Army Correspondence.

[illegible]

The Battle and the Victory of Valverde.

We have received from Mr. Marston, of this city, a slip from the office of the Galveston News, containing the following account of the splendid Confederate victory in New Mexico, as given by the Mesilla Times of the 1st of March:

We are indebted to Mr. Kemp, of Gonzales, for a late issue of the Mesilla Times of the 1st inst., which we hasten to lay before our readers. We have not time to comment on this glorious news from the Far West, where our Texas boys have achieved so decisive a triumph over double their numbers. The loss of Cols. Lockridge, Van Vleet and other brave Texans, will cause a deep feeling of sorrow with all who knew them.

Battle of Valverde—Victory of the Confederate Arms—200 Confederates Killed—300 Federals Killed and Wounded, and 200 Prisoners—Seven Pieces of Artillery Taken.

The long expected engagement in New Mexico came off at Valverde, on the east bank of the Rio Grande, four miles above Fort Craig, on Friday, February 21. The battle commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and lasted until sunset. The action was commenced by a portion of Col. Baylor's Regiment, 300 strong, under command of Major Pyron, who went [illegible] to attack the enemy. Upon reaching the river valley they discovered the enemy on the left. Major Pyron's command managed to a good position, where they were covered by timber and a wide slough. They held the position for nearly an hour, under a heavy fire of small arms, shell, grape and round shot, before they were reinforced.

The whole Confederate command now arrived in position, when a general engagement took place all along the line. At first the enemy attempted to turn our left flank, when Major Lockridge came to their assistance, and drove them back. They then made another attempt all along our lines, but without effect. Then again they made a concentrated attack upon our left, with such vigor as to cause our forces to fall back from their first position. [illegible]

While in this position, and late in the evening, the enemy crossed the river with their battery, which proved fatal to them. The Confederate reserve, (Col. Steele's command) some 450 men, were joined in the action. A charge was made at the battery of the enemy, and along their whole line, and the battery was taken, the enemy fleeing, revolver and shotgun, after a desperate struggle, when the enemy fled, with great slaughter. The cavalry followed the panic while recrossing across the river, when the slaughter was truly terrible.

This battle was fiercely contested, and undoubtedly is the greatest of the present war, as desperate as any on record for the amount of men engaged. The roar of small arms, shell, canister, grape and round shot, is described as having been terrific, and individual instances of great bravery and gallantry numerous, while the whole army fought like veterans and patriots. The victory, though achieved gloriously, cost double our numbers in deadly work; we have to mourn the loss of 36 heroes, and have 60 wounded.

Major Lockridge was killed in the charge upon the battery, was struck, falling at the head of his column, shot through the lungs by a gun, but lived long enough to see victory crown our efforts. In all his and bravery he was surpassed by none. In his death the Confederacy has sustained a heavy loss; and his name will fill a bright page in our country's history. Captain Van Vleet, of the Second Regiment, was killed. He was a German, an old soldier, and the survivor of many campaigns. Capt. Lang, of the Second Regiment, was severely wounded. His company of Lancers was severely cut up, and it is reported that they had 8 killed and 15 wounded. Capt. Pyron's Company of Artillery covered themselves with glory, and did most effectual service. They had 5 killed and wounded, and several horses killed. It is reported Capt. Teel has been promoted Major, for meritorious conduct.

Major Pyron and command distinguished themselves throughout the severely contested action. But the same bravery pertained to the whole army. The Second Regiment (Col. Steele's) sustained the heaviest loss, there being some 20 killed.

The night after the fight the Federals, under a flag of truce, requested permission to bury their dead and collect their wounded. At the time our informant left, the number of the enemy's killed and wounded was not sufficiently known, but was supposed to be over 500. It was not known the many of the Federals perished in the river. Capt. Magee, of the regular army, and Capt. Hubbell, of the N. M. volunteers, were killed. Capt. Lacie, of the regular army, and Capt. Barnstall, of the volunteers, were taken prisoners.

A company of Pike's Peak volunteers was literally cut to pieces.

