New Orleans Daily Crescent.
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J. O. WHITE, Editor and Proprietor.
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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1862.

FINANCES OF THE ENEMY.

The following highly significant article, says the Richmond Enquirer, we copy from the Philadelphia Ledger of the 7th of March. We are assured that a prominent citizen of the North has declared that it contains but half the truth; that if the figures stated were doubled, they would be far more accurate. But take them as they stand, and take the case as stated by a journal that is malignant against our people, and it presents stakes at the North in a very critical attitude. Lincoln will be ruined if Congress pass the Tax bill, and ruined if it does not! It must be remembered, too, that this is the exhibit at the end of one year of war! The demands will double and the resources will diminish with every year of continuance:

The public debt of the United States at the end of the present fiscal year (June, 1862) will be about $570,000,000. Senator Mr. Fessenden, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in his recent speech on the Treasury Note bill, The average interest on this debt is a little more than six per cent, but we say $45,000,000 per annum. It is estimated by the same Senator that the budget for all expenses, aside from the interest of army and navy, and interest on the public debt, will be about $70,000,000 per annum. A way is thus provided for the disbursement of $115,000,000 annually, without resorting for the enlargement of our military and naval establishment, which, for the present, we cannot be less than we cannot be less than an annual sum greater than they were before the breaking out of the present rebellion. It is safe to say that the demands on the Treasury to meet the existing, direct and indirect, will not exceed $200,000,000 per annum. If we take the average of the years of the war, the loans of Congress and the issues of Treasury Notes and the increased revenues the Government has to buy, the sum will be much larger.

A rapid depreciation of currency, which is very likely to go on in increase, has scarcely fair to be apprehended. The soldiery—and his greater the expense—are paid monthly in specie, and the rulers to deal with the soldiery will be not rulers to deal with a currency depreciated 40 per cent, or even 25 per cent, or even 10 per cent. Rest assured, the land (itself) and I believe that a state tax will follow in many parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and yet, the land tax is a small part of the proposed revenue bill. Now, we ask, are we more or less prepared to meet our expenses? Government than the Eastern States? We believe that this correspondent materially exaggerates the difficulties. The same correspondent then asks: "Shall rebel or loyal property be confiscated to pay the cost of the war? One or the other must be. You must strike key upon and sell the property of patriots to pay the losses and expenses of armed rebels in flagrant treason to the people and their rights in Illinois." Almost every treaty following a cessation of hostilities, in modern times, contains stipulations concerning the expenses of the war, and depend generally by the ability of the one party to pay and the other to enforce the collection.

The above exhibit, while it arrays formidable resources against the enemy, and proves that Lincoln is on the very verge of hopeless insolvency, should, instead of telling our people into slackness of security, arouse them as one man and cause them to put forth every effort in their power, with the least possible delay. "Now is the day and now is the hour." There is not a moment to be lost. The only reason is approaching, which will render a campaign almost impossible. The Northern soldiers in the cotton States—the finances of our enemies are becoming desperate—their daily expenses are enormous and are accumulating—and they cannot long hold out under the swift load of debt they are piling up. Consequently, they will fight with recklessness and desperation, for they well know, unless the South is overcome within the next two months, a postponement of active operations until next autumn must take place, and they are perfectly aware that they cannot maintain themselves, even in inactive, many months longer. Therefore, they must be met in the same spirit that they advance, and allow back over those portions of our soil they may occupy. If this is done, and it will be if our whole people arouse themselves, and go to work at once, we may look forward to an early ending of active hostilities.

The intimation that many of the Northern States cannot pay the tax about to be imposed, coupled with the rebellious statement of the Philadelphia Ledger concerning the expenses of the war," shows that, in case of success, the North is determined that the South shall pay all the cost of the war, from the wholesale confiscation of private property, such as is resorted to. That this is one of the primary objects of our enemies we have never doubted. They are waging war, not to carry out a principle, but for purposes of subjugation, plunder and revenge.

