed, or the old system will continue in force for a long time.

That instrumentality is the system of exchanges with New York and the North, maintained by the banking system of the country. It is a system which concentrates all the cash capital of the country in Wall street. So long as bills of exchange drawn on the North shall be allowed, the whole cash means of the South will continue to repose in the vaults of Wall street. It is for the interest of every banking institution in the country to maintain a system of exchanges which affords them an extra profit on bills drawn upon one common center. If the banks must have this profit, and must create a center for the purpose, let them create one somewhere at the South. European funds sent for investment in Southern staples must not go to New York for deposit. They will continue to go to that point so long as a draft drawn on that point can be sued upon in our courts, and is preferred over all other paper for discount at our bank boards.

By striking down this baneful class of foreign bills of exchange, we deal as effective a blow at Northern interests as by sending forth our privateersmen against their shipping. So long as we allow this system of foreign bills to continue, our Southern banks are nothing more than broker and agency shops for Wall street, and nurseries of treason against Southern independence.

There are many other ways in which the North will suffer, besides those mentioned by the Examiner. Instead of two hundred millions clear profit which the North annually made from the South, the figures ought to be put much higher. We have often shown this, and, indeed, it was so plain as hardly to require demonstration.

But there ought to be, as the Examiner advises, a commercial center for the South—and this city, already so to some extent, is the most appropriate place for it. About one-half of the cotton crop of the South is shipped from New Orleans. We have the soundest and best managed banking institutions in the whole country. We have business connections and trade relations already established with trans-Atlantic cities in England, France, Spain and Germany. Nowhere are the merchants of higher intelligence, activity and enterprise, than in this great Southern commercial metropolis.

There is no danger of our ever being again the vassals of the North, commercially or otherwise. Of New York, it may be said, as it was of Troy, "Ilium fuit." Wall street, ten years from now, will be Wall street no longer, so far as finance is concerned. The sceptre has departed, and henceforth the South is commercially, as well as politically, independent. Let us appreciate our magnificent resources, and prepare at once for the prosperous and happy future that awaits us.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

It was very plenious on the flags yesterday. The corners were deserted; not a corporal's squad to be met with, even at Col. Baxter or Ogden's corners. We have been favored with rather too much of the element for comfort within the past three days, in some sections of the country heavy showers of rain may be of advantage, but the bottom or low lands have had a sufficiency for the present.

The inquiry was made, "when will the next battle come off or take place?" There were some remarks that the information given by the Black Republican papers in New York that Commodore Stringham, with the big fleet of 350 guns and 8500 men, intended to attack Norfolk is a deception, intended as a blind; that the fleet and armament are intended for the Gulf of Mexico, say New Orleans. With the present fleet in the Gulf—sailors and marines—the Lincolnites will be able to concentrate a force of ten thousand men not very far from New Orleans before the present month expires. It will be well enough for our authorities to take heed. Mississippi Sound requires half a dozen more gunboats at once. Weeks ago we suggested the fitting out of schooners as gunboats, with steamers accompanying. The steamers Oregon and Arrow are all that are yet on the lakes. Two more gunboats are wanted to be permanently located at the east end of the Rigolets—old hulks, if strong, would answer, converted into floating batteries, with two or more guns, and one or more steam-tugs at hand.

Some private intelligence, in the way of letters, comes through from New York now and then. There are a great many pretended Southerners now in all the Northern States. Perhaps Southerners here and Black Republicans there. We are not aware that the South will be benefited in the least by the return hither of the numerous cooperatives of hundreds of our commercial firms. In fact, we do not understand how so many of our so-called citizens remain at the North, hear and witness the infamous calumnies and denunciations of the South and its dearest interests. In October and November it will be incumbent on the Commanding General of this Military Department to interdict a part of the many thousands who will be returning to our city. On the other hand, it is well-known that pseudo-residents have left our city within the past six weeks who have given information to the vilest Black Republican prints in New York and Boston of what our authorities were doing. The movements going on at the ship-yards over the river, the castings at our foundries, have all been accurately described.

Occasionally we meet with some correspondence from the North which favors the great Southern cause. The following extract from a letter written in New York on the 27th July, gives some inkling of the reception of the great battle on the 21st:

NEW YORK, July 27, 1861.

