New Orleans Daily Crescent.

[illegible] OF NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible], Editors and Proprietors.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1862.

[illegible] GENERAL.

[illegible] the Rev. Geo. C. Harris, Rector [illegible] Federal Com[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Abolitionists, as your [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Episcopal Church [illegible] President [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Our accounts from Fort Pillow and the Mississippi river are full of encouragement [illegible]

[illegible]

RETRIBUTION.—The justice meted out to the arch-Abolitionist, Wendell Phillips, at Cincinnati, is the beginning of a great work at the North—the dawn of a day of retribution for the base hypocrites who have destroyed their Government and deluged their country in blood. Justice may sleep—it never dies. The day will come when the whole race of Abolitionists will be hung like dogs to the nearest tree, by a confiding and betrayed public.

[Petersburg Express.

Affairs About Newbern.

The Norfolk Day of the 28th has the following:

Having visited that part of North Carolina contiguous to Newbern, and seen and heard the distress occasioned by the fall of that place, a short statement may not be uninteresting to a large portion of our readers.

The accounts which appeared in the papers concerning the battle have been in the main correct. The numbers engaged were 12,000 Federals and a little less than 5000 Confederates. The Federals took 12 Confederate officers and 150 privates prisoners, and killed and wounded about 190. The Yankee loss in killed and wounded was between 1000 and 1500. The Confederates took one prisoner, a Lieutenant. Had the battle been well planned, there is but little doubt but our small force would have kept the enemy back until reinforcements could have been obtained.

Previous to the advance of the Federals upon Newbern, the people had been induced to believe that the defences were of such a character, that unless Gen. Burnside came with overwhelming force, he would be successfully repulsed, and even with a large force he could be kept at bay until reinforcements could be obtained from Raleigh, Wilmington and other places. But few, therefore, had made any arrangements for the evacuation of the town. The landing of troops on the south side of the river commenced on Thursday, and reinforcements were expected and promised early on Friday morning. The Federals advanced on our troops and opened fire about daylight on Friday morning. Gen. Burnside, knowing the position of our troops, first attacked the militia, under Col. Clark, in the rear of their battery of breastworks, and they retreated first and were followed by the volunteers. Several of the artillery companies and regiments fought as bravely as any men have fought during the war, but others, it is said, did not display as much courage as they should have done. One serious injury to all was, they lacked confidence in the skill of the commander of the brigade—not in his patriotism or purity of intention, but in his qualification for the post he occupied. No reinforcements were sent from above as expected.

The enemy came in great force, and our troops were compelled to retreat, and when retreat was ordered great confusion prevailed. The first the citizens in town knew, the soldiers came across the river and through the town at a Bull Run pace, crying to everybody to escape for their lives, and in a few minutes the shells came flying in every direction from the enemy's gunboats. Men, women and children were leaving by every mode of conveyance, and in the greatest confusion. Hundreds left without a second suit of clothes, and behind them every dollars worth of property they had on earth. The Federals landed about 20,000 troops and took possession of the town, capturing all the fleeing citizens they could. Since then their pickets have extended five or six miles out and around the county, and marauding parties have visited all the neighboring farmers, stealing everything within reach. Hundreds of negroes rushed in town, and were permitted to enter the houses of all the citizens who had left, and appropriated to their own use everything they desired.

The Washington Hotel and about ten or twelve stores and private houses were burned, and all the cotton and turpentine, except a lot owned by Dibble & Brothers. Among the first to land, was Calvin Dibble, who had long lived in Newbern, and had made a fortune by trading with the people of North Carolina. He is the senior partner of the firm of Dibble & Brothers at Kinston, and has for several years resided in New York. With him came his brother Francis Dibble, who went to the North last fall by permission of President Davis. The pilot who conducted the fleet up was Capt. Westervelt, who formerly ran a schooner between Newbern and New York. The ingratitude of these fellows is almost unparalleled.

