New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. BAKER, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE--NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

Daily Subscriptions, $10 . . . By the Week, 20 Cents.

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

The Weekly Crescent is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $2, invariably in advance.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1862.

The extracts from Judge Brockenbrough's eloquent oration, which we publish to-day, will be read with interest.

We are under obligations to the Southern Express Company for late papers.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

By reference to the advertisement in another column it will be seen that this Company is now prepared to receive proposals for the grading, superstructure and bridging of the entire line of road from New Iberia, on the Bayou Teche to Orange on the Sabine river. The distance is one hundred and seventeen miles, and the country through which the road is to pass is healthy and productive to the highest degree. In all respects the proposed line is excellent, and offers inducements rarely afforded in this or any other country. The energetic action of the Board of Directors is highly commendable. They appear to fully appreciate the magnitude of the work in which they are engaged, both as a private enterprise of great importance, and as a military necessity to the nation at large. Of all the roads which have thus far received encouragement from the Government in Richmond, we conceive this to be the most valuable. In the first place, it connects the great coast of Texas directly with all parts of the South-ern Confederacy. In the second, it opens a means of communication with the richest provision-producing country on the surface of the globe, for the lack of which we are now undergoing considerable inconvenience. And, thirdly, laying public considerations aside, it is found, looking at the geographical circumstances by which it is surrounded, to be the best paying road on the North American Continent as soon as it is completed.

Col. A. M. Gentry, the experienced and efficient President of the Company, left for Richmond yesterday morning, and will unquestionably receive, as a representative of the stockholders, Government aid to a very considerable amount. But we must not depend too much upon the Government. The Government has about as much to attend to as it well can. We must depend upon ourselves principally—not throw too great a burden upon those in authority. While they will do all they can, we must put our own shoulders to the wheel promptly, liberally and patriotically. Now is the time for our men of means—our large planters—there are millions of dollars lying idle. Let them show their public spirit. They can subserve their individual interests, and the welfare of their country at the same time, by coming forward at once and subscribing largely. We are glad to know that the subscriptions are constantly increasing, and that the good work is prospering beyond expectation. Yet, we wish as little delay as possible. Much has been lost by procrastination. Nothing was ever yet gained by delay. If this road is to continue for a long time, as it may, this road will become of vital importance, and the sooner it is constructed the better. Therefore, let all who are able, and there are few that are not, come up at once and push this great enterprise through.

If our suggestions are carried out this road will be built and in operation in a very few months, and then we will be in immediate connection with Texas—the great meat and bread part of our country, upon which we will have to depend for a large portion of our supplies hereafter. This simple fact, outside of all other considerations, should be weighed carefully, and it is to the funds for the prosecution of the valuable improvement in question will be forthcoming as rapidly as wanted. With these remarks we will close, by again calling the attention of the people to the advertisement of the Company.

VOLUNTEERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.—We take pleasure in being able to call attention to the final arrangement of this most important Committee. It consists of gentlemen of the first standing, and every politeness can be expected at their hands by ladies and others making application. In another column will be found an advertisement giving the names of the Committee, and their places and hours of meeting.

OLD IRON.—Planters and others will please notice the admonition of the Safety Committee not to send iron that has been pully burnt. Steamboat Captains also will see that not more than $2 per ton freight will be allowed for old iron.

BOARDING OFFICERS are requested to read Gen. Lovell's order not to visit the camps around the city on the purpose of enlisting certain men as soldiers.

MESSRS. GARRATY SAUNDERS & CO. will sell this day, on Carondelet, near Harmony street, at 10½ o'clock, furniture, piano, carpets, etc. See advertisement.

CLOSE.—See advertisement of Artemon Hill.

STEAMER.—Sealed proposals for building four steamers are asked. See advertisement of Wm. H. Stewart.

MEXICAN GULF RAILROAD.—See schedule published.

MILITARY.—Important notices will be found under the head.

MUSIC.—Thanks to Wertein & Halsey for "Hide Schottisch," and "Favorite Varia-tions."

TRANSFERRING.—The Yankee nation is introducing the fashion of embalming its deceased notorieties, in company with one of the sons of the American Thomas, who lately died, and whose body has been preserved by that process. The late Gen. Lane has also been embalmed. They are also engaged in embalming the Union, which has long been dead, however, but which they fancy they can preserve by preserving the externals of life. In due course of time, we suppose, Lincoln, Seward, and the cabinet and military giants will also be embalmed, if the world can produce aromatics enough to save such a mass of moral and physical corruption.