I must say that after all the reports, statements, preparations and bragging I had heard here, I was not prepared to see such a complete route of the Federal forces. The losses of the Federals, we know, are very heavy in men, ordnance and stores, and the Republican papers say that it will take the Federals three months to repair their losses. The full effect of this great defeat is not yet manifest, but the war spirit of the North is sensibly stunned. Three or four regiments of volunteers returned to-day from the battle, minus one-third, their three months being up and they not being anxious to return. The great 7th regiment will not go back. I believe, with others here, that the whole war spirit will fizzle out in six months. In the meantime, the South must not lose a single important battle. Another such defeat of the Federals as that of Sunday will change the war spirit very much. The Black Republican Government will do their best to win the next battle. If it succeeds, then the war will be prolonged. If defeated, the foreign Governments will make a note of it, and the Southern Confederacy will be speedily recognized. The war party here are all quarrelling among themselves. The evening papers say that the Confederates are getting saucy. I believe the time is soon coming when the whole war movement on the part of the North will drop like a rotten pumpkin. I saw the 69th regiment return to-day—a sorry set of fellows. They will not go again unless compelled to—drafted.

The foregoing comprises some of the talk on the flags of Wall street, New York. Though there is no confidence to be placed in the puritanical crew of Wall street puritanism, yet here and there friends of the South may be met with, but they are powerless. The fanatic bankers, ship-owners, the entire Black Republican mass, will not repent until the commerce and trade of New York is annihilated, and as fighting and subjugation is their motto, let the South continue its efforts, put forth all its strength in the glorious cause of Southern Independence.

Letter from Camp Pickens, Va.

CAMP PICKENS, MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 30, 1861.

Mr. Editor—No doubt by this time you are well acquainted with the particulars of the battles of the 18th and 21st instant. Virginians claim for themselves the honor of having gained both of them. I am a Louisianian, and as Louisiana was well represented on the field on both occasions, I wish to see given them the honor which is their just due. The Richmond papers give the first honors to their own citizens of course, but to Louisiana, they have as yet barely mentioned her name. I am willing that Virginians should have the honor due them, but I am unwilling that Louisiana should be defrauded of their honors. They have come a long way to fight the battles of their country, and ought to be, at least, treated with due respect. In some statements of the battles, Louisiana receives no credit whatever, not even the presence of her sons being mentioned. They have given to the Washington Artillery and Major Wheat's Battalion, a portion of their dues; but to the Louisiana Seventh they have rendered nothing, besides several independent Louisiana companies, which were in the thickest of the fight. Among these was the Crescent Blues.

On the 18th the Louisiana Seventh was in the hottest part of the battle, and was acknowledged to be the best fighting regiment on the ground, by all but Virginians.

You have heard how the Tiger Rifles charged Ellsworth's Zouaves with bowie-knives; you have heard how bravely the Washington Artillery fought; but have you seen any mention made of the Louisiana Seventh? If you have, I have not. No Virginia paper has spoken in any manner of the achievements of this regiment. They spoke of the Eighth, and gave that regiment credit for several brave and resolute charges, which I know were not made by it or any other regiment.

In this, as in everything else, Virginia is allowed first honors; but if you give her an inch, she wants an ell; so, she must needs claim all the honor, and leave her sister States go a-begging. Although she does not deserve first honors, I am willing she should enjoy them; but I am not willing that our State, old Louisiana, should lose her dues in this. While we were in Lynchburg, Va., I was conversing with a Virginian about the number of troops sent by the different States. He said that, after Virginia, Louisiana was the most prompt in sending troops. Said I, "Sir, I consider Louisiana second to no State, not even to Virginia." He was then willing to acknowledge that Louisiana was equal to Virginia.

I am one of those who like to see every one "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's;" so, you must excuse my egotistic. I have not given Louisiana half she deserves. I only wish that Louisiana should know how she is honored in Virginia by Virginians.

Yours respectfully, A LOUISIANIAN.

College boys are great rogues. It was shortly after the Mexican war, and Barnes delivered himself of a "spread eagle" on that interesting question. It was furious, gesticulatory, verbose—"sound and fury," signifying nothing. The boys applauded vigorously throughout, especially when ever the speaker intended to make a hit. After the exercises were over, the boys crowded around Barnes to congratulate him on his great effort. Barnes stood it very well for some time, with modest look and downcast eyes. At last one of the boys, as a sort of climax to the stuffing, remarked: "Why, Barnes, you are the greatest orator that ever lived. Cicero and Demosthenes were nowhere compared with you!" This was too much for poor Barnes' vanity. Dealing an shy and half-timid look, he said: "Gentlemen, I am only eighteen."

Donation to the Ladies' Society of C. S. A.