AN EXCELLENT MOVEMENT.

It has been a marvel for months past, that manufacturers of all the cheaper fabrics, especially woolen cloths, have not sprung up on all sides in the South. We have every capacity within our borders—abundant skill and labor, cheap material, cheap and rapid, easy transportation, and the natural wealth of many of the Southern States to ship the fresh supplies. We have also every incentive, patriotic and pecuniary, to extent millions hoarded up, without yielding a cent of revenue, and prices ruling for various articles, that would make capital, invested in such manufacture, double itself in a few months. For nothing, or almost nothing, is done. Enterprise seems dead.

In this condition of things, our Governor, taking the subject of patriotic conference on the subject, the Legislature to use the means at his disposal in a public capacity to forward the great work of home manufactures. He has arranged with Messrs. B. M. Hart & Co., of Baton Rouge, to take charge of the Penitentiary, and use its labor and skill in the accomplishment of this important end. Our readers will read, in and or our columns to-day, their proposals on the subject. They propose to accept good middling cotton, delivered there, in exchange for osnaburgs and sheetings, at the rate of two pounds of cotton for one yard of the former of seven-eighths, or two and a half pounds of cotton for one yard of the latter. This is estimating the cotton at eleven cents, as they subsequently offer to manufacture same articles, for cash, at twenty cents per yard for the osnaburgs, etc.

Our readers may rely upon it, that this enterprise will go through. Messrs. Hart & Co. were, for years, the lessees of the Penitentiary, enjoying the greatest ability in their management of the institution, both morally and in a business point of view. Our readers are not only assured of the success of the undertaking, but these among them who are planters are solicited to send their orders, accompanied by the cotton or money, as soon as they read the advertisement; for, as they will see, each orders will be filled in accordance with their rank as to date of reception. We will probably soon have occasion to speak more at large on this subject.

Scott's Louisiana Regiment.

CAMP NIXON, near Decatur, Ala., March 20, 1862.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

Mr. Editor—Yesterday was the most noted day in the annals of Scott's Cavalry since their departure from home, and will ever be marked by a white stone; being no less than the occasion of the reception of a splendid battle-flag, the gift of the ladies of New Orleans, without previous notice or the least intimation at all. No surprise could have been more perfect or joyous.

Upon the arrival of the train from Corinth, Lieut.-Col. Nixon (commanding in the absence of Col. Scott) being duly advised of all the particulars, ordered the regiment to parade, fully armed and equipped, "in battle array," on the grounds fronting headquarters, at 5 P. M., military time. The weather was never so propitious. The sky was a clear blue, interspersed here and there with white flakes of clouds, the atmosphere was soft and genial, tempered with a cool breeze, and the sun, as if entering into the spirit of the scene, shone brightly and gloriously upon hearts beating high with pride and exultation at the memento of home about to be presented to them—the first they had yet received from Louisiana. We did not muster very strong on the occasion, as six detachments of the regiment were absent, scouting the country on the south side of Elk river, from Elkton to Fayetteville.

At the appointed hour, the line was formed under command of Capt. Gus. Scott, as senior Captain present, Capt. W. L. Ditto assisting; when Corporal Morse, of Company I, riding to the front and centre, addressed to Col. Nixon a few graceful and felicitous remarks, announcing that he was the bearer of a battle-flag, presented to the regiment by Mrs. M. F. Minor, Mrs. Robt. Cammack, Mrs. J. O. Nixon, Mrs. Isaac E. Morse and Mrs. W. E. Leverich, on behalf of themselves and the ladies of New Orleans—"which, in the hands of his comrades, he was satisfied would never be stained with dishonor." Our gallant young friend performed his proud task modestly and well.