Of the Federal army of over 6000 men, stationed at Fort Craig on the night of the battle, only 3000 could be mustered; more than half being killed, wounded, taken prisoners, or having deserted. Of the 1000 Americans of the regular army, 700 were either killed or taken. Captain reported with tears in his eyes that he had only six men for duty in his company.

The regulars fought bravely; and before the action both the officers and men were sanguine of success.

The Federals at one time supposed they were victorious, and opened firing. Of the seven pieces of artillery taken, there are three 6-pounders, two 12-pounders, one 24-pounder, and a howitzer—all unspiked and in good order.

In the commencement of the action, a shell was thrown into Kit Carson's Regiment of volunteers, killing and wounding some twenty—they became panic stricken and fled to the mountains.

The Federal force engaged was 5000 men, 1000 of whom were regulars, 100 Pike's Peak volunteers, and the remainder New Mexican volunteers assembled under the command of Brig.-General Canby. A reserve was left in Fort Craig of some 1200 or 1500 men, under command of Brig.-General Henry. The Confederate force engaged, including officers and details, was not quite 2300 men.

Col. Green was in immediate command of our forces, but Gen. Sibley, though suffering from illness, was at the field the whole day.

It is reported the Federal General (Canby) was thought to have the 24-pound Napoleon taken. The report is not relied in order, but exhibited a perfect knowledge of the amount of men engaged.

In addition to the above, President Juarez writes to Gov. Vidaurri, of Nuevo Leon, that peace is almost certain.

In the meantime, we have a report from Monterey that the opponents of Vidaurri, in Nuevo Leon, are in arms again, and that the combination is dangerous, as the partisans of Aramberri are assisted by the State authorities of Tamaulipas.

From Tamaulipas we learn that the Rojas have relinquished the intention of attacking Matamoras for some time, as they have turned their attention to the capture of Tampico.

Matamoras is quiet and business is growing up to its former importance.

BISHOP HUGHES AS NAPOLEON'S PREFERENCE FOR THE PAPACY.—We get the following paragraph from the Paris correspondence (February 14) of the London Star:

Of all the projects said to be agitating the Imperial brain that of nominating Archbishop Hughes to be the successor of his spiritual father is the newest, and, to some, the most astonishing; while to others, it is only a further proof of the resources and penetration of the Third Napoleon. The project has not been widely circulated as one fully decided by the Emperor. But it is sufficiently talked of in some circles to be worthy of mention, however, under all the reserves which must be made in respect to the *on dits* of Paris. Two different interviews which the Irish American prelate has had with his Imperial Majesty, would, in themselves, have been sufficient to give rise to an extraordinary amount of gossip; but when it was generally understood that he was asked several times in church at the Tuileries, and positively blessed the Prince Imperial, what sensational could resist the temptation of speculating on the chances of the Archbishop of New York finding himself some fine morning the successor of a Gardinal's hat; and a little later, the occupant of St. Peter's chair!

FROM PARIS.—We learn that a small detachment of Federal cavalry, consisting of sixteen men, made their appearance at Paris Friday morning. They passed through and about the town, and while there made inquiry for J. B. Lamb, Esq., and —— Bruce, formerly President of the Confederate Military Board, and for other prominent citizens. No arrests were made. They returned to their camp, which is about seven miles in a northeasterly direction from Paris. It is thought there is not more than a regiment or two at their camp.

On the previous day, Thursday, thirty transport boats were seen to pass up the Tennessee river, loaded with troops.

We got our information from Mr. Tenney, Treasurer of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, who went to the damaged trestle work on the train, and thence proceeded on a hand car to Paris. [Memphis Appeal, 30th.

FROM THE UPPER RIVER.—We are without any additional intelligence from Island 10 and vicinity. The efforts of the enemy to take the position have thus far resulted only in injury to themselves, and the confidence of our troops in their ability to stop the progress of the invaders continues to increase.

A report was circulated extensively last evening that the enemy had moved back from New Madrid. After diligent inquiry, we came to the conclusion that there was no foundation for the statement. [Memphis Appeal, 30th.