The fall of Newbern is a terrible disaster. The Neuse river is open to the gunboats of the enemy as far as Kinston, Waynesboro' and even Smithfield, the water being very high in the river. Our retreating troops at first made a stand at Kinston, but have since fallen back to near Mosley Hall.

Troops in large numbers have concentrated at that point since the disaster, and whether the enemy will remain satisfied with Newbern or advance to get possession of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, at or near Goldsborough, remains to be seen. The impression of many is that Wilmington will be next attacked, and our Southern line of communication broken at that place. Should Wilmington fall, nothing can prevent the enemy from advancing to Fayetteville and seizing and destroying the arsenal at that place, which would prove a terrible disaster, indeed.

A few days after Newbern was captured, our pickets advanced to within three miles of Newbern and captured three Yankees who had been out on a stealing expedition, and had a piano in a wagon carrying into town. The mules became frightened and carried the wagon and driver, with the piano, in town; but the three men on foot were taken and carried to Kinston.

Francis Dibble was taken by our pickets ten miles from Newbern, on his way to Kinston, and confined in jail at Goldsboro', and will be tried as a spy. Letters found in his trunk induced the authorities to arrest his brother, Harlow Dibble, at Kinston, and their agent at Goldsboro', Mr. A. Day. What the charges against the two latter are we did not learn.

We have heard much of the fleeing citizens of Alexandria, Hampton, and other places, but have never witnessed anything like it until now. Our intimate acquaintance in Newbern and the surrounding country has given us an opportunity of knowing much of the troubles of those who have left their homes to escape the tyranny of the Yankees.

Gen. Gatlin, whose inefficiency has been outrageously apparent, has been relieved of his command and Gen. Anderson appointed in his place, and Gen. Ransom has been appointed to cooperate with Gen. Branch.

These gentlemen will change the turn of affairs very soon if an opportunity permits.

LATER.—Since the above was written, we have seen and conversed with several gentlemen of undoubted veracity, who have recently escaped from the enemy at Newbern. On Saturday last, Gen. Burnside was landing a large number of army wagons and artillery. This seems to point to a forward movement. Reinforcements are also landing. Gen. Burnside occupies, as his headquarters, the house of Mr. J. M. Harrison, known as the "John Stanly House," the place that Gen. Washington stopped at when he visited Newbern. Gen. Foster occupies the residence of Charles Slover; another General occupies Judge Donnell's house. The office of the Provost-Marshal is in the Bank of Commerce. The Merchant's Bank, both Methodist Churches, and the Academy are used as hospitals. The Yankees have services for the soldiers in the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, and in the Christian Church for the negroes.

There are about 2500 negroes in Newbern, and the number regularly increasing. All signs point to a battle in the vicinity of Newbern soon.

OUR NAVAL HEROES.—The following official letter will be perused with interest:

NAVAL HOSPITAL, March 25, 1862.

Sir—I have the honor to receive your communication of the 19th instant, enclosing a copy of a resolution in Congress tendering the thanks of that body to the officers and men under my command, for our successful recent attack upon the naval forces of the enemy in Hampton Roads.

On Sunday morning last, the officers and men in uniform were assembled in the sail loft in the Navy Yard, and formed into a hollow square with the officers in the center, when, uncovered, the enclosed "general order" was read, then your letter, followed by the resolution of Congress. The whole scene was quite impressive, and officers and men properly appreciated the honor conferred upon them by their country.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) FRANK BUCHANAN, Flag Officer, etc.

The Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, Richmond.

GENERAL ORDER.—Immediately upon the receipt of this order, or as soon thereafter as practicable, Commander John R. Tucker, the senior officer present under my command, will cause to be read in one of the public buildings of the Navy Yard, in the presence of the officers and crew of the "James River Squadron" the enclosed communication from the Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, forwarding a resolution of thanks from the Congress of the Confederate States of America, for our victories over our enemies on the 8th and 9th instant.