During the delivery of these remarks our dashing Lieutenant-Colonel sat motionless upon his horse, his cap uplifted, his eye glistening, and his lips quivering with deep and irrepressible emotion. Taking the flag in his right hand, and flinging out its folds to the breeze, he found utterance in a few feeling sentences, and briefly and pointedly, as became a soldier, expressed his pride and joy at receiving "this beautiful and unexpected token of remembrance from those we left behind us." Turning to Sergeant William N. Minor, whose massive form towered above all around him, he said, "in the presence of this regiment I entrust this standard to your sacred keeping; in their presence, never desert it." Evidently impressed with a sense of the honor thus devolved upon him, the Sergeant received the banner reverentially, and responded with an emphasis and meaning not to be mistaken: "While this flag remains in my keeping, and while life lasts, it shall ever wave victoriously or float in proud defiance. I swear it." The Colonel then turned to the officers, and exhorted them that were the war to continue twenty years, and but one of them survived the same, this flag should be carried home, to be treasured up in memory of those that presented it. And thus ended the scene occurring at our regimental camp, attended by none of the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," witnessed not by enthusiastic crowds of devoted friends, and graced not by the inspiring presence of the sex whose unquenchable patriotism has sustained us in the dark hour of adversity, and whose exquisitely tasteful mements has now nerved us to greater deeds of daring and heroism. Could these fair ladies have witnessed the grateful flush of joy and exultation that lit up many a bronzed and war-worn cheek at the sight of this, their beautiful testimonial, I know they would feel amply recompensed for the thought and care they have bestowed upon it. Suffering, privation and fatigues of the past winter's campaign in Kentucky were all forgotten, for now they know that their dangers and perils were fully appreciated by those they had left at home, and firmly resolving to "do or die" in defence of that flag, softer dream that ever before visited the soldier's slumbers last night. May Heaven bless the noble women of Louisiana, and ever keep from their homes the polluting presence of the Vandal foe!

Bringing up the rear of our army and moving slowly from Tennessee, our regiment reached Decatur almost a week ago. Here we received orders to join Gen. Bragg's Division at Corinth. Taking up our line of march we got to Courtland, where a telegram from Gen. Johnston reached us, ordering us to return and report the movements of the enemy south of Elk river, between Decatur and Fayetteville. The camp remains at Decatur, but the main body of the regiment is absent in the region indicated, scouting and observing any effort likely to be made by our crafty foe.

Col. Scott is at present in New Orleans on important business connected with the service. The War Department has completed our battery to six pieces, adding to our three original twelve-pound mountain howitzers a three-inch gun and two rifled four-pounders, and furnishing all the harness and ammunition requisite. What we now need is horses and men to fill up the company. As far as the first is concerned, I know the liberality of Louisiana too well to apprehend for a moment any doubt about his success in obtaining them—and when the Dreux Battalion, first, second, and third regiments get home next month, the rush will be great to fill up the ranks. Your correspondent served from last April to November with the Crescent Rifles, Co. A, Dreux Battalion, and speaks advisedly when he says that a company of light artillery formed of that material would soon cause the world-famous Washington Artillery to look to their laurels.

As for camp news, there is but little of moment. The sick are rapidly recovering and reporting for duty, and recruits are daily pouring in, so that the regiment has never, since the first tying month in Kentucky, been stronger than now. Major Schlater, so popular and energetic, is much missed, being now in Louisiana recovering from a severe fall from his horse. Capts. Taylor, Williams and Cannon are also absent at home on recruiting service, but an unexpected success attending their efforts, they will soon be at their posts, eager as ever for the fray.

Our gay and jovial Adjutant, P. O. Fox, has, I regret to inform his many friends, been suffering from fever, but is daily looked for. In the meantime, at the request of Col. Nixon, his duties are performed by Capt. Robinson, the Commissary.

On the whole, though a little the worse for wear, the boys are in splendid fighting trim, and however dangerous or arduous may be the task assigned them, will perform it at the peril of their lives. ASSISTANT.

BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND TEN.—The following information was communicated by telegraph to the commandant at Memphis, dated Corinth, April 1st, 1862:

Bombardment of Madrid Bend and Island 10 commenced on the 16th ult., continued constantly, day and night. The enemy has fired several thousand thirteen-inch and rifle shells. On the 17th a grand attack with five gunboats and four mortar boats lasted nine hours. The result of the bombardment to the 1st inst. is one man killed, none seriously wounded, and no damage to the batteries. Enemy had one gunboat disabled and another reported sunk. (Signed) GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

If Mississippi is the banner State in contributing soldiers—as we believe she is, unless, perhaps, South Carolina can dispute the palm—Louisiana is the banner State in contributing means. These seems, indeed, to be no end to the voluntary contributions of her citizens in aid of the army, and, in addition, her admirable system of parish (county) corporation facilitates the appropriation and raising of public moneys for the support of the families of volunteers, and to aid their equipment. The "Police Juries" of the Louisiana parishes are very wise and efficient branches of public jurisdiction, as vehicles for immediate promotion of public weal. Mobile Advertiser.

Heretofore, Saturday and Sunday have been, almost invariably, the battle days of this war; and the signs would seem to indicate that, in our next issue, we shall have to chronicle another triumph or another defeat.

☞ We are under obligations to Mr. McKeever, of the Express, for favors.

Yankee Finances as Seen from Europe.

The London Times speaks in the following terms of the financial condition of Yankeedom, present and future:

Under the influence of political chloroform, the Americans are entering upon a stage familiar in the history of all nations. They have taken the step of suspending specie payments in the most balmy unconsciousness of its meaning and inevitable results. But we must tell our own countrymen what this means. The five dollar notes now issued by the United States Treasury and the Northern banks, instead of the gold, are merely promises to pay that sum as soon as convenient after the termination of the war. The value of such promises depends upon a variety of considerations, and ranges accordingly from par to zero. When we substituted them for gold in the year 1797, we were at war with a neighbor divided from us by a narrow but boisterous strait, having ourselves a vast preponderance of naval power, and having also the best part of Europe on our side. The parliamentary session had opened with the promise of negotiation and a prospect of peace. There was no apprehension of danger to this country. One thing was very clear—that any day we pleased we might retire out of the quarrel, with the British dominions, the British constitution, the British commerce, the British revenue, wholly uninjured, and no loss, except some sentimental damage to our exalted character—just a rent in the British flag. But in the February of that year we suspended cash payment, and did not return to it for twenty years. Before that day gold had risen to forty or fifty per cent. premium, and guineas were to be found only in cabinets and old stockings. A comparison of England in 1797 with the Northern States of America in 1862, cannot be considered favorable to the latter. It is by no means plain that the Cabinet of Washington will be able to make peace without serious compromises and losses. It may have to give up much more than the Southern States. It may have to make terms with its own army as well as that of the foe.

The United States are not a tax-paying country. Half the American tax-payers live in regions just reclaimed from the forest, and sprinkled over with settlements. The great State of Illinois, which may be said to occupy a mid-rank between New England and the far West, has hitherto paid in all about £100,000 in taxes. Of this the railway has paid £24,000. What security is there here for the future payment of the debts likely to be incurred under an expenditure of £100,000,000 a year? That rate is not likely to be diminished, or even brought under control. All the press are open-mouthed against an army of jobbers and speculators, who are said to be making their fortunes by the ruin of their country. There is not a circumstance in which America of 1862 can be compared with England of 1797; and if the British insolvency of which we have been lately reminded lasted twenty years, we may well ask, when will it terminate in a redemption of every bit of paper in the States? When an inconvertible paper currency is once substituted for gold, it becomes the base of the whole financial system, and its rising or falling effects every fixed payment, whether public or private. That value will rise with the prospects of peace, and fall as they recede from the eye. The defeat which throws the cause on its defence, and the victory which encourages it to perseverance, are equally fatal to the hopes of an early peace. Men may be sanguine, or may despond, but it is the probable duration of the war, and the extent of the expenditure, that will rule the value of the dollar note. The Confederates have been over and over again pronounced to be so bankrupt of means as to be incapable of further exertion to any purpose; but the prediction has been repeated too often to be heeded; and, whatever the value of the desultory operations on the coast, the Federals find an organized, enthusiastic and well-supplied force wherever they push their reconnoissances south of the Potomac. With twice the expenditure of our war, the Government of Washington cannot raise half our revenue by taxation. Let that speak for itself. To us it speaks of either bankruptcy and disorder, or the expedient of a European arbitration.