RECORDS OF THE FEDERAL COURT DESTROYED.—We learn that the entire archives of the old Federal Court, including records, documents, etc., were stored in the building that was burned on Monday morning, and they were all destroyed. These records were of immense importance, and their loss will be seriously felt by many parties whose interests, to a vast extent, were in litigation in that court. [Houston Telegraph.

DOG AND LOGIC.—A fat old gentleman was bitten in the calf of his leg by a dog. He at once rushed to the office of the Justice of the Peace, and preferred a complaint against a joker of the neighborhood, whom he supposed to be the owner of the offending cur. The following was the defence offered on trial by the defendant: First—By testimony in favor of the general good character of my dog, I shall prove that nothing could make him so forgetful of his canine dignity as to bite a *calf*. Second—He is blind and cannot see to bite. Third—Even if he could see to bite, it would be utterly impossible for him to go out of his way to do so, on account of his severe lameness. Fourth—Granting his eyes and legs to be good, he has no teeth. Fifth—My dog died six weeks ago. Sixth—I never had a dog!

Committee on Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to pilots and other persons desiring Old Iron, to the Government, that the surplus of old sugar kettles, coaxe pans, and all other that has been badly burnt, being worthless, should not be sent to the city.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

m31 2t1m

Horses for Sale.

A LARGE GREY HORSE, shown and gentle, suitable for a family. Sold for want of a purchaser, and not for any fault.

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Both fully guaranteed.

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The Seat of War.

[illegible]

Tennessee—The Spirit of the People.

The following letter from Tennessee, to a gentleman in this city, was written without any view to publication; but is interesting, as showing the temper of the people, and their determination to do all they can and suffer all they can in the war for independence, until it is brought to a successful close:

* * * We are in for the war—short or long; Tennessee does not occupy as good a position as I would like. She has no arms for her militia, and is in no way likely to overcome her deficiency, that I know of, for the present. The blockade opened, and arms poured to arm every loyal Southern man, it would make quite a change in our affairs.

We have none, new, of any kind. The citizens, under a law passed by our Legislature, gave up their private arms for the use of the Confederacy. Hence, we cannot use our State militia. The Lincolnites, therefore, can march through our State if not repelled by the Confederate troops. We may have to hear the curses of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and the presence of the tyrant's soldiery for a while. These we will have to bear with silent grief. But, give the militia of Tennessee arms and a capable commander, and we can drive all the Lincolnites out of our State, without the aid of our volunteers or any of the Confederate troops. We are helpless—yet deeply, deeply mortified. But, as the old song says, we hope "There is a better day coming;" and I assure you, sir, we must never give it up. We must keep up our spirits and be cheerful. The business men of the country must not flag in their efforts, nor be in doubt as to the issue. No! they must submit to anything and everything with cheerful, pleasant countenances. No despondency, no woe-begone faces. No, sir—no. Brightness must diffuse itself throughout, and a determination to be free sink deep in all minds. So it must be—and so must we talk. It is true, that some of our officers are not of much account; but our authorities will soon find out that dissipated army officers and office-seekers do not always make the best commanders, and the inefficient will be recalled and capable ones take their places. We must enlist our troops for three years—officer them well, with men of dash, who can talk and stir up the blood of the soldiery. Then keep two armies of 125,000 effective men, with a well-appointed corps of 10,000, in various portions of the country, to harass the enemy. In this way we can, in a short time, wear and worry them out. The South can survive any amount of debt—the North cannot.

I hope we will all move cheerfully ahead, until the great objects of Southern freedom from Northern despotism is accomplished.

Later from the Rio Grande.

We have the Brownsville Flag of the 13th, from which we take the following Mexican news:

We are in possession of the *Boletin Official* of Monterey of the 3d March, from which we learn that an armistice has been concluded between the Mexican Government and the Commissioners of the Allied Powers, and that negotiations for peace have been commenced in the town of Orizaba.