The cargo of the British iron steamer Economist, which was the blockade at so numerous little port some days ago, was even more valuable than at first stated. The actual number of men that would be placed in the field with the arms she brought is 10,000. That is, she has 7,000 stand of arms for infantry, and enough pistols and swords to arm 3,000 cavalry. She was loaded up to the hatchways, and the amount of clothing and equipments she has brought is almost incredible. No time was lost in discharging her precious cargo, and large quantities of the arms are by this time in the hands of our soldiers in the Mississippi Valley.

DANGER ON THE WAR.—In a late debate in Congress, Mr. Fessenden, Radical Republican, from Maine, said:

As the gentleman from Kentucky has referred to me, I merely wish to say, so far as that question is concerned, that so long as I hold to the view to which he has adverted, said which I announced as the sentiment of the President, I much more desire the extermination of slavery, if it can be constitutionally effected—as I believe it can—than I do to see the Union restored. I wish to see slavery at an end when this war shall be at an end, if it can be constitutionally accomplished.

In the early part of the session Mr. Conway, the Radical Republican member of Congress from Kansas, said in a speech in the House:

For one, I shall not vote another dollar or man for the war until it assumes a different standing, and tends directly to an anti-slavery result. All hope for freedom, but not one cent for slavery!

Such speeches need no comment!

LETTER FROM GEN. BUCKNER.—The Louisville Journal, of the 15th, publishes the following as a copy of a letter from Gen. Buckner. Of course Prentice could not forego the opportunity of exhibiting his superior excellence as a blackguard, and the "bagged rebel," as he calls Gen. Buckner, is treated to an extraordinary specimen of the Journal's characteristic style:

FORT WARREN, MASS., March 4, 1862.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Among other luxuries of which I have been deprived since my imprisonment, is the pleasure of perusing those chaste and refreshing notices with which, for some time past, your paper has honored me; and although in my progress through the North I have met with many attempts on the part of the press at an imitation of your peculiarly felicitous style of misrepresentation, I have found none to equal the original. I am, therefore, under the necessity of applying at the fountain head. I inclose two dollars, for which please send me your country daily to the following address:

GEN. S. B. BUCKNER,
Care of Col. Dimick,
Fort Warren, Mass.

P. S.—Since writing the above, our friend, Col. B. W. Henson, has reached this celebrated resort, and desires me to add that the present of a demijohn of whisky, which he learns you have promised him, would never be more acceptable than at this time—the locality and the latitude, as well as the sentiments of our neighbors up the harbor, holding out most tempting inducements to cultivate a taste for that delightful beverage. As a matter of caution, however, he urges me to add that he hopes, if the liquor be of good quality, you will not venture to taste it, as he might thereby incur much risk of losing it altogether—a privation which, however agreeable to yourself, would be attended with serious inconvenience to himself during the prevalence of the prevailing "northeastery."

S. B. B.

About Cotton.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

There is no need of anyone being apprehensive that a continuance of the blockade for a long period will get the world so out of the fashion of looking to America for a large portion of its cotton supply, that the trade in our great staple will be permanently crippled. It is now demonstrated and, indeed, indisputable fact, that the production of cotton in other quarters of the world cannot be so increased as to do away with the demand for the American product, and, though the embargo on this may greatly stimulate the yield of those inferior fibres, their supply must remain both inadequate in quantity and inefficient in quality to meet the wants of trade.

The history of the cotton production and trade has proved that the demand for the fabric is only limited by the supply of the staple—that the consumption keeps up with the supply. All know how marvellous has been the growth of the industry and commerce involved, and what paramount interests they now are that scarce existed half a century ago. With only such enlightenment to act upon, we may conclude that though the production of cotton in other countries be increased many fold, the demand for American cotton will still be sustained. We need not recur to the fact that the American is the only fiber properly adapted to the most important uses of manufacture. If other cottons were as good, their increase of supply would only be a repetition of the cotton trade, to-wit; that the demand augments with the supply; that the latter controls the former, and not the former the latter.

The more cotton there is raised in any quarter of the globe, the more there is consumed there. The more of the raw staple there is shipped to England from any port, the more of the manufactured article is shipped back to that port. The barbarian who the first year picks cotton with hide, woolen or grass cloth upon his body, the next year picks it decked out in a cotton shirt. Great Britain settles as much as possible of her foreign accounts by barter, and very seldom has a balance against her for which she must hand over cash—which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by a little more cotton cloth or yarn, or other manufactured articles.