President's Message.

The following message from the President was communicated to Congress:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 26, 1862.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

The operation of the various laws now in force for raising armies has exhibited the necessity for reform. The frequent changes and amendments which have been made have rendered the system so complicated as to make it often quite difficult to determine what the law really is, and to what extent prior enactments are modified by more recent legislation.

There is also embarrassment from conflict between State and Confederate legislation. I am happy to assure you of the entire harmony of purpose and cordiality of feeling which have continued to exist between myself and the Executives of the several States; and it is to this cause that our success in keeping adequate forces in the field is to be attributed.

These reasons would suffice for inviting your earnest attention to the necessity of some simple and general system for exercising the power of raising armies, which is vested in Congress by the Constitution. But there is another and more important consideration. The great preparations made by the enemy for a combined assault at numerous points on our frontier and seacoast, have produced the result that might have been expected. They have animated the people with a spirit of resistance so general and resolute, and so self-sacrificing, that it requires rather to be regulated than to be stimulated.

The right of the State to demand, and the duty of each citizen to render, military service, need only to be stated to be admitted. It is not, however, a wise or judicious policy to place in active service that portion of a force of a people which experience has shown to be necessary as a reserve. Youths under the age of eighteen years require further instruction; men of mature experience are needed to maintain order and good government at home, and in supervising preparations for rendering efficient the armies in the field. These two classes constitute the proper reserve for home defence, ready to be called out in case of emergency, and to be kept in the field only when the emergency exists. But, in order to maintain this reserve intact, it is necessary, in a great war like that in which we are now engaged, all persons of intermediate age, not legally exempt for good cause, should pay their debt of military service to the country, that the burdens should not fall exclusively on the most ardent and patriotic.

I therefore recommend the passage of a law declaring that all persons residing within the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, and rightfully subject to military duty, shall be held to be in the military service of the Confederate States, and that some plain and simple method be adopted for their prompt enrollment and organization, repealing all the legislation heretofore enacted which would conflict with the system proposed. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A SINGULAR PROPHECY.—The following circumstance recently occurred at Pensacola, and its truth is vouched for by a reliable officer of the army:

A soldier in the Confederate service fell into a long and profound sleep, from which his comrades vainly essayed to arouse him. At last he woke up himself. He then stated that he should die next afternoon at 4 o'clock, for it was so revealed to him in his dream. He said in the last week of the month of April would be fought the greatest and bloodiest battle of modern times, and that early in May peace would break upon the land more suddenly and unexpectedly than the war had done in the beginning. The first part of the prophetic dream has been realized, for the soldier died the next day at 4 o'clock, P. M. Will the rest be in April and May? Let believers in dreams wait and see.

YANKEES CAPTURED.—We understand that a detachment of Stuart's Cavalry, while on a scouting expedition on Wednesday, captured four Yankees on the battle field of Manassas. They were taken in the neighborhood of Stone Bridge, and when our men came upon them were busily engaged in viewing the field of their defeat last summer. (Lynchburg Republican.

☞ We are indebted to the Southwestern Express Company for late Texas papers.

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. Jos. Sullivan, has been chartered by the Committee to bring such donations to the city. Neither the Confederate nor State Government have any agent whatever in the country to purchase such articles. GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

m24 2p12t

Notice.