"The following letter has been received by the Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army, and they take this method of returning their thanks to Capt. ANDREWS for the donation contained—

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3, 1861.

To Mrs. James Ross, President of the Ladies' Society:

I can accept the enclosed THIRTY THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, the balance after paying the expenses of the "Hardee Rifle Guard," which is now disbanded.

Desiring it be the best and most honest mode of disposing of the money collected by me for the above Company, I hesitate it will prove well factory to the donors.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,
aug 6 2pt JOSEPH ANDREWS, Jr.

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

o 31 2pt P. VEISER, M.D.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES. No. 1 Magazine Gravier street, New Orleans. de 2 2pt

A Card.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Of the City of New Orleans,
Corner Camp and Common streets,

Will be kept open the entire year, DAY and EVENING, to receive young gentlemen and lads specially for the entire duties of this commercial room and business. BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, MATHEMATICS and LANGUAGES, etc., etc., have such a special Professor and Department, to save the time of students. It is EDUCATED MEN that our guardians are, whether in war or business, and Southern education should be zealous onward, under any sacrifices. Liberal arrangements made with all.

BEEVES DOLBEAR,
aug 5 2tdw President.

A Wife Gun.

The undersigned, having invented a "Mounted Rifle Gun" which had designs for the use of the Confederate Army, applied to Gen. Twiggs for the practical judgment concerning its merits. Colonels which he could not himself supply.

The General courteously referred to writing the enclosing certificate or had expressed toward the enterprise. His letter is below.

The undersigned would say that this gun is designed to excel all field pieces in the factory and deadly effect of its use in the operations of war. It will discharge 192 balls in one minute, and could be increased to an almost incredible number—as range is great, if not greater, than any gun now in use. Its has, for his own satisfaction, constructed a model with which he discharges balls in nature. Balls are to be cast out of its capacity. The object of this notice is to obtain, by subscription, the means for constructing such a gun as will be, who the real Twiggs, Gov. Moore, Col. Hebert, and other able engineers to test the real qualities of the invention. The construction will cost from $1000 to $1500.

Subscription lists will be circulated, and contributions are respectfully solicited, in view of the important object to be attained. Lists will be left at the Merchants' Bank, Cooper & Nolbert's, McCormick & Landry, Auctioneers; James Mott, J. P. Coffey, D. I. Ricardo, Notary Public; and at the residence of the subscriber, No. 162 third street, between Constance and Laurel streets, Fourth District.

J. C. WINGARD.

[A true copy.]

Gen. Twiggs's Letter.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1861.

J. C. Wingard: Sir—In my conversation with you relative to your "Mounted Rifle Gun," I stated that, upon a due consideration of the theoretical and practical suggestions involved in its construction, I was satisfied it would be an excellent thing—a formidable, useful weapon—and the experiment more than worth the cost of trial.

I will add, with great pleasure, that I see nothing in the way of such results as you anticipate, and that their realization will be a matter of too much importance to the South to admit of any hesitation in procuring the means of testing it by the speedy construction of a proper one.

With respect, I am,
D. E. TWIGGS,
aug 2 p6t Major-General C. S. A.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3, 1861.

JOHN T. MONROE: Sir—Seeing a movement on foot, under your personal superintendence, for receiving contributions of provisions, vegetables, &c., for the families of those of your eternal volunteers in need, and wishing in some way to aid this noble cause, I offer my services, having some pretensions as a comedian.

Mr. David Bidwell having kindly tendered the use of the Academy of Music, I will require no assistance save an orchestra; and after deducting the expenses for that, the proceeds will be handed over, to be placed in such hands as you may deem proper, for distribution. I have just returned from a three weeks' engagement in Memphis where I gave a benefit to the Southern Mothers' Association, which realized $130. Sincerely hoping I may be of service here also,

I remain, respectfully,
HARRY MACARTHY,
Arkansas Cornedian.

P. S.—With your approval, I would name WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7th inst., for the benefit.

MAYOR'S OFFICE NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Aug. 3, 1861.

Mr. Harry Macarthy: Sir—Your communication of this date has been received. Your patriotic offer to aid the families of our brave volunteers in want, cannot but elicit the appreciation of our entire community, and I hope your action in the matter will meet with the success it deserves.

I have no objection to urge against WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7th inst.

I am, sir, yours very respectfully,
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

aug 2 3t

Vegetables and Provisions for the Poor.

