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The New Orleans Bee.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

[illegible] authorized to receive [illegible] to our paper at the rate of [illegible] a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

THE DEFENCES OF THE CITY.

The possibility of an attempt to capture the city of New Orleans must naturally arouse the energies and stimulate the zeal of our military authorities, and make them to perfect the defences so far as human intelligence and industry may prove available to this result. It is tolerably certain that whenever the Yankees make up their minds to attack us, they will do so simultaneously at several points. While their mortar fleet and gunboats are bombarding Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and their swift steamships are striving to pass the forts and reach our city unobstructed, an effort will no doubt be made by the Federal vessels in the Sound to force their way through the Rigolets and Chef Menteur, or perhaps to land forces at various points along the lake shore. It is evident that a system of defence must embrace many distinct spots, and must provide for the protection of every assailable point.

We have implicit confidence in Gen. Lovell, and doubt not that his military skill and sagacity have been sedulously and successfully employed in completing a thorough defence of our city, and we have good reason to believe that such precautionary measures have been adopted as to render next to impossible the unpleasant hypothesis suggested by a cotemporary, of one or more war steamers running past our batteries, arriving at our city, and holding us at their mercy. We do not therefore propose to indulge in conjectures respecting the particular places of defence selected, and which are necessarily only known in detail to the Commanding General and his immediate assistants; but we would simply suggest certain essential preliminary measures to be attended to by the principal officers of each command, and insist on the necessity of completing the war equipment of every regiment and company intended for the protection of New Orleans. For example, is it not time for the various artillery corps to receive their supply of cartridges, balls and other munitions of war, for which they have long since applied? Is it not far better to provide them at once with all they require, so that they may be in readiness to repair at an hour's notice to any place where they may be ordered? Much grumbling and dangerous delay would be obviated by a timely provision of this nature. It may be well, too, to command a frequent inspection of arms, and to exercise the most vigilant supervision over the arsenals and powder magazines.

There are other precautions which the military authorities will, we hope, not overlook—such as: 1st, The condition of the streets and roads along which our infantry and artillery must pass to repair to the fortifications, or elsewhere. Some of our streets are in so wretched a condition—especially in the rear of the city—that artillery would be in danger of being stalled in the mud. 2d, The means of transportation by way of the railroads leading to the Lake. 3d, the means of feeding and speedy supplies of ammunition, balls and other warlike material. 4th, abundant rations for such troops as may be dispatched from the city to the fortifications or to the Lake shore. 5th, ambulances and other conveniences for the removal of the wounded by land or water. Precaution is the mother of safety. Not a single day should be lost in completing these indispensable preparations. Once accomplished, all trepidation, all uncertainty, all needless anxiety would vanish, and our people would await the coming of the enemy with calmness and invincible determination.

It must not be imagined that these details are [illegible]. Never was the trite maxim that a stitch in time saves nine more applicable than to military affairs. The neglect of an apparently trifling precaution may entail the most serious consequences. It is well known that soldiers have been almost famished with thirst in the midst of a battle, in consequence of the failure of the proper authorities to see that their canteens were filled. At the organization of Camp Benjamin great complaints were made for several days of the sufferings arising from the scarcity of water. [illegible] It is a vigilant and kind-hearted [illegible] that will omit or forget nothing that can contribute either to the comfort or efficiency of his troops. As a general rule those who are best fed and clothed; whose arms and accoutrements are free from the most carelessly inspected, and whose real wants have been as far as possible supplied, will exhibit most valor and endurance in the conflict. Excellent [illegible] endure the fatigue of forced marches, and other incidents of active life better than those [illegible] advantageously situated.

Messrs. McCowan & Lambert sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 120 Carondelet street, the contents of a [illegible] consisting of [illegible], &c.—See advertisement.

[illegible] WANTED.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that several dressmakers are wanted at Mrs. E. Benson's, No. 137 Canal street.

TELEGRAPHIC INTERRUPTION.—It appears that the enemy have possession of the Mobile line of telegraph, probably at Biloxi, which accounts for the absence of dispatches. The Jackson line, however, is uninterrupted.

OUR NAVAL RESOURCES.—The Richmond Examiner says: We learn that the Government has at last given directions which will insure the proper vigor in the construction of a navy. Commodore Ingraham has received full power from the Navy Department to begin immediately to build as many war steamers, and of as formidable a character, as the exigencies of the war and the resources at his command will warrant.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—It is a little singular that in Brownlow's paper, the Federal [illegible] at Nashville, to seek protection, aid and comfort from the Abolition Government, the Rev. Mr. Graves, who was so shamefully denounced by him as an Abolitionist, was compelled to fly from his post as editor of the [illegible], and seek safety in the Confederate [illegible].

The Knoxville Register of the 26th ult. states that on the day previous another regiment was [illegible] at that place. It is commanded by Col. Wm. M. Bradford.

Edmund Ruffin, the patriarch of Southern [illegible], has given five hundred dollars towards [illegible], from [illegible].

The Memphis Appeal of Tuesday has the following:

[illegible]

FROM THE TENNESSEE.—We learn that one of the enemy's gunboats went up to Eastport on Sunday and shelled our battery at that place. No damage was done the battery, and [illegible] The object of the enemy, probably, was to reconnoitre our position, and to ascertain whether we had erected any other batteries, either at Eastport, or below.

With this exception, affairs about Corinth remain as at previous accounts.

[illegible] TO THE SOUTHERN STATES.—How [illegible] how they [illegible] each other, the citizens of the South [illegible] parts of the United States. My business [illegible] I was but in one negro [illegible] and there were only women [illegible] cheerfulness in the [illegible] the gentlemen—I speak of what I [illegible] the citizens [illegible] What a [illegible] the Colonel's [illegible] "You write your name, sah'r, I [illegible]" I am not going into the slavery [illegible] I am not an advocate for "the institution" [illegible] I know Madame, by that angry toss of the head, you are about to implore me to be [illegible] my dear lady, it seemed [illegible] twenty too young and have to be [illegible] Twenty are too sick [illegible] I would as soon you [illegible] as a present of a score of [illegible] when I need but a single stout horse [illegible] my brougham.—*Cornhill Magazine for* [illegible]

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

Enemies.

The Confederate States have four distinct classes of enemies.

1. The Government and people of the United States are our enemies. But they are open enemies. They meet us upon the field with arms in their hands, and make war upon us. They shoot down our soldiers, burn our houses, destroy our property, and steal our negroes. We know where to find, and how to deal with such an enemy.

2. The second class of enemies are the croakers—the long-faced men of faint hearts and weak nerves, who go up and down the country, seeking to impart their own despondency and cowardice to all with whom they come in contact. Every thing goes wrong, according to these Dismal Jemmies. The Government is weak and negligent; our officers are lacking in skill; and the army is destitute of courage. If the Government had done its duty, this or that thing would not have happened. If the officers had possessed a grain of foresight, they could have held this or the other position against the enemy. Nothing is done right, according to these gentry, and every thing goes wrong. The enemy will certainly overrun the country; the Confederate Government will fall; and we will all go to perdition together. If they only had charge of affairs, how smoothly and successfully every thing would move. Arms would be procured immediately; an army would be improvised in the twinkling of an eye; and the enemy—McClellan, Buell, Halleck, and all—would be driven out of the country the first pleasant day that came. Napoleon would be still the "little corporal" by the side of these wonderful warriors—these mighty men of valor.

Weak of purpose, faint of heart, and cowardly in spirit, they would destroy the confidence of every body else, and abandon every thing to the Federals. We would suggest to have petticoats put upon these miserable creatures, and curls hung about their craven foreheads, but for the insult we should thereby offer to our brave women.

3. The speculators and extortioners constitute the third class of enemies. These characters operate upon the necessities of the country. They are interested in the war, inasmuch as it enables them to make money. Beyond this, they care but little who wins or who loses. They set no fixed price upon what they have to sell. Their price is all they can get. The purchaser may be a poor man, a needy woman, a destitute soldier, or the widow of some brave fellow who has fallen in battle with his face to the foe. Still, if the extortioner can grind out of her five dollars per bushel for salt, he takes it; if ten dollars, he takes it; if a thousand dollars, still he would take it. As between him and a Lincolnite, we have infinitely more respect for the latter. The one is an open enemy, and meets you on the field; the other is a secret foe who takes advantage of your necessities, and seeks to undermine the cause by oppressing the people and sapping the foundations of our strength.