The Flag Officer takes this opportunity to renew to the officers and crew under his command his thanks for the gallantry, perseverance and determination with which they sustained, on those days, the honor of the flag and the country. They may very soon be called upon to give some further evidence that they will sustain the high character and reputation acquired by the squadron in that conflict.

(Signed) FRANK BUCHANAN, Flag Officer, Commanding Squadron, Waters of Virginia.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, March 21, 1862.

TENNESSEE RIVER.—A friend just from Tuscumbia informs us that the Tennessee river is falling rapidly, with not more than thirty inches water on Colbert's Shoals.

The rumor reaches us that the transports and gunboats of the enemy, now near Savannah, are in our power and cannot escape. We have a heavy battery below them, and the rapidly receding water will render them an easy prey. We hope it may so turn out. [Memphis Avalanche.

FROM MISSOURI.—We have heard, amid the exciting news nearer home, that a division of Price's army, under Gen. McBride, had penetrated as far as Rolla, eighty miles from St. Louis, which place they busied, and completely routed the Federals stationed there. McBride's force was about 5,000 strong.

We hear too, that another detachment, numbering 3,000, was advancing on Springfield, with a view to capture the enemy's supplies collected there, which will doubtless be successful. Price is said to be advancing from Clarksville, and will again enter Missouri with increasing force.

[Memphis Avalanche.

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE.—"P. W. A.," the war correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writes from Memphis:

The Federals have erected four steam mills in the rear of New Madrid, which are kept going day and night. It is supposed they are preparing timber to be used in the construction of boats for the navigation of the bayous and swamp waters that lead down the west bank, and possibly cross over to this side of the river. They are also building plank ways and wharves, and such sheds and houses as are necessary for the protection of their military stores. They have extended operations as far down the river as they can advance by land. Such, at least, is the opinion of Gen. Jeff. Thompson, with whom I had a long interview yesterday. He is the finest man I have seen, except the lamented McCulloch. He says the straight and narrow plankway through the swamps, by which the Federals gained New Madrid, could have been defended by 1000 men against 50,000, sufficiently long to have enabled the Confederates to put the place in a state of impregnable defence. He endeavored to have this done, but the officer in charge at New Madrid said no—he wanted the enemy to come in, and then he would bag them!

Thompson is stationed on the plank road leading from New Madrid out to Crowley's ridge. This road presents the only route by which the enemy can advance down the river by land, and this he says they cannot and shall not do. For the present they are water bound. The river is nearly up to high water mark, and is again rising slowly. In June it generally attains its greatest height. He thinks, therefore, that it will be impossible for the enemy to make any headway down the west bank before July.

Gen. Thompson's force is composed entirely of swamp men, who are familiar with every bayou, lake and swamp from Cairo to Helena. They think nothing of wading and riding through the water for miles at a time, and their horses can be relied upon to swim as long and venture as far as the Hippopotamus of the Nile.

DIED:

On Tuesday evening, the 8th instant, at 1½ o'clock, of meningitis, HENRY N. RAYBURN, a native of Tennessee, and a resident of this city for the past fifteen years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral This (Wednesday) Morning, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 18 Carondelet street.

On Tuesday evening, the 8th instant, at 4½ o'clock, DAWSON CANONGE, son of B. E. Canonge and Balzine Forstall, aged 35 years.

His friends and those of the Canonge and Forstall families, and those of his brother-in-law, George Binder, are particularly invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral This (Wednesday) Afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from the residence of his mother, corner of Rampart and Dumaine streets.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR RELIEF OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, New Orleans, April 8, 1862.

The members of this Association are requested to attend an adjourned meeting on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Association Rooms, in the Exchange Building, Royal street.

ap9 2t JAS. P. FRERET, President.

Special Notice.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT, New Orleans, April 9, 1862.

From and after this date the hours for the sale of Cattle at the Stock Landing will be from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M. No sales shall be effected, either before or after those hours, without special permit of the Inspectors.

ap9 2tm H. D. OGDEN, Provost Marshal.