The world is just beginning to learn to use cotton in fact, but is learning now-a-days with such accelerated rapidity that there seems no limit to the demand. Cotton is finding its way daily into an hundred new uses of life, and proving new values in which it cannot adequately be replaced by any other article. Hundreds of thousands of human beings are annually learning to wear it, and all who do wear it learn to wear more and more of this cheap agency for promoting personal cleanliness and neatness. Those who could afford to wear but two linen shirts a week can afford a clean cotton shirt per diem, and so it goes in all the manifold means in which the cheap cotton may be substituted for the dearer fabric of other material.

A SOLDIER AT FORT DONELSON.—"A Cavalry Officer" communicates to the St. Louis Republican some of his adventures at Fort Donelson, from which we extract the following:

The first rebel officer I met was Lieutenant-Col. ———, of the 53d Tennessee. He said his arms were stacked and his regiment ready to be moved off, and asked if I would accept his sword. I passed into his tent, when he handed me his sword. He evidently wanted to say something in the form of a speech, but his words choked in his throat, and he could only say: "I would that death had saved me this mortification." Major McK———, of the same regiment, then handed me his sword. The Major was a neat, handsome young man, with light hair, and a complexion as fair as a girl. He was exceedingly youthful to hold a major's commission. He said, as he handed me his sword, "I surrender this sword to you, sir, as an evidence of my submission to your superior power, but I do so with deep mortification. I would rather have died in battle." Then two captains of the same regiment handed me their swords in like manner, and turned their backs to me and wept like children! I was most deeply touched by this impressive ceremony. I received these acts of submission as graciously as I could.

WHAT MR. DOODLE IS GOING TO DO.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

That Mr. Y. Doodle will soon duplicate the Virginia, with some improvements, may safely be concluded. With his great resources, his great energy and his immediate status at jeopardy, he is not likely to sit down quietly and see his navy destroyed, and the blockade raised, without making herculean efforts to maintain his supremacy on the sea. His wooden navy, his iron-clad gunboats, his mortar fleets, are but as so many soap bubbles before such vessels as the Virginia—steam rams and big guns are the only things now likely to be used. There will now be a race between the Feds. and the Confeds. as to which shall first be able to build these iron rams, and in the greatest number. Time now is everything.

OLD WOOL SAW THE FIGHT.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

During the engagement the parapet at Fortress Monroe was crowded with spectators. The Union gun was twice fired at the Merrimac, the shots falling near the vessel, but doing her no damage. Gen. Wool and his staff were on the parapet observing the action, and dispatches and signals were constantly being received between General Wool and General Mansfield at Newport News.

A tugboat called the Dragoon was sunk by the Merrimac, a ball being fired through her boiler, which exploded, killing twenty men who were on board. She also sunk four schooners at Newport News. The fighting ceased about 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

THE MESSAGE LEFT BY THE CRESCENT BLUES AT MANASSAS.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives a long account of the looks of things at Manassas when it was first occupied by the Federals. From this account we clip the following:

The Crescent Blues.—Posted on a door of a log house, where everything had been abandoned in confusion, was the following notice:

To the Gentlemen (?) of the North, the Champions of Freedom.—We abandon these quarters to you, expecting to return in a month or two. Assure yourselves they are not a gift, but are merely lent, with the Scriptural injunction, "Occupy till I come."

We feel constrained to burn our wearing apparel, with the exception of what will be found in legacies—our beds and comforts only—for fear of acting treasonably, for by leaving them we would be giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Look out for another Manassas when we meet again. Yours very truly,

A BRIGHTER BUT NOT COWED ADVERSARY.
Crescent Blues, Louisiana Volunteers, for the war.

On searching their cabins, (as Blackburn's Ford,) the flag of the company was found by one of the Cavalry. It was blue silk, and on it gold letters: "Crescent Blues, Company A."

PRESIDENT DAVIS, (a private correspondent informs us from Richmond), will go to Norfolk first, and within some ten days he may be expected to visit the army in the West. Such a step will be hailed with a general shout of joy by the whole people, and will not fail to inspire the army with heroic and invincible determination "to do or die." He has the confidence of our army, as he has of the country. [Memphis Avalanche, 28th.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

Four hundred freight cars and fifteen locomotives are to be sent from this State to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The wheels are being changed to suit the gauge of the L. and N. Railroad, which is two inches wider than the Ohio roads.