4. The fourth and last class of enemies to the Confederate cause are those pimps and operators in money, who seek to depreciate the currency of the Government. These people worship at the shrine of the golden calf. The success of our struggle may depend upon the confidence of the people in the currency provided by the Government; yet if they can gain anything by destroying that confidence, they do not hesitate to do it. They are as ready to speculate on the faith of the people and the patriotism of the country, as an honest man would be upon the products of the land. Place the success of our cause in one scale, and greed and gain in the other, and they would not be long in deciding which they would take.

The man who tears up a railway track is no greater enemy to the public than the one who destroys the oil by which that machinery is lubricated, and without which it cannot be operated. So, too, the man who destroys the confidence of the public in the currency of the Government, is as much an enemy as the spy who carries intelligence to the adversary.

Such are the enemies of the Confederate cause. Let them be watched everywhere. They are the aiders and abettors of the North, and should be so regarded and treated.

Wendell Phillips on the War.

Wendell Phillips, the arch-demon of Abolitionism, recently delivered a lecture at Rochester to a large audience, embracing "many of the intelligent and influential citizens." The lecture was replete with atrocious sentiments. We take an extract or two from it to show the spirit which still actuates one of the leading men of the North:

The present war is the result of no accident, nor is it the result of the action of any particular person or party. In one sense, "nobody was to blame," for the war was the result of the national policy for the last sixty or seventy years. *Slavery is the real cause.*

I have been a disunionist and an honest disunionist. It was only last year that I began to see how the Union could mean justice, and I am Yankee enough not to refuse money if I can get enough with it. If we can have justice in the Union, as we can if we will, then I am for the Union. The Union means peace, *prosperous commerce and manufactures, and extended nationality.* Seeing so much depends upon it, I would have the nation take that course which will make its preservation certain.

The Union, simply by coercion, would be a worthless bond, irritating to the South and unprofitable to ourselves. The plan of subjugating the South by force would result in a barren conquest, bearing no fruit, because changing no convictions. If Gen. McClellan could, to-morrow, plant the stars and stripes on Richmond and Montgomery, and all the principal points in the South, and to have a force large enough to hold them there, what then? The elephant would be ours, but what should be done with it? The people of the South would be left angry and ready to rebel at any time. *He is surely a barbarian who would conquer with bayonets alone.* He is a statesman who would conquer a people by changing their convictions and thus removing the cause of hostility.

How should we do this? The answer is simple. Issue a proclamation of emancipation, and we shall checkmate the interests of England, by appealing to her conscience. I would have a liberal compensation to all slaveholders who were loyal. And I would not have too close a scrutiny as to their loyalty. *I would give money into the South.* This would stimulate industry and enterprise, and thus with free-dom, Virginia and South Carolina would become like New York. * * I would leave none of the ten million people of the South out of these blessings, but about 50,000 traitors and rebels who must die or go into exile. All this is now possible, because we have got into this war, and I am glad the war has come.

Official Communication from Hon. James Mason, Commissioner of the Confederate States, on the Inefficiency of the Blockade.

The following is a copy of a paper addressed to Lord Russell, by Hon. James Mason, Commissioner of the Confederate States, on the inefficiency of the blockade:

109 PICCADILLY, Feb. 17, 1862.

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship herewith (by permission) returns of vessels entered and cleared at the blockaded ports of the Confederate States of America, at the respective dates to which they refer. Your Lordship will observe that the returns from the ports of Charleston and Savannah are only up to the 31st of October last; from New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and Lavaca, to the dates given in August, and from Wilmington till 10th September. Your Lordship will further observe that, on the list from New Orleans, a large number were inland by the Mississippi, and therefore involved no breach of a question of blockade. Wishing to be perfectly frank, it may be proper to remark also that others, from some of the ports, may have been *quasi* inland—that is to say, through the estuaries and sounds along the coast. I state as an example, from New Orleans to Mobile, where the route for small vessels may or may not have been through the inland sounds. But, in regard to the latter, I do not see why the obligations of a blockade do not extend as fully to them as by access to the port from the open sea. These estuaries or sounds are accessible by inlets from the sea, and, if not guarded, the port to which they lead may be reached as successfully by navigating vessels of light draft through those channels as by a direct sea route. That the Government of the United States so considered, is proved by the fact that the inland sea communication between New Orleans and Mobile, Charleston and Savannah, and perhaps other places, is claimed to be blockaded by naval forces of that government. The transcripts herewith were furnished me by my government to be communicated to your Lordship. Although purporting to be copies of the original returns, they were copies made at the proper department at Richmond from those returns, and therefore authentic. I add a return also to include both with a printed list of vessels entered and cleared at ports in Cuba from and to the blockaded ports of the Confederate States. These, for the most part, are enumerated in September; and all for the months of November and December are, of course, not included in the transcripts from my government. This paper, sent me from Havana, was taken from official documents there by a gentleman of intelligence and integrity, well known to me, and worthy of entire reliance. The fact (assumed) of the course, unchecked. The fact (assumed) of the arrival of vessels cleared (at their ports of destination) was matter of notoriety, from the almost daily appearance between Havana and those ports. I have no official returns from my government for the months of November, December and January, to be accounted for in the fact that until very recently it could not be known when it might reach London. But, as your Lordship is doubtless aware, breaches of the blockade as most if not all of those ports by vessels of large as well of small tonnage, both inward and outward bound, have been, during the last three months, and yet are, constantly repeated.

I have, &c.,
J. M. MASON.

TENNESSEE [illegible] COTTON.—The Mobile Tribune publishes a letter from North Alabama, from which we quote the annexed paragraph:

The cotton in Giles and Maury [illegible] has been and is being burnt, [illegible] This is done by our [illegible] Scott [illegible] but is done with the consent of the owners. The people here are ready to the [illegible] The case only awaits the [illegible] They go and return once a day back to Decatur. The bridges are all burnt beyond that point by our soldiers.

Our opinion of the probabilities of English interference in the war has been freely expressed. It is, however, but fair to admit that some intelligent minds think differently. We perceive, for instance, that the London correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, who is not likely to feel the slightest sympathy for the South, is by no means certain that British neutrality will be long maintained. In his letter of the 25th ult., after noticing the difficulty between O'Donoghue and Sir Robert Peel, and sneering at the conduct of the latter, the writer remarks:

But the battle on American affairs is to come. It will be fought on two questions—the blockade and the recognition of the Confederacy. It will be an extraordinary contest. The Government will pretend that it does not wish to break the blockade, and is in no haste to recognise the Confederacy. Can you doubt that it is only waiting to be compelled to do both? The Whigs, it must be remembered, only hold power by sufferance. They are not strong enough for independent action. The Conservatives, under Lord Derby and D'Israeli, hold them in perpetual check, which is nearly as bad as checkmate. "Go ahead, my lively friend," says Derby to Palmerston; "but if you don't go as we like, you go over." So the Administration is waiting for a pressure from both parties which will force them to do what they are quite ready for.

And you may suppose that your recent victories, and the prospect they give of your ability to overcome the rebellion, will be a check upon this action. Be not too sure of that. British Governmental policy, in both the almost equally matched and balancing parties, is based now upon the theory of the failure and disruption of the American Union. On this ground reform is kicked out of Parliament. While America was united, prosperous and powerful, the people of England could demand to be heard in Parliament. The example of America was the stronghold of English reformers. In the secession of the South, in the civil war now raging, with all its calamities, the aristocracy of England finds a new lease of power. They have favored the rebellion from the beginning, because they hate democracy, and dread its influence and example. Is it likely they will see America again reunited, prosperous and happy, if they can help it?

No, sir, the despots of Europe will plant themselves upon the Declaration of Independence, and tell you that as you have once said that Government depends upon the consent of the governed, you must be held to your principles. And they will never permit the severed States to reunite, or to be united, if they can find the means to prevent it. Persons with whom I talk have no hesitation in declaring the animus of their Southern proclivities. "Of course," they say, "we are glad to have democracy a failure abroad, because we fear it at home. We know it would never do in England, and we are glad to see it coming to nought in America. We are opposed to slavery; but there is no reason why we should not recognise the South with its slavery now, as well as these eighty years past. Why make any difficulty about the Southern Confederacy any more than Spain, or Brazil, or Turkey? It is none of our business. But the success and progress of democracy is another affair; and if we can find any excuse to help the South it is our interest to do it."