Volunteers' Relief Committee.

CITY HALL, Room No. 13, New Orleans, April 5, 1862.

At the last meeting of the Common Council this Committee was authorized to extend its enrollment of the families of volunteers so as to include all "who shall have been mustered into the service of the State and in camp," and to "place on the pay rolls the names of the mothers and sisters of volunteers mustered into active service, whenever they shall have good proof that said parties were dependent on said volunteers for their support, and are in needy circumstances."

Parties interested must make application to the Committee in the Ward in which they reside, as follows:

First Ward—At No. 502 Magazine street, from 3 to 12 o'clock. Committee—E. Cox, S. A. Kingsland, M. Gordon, Jr.

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

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

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 Goyot, Jules Cassard.

Sixth Ward—At J. A. D'Hemecourt's, 297 Royal street, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Committee—L. E. Forstall, Francois Corrajolles, J. A. D'Hemecourt.

Seventh Ward—Committee—Frejus Salabaudyre, Alexis Robert, W. C. C. Claiborne.

Eighth Ward—At the office of the Branch of the Merchants' Insurance Company, corner of Casacalvo and Elysian Fields streets, from 12 to 4 o'clock. Committee—S. P. DeLabarre, B. C. Robertson, Judge T. H. Kennedy.

Ninth Ward—At No. 55 Louisa street, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Committee—J. Ragonnet, Emile Tonnry, G. DeVerges.

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. Manouvrier, R. A. Patterson, A. D. Kelly.

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

GERARD STITH, President.

J. C. DELAVINE, Secretary. ap7 2t

Confederate States of America.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1, New Orleans, April 7, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 78.]

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XXXI—All persons employed at the C. S. Arsenal as mechanics and laborers having exemptions from military duty, signed by Capt. Richard Lambert, C. S. A., Commanding Arsenal, are hereby exempt from such service.

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By command of Major-General LOVELL.

J. G. PICKETT, Assistant Adjutant General. ap8 2t

Official—By the Governor.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, April 4, 1862.

ORDERS NO. 107.

All armed Volunteer Companies within the limits of the several Brigades will be ordered to report to these Headquarters without delay.

By order of THOS. O. MOORE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

M. GRIVOT, Adjutant and Inspector General. ap7 2t

Jefferson College.

A rumor has prevailed that this excellent College will shortly be closed. We are authorized to declare that all such statements are wholly destitute of truth. The condition of the country has not been without some influence upon the fortunes of the institution. If few of the pupils have left—some to replace temporarily in their families a father, or a brother, who have volunteered at the call of Beauregard—others to take an active part in the campaign of the West; on the other hand, new acquisitions have also been made, so that there are now over one hundred pupils in the institution.

It may be worth while stating that the Military authorities have exempted the personnel of Jefferson College from militia duty—a wise and judicious measure, for which the State should be grateful. ap7 2t

☞ **For Recorder of the First District**—LUCIEN ADAMS is a candidate for Recorder of the First District. Election, June 2, 1862. ap8 2pte

☞ **For Recorder of the First District**—WM. EMERSON, the present incumbent, is a candidate for reelection. Election, June 2, 1862. ap7 2pte

Committee on Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that F. H. HATCH, Esq., Collector of the Port, will hereafter receive and acknowledge the receipt of all Bells and valuable Metals; and Captain H. J. RAPHAEL, of the Ordnance Department, all the Old Iron contributed by Planters and other citizens for the use of our Government. GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

ap6 2ptm

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

ap1 2pt

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. SOULE,
C. DUFOUR,
H. M. SPOFFORD,
V. BURTHE,
GEO. GARR,
H. D. OGDEN.

ap1 2pt

Confederate States of America.

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

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 71.]

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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.

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By command of Major-General LOVELL.