Mrs. McEwen, of Nashville, was visited by several of the Federal officers, and she unhesitatingly told them that she had been the last person in Nashville to take down the stars and stripes, but now she was for eternal separation.

"The Reserve Medical Corps of New Orleans."

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 26, 1862.

At a meeting of physicians and surgeons of New Orleans, held at noon, March 25th, in accordance with the call of the Surgeon-General of the State of Louisiana, Dr. Y. R. Le Monnier was called to the chair, and Dr. J. S. Copes was appointed Secretary.

A committee, consisting of Drs. Benedict, Le Monnier, Chastant and Copes, was appointed and instructed to report, at noon of the following day, a suitable plan of organization, together with a code of by-laws for an association to be auxiliary to the commissioned army surgeons, in the event of a battle or an epidemic in or near New Orleans.

At the adjourned meeting this day held, the committee made a report, which was unanimously adopted. They recommend that, "Whereas, experience has shown that two surgeons for a regiment are insufficient for the exigencies of a battle or an epidemic," therefore "we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being physicians of New Orleans not officially attached to any military organization, do hereby constitute ourselves an association for the purpose of aiding in the treatment of sick and wounded soldiers, under the direction of the Surgeon-General of the State of Louisiana." Also, that "this association shall be styled the Reserve Medical Corps of New Orleans." Its objects being: "1st, attendance at the General Hospital; 2d, attendance at the Field Infirmaries; and 3d, attendance on the wounded during their removal from the Field Infirmaries to the General Hospital. Each member binding himself to obey the orders of the Surgeon-General, transmitted to him through the proper officers of the Association, or immediately to report to the President, in writing, any temporary cause of disability."

Upon the call of the Chairman of the meeting, the following twenty physicians subscribed the by-laws, namely; James Jones, A. H. Cenas, N. B. Benedict, Thos. B. Benedict, J. S. Copes, W. P. Sunderland, Y. R. LeMonnier, G. Ridgely, A. Chastant, Ed. Martin, Jere. Labatut, T. G. Richardson, J. P. Barbot, M. Mackie, J. C. P. Wederstrandt, P. C. Boyer, E. Adler, T. O. Meux, A. F. McLain and W. B. Dodson.

A permanent organization was then effected by the election of Dr. James Jones, President; Dr. N. B. Benedict, Vice-President; Dr. J. S. Copes, Secretary. Permanent Committee on Membership—Dr. Y. R. LeMonnier, Chairman; Drs. W. P. Sunderland, A. Chastant, G. Ridgely, Ed. Martin.

The by-laws provide that "any other physicians desiring membership, shall make application to the Permanent Committee on Membership, upon whose unanimously favorable report the President shall invite the applicant to subscribe the by-laws." This being done, "he shall have equal rights with the original subscribers." A majority report of this Permanent Committee "shall be referred to the Association for final decision by ballot."

"Any member shall have the right to withdraw from the Association, by consent of the President, on giving ten days' notice."

It was ordered that the stated meetings of the Reserve Medical Corps of New Orleans shall be every Monday, at noon, at the office of the Surgeon-General, corner of Common and Baronne streets.

On motion of Dr. Richardson, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to prepare and have published, in one or more of the daily newspapers, a condensed statement of the organization of the Association, its objects and terms of membership; and that he extend to the regular physicians of the city a cordial invitation to make application to the proper committee for membership.

Applications should be addressed to the Chairman of this committee—Dr. Y. R. LeMonnier—and they may be left at the office of the Surgeon-General.

In view of our present circumstances, the objects proposed by this Association appeal so powerfully to the patriotism and benevolence of the profession, as to make unnecessary anything further than their simple announcement. A prompt response will doubtless increase the numbers of the Association, so as to assure to our soldiers kind and skillful attention, whenever their time of need shall come.