The war and blockade having entirely suspended the employment of the poor of New Orleans, composed largely of volunteers' families, and its partially checked, in a great measure, those who ordinarily relieve the wants of this class, and these being now in distress among them, and more in prospect, it has been proposed that the planters living along the navigable streams and railroads, send contributions of vegetables, meat, etc., to the 21st ward Fire Company's depot in the city; and also, that medical provision dealers, grocers, bakers, butchers, truckmen, etc., can render their humane and patriotic contributions at the same place, and for the same purpose.

The Mayor and Council have given the use of the splendid iron water-works pavilion, on the levee, at the head of Canal street, for the depot, and it is hoping that upon once benevolent citizens furnishing the materials, labor, etc., etc.

Many planters—old, far and, who have been spoken of—have most generously proffered aid, and some have been sending for a month past.

Every Southern man who has been spoken to offers transportation gratis, as do the railroad companies. Drayage will also be free.

A committee of three chosen of the depot; and he, as well as several gentlemen of character, will gratuitously see that the benefits are properly bestowed. The Medical Society for the Charleston Army, that has so nobly aided the army by with clothing, bandages, etc., and all for poor women with work, other field and present distribution of the charity.

All will be under the general supervision and care of the Mayor, who heartily aids the cause, and will through careful police, see to order.

This scheme has to be a benevolent one, from beginning to end—no one being paid, nothing contributions toward organizing and preparing were required, and all were cheerfully given in the ward.

The convenience and personal aid of Mr. Bidwell's pavilion is solicited. If money should be given, it would be expended to further the object.

Citizens of Louisiana, this is the course of patriotism as well as benevolence, for those poor are, in large part, our patriot soldiers from the—none of them indeed, belonging to the country, by virtue of legacies written in blood on the pages of Louisiana! How the hearts of our surviving defenders will be cheered and their minds eased, by knowing that their dear ones at home are not left to poverty and want, but are cared for rather. Let us celebrate misery that merely at the door, but let it find will entertainer. This is and will, in many instances, prevent utter wretchedness, if not starvation and crime.

It is hoped that, if we long the present causes of distress may last, or what others may experience, still it is recommended that the planters not only spare their abundance now, but plant for the future sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbages, turnips, etc., etc.

Packages should be marked, "Vegetables for the Poor, Levee Waterworks, New Orleans."

If the books or brokers have the names of the donors on them, they will be announced as fast as practicable.

New Orleans, August 3, 1861. 3d 2pt

A Card to Cotton Planters.

The undersigned, Cotton Factors in the city of New Orleans, in view of the interests of all parties, recommend to their various correspondents and correspondents, not to ship any portion of their crops of Cotton to this city, so as to compete it from their plantations, until the blockade is fully and entirely raised, of which due notice will be given.

S. O. Nelson & Co.,	A. Loyd & Co.,
A. H. Reid & Co.,	A. Mitchelbacher & Co.,
Edward Nolle & Co.,	Ac. Mitchelbacher,
Wright & Allen,	Scudder & Stamp,
Hewit, Norton & Co.,	Claiborne & Dyer,
M. D. Cooper & Co.,	Moses Greenwood,
Kolmer & Co.,	Sentell & Prather,
F. D. & J. M. Allen & Co.,	Black & Byington,
R. McIlhenny & Co.,	John Watt & Co.,
Stanton & Co.,	Byrne, Vance & Co.,
Winder & Johnson,	Fletcher & Scofield,
J. W. Burbridge & Co.,	Warren & Stoddard,
Green & Crump,	Fox Brother & Gerso
W. & D. Urquhart,	J. W. Slaughter & Co.,
J. J. Person & Co.,	Truesdall & Co.,
Wesler & Snyder,	Reichhard, Bauer & Co.,
Perkins & Co.,	Lucas, Becker & Chittenden,
Isaac T. Hoole & Co.,	Copes & Pierce,
A. H. May & Co.,	D. R. Carroll & Co.,
J. M. Lowe & Co.,	A. D. Dennison,
R. P. Hunt,	Ford van & Stevenson,
Geo. F. Black & Co.,	T. W. Earle & Co.,
Campbell & Strong,	Winston, Morrison & Co.,
R. G. Dunlap & Co.,	Gillis & Ferguson,
W. A. Gordon & Co.,	J. A. H. Cromwell,
Montgomery & White,	Moore & Booker,
R. Hutchins & Taylor,	Theobald, Bro. & Co.,
Pritchard & Power,	Murdoch & Williams,
Montgomery & Hall,	Phelps & Jones,
A. J. Fulty & Co.,	Payne, Hughes & Co.,
Holloway & Lonsdale,	R. Fourmar,
Spiers & Cady,	Nixon & Co.,
Wesler & Co.,	Hawkins & Norwood,
Roche & Zerlo,	Stuart & Jones,
Tracy, Avery & Co.,	Barnes, Douglas & Co.,
Tarlton, Whitney & Tuttle,	Parton & Flanigan,
Finley, Jones & Co.,	Gillen, Scudder & Co.,
P. H. Sidwell,	John Williams & Co.,
Moore & Brewster,	F. B. Ernest,
Henderson, Tracy & Co.,	Carroll, Fox & Co.,
Allison, Pattison & Co.,	Edwards Pillsbury,
West, Renshaw & Commacke,	Levy & Butler,
J. B. Gribble & Co.,	Wilson & Farrar,
Lewis & Oglesby,	Adam, Kemp & Chilmann,
W. Cox & Co.,	Robert L. Allen & Co.,
J. G. & R. S. Richardson,	Howell, Clarke & Co.,
Hilliard, Summers & Co.,	Thos. Jackson & Poole,
John L. Lee,	Richard Nugent & Co.,
George Connolly & Co.,	Walter Noble,
Brasher, Chambers & Co.,	Mellen, Rochester & Co.,
Pearson, Conway & Co.,	Bottle, Noble & Co.,
Coleman & Wilson,	Hartley, Jackson & Co.
Jeffrey, Nadam & Co.,	Hughes, Hyslop & Co.
A. D. Hooker & Co.,	Lucas, Butler & Co.,
Farrar, Henderson & Co.,	Duncan, Payne & Co.,
McFechan & Du Bonale,	R. H. Shaw & Co.,
Black, McAlee & Co.,	Th. Jenkins & Clark,
W. A. Johnson & Co.,	Brandreth & Gibney,
Smith & Johnson,	John F. Wyche & Co.
Hendry, Wilson & Co.,	