J. G. PICKETT, Assistant Adjutant General. m31 2p1m

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 SOULE.

m28 2ptf

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. McILREEVY, 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 approval 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 2ptf

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.

Committee of Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23, 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. Saltbe, has been chartered by this 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.

m24 2p1m GEO. C. LAWRASON, 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 Philip, will be open for business daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 5 o'clock, P. M., until further notice.

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

Committee on Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1862.

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

m31 2p1m GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Confederate States of America.

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

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 53.]

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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 2ptm

Confederate States of America.

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

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 55.]

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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 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 persons 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. 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.

m29 2ptf

☞ **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

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

See Crescent of the 29th, 30th and 31st January. fe21 2pte

Hams, Sides and Shoulders.

For sale at wholesale, on account of the Safety Committee, by

HARRIS, BERCIER & CO., New 77 (old 61) Tchoupitoulas st.

ap9 2ptf

C. S. Navy.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

RECRUITS FOR THE C. S. STEAMERS LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Persons accustomed to Heavy Artillery preferred. FIFTY DOLLARS BOUNTY paid at the time of enlistment.

Apply to Capt. J. G. BRESHWOOD, C. S. Naval Rendezvous, No. 2 Marigny Buildings.

WM. C. WHITTLE, Commandant.

ap6 1my1

A New Regiment.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, War Department, Richmond, March 27, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel LAY:

Sir—You are authorized to enlist men and to muster them into service, singly and by companies, for the war—to be organized, as soon as a sufficient number of companies are mustered, into a Regiment of Infantry.

Respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

The undersigned respectfully informs the officers of unattached Volunteer Companies, recruited for the war, that, in accordance with the above authorization, he is now prepared to muster in a sufficient number of Companies to organize a Regiment of Infantry for immediate service, and trusts, from present prospects, to be able to make up the entire command without delay. Having had the experience of the past year's constant service on the Potomac, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Louisiana Regiment, he hopes to be able to fulfil the expectations of all who may favor him with their confidence. The Companies that may wish to join this organization will address him, or Col. J. M. MAGEE, through the Postoffice, or call personally at their offices, No. 36 Carondelet street and No. 13 Camp street, up stairs. He is prepared to furnish comfortable quarters, subsistence, equipments, and the usual bounty of Fifty Dollars.

LOUIS LAY.

ap8 2ptf

Supplemental Tariff.

CORN MEAL.

At wholesale, not to exceed	$1 80 per bushel.
At retail, not to exceed	$1 80 per bushel.

HAY—WESTERN.

At wholesale, not to exceed	$65 per ton.
At retail, not to exceed	$70 per ton.

CRAB GRASS—AND OTHER SOUTHERN HAY.

At wholesale, not to exceed	$45 per ton.
At retail, at the rate of	$50 per ton.

By order of the Board of Provost Marshals.

H. D. OGDEN,
V. BURTHE,
CYPRIEN DUFOUR,
P. SOULE,
N. TREPAGNIER,
H. M. SPOFFORD.

New Orleans, April 7, 1862. ap7 2ptf

☞ City papers will please copy.

FROST & CO., DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, Hats, Caps, etc., No. 10 Magazine 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, 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	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 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	$65 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 100 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. SOULE,
H. M. SPOFFORD,
CYPRIEN DUFOUR,
H. D. OGDEN,
N. TREPAGNIER.

New Orleans, March 30, 1862. m31 2pt

Confederate States of America.

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

Bids will be received at this Office until the 15th day of April next, for the following ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the Confederate States Army:

200,000 tons charcoal cold-blast Pig Iron.
50,000 tons Blooms, (charcoal,)
50,000 tons Wrought Iron Bars, of various sizes.
100 10-inch Columbiads.
100 8 inch Columbiads.
100 10-inch Siege and Garrison Mortars.
100 15-inch Seacoast Mortars.
500 12-pounder Iron Howitzers.
500 6-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 2ptap10

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, as 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 sight 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 in 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 2p18t

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.
MALAGA STRAW HATS—For Negroes.
BLACK WOOL HATS—Common.
COTTON UMBRELLAS.