And here is the real reason for the sympathy with the South which prevails in England, Canada and the colonies everywhere. There are individual exceptions; but it is best that the American people should know what is the actual feeling, and understand its causes.

Now, the battle is fought in the newspapers, and in books and pamphlets. A Col. Schaffner has just brought out an octavo in the Southern interest following in the wake of Mr. Spence. A Pennsylvanian has just issued a pamphlet to show that it is for the interest of Pennsylvania to become part of the Confederate States, and a map is attached to the pamphlet to illustrate the extraordinary advantages she would have by such a connection. I judge that four-fifths of the work done here in favor of the South is done by Northern men. Some who narrowly escaped arrest in America are indefatigable here furnishing information to the press, and writing articles. It is to be presumed that the Pennsylvanian who wishes his State to join the Confederacy has objections to returning home so long as she remains in the Union.

THE YANKEE DESERTER.—Peter Jones, a native of Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and a member of company H, Capt. C. McElvain, Ninety-seventh New York Regiment, under command of Col. Henry Gee, is the name of the Federal deserter from Fernandina. He states that the men were cruelly treated by their officers, and ill clad and fed—their rations consisting of very hard and black bread, made of shorts or bran, he did not know which, and old pickled beef, unfit for any purpose, and a scanty supply at that. The officers, however, fared sumptuously, and were indifferent as to the condition of those under their command. For the most trivial offense they were put under guard and made to carry a thirty-two pound shot for ten hours. He was determined on the first opportunity that presented itself to desert, and states that the men generally were dissatisfied. They were principally drafted, and promised $8 a month; volunteers were to receive $11. He had been in the service five months, and all he got was a $25 Treasury note, which he sold while on his way to Waynesville for $5, to a gentleman who wanted it as a curiosity.

Being sent for water outside the grand line, he found a boat near the railroad bridge, in which he crossed over to the main, and followed the line of the railroad.

He says that the Federals were encamped east of the town of Fernandina, and were not allowed to enter it. That about two thousand composed the expedition, and were under the command of General Wright. He learned in camp that a gunboat had gone up St. Mary's river, and lost some forty men killed and six-teen wounded.

While at Port Royal he did not see much cotton there, and is ready to report that a great number of horses, sheep, cows, etc. that were captured, and did not see more than from two to three hundred negroes. The Federals were drilling the negroes as soldiers daily.—*Savannah Republican, 24th.*

A Cotton Trick Exposed.

We find the following in the Atlanta, Ga., *Intelligencer*:

Atlanta, March 18, 1862.

Maj. John S. Rowland, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad:

Sir—I am informed that certain speculators, mostly citizens of Tennessee, who are believed to be enemies of our cause, are purchasing large quantities of cotton, for shipment to points in that State, with a view, it is supposed, of placing it within the reach of the Federal troops.

You are, therefore, directed to suspend the shipment of cotton over the W. & A. road till further orders; and to give public notice that the road will not receive cotton for shipment. As it is better that the cotton remain upon the plantations, you will also refuse to receive any upon the line of the road, for storage, in any depot or other building belonging to the road.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT W. & A. R. R., *Atlanta, Ga.*, March 21, 1862.

I am directed by his Excellency Governor Brown to suspend the shipment of cotton over the W. & A. R. R. Therefore no cotton will be received for storage in any of the depots, or on any of the platforms, or buildings belonging to the road. It would be well for agents or owners of cotton now lying about the depots, or on the platforms on the line of the road, to have it removed forthwith, to some warehouses, or other place of safety, as the road will not be accountable for loss by fire or otherwise.

JOHN S. ROWLAND, Sup't.

It is but justice to that community to say, that as soon as these facts were ascertained, a special meeting of the Common Council was called to deliberate upon the matter, and to request the Mayor to prevent any further shipments of the fleecy king. Public sentiment is most decidedly opposed to any surreptitious attempts to evade the cotton blockade, and the man who has the hardihood to undertake the task will be held up to the scorn he merits. It is to be hoped that these Tennesseeans were loyal men, and legitimately engaged, but it is certainly a strange freak of judgment which would induce a thorough-going financier to make large investments, such as these, with the probability staring him in the face that his goods will be captured by the advancing enemy in less than thirty days.

LATEST FROM CUMBERLAND GAP—*Reinforcements Arriving.*—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Commonwealth* of the 29th contains the following late intelligence from Cumberland Gap:

From sources entirely reliable we learn that, originally, two Tennessee regiments were stationed at Cumberland Gap, and that the Fifth Georgia and Ninth Mississippi, soon after their arrival at Knoxville were sent forward to that point. General Floyd, with his brigade, has also been sent there. This would make in all between six and seven thousand troops, but, owing to sickness and other causes, not exceeding, if amounting to, five thousand effective men.

On Saturday night General Kirby Smith, the commanding general, left Knoxville for the Gap, where he expected to meet and repulse the enemy. Reinforcements, which are constantly arriving, are being sent to his support with all possible dispatch.

THE VIRGINIA'S NEW ARMAMENT.—The following from a Norfolk letter is a more minute description of the *Virginia's* new armament than any yet published here:

The Virginia has had some important changes made in her armament. Two rifled Armstrong guns, and a monster piece cast at Richmond, which carries a shot weighing 320 pounds, have been put in her. This shot is made flat at both ends, and is [illegible] steel. The force of the projectile was tried on a six-inch plate of iron, and it went through as if it had been a wooden target. It is believed the Monitor will have to knock under to such pills and prows as the Virginia carries.

FROM POUND GAP.—The Abingdon *Virginian* learns "from good authority" that on Sunday, 23d ult., Major Thompson, who has command of the five companies from Scott and Lee, who volunteered for the protection of the Gap, had a brisk touch with 2500 of the enemy, which lasted several hours. After driving the enemy back, Major Thompson learned that the enemy were attempting to flank him at a gap a few miles below the Pound. He immediately removed the most of his force to that point, where a battle ensued, and the enemy were repulsed. Our loss was none killed and eight wounded, the enemy's loss in killed was supposed to be heavy. The Federals fell back to Pikeville, and Major Thompson to Gladesville.

The Savannah *Republican* gives the annexed particulars of a skirmish previously mentioned by the telegraph:

On Saturday last, 22d inst., the Federal gunboats, which had been dispatched to New Smyrna, from information given at St. Augustine that two companies had gone to that place to protect some arms that had been landed there, sent in barges to attack our troops. A company of thirty horsemen, under Capt. Owens, awaited their approach, and then with steady aim and rapid firing succeeded in killing forty, mortally wounding two, and taking one prisoner—the remaining nine of the fifty-two that were sent made their escape to their gunboat. The negro pilot that brought them in was also captured and immediately hung to a tree. The Yankees sent in a flag of truce to ask permission to bury their dead, which was granted on condition that they give up the negroes they had stolen, when seven negroes were soon forthcoming.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Colonel Thos. H. Watts is an Alabamian, in the prime of life. He was educated at the University of Virginia, the Alma Mater of so many of the distinguished sons of the Confederate States. He graduated in law at that institution, and shortly afterwards commenced the practice of his profession in Alabama, and has since devoted himself assiduously to it, except when in the public service of his State. He was at one time a distinguished member of the Legislature of his State, and was subsequently the choice of his political friends in the Montgomery district for a seat in the Old Congress. He was an old line Whig, according to past political designations.

As to the legal abilities of Colonel Watts, we need not offer any higher compliment than that he occupies the first rank at the bar of Montgomery, of which Chilton, Yancey, Elmore, Hilliard, Goldthwaite, and others known to the country, are members.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, has been released, by order of the Secretary of War, upon the condition of the parole which he was requested to take at the time of his discharge from Fort Warren.

A letter from Fort Pickens, received in New York, states that Major Newby attempted to assassinate Billy Wilson, on Santa Rosa Island, but was unsuccessful.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Correction.—In our city intelligence yesterday we mentioned that some of the companies of the British Fusiliers had joined the European Brigade. We learn on good authority that this is an error, and that the British Guards are not attached to that brigade. We may add in this connection, that the regiment composed of British, Austrian and the Hanse Guards is under the command of Col. Page, and not of Col. Bond [illegible].