J. S. COPES, Secretary.

DISTANCES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—As the eye of the public is now turned to the Mississippi valley, the following table will be found of interest, as showing the distance between the towns along the river, from St. Louis to New Orleans:

	Miles.		Miles.
St. Genevieve	80	Memphis	72
St. Mary's Landing	12	Mouth of St. Francis	30
Chester	8	Helena	40
Liberty	12	Mouth of White	24
Wilkinson's	16	Napoleon	21
Cape Girardeau	50	Columbia	57
Commerce	15	Princeton	50
Cairo	25	Lake Providence	25
Godeinus	26	Vicksburg	75
Hickman	17	Grand Gulf	50
Island 10	28	Rodney	61
New Madrid	16	Mouth of Red River	65
Point Pleasant	20	Natchez	70
Tiplonville	8	Fort Hudson	12
Island 13	12	Bayou Sara	21
Garrow	8	Point Coupee	30
Caruthersville	2	Donaldsonville	25
Fort Pillow	45	New Orleans	78

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Columbus (Ga.) Sun says: "We have met and conversed recently with a number of planters—heretofore large producers of cotton—who, we are pleased to state, seem imbued with the right spirit. All with whom we have conversed express the determination to plant grain, pea and potato crops this year, with a view of producing provisions for the support of the Confederate army. They express themselves determined to inaugurate a new system of farming, and no longer be 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for the West and North, even should the war come to an early conclusion. They intend to plant only cotton enough this year for family consumption, having come to the very sensible conclusion that the stock of cotton on hand now is ample for the supply of domestic manufactories during the war, let it be long or short."

THE BLOODTHIRSTY YANKEES.—A dispatch from Washington to a Northern paper says: "The controversy still rages in Washington as to whether the evacuation at Manassas by the Rebels is a matter for rejoicing or regret. There was some talk of a movement in Congress to censure Gen. McClellan for crushing the enemy without spilling blood."

A RUMOR.—A Memphis correspondent of the Savannah Republican says:

There is a rumor in town, which can be traced to nobody, that Mr. Lincoln has sent a message to the Federal Congress, in which he proposes to let the seven original Confederate States "slide"—to use the elegant language of Gov. Banks—and to leave it to the border States to decide by ballot whether they will adopt a system of gradual emancipation; otherwise, I presume, the "institution" is to be retained. The border States are to be held in the old Union.

The river is still rising here, and the accounts from above indicate that it will keep coming up for some time. Several breaks in the levees are reported between here and Memphis, but we have not yet been able to learn anything definite in regard to them. Our people should keep a watchful lookout along the river and see to the safety of the levees. [Vicksburg Citizen, 28th.

FIRE AT HOUSTON.—We are indebted to Mr. R. A. Sullivan of the 4th Texan Regiment for the information that a fire occurred at Houston, Texas, on last Monday morning, by which the office of the Galveston News, lately removed to that city, was totally consumed.

It is estimated that the enemy fired 2500 shot and shell at the batteries on Island 10 and vicinity, during the first four days of the bombardment, and wasted 60,000 pounds of powder, with iron in proportion, in killing one and wounding two of our men! Isn't old Abe paying for his whistle? How long will it take him to exterminate the South at this rate?

Punch calls Lovejoy (U. S. Congressman,) *Loveja-joy.*

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

Ran away, on Friday, the 28th instant, a Yellow Boy named MOSES, about 22 years old, bow-legged, big head, and about 5 feet in height.

The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said Boy to

R. O. WEATHERLY,
m29 2t* 134 Canal street, up stairs.

DIED:

On Sunday night, the 30th instant, at 6½ o'clock, of consumption of the lungs, EDWARD M. RICE, aged 47 years, a native of Ireland.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 136 Camp street, This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Volunteers' Relief Committee.

CITY HALL, ROOM NO. 13,
New Orleans, March 28, 1862.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council and the Committee on Public Safety, to make out a full and complete list of all the families of volunteers who may be in need of assistance, the number of persons in each family, and their residence, and, when said list shall have been made and approved by said committees it shall be deposited in the hands of the City Treasurer, who shall pay monthly to the families therein mentioned the amount specified by existing ordinances, has named a place in each ward of the city for the enrollment of such families of volunteers as may be in need of assistance. As soon as the enrollments shall be completed, payment of the amounts to which parties may be entitled under the conditions passed by the Common Council, will be made by the City Treasurer. The enrollment will commence on Monday, the 31st inst., and be continued from day to day till completed. The following are the places designated in each ward, together with a list of the committee:

First Ward—At No. 321 Magazine street, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Committee—B. Cox, S. A. Kingsland, M. Gordon, Jr.

Second Ward—At P. Arbin's 212 Apollo street, from 12 to 4 o'clock. Committee—J. M. Lafonde, F. Aichlon, Thompson Greenfield.

Third Ward—City Hall, Room No. 13, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Committee—Gerard Stith, T. W. Bohlen, Wilhelmus Rogers.