For sale at PAUL TRICOU & SON'S, 13 Conti street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

ap5 2p8t

Jeans and Linseys.

3000 Yards JEANS and LINSEYS, suitable for Uniforms. For sale at No. 82 Canal street.

ap7 2p2t

Wanted.

BLANKETS AND WOOL SOCKS.

Apply to Capt. S. 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 2ptf

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 marsh.

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 two thousand Negroes.

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

Transportation, provisions and clothing for all Negroes brought on the 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 wants 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 must be addressed to

COL. A. M. GENTRY, President,
or to B. L. HERIOT, Chief Engineer,

m29 1mStaw 90 Common street, N. O.

Aaron Bird,

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

Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street,

Has now in store a large supply of the celebrated CREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints; also, other brands, viz: CHARLES HEIDSIECK, PIPER HEIDSIECK, PARMENTIER, and other brands of inferior quality. I have a large assortment of the best Old Sherries, such as AMONTILLADO, TOPAZ, SIERRA, GOLDEN, DUFF GORDON and ANCHOR SHERRIES—1855—SOUTHSIDE MADEIRA, of direct importation; other Madeiras of lower grade. Superior Old London Dry Dock PORT, and other Ports of less grade. The celebrated SAZARAC BRANDIES—Vintage 1795, 1798, 1802 and 1805—a large supply always on hand. All grades of CLARET and WHITE WINES, in glass and wood. WHISKEYS—Scotch and Irish, Old Rye, Bourbon and Wheat Whisky. SCOTCH ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. CORDIALS, etc. My entire assortment of the best WINES, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

AARON BIRD,

al3 1yly Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans, AT WHOLESALE.

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

FROST & CO., No. 10 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.,

fy13 3mAW No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Foreign Mail from New Orleans, VIA TAMPICO.

CONNECTING WITH BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

The undersigned, now suffering in common with others, the inconveniences of blockade and non-intercourse with foreign countries; has, by the advice and approval of J. L. Riddell, Postmaster 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 Mesgrigney and F. M. Masard, 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 1236 letters left this city on the 10th instant, in charge of Mr. Mesgrigney. The second mail will close on the 9th of November, proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will leave New Orleans the next morning. The third mail will leave New Orleans on the 10th of December; and subsequently, as soon as proper arrangements can be made, the regular times of departure will be on the 10th and 25th of each month, making a semi-monthly mail.

Tariff of Charges on Outgoing Letters, including Confederate Postage.

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

To Mexico	$0 60
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 Matamoros."

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 2ptf

South-Western EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

This Company has completed its arrangements for the prompt and rapid transmission of MAIL MATTER to

All Parts of the World!

The Fifth Messenger will leave

On SATURDAY, March 1st, 1862.

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

Tariff of Charges on Outward Letters.

(Including Confederate Postage from this city.)

Single Letters half ounce, to Mexico	$1 00
to Cuba	1 03
to Europe	1 25
to United States	1 25

Letters over half an ounce will be charged in proportion.

Open letters for the United States will be received and examined by a committee appointed by Major-General Lovell. If approved by said committee, they will be sent forward; if not approved, they will be returned.

Letters from abroad can be received through this Company. They must be enclosed in envelopes and directed to the care of the "South-Western Express Company," Havana, and the postage to that place be prepaid. The express charges from Havana may be collected at destination.

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

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

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

J. J. McKEEVER, President,

s9 2ptf 94 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

Ernest Turpin,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Fancy CANDIES, SYRUPS, GUM DROPS, JUJUBE PASTE, AND SUGAR ALMONDS, BY STEAM,

39 .... Old Levee Street 39

ja13 2p8m1o Between St. Louis and Conti, New Orleans.