Supposed Action at a Fort.—The inquiry yesterday and the day before, on Canondelet street and on every other thoroughfare where business men congregate was about the number of vessels which could be seen in the neighborhood of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. "Reports, what of the day? Did the enemy commence the action below the city; did they attempt a landing somewhere on the coast?" These questions and many others of the sort we cannot answer; for the intelligence from below, meagre as they were, therefore, are now nearly interrupted. On Wednesday evening, while Major-General Lovell was reviewing the European Brigade on Canal street, we heard two or three times the booming of heavy guns; and late in the evening we were informed by people just from Camp Chalmette that those reports were heard distinctly at that place, from two to six o'clock. Was any action going on at one of the forts? We could not find any one to answer this query.

The Restaurants.—We understand that restaurants are now crowded by the order about the early closing of public places. And it is rumored that the Provost Marshals would not have specially mentioned oyster saloons in their orders on the subject, but as one of the [illegible] restaurant keepers who [illegible] however, are quite [illegible], however, that [illegible] [illegible]

Amenities.—Night before last a woman named [illegible] was stabbed in the right breast, by [illegible] Wilderson; and [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, 1862.

COTTON.—No sales on plantation sold on the basis of [illegible]

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—We have again to notice a very dull market, and the [illegible] about [illegible]

MOLASSES.—About [illegible] bbls. sold at 10½[illegible] for Fermenting, and 16[illegible] 18c ₩ gallon for Reboiled. Also, [illegible] half bbls. [illegible]

PORK.—The retail demand has been supplied at $40 ₩ bbl.

BEEF.—The retail demand is supplied at $18 [illegible] for Prime, and $27 [illegible] ₩ bbl. for Mess.

WHISKY.—The retail demand for Old Bourbon and [illegible] has been supplied at $1 ₩ gal. and common [illegible] Rectified at $1 [illegible]

BACON.—We notice wholesale and retail transactions at the tariff rates.

Nothing else reported.

A commercial letter from Shreveport, dated March 26th, received by a mercantile house here, states that [illegible] [illegible]

Cattle Market.
JEFFERSON CITY, April 4, 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 181 Texas Beeves, 136 Hogs, 32 Sheep and 30 Veal. Amount of stock sold [illegible] 55 Sheep and 24 Veals. Sold [illegible] 131 Texas Beeves, 44 [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 4, 1862.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Elodie, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.
Schr Louise, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Ellen G., Quinterburg, from Vernisson.
Twilight, Buffington, from Ouachita River.
T. D. Hine, Addison, from Attakapas.
Diana, Roderick, from Lower Coast.
Laurel Hill, Moon, from Bayou Sara.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

POWHATAN—Per steamer Ellen G—1 hhd bacon 2 hhds do 2 bxs do [illegible]

OUACHITA RIVER—Per steamer Twilight—12 ctn [illegible]

ATTAKAPAS—Per steamer T D Hine—67 hhds sugar, 61 bbls molasses [illegible]

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Diana—[illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Laurel Hill—32 hhds sugar [illegible]

COAST—Per schr Elodie—[illegible] bales hay to order.
COAST—Per schr Louise—[illegible] bbls molasses to order.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. WESTERN—[illegible]

DIED.

A. O'DOWD, aged [illegible] years. His friends and acquaintances, and those of Thomas Sullivan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, on [illegible] street, near the corner of [illegible]

Notice.

THE undersigned has the honor of informing his friends and the public that he has removed his Clothing Manufactory to T. C. PAYAN'S STORE, No. 73 Canal street, between Camp and Magazine.

ED. DUFOURESIGES.

Notice.

THE undersigned cautions the public not to sell on credit to his wife, as he will not pay any debt which she may incur.

J. [illegible]

Stray Cow.

A BROWN COW and her Calf have [illegible] Parties of [illegible]

M. TOURANCE,
Corner of Alexander and Canal sts.

NEW ORLEANS
Female Collegiate Institute,
No. 269 Camp street,
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME [illegible]

THIS establishment, which has grown so popular, will be reopened on the 1st of September. Madame [illegible] the public to examine [illegible]

For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 269 Camp street, or by letter through the [illegible]

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	[illegible] cents per pound
Green Meat, hog round, at retail, not to exceed	25 cents per pound

BACON.

Hams and Sides, at wholesale, not to exceed	25 cents per pound
Hams and sides, by retail, not to exceed	30 cents per pound
Shoulders, at wholesale	[illegible]
Shoulders, at retail	[illegible]
Lard in tierces	[illegible]
Lard, in kegs	[illegible]

FLOUR.

Extra Double, at wholesale, not to exceed	$17 per barrel
Extra Double, by the barrel	[illegible]
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	[illegible]
By retail	[illegible]

HAY, OATS AND WHEAT.

Western Hay, not to exceed	$45 per ton
Crab Grass	$40 per ton
Oats	$1 20 per bushel
Wheat	$2 [illegible] per bushel

SALT.

Liverpool fine, wholesale, not to exceed	$5 p. 100 weight
Liverpool fine, retail	7 cents per pound
Liverpool coarse, wholesale	$4 per 100 weight
Liverpool coarse, retail	6 cents per pound
Pounding salt, wholesale	$3 per 100 weight
Pounding 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, 10 per cent.

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

New Orleans, March 28, 1862. ap1 6t

Board of Provost Marshals.

ALL Masters of Steamboats engaged in trade are hereby inhibited from taking white men as deckhands, 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

Board of Provost Marshals.

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

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 absolutely 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.

mh28 tf

Board of Provost Marshals.

ALL GAMBLING HOUSES are expressly prohibited.

All Clubs, Shops, Oyster Saloons, and all stores [illegible] must be closed at 9 o'clock, P. M. [illegible]

New Orleans, March 26th, 1862.

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

mh28

THE Committee of Safety give notice that they have made the arrangements with the following [illegible] who have kindly offered to sell for the Committee [illegible] at tariff prices, in small quantities, to the poor only, viz:

AVET & BRO., corner Old Levee and Bienville,
W. A. VIOLETT & Co., [illegible]

They will sell at tariff prices, except in small quantities, when a small additional price must be put on the cost, viz:

[illegible]

By order of Supply Committee.
R. T. LONSDALE.

mh28

Committee of Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given to planters and other persons desiring to send free to the Government, that the Committee [illegible] stills, grate bars and all iron that [illegible] being worthless, should not be [illegible]

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Committee of Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1862.

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

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Committee on Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JOHN T. MOORE, of the Alabama Cotton Press, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Robin streets, is appointed by the Committee of this Department, to receive all Old Brass, Copper, Bells, and other Metals, contributed for the Confederate Government.

Mr. Moore will receive and take charge of all [illegible], pay the freight on same and other [illegible] received thereby.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Committee of Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given to Planters and other persons wishing to donate old Iron, Copper, Lead, or Bells to our Government, that the steamer Sallie Robinson, Captain Joseph Saltbe, has been hired by this Committee to bring such donations to this city. Neither the Confederate nor State Government have any agents whatever in the country to purchase such articles.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Committee of Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24, 1862.

THE steamer Sallie Robinson, Capt. Jos. Saltbe, having been chartered by this Committee to bring all iron to the city for the use of the Government, all planters and other citizens will greatly aid our Confederacy by granting every facility to Capt. Saltbe in this work.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Candidate for Mayor,
IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.
VICTOR WILTZ,
OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.
See Bee of 28th, 29th and 31st January. fe&1

To the Editors of the Bee:

Please announce Mr. EUGENE STAES as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election [illegible]

NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Bounty $75!

THE undersigned is raising a Company of Volunteers for the war, the BUCKNER AVENGERS, and will receive a few more good men, to whom [illegible] Apply at the office of Hewitt, Norton & Co., 161 Common street, to Lieut. Ben. Bland.

Capt. H. M. HEWITT,
161 Common street.

ap4 1w

Confederate Guard Response Co. A.

WANTED FOR THE WAR—One hundred able-bodied men. Superior uniforms and equipments furnished. For bounty and further particulars, inquire at No. 10 Perdido street, of Capt. H. M. ZACHARIE, for Committee.

A Light Battery for the War.

THE applications of Young Men will be received for the completion of the required number, to serve in a Light Battery for the war.

The inducements offered and future of this corps make it a rare chance for those accepted for the brilliant arm of the service; and the recent order of Gov. Moore gives permission to those of volunteer companies throughout the State, in camp or otherwise, wishing to come forward, the right of transfer from infantry to artillery.