The preliminary articles of the negotiations stipulate that the allied forces shall hold the towns of Orizaba, Cordova and Tehuacan, in order to avoid the sickly climate of Vera Cruz. If the negotiation concludes without effecting a peace, it is guaranteed that the allies shall give up the lines that they hold by the consent of the armistice, and shall fall back to their position. If the negotiation is fruitless, the hospitals of the allies in the places above-mentioned shall be maintained and respected under the laws of nations. It is also stipulated that the Mexican flag shall be hoisted over the city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

We have no data to go upon as to the terms upon which the negotiation is to be conducted, but the Mexican Secretary of State says that the allies guarantee the integrity and independence of Mexico, as the basis of their desires. The articles of armistice are signed at La Soledad, on the 20th of February, by the Conde de Reus of France, and Manuel Doblado of Mexico, as Commissioners, and by C. Lennox Wilke, and Hugh Dunlap, on the part of England, A. de Saligny and E. Jurier, on the part of France.

In addition to the above, President Juarez writes to Gov. Vidaurri, of Nuevo Leon, that peace is almost certain.

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To the Public.

False rumors having been put in circulation, by some unscrupulous persons, relative to the redemption of my Bills, and for the purpose of speculating in the same, this is, therefore, to caution all holders of my Bills not to part with them at less than par value, as they will be redeemed by me, from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 8 o'clock, P. M., daily; and hereafter Gen. Lovell's orders, to close at 8 o'clock, P. M., if it would be of any accommodation to the public, I would willingly redeem them all night.

GEO. W. HOLT, 107 Gravier street.

ap1 3t1t*

Board of Provost Marshals.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1, 1862.

All traffic in paper currency tending to create distrust in the public mind, or otherwise to produce embarrassment, shall be held as acts of hostility against the Government, and will be dealt with summarily.

P. SOULÉ,
GEO. GARR,
V. BURTHE,
C. DUFOUR,
H. M. SPOFFORD,
CYPRIEN DUFOUR,
H. D. OGDEN,
N. TREPAGNIER.

ap1 2t1t

Board of Provost Marshals.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1, 1862.

All Masters of Steamboats engaged in trade are hereby prohibited from taking white men as deck hands; and are required to discharge, at once, such as may now be employed by them.

The Captains, Clerks, Mates, Carpenters, Pilots and Engineers, are the only white men to be employed on such boats.

N. TREPAGNIER,
P. SOULÉ,
C. DUFOUR,
H. M. SPOFFORD,
V. BURTHE,
GEO. GARR,
H. D. OGDEN.

ap1 2t1t

Confederate States of America.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
New Orleans, March 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 17.]

It is ordered that Tobacco be added to the list of articles mentioned in General Orders No. 15, current series, as necessary to be reported by owners or agents to the Provost Marshals. It will be reported within the next five days, or be subject to seizure.

By command of Major-General LOVELL.
ED. A. PALFREY, Major and A. A. G. ap1 2t1t

Volunteers' Relief Committee.

CITY HALL, Room No. 13,
New Orleans, March 28, 1862.

The Committee appointed by the Finance Council and the Committee on Public Safety, to make 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 residences, and when said list shall have been made and approved by said committee it shall be deposited to the hands of the City Treasurer, who shall pay monthly to the families therein mentioned the amount specified by existing ordinances, has named as follows each ward of the city for the enrollment of such families of volunteers as may be in need of assistance. As soon as the enrollment shall be completed, payment of the amounts for which parties may be entitled under the resolutions 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. 291 Bayou street, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Committee—E. Cox, S. A. Kingsland, M. Gordon, Jr.

Second Ward—At F. Alkilire's 312 Apollo street, from 12 to 4 o'clock. Committee—J. M. Lahorde, F. Aickin, Thompson Greenfield.

Third Ward—City Hall, Room No. 18, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Committee—Gerard Stith, T. W. Pollock, Wilhelmus Jaggar.

Fourth Ward—At Jules Benit's, 84 Bourbon street, from 10 to 2 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 Gopel, Jules Casaret.

Sixth Ward—At J. A. D'Hemecourt's, 207 Royal street, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Committee—L. E. Forstall, Francois Correjolles, J. A. D'Hemecourt.

Seventh Ward—Committee—Prosper Salchnavdre, Alexis Robert, W. C. C. Claiborne.