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, 13 Conti street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

ap5 2p8t

Proceedings —OF THE— LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION, IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

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

For sale by

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

☞ Orders from the country filled at a liberal discount.

my22 2pcf

Fassman's Cotton Press,

OPPOSITE THE JACKSON RAILROAD DEPOT.

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

ja18 2ptf WILLIAMS & FASSMAN.

HEALTH IS MAN'S CHIEF BLESSING!!

"Oh, Happiness, how far we flee
From thy own paths in search of thee!
From Health, thy own pure fount, we stray,
Nor God given instincts e'en obey;
Too proud from Nature's self to learn—
Nature's own remedies we spurn."

WRIGHT'S SOUTHERN INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

AS A

PURE, SIMPLE, HARMLESS, AND NATURAL ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD-PURIFIER

FOR THE

Toning and Fortifying of the System Diseases, either Occasional or Epidemic; and for the cure of all Ailments having the name of

Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Small Pox and Erysipelas; Inflammation of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidneys and Bladder; Pains in the Stomach, Back and Side; Consumption; Dropsy of the Head, of the Chest, of the Abdomen and of the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy, and Syphilis; Cancer, Gravel, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache; Spitting of Blood; Rheumatism, both acute and Chronic; Diarrhea, Dysentery and Colics; Syncope, Apoplexy, and Paralysis; Dyspepsia, Hypochondriasis, Tetanus, Epilepsy, Whooping Cough, Palpitation of the Heart, Ulcers and Sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves, and Lowness of Spirits; Suppression, and other delicate Female Complaints.

WHAT ARE THESE PILLS?

Composed of the simple extracts of four plants, common to most of the woods in central Alabama and Mississippi, these Pills combine, in a remarkable degree, the great curative powers known to modern science; assisting Nature to expel all disease from the system without crushing its elasticity or poisoning its courses by the introduction of nauseous drugs or mineral agents.

There is not a remedy used by the medical profession or known to the scope of science, that combines, in such perfection and with such harmonious results, the four great agencies of health—the Sudorific, the Diuretic, the Expectorant and the Cathartic.

This is not a "patent medicine." These Pills have been used for many years. They have been analysed by chemists. They have received the fullest endorsement from the most eminent medical practitioners, and they have never failed of success.

No pretensions of originality are made in their favor; no assertions of astounding discoveries in some impossible manner are set forth; no effort is made to delude or humbug any one. All that is claimed is, that these Pills have been proven to be a remarkable remedy, operating with certainty upon the whole system, prompt in their effect, agreeable in their nature and as harmless for evil as bread and water.

HOW THEY ARE MADE.

Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills have been hitherto solely, and are now mainly, prepared to fill special orders from physicians, druggists, planters, and other regular customers, who use them altogether on account of their knowledge that they are made of pure, simple and efficacious ingredients; and because of their confidence in Dr. Wright, as being free from the imputation of offering anything to the trade that is not pure and genuine. The new process of distilling the plants and purifying the essential elements from all foreign matter, (which was mainly the discovery of that great chemist, Dr. Torrey,) has alone enabled him to make these Pills at a cost sufficiently reasonable to place them before the public as a general remedy. The following certificate from the well-known analytic chemist Dr. Preston, is a sufficient guarantee of their purity:

DR. JOHN WRIGHT:

Sir—At your request I have subjected to the test of analysis a quantity of your Southern Indian Vegetable Pills, selected at random, and take great pleasure in certifying that I found them to contain nothing deleterious to the human system, but on the contrary, they possess the Sudorific, Diuretic, Expectorant and Cathartic properties in a remarkably harmonious combination, and my opinion is that they are the greatest universal remedy known to the world.

Respectfully,

A. D. PRESTON, M. D.

THEIR USE BY THE PROFESSION.