Fourth Ward—At Jules Benit's, 84 Bourbon street, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Committee—Jules Benit, Dr. Chas. Delery, Aug. Delassus.

Fifth Ward—At Oscar Robin's, corner Villere and St. Ann streets, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Committee—Dr. O. Robin, Lafayette Guyot, Jules Cassard.

Sixth Ward—At J. A. D'Hemecourt's, 107 Royal street, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Committee—L. E. Forstall, Francois Corrojolles, J. A. D'Hemecourt.

Seventh Ward—Committee—Proetus Schlumpfer, Alexis Roker, W. C. C. Claiborne.

Eighth Ward—Committee—S. P. DeLatour, B. L. Robinson, Judge T. H. Kennedy.

Ninth Ward—Committee—J. Magloire, Emile Tabary, G. De Feriet.

Tenth Ward—At the office of the Seventh Justice of the Peace, Magazine street, between St. Andrew and Josephine streets, from 12 to 3 o'clock. Committee—Chas. Moneman, E. A. Patterson, A. D. Kelly.

Eleventh Ward—At D. T. Glann's, corner Washington and Bacchus streets, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Committee—James H. Hinchie, D. T. Glann, E. Macpherson.

GERARD STITH, President.
JULES CASSARD, Secretary.
m31, 2p3t

Committee on Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to planters and other persons depositing Old Iron to the Government, that the portions of old sugar kettles, GRATE BARS, and all iron that has been badly burnt, being worthless, should not be sent to the city.

m31 2t1m GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Committee on Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to Steamboat Captains that only four (4) dollars per ton freight will be allowed by this Committee for old iron brought to the city.

m31 2t1m GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Board of Provost Marshals.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1862.

1. Gambling Houses are expressly prohibited.
2. Clubs, Shops, Oyster Saloons, and all Stores, except Drug Stores, shall be closed at 8 o'clock, P. M., from this day.

P. SOULÉ,
H. M. SPOFFORD,
CYPRIEN DUFOUR,
H. D. OGDEN,
N. TREPAGNIER.

m31 2t*

Confederate States of America.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
New Orleans, March 29, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 71.]

* * * * * * *

XXXIV—Officers of the regular service are hereby ordered not to visit any of the Camps in the vicinity of this city, for the purpose of enlisting soldiers into their companies, who have been transferred to the command of this Department by the Executive of Louisiana. Any officer violating this order will have his recruiting orders immediately revoked.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General LOVELL.
J. G. PICKETT, Assistant Adjutant General. m31 2p12t

Board of Provost Marshals.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27, 1862.

The Traffic in Gold and Silver against the Notes of the Confederate States of America is hereby expressly prohibited.

Delinquents will be visited by prompt and severe punishment.

By order of the Board,

N. TREPAGNIER,
H. D. OGDEN,
H. M. SPOFFORD,
VICTOR BURTHE,
CYPRIAN DUFOUR,
PIERRE SOULÉ.

m28 2p1f

Amended Tariff

BY THE

PROVOST MARSHALS.

The following is the amended tariff by which is to be regulated, from the date hereof, until otherwise ordered, the sale of the articles therein mentioned:

BEEF—ON FOOT.

First quality, not to exceed ..... 12 cents per pound.
Second quality, ... 10 cents per pound.
Third quality, ... 8 cents per pound.

BEEF—BY RETAIL.

First class, comprising loins and ribs, not to exceed ..... 20 cents per pound.
Second class, round, rump and chuck, not to exceed ..... 12½ cts per pound.
Third class, neck, shoulder and shanks, not to exceed ..... 8 cents per pound.

PORK.

On foot, gross, not to exceed ..... 11 cents per pound.
By retail, ... 20 cents per pound.
Green Meat, hog round, at wholesale, not to exceed ..... 24 cents per pound.
Green Meat, hog round, at retail, not to exceed ..... 26 cents per pound.

BACON.

Hams and Sides, at wholesale, not to exceed ..... 23 cents per pound.
Hams and Sides, by retail, not to exceed ..... 30 cents per pound.
Shoulders, at wholesale, ... 25 cents per pound.
Shoulders, by retail, ... 27 cents per pound.
Lard, in tierces, ... 21 cents per pound.
Lard, in kegs, ... 28 cents per pound.

FLOUR.