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL, FOURTH DISTRICT, } New Orleans, March 31, 1862.

The Office of the Provost Marshal for the Fourth District, on Royal-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.

H. B. OGDEN, Provost Marshal.

apl 2ot

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 this Committee, and recognized by the Commander General of this Department, agent to receive all Old Iron, Brass, Copper, Bells, and other Metal, 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 2t6t GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

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 to 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.

XXXII—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 employes, will be withdrawn.

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By command of Major-General LOVELL.
ED. A. PALFREY, Major and A. A. G. m24 2p12t

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.

m20 2p4ots A. HERBERT, Superintendent.

Committee on Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1862.

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

m21 2p1o GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

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 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 order.

By command of Major-General LOVELL.
J. G. PICKETT, Assistant Adjutant General. m21 2p1o

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 2p6t Provost Marshal.

☞ Messrs. W. R. Adams, W. M. Semple and T. D. VanHorn have my full power of attorney, as per act passed before W. H. Peters, Esq., Notary Public.

J. O. NIXON

p16

☞ Candidate for Mayor, irrespective of Party, VICTOR WILTZ, of the Second District.

See Crescent of the 29th, 30th and 31st January. fe27 2p10

Scott's Cavalry Regiment.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1862.

Capt. RORCHECO R. HYAMS is authorized to raise a Company of Mounted Men, to be attached to my Regiment. I will supply arms and all equipments, except horses. He will report to me with his Company, on Elk River, Middle Tennessee, or at Gen. A. S. Johnston's Headquarters.

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel First Regiment Louisiana Cavalry.

Under the above authorization I am now raising a Company. Until mustered into service, members received will receive at Bime Cause Plantation, Black River, Parish of Catahoula. Communications addressed to me there will be promptly forwarded, if left at the Adjutant-General's office, New Orleans, or at No. 128 Common street.

mp5 2p2rawtw K. R. HYAMS.

To Milliners.

A LARGE STOCK OF STRAW AND SILK BONNETS—Trimmed and Untrimmed.

STRAW AND LEGHORN HATS—White and Colored.

BLOOMERS, ADELAIDE, EQUESTRIAN, AND OTHER FANCY STYLES—For Ladies, Misses and Infants.

COTTON AND SILK UMBRELLAS—For Ladies.

For sale at

PAUL TRICOU & SON'S,
12 Conti street, between
ap5 2p8t Chartres and Old Levee.

A Large Assortment

OF

LEGHORN AND STRAW HATS,

FOR

Men, Youths and Infants.

PANAMA HATS.
PALMLEAF HATS—For Men and Boys.
CAMPEACHY HATS—Fine and for Negroes.
MALACA STRAW HATS—For Negroes.
BLACK WOOL HATS—Common.
COTTON UMBRELLAS.

For sale at

PAUL TRICOU & SON'S,
13 Conti street, between
ap5 2p6t Chartres and Old Levee.

A Very Accomplished Dining ROOM AND BODY SERVANT

AT AUCTION.

BY GARDNER SMITH & CO.,
GARDNER SMITH, Auctioneer,
Office, 31 Common Street.

Will be sold THIS (Saturday) DAY, the 5th instant, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Roy.l street—

THE BOY STEPHEN, aged 22 years, a very superior and accomplished Dining-room and Body Servant. Sold for no fault, and under a full guarantee.

☞ TERMS—Cash. ap5 2p1t

To the Planters.

LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY, } BATON ROUGE, April 1, 1862.

Under the authority of Governor THOS. O. MOORE, the undersigned takes charge of the Penitentiary this day, and conducts its business for account of the State. With the view of furnishing directly to the Planters material for clothing their slaves, we are authorized to receive from Cotton Planters cotton in exchange for goods to such an extent as may be necessary to supply the immediate wants of each and every Planter, so far as it can be done without interfering with the requirements of the Government for clothing Volunteers and the uses of the Army.