Eighth Ward—At the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, corner of Camondelet and Elysian-Fields streets, from 12 M. to 4 P. M. Committee—S. P. Delashere, B. L. Robertson, Judge T. H. Kennedy.

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

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

Eleventh Ward—At D. T. Glenn's, corner Washington and Bacchus streets, from 12 to 3 o'clock. Committee—James H. Hackins, D. T. Glenn, R. Macpherson.

GERARD STITH, President.
JULES CASSARE, Secretary. m31 2t1t

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.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

m31 2t1m

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 the 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 2t1t

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, grass, 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	22 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,	23 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,	$11 per barrel.
Fine, by the barrel,	$12 per barrel.

BREAD.

First quality,	7 ounces, per loaf of 5 cents.
First quality,	14 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 30 per bushel.

CORN MEAL.

Not to exceed	$1 80 per bushel.

PEAS.

At wholesale, not to exceed	
By retail,	

HAY, OATS AND WHEAT.

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

SALT.

Liverpool fine, wholesale, not to exceed	85 per 100 weight.
Liverpool fine, retail,	7 cents per pound.
Liverpool coarse, wholesale,	84 per 100 weight.
Liverpool coarse, retail,	5 cents per pound.
Packing salt, wholesale,	82 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 2t6t

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,
CYPRIEN DUFOUR,
PIERRE SOULÉ.

m28 2t6t

Board of Provost Marshals.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1862.

1. Gambling Houses are expressly prohibited.
2. Cloth, Shops, Oyster Saloons, and all Stores, except Drug Stores, shall be closed at 5 o'clock, P. M., from this day.

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

m31 2t6t

Committee on Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. JOHN P. MOORE, at the Alabama Cotton Press, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Robin streets, is appointed by this Committee, and recognized by the Commanding General of this Department, agent 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 receipt thereof to donors.

m29 2t1m GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Official—By the Governor.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, March 28, 1862.

ORDERS NO. 418.

From and after Monday next, the 31st instant, no Passports will be granted from this Office, and all general 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. GUYOT, Adjutant and Inspector General. m29 2t3t

Confederate States of America.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
New Orleans, March 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12.]

Hereafter no exemptions from Military duty will be allowed permanently, except in the case of minors or persons physically unable to do service.

Applications for the release of those engaged upon work for the Government must be made to this Department, in the form of certificates from the owners or foremen at the shops, which an order will be issued to the commanding officer of the camp to which the applicant belongs, to grant a furlough, for a certain number of days, which can only be renewed by a subsequent certificate and order from these Headquarters.

By command of Major-General LOVELL.
J. G. PICKETT, Assistant Adjutant General. m20 2t1t

Headquarters Crescent Zouaves.

NO. 81 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. 81 Customhouse street, up stairs.

By order of
A. E. SHAW, Captain.
CHARLES PARISH, O. S. m25 2p1w

Confederate States of America.

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

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 66.]

* * * *

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.

By command of Major-General LOVELL.
ED. A. PALFREY, Major and A. A. G. m25 2p1f

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 our Government, that the steamer Sallie Robinson, Capt. Jas. Sallie, has been chartered by the Committee to bring such donations to the city. Neither the Confederate nor State Government have any agents whatever in the country to purchase such articles.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

m24 2p1t

Notice.

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

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

m21 2p1f H. D. OGDEN, Provost Marshal.

Confederate States of America.

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

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 65.]

* * * *

XXVI—Foundries and Workshops, 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 Captain of his Militia Company. 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 employ, or fail to return to duty any person discharged by them, their exemptions, and those of their employees, will be withdrawn.

* * * *

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.]

* * * *

XII—All process from any Court of Law or Equity, in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, for the ejectment of the families of soldiers now in the service of the Government, either on land or water, for rent par 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,
Provost Marshal.

m25 2p1f

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 accessories, valued at $200, set up and to be seen every day at P. MALLARD'S Store, No. 85 Royal street, where the subscription lists are deposited.

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

Ernest Turpin,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Fancy

CANDIES, SYRUPS, GUM DROPS, JUJUBE PASTE, AND SUGAR ALMONDS, BY STEAM.