Extra Double, at wholesale, not to exceed ..... $17 per barrel.
Extra Double, by the barrel, ... $18 per barrel.
Superfine, at wholesale, ... $14 per barrel.
Superfine, by the barrel, ... $15 per barrel.
Fine, at wholesale, ... $13 per barrel.
Fine, by the barrel, ... $12 per barrel.

BREAD.

First quality ..... 7 ounces per loaf of 5 cents.
First quality ..... 17 ounces per loaf of 10 cents.
Second quality ..... 8 ounces, per loaf of 5 cents.
Second quality ..... 16 ounces, per loaf of 10 cents.

RICE.

At wholesale, not to exceed ..... 7½ cents per pound.
By retail, ... 8 cents per pound.

CORN.

At wholesale, not to exceed ..... $1 20 per bushel.
By retail, ... 1 60 per bushel.

CORN MEAL.

Not to exceed ..... $1 30 per bushel.

PEAS.

At wholesale, not to exceed .....
By retail, ...

HAY, OATS AND WHEAT.

Western Hay, not to exceed ..... $35 per ton.
Crab Grass, ... 45 per ton.
Oats, ... $1 25 per bushel.
Wheat, ... 2 50 per bushel.

SALT.

Liverpool fine, wholesale, not to exceed ..... $5 per 200 weight.
Liverpool fine, retail, ... 7 cents per pound.
Liverpool coarse, wholesale, ... $4 per 100 weight.
Liverpool coarse, retail, ... 6 cents per pound.
Packing salt, wholesale, ... $3 per 100 weight.
Packing salt, retail, ... 5 cents per pound.

Small retailers in LARD are allowed an advance not to exceed 25 per cent; and small retailers in FLOUR, 15 per cent.

P. SOULÉ,
H. M. SPOFFORD,
CYPRIEN DUFOUR,
H. D. OGDEN,
N. TREPAGNIER.

New Orleans, March 30, 1862. m31 2t1

Light! Light!! Light!!!

At the EMPORIUM OF LIGHT may be found the materials for that purpose, such as the

CONFEDERATE OIL, which burns in the Coal Oil Lamps, with a small alteration of the wick tube in the burner.

Also, the GENUINE COAL OIL and REFINED COTTON SEED OIL, for Spermi or Lard Oil Lamps.

CAMPHINE, BURNING FLUID or SPIRIT GAS.

With an assortment of LAMPS, etc., suitable for the above.

ARTEMON HILL,
m31 2p6 6 Charters street.

Committee on Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. JOHN P. MOORE, at the Alabama Cotton Press, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Robin streets, is appointed by the Committee, and is empowered by the Commanding General of this Department, again to receive all Old Iron, Brass, Copper, Bells, and other Metals, contributed by planters and other citizens for the use of our Government.

Mr. Moore will receive and take charge of all such shipments, pay the freight on same, and acknowledge the receipts thereof to donors.

m31 2p2m GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Official—By the Governor.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS, March 25, 1862.

ORDERS NO. 428.

From and after Monday next, the 31st instant, no Passports will be granted from this Office, and all granted Passports heretofore granted are hereby revoked.

Henceforth all Passports from the city must be obtained from the Offices of the Provost Marshals in the several Districts.

By order of

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

M. GRIVOT, Adjutant and Inspector General. m29 4t 25

Headquarters Louisiana Troops.

MAJOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, March 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 91.]

I—Under General Orders No. 13, from these Headquarters, calling for Volunteer Companies for State service, some from the country have reported with less numbers than required by law, and partially armed, others without arms at all, and were in consequence refused.

II—In order to prevent a recurrence in future of a similar infraction to the above orders, no Volunteer Company will be accepted on any account for State service, unless fully equipped according to law, and armed, either with muskets, rifles or shot guns, in good order.

By order of

JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.

E. F. LaVILLEBEUVRE, Aid. m29 2p3t

Headquarters Louisiana Troops.

MAJOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, March 21, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 153.]

I—Brigadier-General PAUL JONES, JR., commanding Bayou Sara Brigade, having, in obedience to General Orders No. 50, requiring all Brigadier-Generals to report to these Headquarters the organization of their Brigades, reported his command as fully organized, will hold the same prepared for review and inspection by the Major-General, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of April next.

II—The Brigade line will be formed on the north side of Canal street, the right resting on Basin street, at 4 o'clock, P. M., military time, on that day.