In order to effect an exchange with Cotton Planters, we will furnish them with one yard of seven-eighths Osnaburgs for two pounds of good, clean, Middling Cotton, (delivered here,) or one yard of either four-quarters Osnaburgs or four-quarters Sheeting for two and a half pounds of Cotton, (delivered here.) Their orders, accompanied with the Cotton, will be received, registered, and filled in the order in which they may be received, but no order will receive attention until the Cotton is in hand. The object in making this exchange being to extend to the Planters generally its benefits, it is expected that no one will order a larger supply than will suffice for his immediate wants. No order can be filled for a smaller quantity than four hundred yards; where a less quantity is wanted, neighbors will unite their orders. Should Cotton Planters prefer to pay for their goods, instead of making an exchange in Cotton, their orders will receive the same attention, when accompanied with the money or such draft upon New Orleans, at the prices stated below, and at which prices the orders of Sugar Planters will be supplied in like manner:

Seven-eighths Osnaburgs at twenty cents per yard.
Four-quarters Osnaburgs at twenty two cents per yard.
Four-quarters Sheeting at twenty-two cents per yard.

Each party making application for goods, either in exchange for Cotton or for cash, will append to his order a certificate to the following form:

"The undersigned, a (Cotton or Sugar) Planter, in the Parish of ——, do hereby certify, on honor, that I have on my plantation (here insert the number of slaves—not the number of hands) slaves, and that I require, to supply their immediate necessities and those of my own family, —— yards of goods, as stated in my order herewith. Please mark the goods ——, and ship to address of ——."

(Signed) ——

We will acknowledge promptly the receipt of each order, and will execute them in the manner herein indicated with the least possible delay.

We are purchasing Wool, free of burs, at from 30 to 45 cents per pound, for which we will pay cash, or give goods in exchange at the prices above stated.

S. M. HART & CO., Agents.

ap4 2p6t

Fassman's Cotton Press,

OPPOSITE THE JACKSON RAILROAD DEPOT.

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

WILLIAMS & FASSMAN.

mh28 2p6t

W. S. WALTON AUSTIN, TEXAS—
PAYS TAXES FOR NON-RESIDENTS. Attorney at Law and General Land Agent.
BUYS & SELLS LAND SCRIP, etc. ap27 tf

Board of Provost Marshals.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1, 1862.

All traffic in paper currency tending to create disorder 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. GARE,
V. BURTHE,
C. DUFOUR,
H. M. SPOFFORD,
H. D. OGDEN,
N. TREPAGNIER.

ap1 2p1f

Board of Provost Marshals.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1, 1862.

All Masters of Steamboats engaged in trade are hereby inhibited 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. GARE,
H. D. OGDEN.

ap1 2p4f

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 30, 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,
CYPRIAN DUFOUR,
H. D. OGDEN,
N. TREPAGNIER.

m31 2p6t

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 2p1f

Notice to Steamboats.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2, 1862.

All Steamers and others Vessels leaving the port of New Orleans, via the Mississippi river, are hereby notified that Lieut. W. McILRENY, in the First District, and Sergeant J. E. HOLLAND, in the Second District, are appointed Inspectors of River Passports. The inspection will be made at the wharf, or in the stream, at the option of the Inspector, immediately before the departure of each boat.

Captains of Steamers, and others who take away passengers from New Orleans, without an approved of their passports by an Inspector, or who violate any other order of the Provost Marshals, will be dealt with summarily.

H. M. SPOFFORD,
Provost Marshal of the First District.
CYPRIEN DUFOUR,
Provost Marshal of the Second District.

ap3 2p1f

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 2p1m GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

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 thank, in the name of the Confederacy, all good and patriotic citizens who will donate for the good of the soldier either of the above articles. m26 2p1

New Orleans and Texas RAILROAD COMPANY.