New Orleans, July 31, 1861. 3d 2pt

☞ Soule's Commercial College and Counting House, No. 36 St. Charles street, corner Common, is open DAY and EVENING, the ENTIRE YEAR. Young gentlemen who wish quickly themselves for any department of the counting room, or business throughout any course of commercial education, are respectfully invited to call at the above new and well equipped counting room rooms for the college. Our charges are $40 a term, and our course of instruction is as thorough and practical than many other Commercial Institutions in the city.

aug 2 2p GEO. SOULE, Principal.

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association.

The Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association call attention to the following resolution—

Resolved, That no applications will be received from Companies that have not been mustered in by Brigadier-General Tracy or Assistant General Taylor. jy 25 2p1

Attention, Ladies!

A number of Ladies having organized themselves into a society for the purpose of preparing lint for the relief of those who may be wounded in the coming conflict, they would solicit the aid of every lady in the city in this work of mercy. The "Young Men's Christian Association" have kindly tendered their aid, and by the liberality of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, room No. 3, second story, 82 Camp street, adjoining the rooms of said Association, has been proffered for our use as a depository, in addition to the Hall of the Association. We sincerely hope that every housekeeper in New Orleans will respond immediately with donations of old linen and other useful articles. 0 22 2p1

☞ Coal Oil and Lamps—Country Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, will find at the Great Southern Coal Oil and Lamp Emporium, No. 6 Carondelet street, by far the largest and only complete stock of PURE COAL OILS and COAL OIL LAMPS in this city, which Messrs. COVERT & HILL offer to the trade or in retail at lower prices than they can be purchased for at any other house in the South. my 5 2p1f

☞ Wells' Southern Coal Oil and Lamp Depot, CHARTRES CARONDELET AND POYDRAS STREETS.—Always on hand the most complete and extensive assortment of COAL OIL, LAMPS, SHADES, GLOBES, CHIMNEYS, etc., to be found in the South, at much lower prices than any other establishment in New Orleans and a constant supply of the very best brands of Coal Oils manufactured at the lowest market rates.

Depot for Williams' Patent Portable Folding Mosquito Houses and Mosquito Bars.

jy 20 3p&Aw1 H. T. WELLS, Agent.

☞ R. L. DeFreese, the present incumbent, is a candidate for State Treasurer. jy 1 2p1d

☞ For Auditor of Public Accounts—Please announce R. PERALTA as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts at the election in November.

al 2 p1o CREOLE.

Bladon Springs, Alabama.

The Proprietors take this method of informing the public that these SPRINGS, situated on the Bigbee river, 140 miles above Mobile, are at all times open for the reception of visitors.