III—Brigadier-General Jones is charged with the execution of this order, and will direct the commander of each company to furnish the Adjutant of the Regiment to which the company is attached with a full roll of the members, present and absent; and, also, state the name and particular arm, whether cavalry, artillery or infantry, of the company—certified copies of all which must be transmitted to Headquarters, without delay.

By order of

JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major General Commanding.

E. F. LaVILLEBEUVRE, Aid. m28 2p3t

Confederate States of America.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
New Orleans, March 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 16.]

I—Mr. S. S. PROCTOR is appointed Provost Marshal for the Parish of St. Bernard.

II—Mr. William Freret having resigned his position as Provost Marshal of the First District, New Orleans, on account of feeble health, Judge HENRY M. SPOFFORD is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of that District, in his place.

By command of Major-General LOVELL.

JOHN G. DEFRESNE, Acting A. A. G. m27 2p3t

Headquarters Crescent Zouaves.

No. 61 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.

The undersigned propose to raise in this city and vicinity a COMPANY OF ZOUAVES, for active service in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. Young men will find this a favorable opportunity to serve their country.

FIFTY DOLLARS BOUNTY, and a complete outfit, will be furnished each non-commissioned officer and private.

Persons out of the city wishing to join this organization, can address the undersigned through the Post Office.

For further information, apply at No. 61 Customhouse street, up stairs.

By order of

A. E. SHAW, Captain.
CHARLES PARISH, O. S. m26 2p1w

Confederate States of America.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
New Orleans, March 24, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 66.]

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XXVII—The Provost Marshals having found it impracticable to administer the oaths of allegiance within the period prescribed by General Order No. 11, the time is hereby extended to the 10th of April, 1862.

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By command of Major-General LOVELL.

ED. A. PALFREY, Major and A. A. G. m26 2p4f

Committee of Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to Planters and other citizens willing to donate Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, or Bells, to the Government, that the steamer Sallie Robinson, Capt. Jos. Sallie, has been chartered by this Committee to bring such contributions to the city. Neither the Confederate nor State Government have any agent whatever in the country to purchase such articles.

GEO. C. LAWRASON,
m24 2p1t Secretary.

Notice.

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL, FOURTH DISTRICT,
New Orleans, March 21, 1862.

The Office of the Provost Marshal for the Fourth District, on Rousseau street, between Jackson and Phillip, will be open for business daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 6 o'clock, P. M., until further notice.

m31 2p1f H. D. OGDEN, Provost Marshal.

Confederate States of America.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
New Orleans, March 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 68.]

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XXVI—Contracts and Workmen, on Government work, will send in a list of the names of the persons employed by them, who will be exempted for a given number of days. Whenever a man is discharged, his exemption will be returned to this Office, and will be reported to the Captains of his Militia beat. Exemptions will be renewed at intervals of from ten to thirty days, depending upon the nature of the work or Government contract on which they are employed.

XXVII—Should parties procure exemptions for persons not actually in their employment, or fail to return to duty any person discharged by them, their exemptions, and those of their employees, will be withdrawn.

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By command of Major-General LOVELL.

ED. A. PALFREY, Major and A. A. G. m24 2p1t

Confederate States of America.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
New Orleans, March 20, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 63.]

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XII—All process from any Court of Law or Equity, in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, for the ejection of the families of soldiers now in the service of the Government, either on land or water, for rent past due, is hereby suspended; and no such collections shall be forced until further orders.

By command of Major-General LOVELL.

J. G. PICKETT, Assistant Adjutant General. m21 2p1m

Notice.

The Office of the Provost Marshal for the First District of New Orleans is removed, from the City Hall, to the southeast corner of Carondelet and Common streets.

H. M. SPOFFORD,
m28 2p1f Provost Marshal.

For Benefit of the Free Market

AND OF THE

FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Lottery of an excellent and splendid Rosewood Amateur BILLIARD TABLE, Marble Bed, Elastic Cushions, and all its appurtenances, valued at $300, set up and to be seen every day at P. MALLARD'S Store, No. 56 Royal street, where the subscription lists are deposited.

One Hundred Tickets, at $5 each. m29 2p6t*

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE

Plantations supplied with prime Plucking BOOTS, Brogans BROGANS; Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Canvas HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
No. 19 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Hats, Caps, etc., at Wholesale.

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

FROST & CO.,
1p17 20aW No. 19 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Confederate States of America.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
New Orleans, March 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 15.]

The following tariff of prices for Provisions and other articles, so far as established by the Provost Marshals, is published for the benef