If the endorsement of their virtues by every leading physician who has tried them, and their general use among their practice, can be a recommendation to the public, then Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills have a claim upon the popular confidence which can be set up for no others that we know of. On this subject we are induced to insert the following extract of a private letter from the venerable Dr. Henshaw, one of the ablest and most experienced leaders of his profession in the whole South:

"It may be said that I am injuring the prestige of my profession by acknowledging how much its services can be dispensed with, but I permit no narrow prejudices of that nature to sway my conscientious sense of duty toward those who have placed their bodily well-being so much in my keeping. I might easily have told them these Pills were of my own preparation but that I adhere to the good old principle; 'Give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's.' My advice to all who are within the range of my practice is, to keep your Pills by them, and at the first warning which disease gives them, commence taking them according to the directions, and keep up their use until they are certain they have driven off the enemy. In nine cases out of ten, where I am afterwards called in, I only reiterate the same instructions, and my patients recover their health in spite of themselves, and greatly to the annoyance and astonishment of those who firmly believe they cannot be cured of any ailment without swallowing an immense quantity of nauseous and disgusting drugs."

TESTIMONY OF A MINISTER.

In this respect we think it worth while to publish two letters received from gentlemen whose high standing renders their testimony of no little weight with people of common sense. One is from the Rev. J. B. Barter, so widely known and loved throughout Arkansas, and more lately called to a new field of labor in Northern Texas, who wrote to Dr. John Wright, under date of the 28th of September, 1858, as follows:

"You little know the good which has been accomplished already by those few boxes of Pills you recommended to me at that visit. They have been a blessing to many an unfortunate member of my little flock, and in all this neighborhood, they are hailed as the harbinger of health. I am satisfied now, my dear friend, that you even under-estimated their value at the time you explained their effects to me. Such a sure and pleasant remedy was never before given to helpless man by his merciful Author."

The other is from a wealthy and successful planter of Alabama, which we insert entire:

LETTER FROM A PLANTER.

ROSEVALE, Ala., Nov. 4, 1860.

Messrs. John Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.:

Gentlemen—Enclosed please find my check No. 791, at three days sight on Mobile, for $149 50, in settlement of account to date. You will please forward to me three dozen boxes more of Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills. They are the greatest thing I ever came across, and save me a heavy medical bill yearly, on my place. The directions are so plain and easily understood that my overseer finds no difficulty in treating every case of sickness that comes to his knowledge, with promptness and perfect success. My negroes are healthier and stronger than those of any planter that I know, and I candidly confess it to be my opinion, and it is that of my overseer, that this agreeable fact is solely due to the care which is taken of them at the first complaint of sickness, and their being treated by a course of these Pills. I use them altogether in my own family, and would not be without a full supply for a small fortune. This may seem high praise to you, but I assure you it is nothing more or less than the plain, matter-of-fact truth. Please forward the Pills at once, and by the same route as before.

Yours, truly,

THOS. C. HENDERSON.

From Dr. Humphries, of Charleston, S. C., we have received the following honest letter, written to him by a poor but worthy man who is now a strong and stalwart soldier in the army of Southern independence:

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Dr. Humphries:

Dear Sir—I don't know what to say to make you know how grateful I feel for those boxes of Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills you gave me. After having suffered for so many years, and thought I was never going to get my health, or be worth one good day's work, I am now as strong and hearty as I ever was in my life, and that, too, after having tried everything else I ever heard of and getting all kinds of doctors, who could tell me it was an affection of the liver, but could not cure it, although God knows I took enough of their prescriptions. If the prayers of a poor man like me will help you any, doctor, you have mine.

Yours, gratefully and truly,

JOHN W. SIMMONS.

Send for a circular of these Pills. It contains full and interesting facts, with important suggestions to the sick and suffering, complete directions for the use of the Pills, and a special card to females which every one of the sex ought to read.

WRIGHT'S SOUTHERN INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Are manufactured expressly for use in the

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

Under the personal direction of Dr. JOHN WRIGHT, in his Pharmaceutical Laboratory, New Orleans.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Sole Proprietors,

No. 21 Chartres street, New Orleans, L[a.]