Uniforms and underclothing furnished, and as a full battery of six pieces is on hand, no delay will be occasioned in immediate active service.

For particulars apply to

E. M. ISAACSON,
118 Common street, down stairs.

Blankets Wanted for the Confederate Troops.

A GOOD PRICE will be paid for new or second-hand woolen BLANKETS for the Confederate Troops, sent to active service. Apply to Capt. F. POWELL, Assistant Quartermaster, at Gen. Lovell's Headquarters, Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square.

Wanted, also, STOCKINGS.

Dressmakers Wanted.

WANTED—Six young ladies, who are FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS. Only those who are thoroughly competent need answer this. Good wages paid. Apply immediately (this morning) to

Mrs M E BENSON,
Dressmaker and Milliner, 137 Canal street, (up stairs) adjoining D. H. Holmes's.

EMPLOYMENT may be had by a few colored men, slaves or free, by applying at the BAKERY of WM. T. BERRY & SON, 281 Chartres street.

Wanted to Hire.

A SERVANT for an officer in the Eighteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, now at Corinth. Apply to TOLEDANO & TAYLOR, No. 12 Union street.

Funeral Service.

A FUNERAL SERVICE will take place, at the St. Louis Cathedral, on TUESDAY, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock A. M., for the late HUGUES PEDESCLAUX. His friends and acquaintances and those of the Duplantier, Rabalier and Dunbard families are invited to attend.

For Sale or Rent,

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, situated over the Lake, known as the Grandison Hotel, in the town of Lewisburg. For further particulars, address to

P. LACROIX,
No. 2 Toulouse street.

TO LET—The upper story of the house corner of Chartres and Canal streets. Apply below to [illegible]

For Sale,

A PROPERTY situated on Canal Carondelet, bounded by Prieur, Johnson and St. Peter streets, containing Sixteen Lots of Ground, with [illegible] formerly known as the [illegible] Said property is now rented at sixty dollars per month, as a rum distillery. Information as to price, &c., enquire of

J. B. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Valuable Property in the Second District, on a Long Credit.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer,
Office, 70 St. Louis street.

SATURDAY next, April 5th, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold the following property—

1. A PROPERTY in suburb Tremé, bounded by Claiborne, Dumaine, Derbigny and St. Philip sts, designated on the plan by No. 1, measuring (American measure) 42 feet 1 inch front on Claiborne street, 46 feet 3 inches and 8 lines on the rear line, and 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth, between parallel lines, with a house there n, fronting on the street, having four fine rooms, a large room, a large rear gallery, with a cistern; a two-story kitchen having six rooms, slate roofed; several rooms in the yard, including a washing and a small room; rooms in the attic; privies, water works, &c., the whole in good order and suitable for a large family. The house bears No. 197. The yard is paved with bricks with two very large alleys on each side.

2. A LOT OF GROUND in the same square, being lot No. 2, on the same plan, measuring (American measure) 46 feet 1 inch and 1 lines front on Derbigny street, 46 feet 3 inches and 6 lines on the rear line, (and corresponding to the property fronting on Claiborne street,) by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth, between parallel lines, with stable for several horses, the whole perfectly fitted up. Also a food room.

3. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND in the same square and adjoining lot No. 2, measuring (American measure) 21 feet 6 inches 3 lines and one-half on Derbigny street, 21 feet 6 inches 3 lines on the rear line, by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth, between parallel lines, with a frame building having two rooms, cistern, a shed, privies, water works and a bed of roses, the whole perfectly fitted up.

4. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND in the same square, being lot No. 4, on the same plan, measuring (American measure) 21 feet 6 inches and 3½ lines front on Derbigny street, 21 feet 6 inches and 3 lines on the rear line, by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth, between parallel lines, with a frame house having three rooms, one after the other, with a side gallery, a room, kitchen having two rooms, cistern, privies, paved yard, &c. The house bears No. 199.

5. ANOTHER PROPERTY, most desirably situated, in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Goodchildren Avenue or Mexican Gulf Railroad, Music, Set and Love streets, on which the City Railroad passes, being lot No. 1 on the plan. Said lot measures (American measure) 40 feet 11 inches and 8 lines front on Goodchildren street or avenue, by 60 feet 10 inches in depth and front on Music street; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting in a house forming the corner, having four rooms; well and cistern; another house, adjoining, having three rooms, one after the other, gallery, closets, kitchen, cistern, etc.

6. ANOTHER PROPERTY in the same District and the same square, being lot No. 2 on the plan, measuring (American measure) 31 feet and 5 lines front on Music street, by 60 feet 11 inches and 2 lines in depth, between parallel lines, together with the improvements thereon, consisting in a house having four rooms, gallery in the rear with a cistern; a kitchen having two rooms, gallery in front and closet; cisterns, well, privies, etc., divided into two tenements.

TERMS.

Lot and house on Claiborne street, firstly described, $1500 cash; balance at one and two years' credit, with-out interest.

Lot and stable secondly described, $600 cash; balance at one and two years' credit, without interest.

Lot and house on Derbigny street, thirdly described, $700 cash; balance at one and two years, without interest.

Lot and two houses on Goodchildren street, $700 cash, balance at one and two years, without interest.

Lot and house on Music street, $400 cash; balance at one and two years, without interest.

The notes to bear 8 per cent. eventual interest per annum, the property to be kept insured and policy transferred to the vendor until final payment.

The property is not insured.

Acts of sale before Amédée Ducatel, notary public, at the expense of purchaser. ap5

Three Lots of Ground on Dumaine Street, Second District—Fifty-Eight Lots of Ground in Third District.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 5th April, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

1. THREE LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Dumaine, Tonti, St. Philip and Miro streets, designated as lots Nos. 6, 7 and 8, [illegible] measuring each 30 feet front on Dumaine street by 120 feet in depth.

2. TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Laharpe, Prieur, Lapeyrouse and Roman streets, measuring each 31 feet front on Laharpe street by 141 feet 11 inches in depth.

3. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Claiborne, Frenchmen, Bourbon (late St. John the Baptist) and Union streets, designated as lots 1, 2, 3 and 4. Lots 3 and 4 measure together 60 feet or more front on Claiborne street by 126 feet in depth. Lots 1 and 2 measure together 61 feet 10 inches front on Bourbon (late St. John the Baptist) street by 95 feet or more in depth.

4. A SQUARE OF GROUND containing 28 lots bounded by Magistrate, Tricou, Victor and Hancock streets.

5. A SQUARE OF GROUND containing 28 lots, bounded by Delery, Tricou, Law and Magistrate streets. The whole according to plans, which may be seen at the Exchange.

Terms—One-half cash, the balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes secured by mortgage, and bearing 8 per cent. interest from date to maturity, and eight per cent. in case of non-payment at maturity until paid.

Acts of sale before Forster & Breard, Notaries Public. ap4

A Valuable Lot of Ground, with the Brick Dwelling-House, forming the corner of Esplanade and Frenchmen streets, opposite the Mint.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 5th April, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Esplanade, Frenchmen, Victory, Elysian Fields (or Pontchartrain Railroad) and Levee streets, measuring 80 feet 9 inches front on Esplanade street, by 72 feet 7 inches in depth on one line and 106 feet on Frenchmen street, of which there is a front of 134 feet 7 inches in depth on the opposite line, and 160 feet 4 inches in width on the rear line. Together with the brick house covered with slates, containing four rooms, two cabinets and gallery, brick kitchen containing three rooms, [illegible] and all other dependencies; the whole may be seen at the Exchange.

Terms—The purchaser will assume two payments each of $1000, dated March 15th, 1862, and payable at 1 and 2 years from their dates, and bearing 8 per cent. interest. The balance of adjudication, cash.

Act of sale before Guillotte & Maguer, notaries public. ap1

One-Story House on Dumaine Street, between Royal and Bourbon Sts.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, April 5th, 1862, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

1. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Dumaine, Bourbon, St. Ann and Royal streets, measuring 21 feet 11 inches 8 lines front on Dumaine street, by 127 feet in depth. Together with the house, containing four rooms, cabinet, two vestibules and gallery; two-story brick kitchen, covered with slates, containing eight rooms; well, water-works, privies, &c., &c.

2. 110 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, (reduced to 100 shares) mortgaged on the above property.