This Company is now prepared to receive Proposals for the GRADING, BRIDGING AND SUPERSTRUCTURE of their entire Road, from New Iberia, on the Bayou Teche, to Orange, on the Sabine River, one hundred and seventeen miles.

The road passes through the prairies of Calcasieu, a region of country perfectly healthy and abundantly supplied with provisions, being adjacent to the great stock and grain-growing region of Texas; and safe from invasion, the coast of the Gulf being lined by an impassable swamp.

It is the only link wanting to connect New Orleans with the railroad system of Texas, and thus opening to our whole country one of the most productive regions on the continent.

This Company will be prepared to contract, with one or more individuals, for the construction of the whole or a part of their Road, or to hire from one to five thousand Negroes.

Payments will be made in money, and such proportions of stock as a bonus for each class of work.

Transportation, provisions and clothing for all Negroes brought on this work will be furnished, if desired.

There will be about one million and a half cubic yards of Excavation and Embankment, and about thirty thousand lineal feet of Bridging.

The needs of our community require the completion of this Road in the shortest possible time, and it will be done. All interested parties will keep this in mind.

Communications may be addressed to

COL. A. M. GENTRY, President,
or to R. L. HERIOT, Chief Engineer,
m29 1m3aw 90 Common street, N. O.

Foreign Mail from New Orleans,

VIA TAMPICO,

CONNECTING WITH BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

The undersigned, now suffering in common with others, the inconvenience of blockade and non-intercourse with foreign countries; has, by the advice and approval of J. L. Riddell, Postmaster at New Orleans, taken all needful measures to establish at his own expense, a Monthly Mail between New Orleans and the Mexican port of Tampico, to connect with the regular British Mail Steamers touching at that port. Auguste de Mezerigny and P. M. Xanard, highly recommended by New Orleans merchants, have been appointed, and duly qualified as mail carriers by our Postmaster, for this service. The first mail consisting of 1250 letters left this city on the 16th instant, in charge of Mr. Mezerigny. The second mail will close on the 5th of November, proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will leave New Orleans the next morning. The third mail will leave New Orleans on the 10th of December; and subsequently, as soon as proper arrangements can be made, the regular times of departure will be on the 5th and 25th of each month, making a semi-monthly mail.

Tariff of Charges on Outgoing Letters, including Confederate Postage.

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

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

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

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

Post-Office Notice.

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

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

The Confederate Postage to this office must be prepaid.

J. L. RIDDELL, Postmaster.
New Orleans, October 15, 1861. o19 2p6t

Aaron Bird,

(SUCCESSOR TO SEWELL T. TAYLOR,) IMPORTER OF FINE OLD WINE, LIQUORS, ETC.,

Nos. 15 and 15 Royal Street,

(Has now received a large supply of the celebrated GRAND DUCHOUTY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints; also, other brands, viz: CHARLES HEIDSIECK, PIPER HEIDSIECK, PARISIENNE, and other brands of inferior quality. I have a large assortment of the best Old Sherries, such as AMONTILLADO, TOPAZ, SIERRA, GOLDEN, DUFF GORDON and ANCHOR SHERRIES—ESS—SOUTHSIDE MADEIRA, of direct importation; other Madeiras of lower grades. Superior Old London Dry Dock PORT, and other Ports of less costs, the celebrated SARARAC BRANDIES—Vintage 1795, 1798, 1802 and 1805—a large supply always on hand. All grades of CLARET and WHITE WINES, in glass and wood. WHISKIES—Scotch and Irish, Old Rye, Bourbon and Wheat Whiskies. SCOTCH ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. GIN, BRANDY, etc. My is a assortment of the best WINES, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

AARON BIRD,
ap13 2p1y Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

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	28 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 leaves, "	23 cents per pound.
Lard, in kegs, "	25 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, "	$15 per barrel.
Superfine, by the barrel, "	$16 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