39 Old Levee Street. 39

ja15 2p3m Mo Between St. Louis and Conti, New Orleans

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 2p1f WILLIAMS & FASSMAN.

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 E. O. WEATHERLY,

m29 2p1f 154 Canal street, up stairs.

Light! Light!! Light!!!

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

CONFED BRATS OIL, which burns in the Coal Oil Lamps, with a small attachment of the wick tube in the burner.

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

CAMPHINE, BURNING FLUID or SPIRIT GAS.

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

ARTEMON HILL,
5 Chartres street.

m31 2p3t

Confederate States of America.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
New Orleans, March 18, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 61.]

* * * *

XXIX—All persons who have shipped for the "Texas Defence Expedition," are considered as regularly enlisted, subject to the laws governing the land service, and are hereby ordered to report themselves at once to the officers of their respective companies, or they will be considered as deserters, and will be dealt with accordingly.

Proper arrangements have now been made to pay the crews up to day.

By command of Major-General LOVELL.
ED. A. PALFREY, Major and A. A. G. m19 2p1f

To the Public.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH,
City Hall, New Orleans, March 19, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that the City Bells will continue to strike the hour of 8 P. M., until further notice.

m19 2p1m5 A. HEBERT, Superintendent.

Confederate States of America.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
New Orleans, March 21, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 64.]

* * * *

XLV—Mr. GEORGE GARR is hereby appointed Provost Marshal for the Parish of Plaquemines, and will enter at once upon the duties of his office, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General LOVELL.
ED. A. PALFREY, Major and A. A. G. m22 2p1f

Headquarters Louisiana Troops.

MAJOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, March 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9.]

I—Under General Orders No. 18, 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 organized according to law, and ARMED, either with muskets, rifles or shot guns, in good order.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.
H. F. LAVILLESUVRE, Aid. m19 2p3t

Confederate States of America.

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

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7.]

All Officers detailed from their respective commands for the purpose of recruiting, will upon their arrival in this city immediately report in person to the Adjutant-General, together with their authority.

The Major-General Commanding this Department regrets to learn that officers are in the habit of enticing men already enlisted to break their engagements, and this has been carried to the extent of attempting to induce soldiers belonging to the Regiments and Companies at the various stations around the city to desert their commands and accept the bounty. Attention is called to the articles of war, which declares any soldier who quits his Company, even to join another in the same service, a DESERTER. This will be rigidly enforced, and whoever is convicted, either officer or private, will be severely punished.

By command of Major-General LOVELL.
J. G. PICKETT, Assistant Adjutant General. m20 1m

Confederate States of America.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Richmond, March 2, 1862.

Bids will be received at this Office until the 10th day of April next, for the following ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the Confederate States Army:

200,000 tons charcoal cold blast Pig Iron.
60,000 tons Bloom, charcoal.
60,000 tons Wrought Iron Bars, of various sizes.
100 10-inch Columbiads.
100 8-inch Columbiads.
100 10-inch Siege and Garrison Mortars.
100 13-inch Seacoast Mortars.
500 12-pounder Iron Howitzers.
500 12-pounder Iron Field Guns.

Bids may be made for any quantity of iron over one hundred tons, and for any number of guns over ten.

Drawings of the guns will be furnished only to parties whose bids are accepted.

Bidders will state the points of delivery, and the date at which not less than one hundred tons of iron may be expected to be furnished.

They must also state the time required to furnish the whole of their bid.

Bidders for guns will state the date of the first delivery, and the time required to supply the whole number.

Payments will be made on delivery of not less than fifty tons of iron, and the right to pay one-half in Confederate bonds is reserved.

Bids must be sealed and enclosed, and endorsed on the envelop, "Proposals for Iron," or "Proposals for Guns," as the case may be.

J. GORGAS, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Chief of Ordnance.

m13 2tmp10

Wanted,

BLANKETS AND WOOL SOCKS.

Apply to Capt. E. POWELL, Assistant Quartermaster, C. S. A., opposite Lafayette Square, who will give a fair price to those who wish to sell; and will gratefully receive, in the name of the Confederacy, all good and patriotic citizens who will donate for the good of the soldier either