Terms—The purchaser shall assume the payment of a stock note of $2750 payable on the 1st January, 1866, and renewable according to the charter of said bank, by the payment of 10 per cent. per annum, the balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes secured by mortgage, and bearing 8 per cent. interest from maturity until paid, and eight per cent. interest from maturity until paid. The buildings to be insured, and policy transferred to vendor. ap4

Eight Lots of Ground, forming the corner of Dumaine and Rendon Sts.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, April 5th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, in square No. 12, bounded by Dumaine, Rendon, St. Ann and Lopez streets, designated on the plan as lots Nos. 25 to 32, and measuring 32 feet front each on Dumaine street, by 100 feet in depth. Lot No. 32 forms the corner of Dumaine and Rendon streets.

Terms—The purchasers will assume the payment of a note of $460 due on each two lots, dated February 28, 1859, and payable February 28, 1869, and bearing 6 per cent. interest from date till date; for the balance of adjudication one-half cash, and the remainder on a credit of one and two years in notes secured by mortgage, and bearing 8 per cent. interest from date to maturity and 8 per cent. in case of non-payment at maturity until paid. ap3

Six Lots of Ground in the Third District.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, April 5th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

1. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Casacalvo, Bartholomew, Morris and Marigny streets.

2. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by France, Greatmen, Lesseps and Liberals streets.

3. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Congress, Prosper, Independence and St. Avide streets, as per plans which may be seen at the Exchange.

Terms—One-half cash; the balance on a credit of one year, in notes secured by mortgage and bearing six per cent. interest from date to maturity, and eight per cent. in case of non-payment at maturity until paid. ap5

Fifty Lots of Ground in the Third District.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, April 5th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

1. TWENTY LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Genius, Celestine, Music and Arts streets.

2. THIRTY LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Force, Arts, Liberals and Painters streets.

Terms—One-third cash; the balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes secured by mortgage, and bearing six per cent. interest from date to maturity, and eight per cent. in case of non-payment at maturity until paid. ap5

Five Lots of Ground forming the corner of St. Louis and Genois st.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, April 5th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

FIVE LOTS OF GROUND in square 166, bounded by St. Louis, Genois, Toulouse and Clark streets and Bayou St. John, designated on lots Nos. 14 to 18, and measuring each 24 feet or more front on St. Louis street, by 100 feet in depth. Lot No. 14 forms the corner of St. Louis and Genois streets.

Terms—One-third cash; balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes secured by mortgage, and bearing 8 per cent. interest from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. in case of non-payment at maturity, until paid. ap5

Talented Family of Creole Slaves.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 5th April, 1862, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

ISABELLA, mulatto woman, aged about 30 years, No. 1 washer and ironer and cook, with her three children: JOSEPHINE, aged about 10 years, house servant; LENA, aged about 6 years; and JOE, aged 4 years.

Said slaves are highly recommended and fully guaranteed.

Terms cash. mh28 tf

Two Improved Lots in Jefferson City.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

Office, Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, the 5th April, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, the following described property, situated in Jefferson City—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in square bounded by Fodia, Milan, Jersey and Lewes (or Tchoupitoulas) streets, and designated by Nos. 5 and 6, measuring each [illegible] feet front on Tchoupitoulas street, by 120 feet in depth, together with the two-story brick house thereon, consisting of a one-story frame house, [illegible] kitchen, &c.

Terms and Conditions—One-third cash; balance at one and two years' credit, for notes secured by mortgage on the property, and bearing six per cent. interest from date to maturity, and eight per cent. after maturity, if not then paid. The improvements to be kept insured, and policy transferred to vendor.

Act of sale before P. Grima, N. P. ap1 2 4 6

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 83 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, viz—

A PROPERTY ON UNION STREET, No. 17, between Casacalvo and Greatmen streets.

ANOTHER PROPERTY ON MANDEVILLE STREET, No. 172, between Morales and Goodchildren streets.

Conditions—One-third cash, and the balance on the [illegible] February, [illegible] of one year.

SEVENTY LOTS OF GROUND in the First and Third Districts, on Claiborne street and Lafayette streets, &c.

Conditions—One-half cash, and the balance at one year's credit, with 8 per cent. interest.

Acts of sale before A. B. Bienvenu, Esq., at the expense of the purchaser.

Plans are deposited at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

AUCTION SALES.

Three-Story Brick Store, with Granite Front.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 5th April, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, in square bounded by Levee, Victory, Esplanade and Elysian Fields streets, measuring 17 feet front on the Levee, by a depth of from 125 to 127 feet, and 17 feet 7 inches 4 lines on the rear line; together with a three-story brick house with granite front, having a large store on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor, three rooms on the third floor, and an attic; a large three-story brick building in the yard, divided into several rooms; together with 100 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, reduced to 95.

Terms—The purchaser will assume the payment of a stock note of $2110, due or renewable on the 1st of October, 1862; and the balance, one-half cash, and the remainder at a credit of one year, for a note bearing six per cent. interest from date, and mortgage, with privilege of paying cash.

Act of sale before A. Boudousquié, N. P. ap1

Peremptory Sale for Liquidation—Handsome House on St. Louis Street.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 5th April, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by St. Louis, Conti, Dauphin and Burgundy streets, measuring 66 feet 4 inches front on St. Louis street, by a depth of 125 feet 6 inches; together with a one-story brick house No. —, having four rooms, closed gallery, two closets with an entrance to the house, two well finished rooms in the attic, a two-story kitchen of three rooms in the ground floor and three on the upper story, cellar, stable, cistern, well, privy, &c. See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at six and twelve months' credit for notes bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from date and mortgage, with privilege of paying cash.

Act of sale before O. Drouet, Notary Public. ap1

Property on Colombus street.

BY CHARLES E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 5th April, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in square bounded by Colombus, Laharpe, Claiborne and Robertson streets, measuring 41 feet front on Colombus street, by 137 feet 11 inches 7½ lines in depth. Together with a two-story house, built on a distance from the street, having four rooms, plastered and papered, floored shed in the rear, two cisterns, water works, well, privy, &c.; the sidewalks are made of curbstones and of bricks and are paid for, &c., &c.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of a note of $600, due on the 8th of November, 1862, and the balance cash. ap1

Two-Story Brick House on Mandeville Street.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

No. 90 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, April 5th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Mandeville, Moreau, Spain and Comosiave streets, measuring 17½ feet front on Mandeville street, by 64 feet in depth; together with the two-story brick house covered with slates, containing four rooms and gallery, well, privies, &c.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at one and two years' credit, for notes bearing six per cent. interest per annum from date and mortgage, with privilege of paying cash.

Act of sale before Arthur Breard, not. pub. ap1

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 83 Exchange Alley.

[illegible] SATURDAY, the 5th day of [illegible] Merchants and Auctioneers' [illegible] between Customhouse and Canal streets at 12 o'clock M. viz—

A FINE PROPERTY situated in the First District of this city, square No. 16, bounded by Melpomene, Benton or Franklin, Liberty and Terpsichore streets. The said lot measures 34 feet front on Melpomene street, by 127 feet 8 inches in depth, between parallel lines. A frame house of four rooms, two cabinets, gallery in front and in the rear, two fine rooms in the upper story, kitchen, rooms for servants, two cisterns, fruit trees and a flower garden in front, &c.

Conditions—Half cash, and the balance at one and two years' credit, with notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date until final payment. The property is to be insured, and the policy of insurance to be transferred to the vendor, who reserves the right of enjoying said property till the 15th day of May, 1862, without paying rent.

The plans are deposited at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

Acts of sale before A. E. Bienvenu, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. mh31 ts

Succession of Louis Moderic.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 10, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 18th February, 1862, in the succession of Louis Moderic—

THE SERVICES OF THE MULATTO BOY THE OSORE, aged about 20 years, up to 31st December, 1862.

Terms cash.

Act of sale before O. de Armas, N. P. ap1

Contents of a Club Room at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCARREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, April 4th, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 120 Carondelet street, (up stairs)—

The Contents of a PRIVATE CLUB ROOM, consisting in part of Billiard Tables, Library, Chairs, Tables, Armoire, Bedrooms, Looking-glasses, Liquors, Cigars, &c. Also, One Chandeliers and Fixtures, and one fine Pleyel's PIANO.

Terms cash. ap2

55 Lots of Ground at the intersection of the Gentilly Road and the Pontchartrain Railroad.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

Office Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, April 5th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—

1. THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Frenchmen, Gentilly road and Union and Manuel streets.

2. THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in square bounded by Union, Frenchmen, Manuel and Beauregard streets.