We have now a superior BAND OF MUSIC in attendance, and every effort shall be made on our part to render visitors comfortable.

Boats leave Mobile every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and arrive at the Springs about 10 o'clock NEXT MORNING.

Conveyances at all times at the river, in readiness to convey passengers to the Springs.

JAMES CONNOR & CO., Proprietors.
JAMES SYME, Dunglas, 134 Canal street, New Orleans, sole agent for the BLADON SPRINGS WATER.

ap8 2m2aAW

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Wishing to realize CASH for my large stock of MILLINERY, I am induced to offer it at the following prices.—

$50 00 Bonnets for	$30 00
25 00 "	12 00
20 00 "	10 00
15 00 "	9 00
10 00 "	6 00
5 00 "	4 00

—And—

Garibaldi Riding Hats from ... $5 00 to 15 00
MOURNING BONNETS, largest variety.

The ladies are requested to call and see for themselves, that the Goods, though Cheap, are rich and elegant.

In my Dressmaking Department, I am making Dresses at very moderate prices.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Mrs. M. E. BENSON,
Dressmaker and Milliner,
jy 18 2ctw 157 Canal st., up stairs, adjoining D. H. Holmes'.

Proceedings

—OF THE—

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION,

IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

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

For sale by

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,	PETER O'DONNELL,
T. L. WHITE,	HERBERT & BROURE,
GEO. SHIRS,	W. F. COLLINSWORTH,
P. HAWKS & CO.,	G. CERKEL,
	T. PITZWILLIAM.

☞ Orders from the country filled at a liberal discount. ap 22 2ed

Merchants' Hotel,

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STREETS,

NEW ORLEANS.

This magnificent and most conveniently located Hotel is ready.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per Day	$ 2 00
Per Week	10 00
Per Week, room only	5 00
Per Month	20 00

BEST & HALLES,
aug 2 2p Proprietors.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Bleeding HOGS, Mess BROGANS; Wool Mackinaw, Palm Leaf, Straw and Cloth HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
No. 13 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Hats, Caps, etc., at Wholesale.

We are constantly receiving such an assortment of Silk and Fur, Cassimere, Palmetto, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
jy 18 2aAW No. 13 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Military Goods!!

SWORDS, COLT'S REVOLVERS,
NETTED SILK SASHES AND BELTS,
BUTTONS FOR MILITARY UNIFORMS,
GOLD LACES AND CORDS
—FOR—
Military Trimmings,
BLUE, SKY BLUE AND RED BROADCLOTH,
—ALSO—
President SILK OIL CLOTH.

H. FRANKO'S,
108 Poydras, next to Carondelet street.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY repaired and sold at the lowest prices, which fly be guaranteed. 0 22 2tdw&Ms1w

Swords, Sashes and Belts.

We are now manufacturing, to order,

REGULATION LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS,

of good quality. Having filled most of our advance orders, we can now devote to customers

RELIABLE ARTICLE

at a REASONABLE PRICE.

Also, SERGEANTS' SWORDS, Belts and Plates, Sashes, Sash, etc., for sale by

HYDE & GOODRICH,
jy 12 2w&SmMoWFr Corner of Canal and Royal streets, New Orleans.

Great Southern Emporium

—OF—

MILITARY FANCY GOODS.

B. PIFFETT,

122 CANAL STREET, (OURO BUILDINGS.)

Flags,
FLAGS, of all sizes.

Buttons, Buttons,
PELICAN BUTTONS, in gold and silver.
EAGLE BUTTONS, of gilt and silver.
PLAIN GILT AND SILVER BUTTONS.

Sashes, Cord and Tassels, Etc.,
SASHES, for Officers.
GOLD AND SILVER CORD AND TASSELS.
YELLOW, RED, ORANGE AND BLUE SINGLE.
FRINGE, of all colors.

Drums, Fifes, Fifes, Etc.
Large stock of DRUMS, BASS DRUMS, Fine quality.
FIFES, FIFES, FIFES.
MILITARY BELTS.
FLASKS, of all sizes.

Fancy Goods.
TRIMMINGS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, TOILET SETS, BASKETS, CARD RECEIVERS.

Toys, Toys.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, CRADLES, DOLLS, GUNS, SWORDS and all sorts of Fancy Knick-knacks and Gilt Toys.

☞ All these goods sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

a 5 2p&w1w

P. McGUIGIN & CO.,
SAILMAKERS,
No. 24 Julia street, New Basin.

Awnings, Tents, Tarpaulins and Floats