3. TWENTY-FOUR LOTS in square bounded by Elysian Fields, Frenchmen, Manuel and Beauregard streets.

4. FIVE LOTS in square bounded by Frenchmen, Elysian Fields, Union and Manuel streets.

The whole as per plan exposed at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

All of the above is very high land.

Terms and conditions—One-third cash; and the balance at 1 and 2 years' credit, for notes secured by mortgage on the property, and bearing 8 per cent. interest from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. eventual interest. ap4

Two Fine Small Houses on Prosper Street.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 83 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, viz—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by New Orleans, Prosper, Saldelle and St. Bernard streets, on a plan drawn by A. D'Hémécourt, Deputy Surveyor. Said lots measuring each thirty feet three inches front on Prosper street, by one hundred and five feet five inches in depth, between parallel lines, and twenty-one feet two inches on the rear line. A small new house containing two rooms and gallery in front, built in the yard, and a small flower garden in front, on each of said lots.

Terms cash.

Acts of sale before A. Boscard, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. ap4

Two Improved Lots, Third District.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

Office Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 5th April, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, the following described property situated in the Faubourg Marigny—

1. ONE LOT OF GROUND in square bounded by New Orleans, Prosper, Saldelle and St. Bernard streets, and designated as lot No. 2, measuring 28 feet front on Prosper street, by 105 feet in depth; with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story frame house, containing four rooms; double one-story frame kitchen, cistern, well, &c.

2. ONE LOT OF GROUND in the square as the one above, designated as lot No. 3, measuring 28 feet front on Prosper street, by 105 feet in depth; with the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story frame house, &c.

Terms and Conditions—One-half cash, and balance at 12 months, for notes secured by mortgage, and bearing six per cent. interest from date to maturity, and eight per cent. eventual interest.

Act of sale before Lapembuhl. ap4

Upholsterers' Articles—100 Pair Window Shades and 1 Pair French Oval Looking-Glasses.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

SATURDAY, April 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at his auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres, No. 114—

100 pair WINDOW SHADES;
1 pair French oval LOOKING-GLASSES, 40x50;
Also, 40,000 CIGARS. ap4

Provisions, Liquors, Sardines, Castile Soap, Salt.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at No. 47 Magazine street—

200 [illegible] Coarse Salt,
20 cases Sardines
5 cases Castile Soap.

Terms cash. ap4

50 Tierces Beef, Slightly Damaged.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, April 5th, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at Bennett's Inspection Office, on Commerce street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets—

50 tierces BEEF, slightly damaged.

Terms cash. ap4

Notice to Steamboats.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2d, 1862.

ALL Steamers and other Vessels leaving the port of New Orleans, via the Mississippi river, are hereby notified that Lieut. W. McILHENNY, in the First District, and Sergt. J. H. 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 steamboats 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, First District.
CYPRIEN DUFOUR,
Provost Marshal, Second District.

ap2 tf

Notice to ——.

IF the MILITARY GENTLEMAN who stole my copy of the Army Regulations, together with a copy of the Militia Law and Orders, from out of my covered desk in my office, No. 12 Union street, will be so good as to send or bring those books back, I promise him that I will never speak to him again.

Any person who may see those stolen books will confer a favor on me by recognizing them, as my name is written on the title page, and on sundry pages throughout the book, in such a way that, without tearing out the printing, the name cannot be obliterated.

The copy of the Regulations was one of Ricardo's first copies, and did not contain the description of the uniforms.

J. McD. TAYLOR.

New Orleans, April 1, 1862. ap2

LUBRICATING OIL.

50 Barrels TALLOW OIL.
For sale by
A. F. COCHRAN & HALL,
13 New Levee and 11 Fulton st.

mh31 1m

Kerosene or Coal Oil, and Lubricating Oil.

AT wholesale and retail, at G. ESPINOLA, Druggist, No. 109 Gravier street, between St. Charles and [illegible] streets, at the rate of $1 ₩ gallon for the [illegible] ing Oil, and $1 for the Kerosene. mh17 1m

To the Public.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that the City Bells will not [illegible] strike the hour of 9 P. M. until further [illegible]

A. HEBERT, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,669.—I hereby certify that on the 14th day of February, 1862, judgment was entered in this Court in the suit of Elmina Bienvenu vs Gustave Marigny, her husband, in the words and figures following, to-wit:

In this case, submitted for adjudication, the Court considering the evidence, pleadings and the law, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of the plaintiff Elmina Bienvenu, and against her husband, the defendant, Gustave Marigny, decreeing a separation of property between them, and that the said defendant, Gustave Marigny, be condemned to pay to the plaintiff, Elmina Bienvenu, his wife, the sum of eight thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-five cents, ($8636 35) with legal interest from the 12th December, 1861, until paid, and all costs of suit, with privilege and mortgage granted to married women in the property of their husband to secure their rights.

Judgment signed 14th February, 1862.
(Signed) J. BERMUDEZ, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said Court at the city of New Orleans, on this 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

mh26 3tlbd E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Henry B. Kenner.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,862.—Whereas John F. Berringer has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Henry B. Kenner, deceased intestate; Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

mh26 29 ap4

Succession of Widow François Duverney.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,264.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the testamentary executor of the deceased should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court.

E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

mh31 ap4 9

Succession of Samuel Beel, alias Beale.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,664.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the testamentary executor of the deceased, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court,
E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

ap1 4 12

Volunteers' Relief Committee.

CITY HALL, Room No. 18,
New Orleans, March 22, 1862.

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

First Ward—At No. 201 Poydras street, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Committee—E. Cox, S. A. Kingsland, M. Gordon, Jr.

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

Third Ward—City Hall, room No. 13, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Committee—Gerard Stith, T. W. Bothick, Wm. 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 Guyol, Jules Cassard.

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

Seventh Ward—Committee—Frape Seichshaydre, Alfred Robert, W. C. C. Claiborne.

Eighth Ward—At F. Dominguez's, [illegible] F. Delmasse, S. L. Sanderson, Judge T. M. Kennedy.

Ninth Ward—At No. 56 Louisa street, from 7 o'clock to 6 o'clock. Committee—J. Magioni, Berthe [illegible] G. De Feriet.

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

Eleventh Ward—At D. T. Glenn's, corner Washington and Rousseau streets, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Committee—Jas. M. Hawkins, D. T. Glenn, T. Macdonnell.

GERARD STITH, President.

JULES CASSARD, Secretary. ap1 3t

Confederate States of America.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, March 15, 1862.

Col. J. C. Denis.

Sir—You are respectfully referred to the foregoing circular of this department in conformity with which you are authorized to enlist Volunteers, 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,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of War.

Under the above authority I have opened my office at 13 Commercial street, down stairs, where I can be seen daily. Companies will be received and transferred to camp immediately.

Recruits, as squads and individually, will be received, clothed and subsisted, and sent into camp when organized into companies.

A bounty of Fifty Dollars paid immediately.

The Regiment, when formed, proceeds at once to the seat of war.

COL. J. C. DENIS.

Splendid Creole Stallion Rolland.

THE undersigned has the honor of informing the amateurs and owners of Mares, that the splendid stallion "ROLLAND," (Creole [illegible] breed,) will be at the [illegible] at Algiers, near the Marine Hospital. He is of a splendid gilt color, one white stripe on the head, the right hind leg white, the tail and hair yellowish, his [illegible] and [illegible] he is an excellent trotter, and is of good and gentle disposition in every situation.

Pedigree—ROLLAND was born on the 26th of April, 1857, was bred by "GRIS," stallion of Mr. Tanne, and is of the celebrated "Lexington" mare "FANNY." The mother of the stallion "GRIS," by dissolution of co-partnership, was sold last year at $500. The brother was sold at 3 years old for $800. The proprietor is ready to show the stallion "ROLLAND," his mother "FANNY," English Mare, and her daughter "LIMA," aged 4 months, a magnificent Colt; also, besides this, the proprietor has a magnificent [illegible]

Terms—$10 for the season. Feeding gratis for one month, payable in advance.

PIERRE ROUQUE.

mh31 1m

Light! Light!! Light!!!

At the Emporium of Light may be found the best materials for that purpose, such as the

CONFEDERATE ILLUMINATING OIL,

which burns in the Coal Oil Lamps with a small alteration of the wick tubes of the burner; also genuine COAL OIL, refined COTTON SEED OIL for Sperm or Lard Oil Lamps; CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID OR SPIRIT GAS with an assortment of Lamps suitable for the above.

ARTEMON HILL,
No. 6 Chartres street.

mh31 6t

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 itself 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 proportion of stock as is usual 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 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 E. L. HERIOT, Chief Engineer,
7 Common street, N. O.

mh29 1m

[illegible]

Depot of N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.,
NEW ORLEANS, April 2, 1862.

NO more freight received, until further notice.

T. S. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

ap2 2t

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday March 24, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY. | FROM THE LAKE.
[illegible]

On SUNDAYS, an extra trip will be run at [illegible] o'CLOCK.

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. PARMELY,
Superintendent.

mh8 tf

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 23 Common street.—Notice is hereby given that books are now open at this office for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Company; and, also, that subscription books are in the hands of the following gentlemen, Directors of the Company: J. H. Cowdin, L. F. Generes, Chas. M. Conrad, J. J. Heaslip, A. M. Gentry and John J. Adams.

L. H. PLACE, Sec'y.

Superintendent's Office New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. Railroad,

ALGIERS, March 24, 1862.

PASSENGER trains will hereafter make the regular stoppages at Gretna and other stations in the parish of Jefferson.

No passes will, under any circumstances, be allowed to take passage on the freight trains.

All persons leaving this place, or any of the stations in the parish of Jefferson, by the passenger trains, must have a passport from the Provost Marshal of their respective Districts.

A. S. SEGER, Superintendent.

mh25

Office of the Merchants Mutual Insurance Company,

NEW ORLEANS, March [illegible], 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the [illegible] election for nine Directors will be held at [illegible] Company, No. 104 Canal street, on [illegible] 1862, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

CHAS. L. [illegible]

GOOD INVESTMENT.

Lands for C. S. Bonds or C. S. N[illegible]

PARTIES desiring to make investments in Lands in this State, may find a desirable opportunity by calling on the undersigned. [illegible] for new notes, payable in C. S. Bonds or C. S. notes.

A. J. POWELL, 23 Camp st.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct.)
33 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their personal attention to in and out-door sales.

mh8 6m

Avis des Annonceurs.

[illegible] pour chaque [illegible] lignes, la première insertion, et [illegible] pour chaque insertion subséquente.

[illegible] sur la première page, UNE PIASTRE par [illegible]

[illegible] insérées à intervalles seront chargées UNE PIASTRE par chaque DIX lignes, pour chaque langue, pour chaque insertion.

Le privilége d'Annonces Annuelles est limité à leur propre affaire [illegible]

Nul abonnement n'est reçu pour moins d'un an [illegible]

AVIS JUDICIAIRES.

ETAT de la Louisiane—Deuxième Cour de District de la Nlle-Orléans—No. 18,669.—Je certifie par les présentes que le 14 février 1862, jugement a été enregistré dans cette cour, dans le procès de Elmina Bienvenu vs Gustave Marigny, son mari, [illegible] et chiffres suivants, savoir:—[illegible] soumise pour adjudication, la cour, considérant [illegible] les plaidoiries et la loi, il est ordonné [illegible] qu'il y ait jugement en faveur de la demanderesse [illegible] Bienvenu, et contre son mari [illegible] Gustave Marigny, [illegible] une séparation de biens entre eux; que ledit défendeur Gustave Marigny soit condamné à payer à la demanderesse, sa femme, la somme de huit mille six cent trente-six piastres et trente-cinq cents ($8636 35) avec l'intérêt légal à partir du 12 décembre 1861, jusqu'au parfait paiement et tous les frais du procès, avec privilége et hypothèque accordés aux femmes mariées sur les biens de leurs maris pour garantir leurs droits.

Jugement signé le 14 février 1862.
[Signé] J. BERMUDEZ, Juge.

En foi de quoi j'ai apposé ma signature et le sceau de ladite cour, dans la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, ce 25 mars de l'année de Notre Seigneur 1862.

26 mars—4 [illegible] E. MICHOT, greffier adjoint.

Succession de Vve François Duverney.—No. 18,264.

DEUXIEME COUR de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans.—Avis est par le présent donné aux créanciers de la susdite succession et à toutes les personnes que cela peut concerner, d'avoir à déduire dix jours à dater de la présente publication, les raisons pour lesquelles le compte présenté par l'exécuteur testamentaire de la défunte ne serait pas homologué et approuvé, et les fonds distribués en conséquence.

Par ordre de la Cour.
E. MICHOT, Dep. Greffier.

31 mars—4 avr.

Succession de Henry B. Kenner.—No. 18,862.

DEUXIEME COUR de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans.—Attendu que John F. Berringer a présenté une pétition à la Cour à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres d'administration à la succession vacante de Henry B. Kenner, décédé intestat;—Avis est par le présent donné à tous ceux que cela peut concerner, d'avoir à déduire sous dix jours, les raisons pour lesquelles il ne serait pas fait droit à la demande.

Par ordre de la Cour.
E. MICHOT, Deput[illegible]

26 mars—29—avril 4

TARIF MODIFIE
Par les Maréchaux Prévots.

Voici le tarif modifié par lequel doit être régie, à partir de cette date jusqu'à ordre contraire, la vente des articles qui y sont mentionnés:

Bœuf sur pied.

1re qualité—ne devant pas excéder	12 cents par livre.
2me "	[illegible]
3me "	[illegible]

Bœuf en détail.

1re classe, comprenant le filet et les côtes, en plus	[illegible]
2me " rond, culotte et chuck	[illegible]
3me " cou, épaule et jambes	[illegible]

Porc.

Sur pied, à la grosse, en plus	11 cents.
Au détail	[illegible]
Porc salé en gros, en plus	[illegible]
" au détail	[illegible]

Bacon.

Jambons et pièces de côtes en gros, en plus	2[illegible] cents.
" au détail	[illegible]
Epaules, en gros	[illegible]
" au détail	[illegible]
Graisse, en tierçon	[illegible]
" en barillet	[illegible]

Farine.

Extra, double, en gros, au plus	$17 le baril.
" par baril	[illegible]
Superfine, en gros	14
" par baril	15
Fine, en gros	11
" par baril	12

Pain.

1re qualité—sept onces par pain de 5 cts	
" quatorze onces par pain de 10 cts	
2me qualité—Huit do do 5 cts	
" Seize do do 10 cts	

Riz.

En gros, ne devant pas excéder	7½ par livre.
En détail, do do	8

Maïs.

En gros, ne devant pas excéder	$1 20 par boisseau.
En détail, do do	1 30

Farine de maïs.

Ne devant pas excéder	$1 80

Pois.

En gros, ne devant pas excéder	
En détail do do	

Foin, avoine et blé.

Foin de l'Ouest, ne devant pas excéder	$45 par ton.
Crab Grass do do	$40
Avoine do do	1 20 par boisseau.
Blé do do	2 5[illegible]

Sel.

Sel de Liverpool, en gros, par 100 livres, ne devant pas excéder $5; en détail, ne devant pas excéder 7 cts par livre.

Gros de Liverpool, en gros par 100 livres, ne devant pas excéder $4; en détail, ne devant pas excéder 6 cts.

Sel pour saler en gros par 100 livres, ne devant pas excéder $3; en détail, ne devant pas excéder 5 cts par livre.

Les petits marchands de graisse en détail, pourront demander une avance n'excédant pas 25 pour cent; et les petits marchands de farine, 10 pour cent.

Nlle-Orléans, 20 mars 1862.

P. SOULE,
H. M. SPOFFORD,
CYPRIEN DUFOUR,
[illegible]
N. TREPAGNIER.

31 mars—3t

Etats Confédérés d'Amérique.

DÉPARTEMENT DU QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL No. 1,
NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS, Louisiane,
15 mars 1862.

Ordre Général No. 10.

Par l'autorité du Président des Etats Confédérés et en son nom, LA LOI MARTIALE est par le présent proclamée dans les paroisses d'Orléans, Jefferson, St. [illegible] et Plaquemines.

Tous les blancs adultes desdites paroisses, les étrangers non naturalisés [illegible]

[illegible]

Sont nommés Maréchaux Prévots [illegible] d'Orléans:

WILLIAM FREERET, [illegible]
CYPRIEN DUFOUR, [illegible]
Hon. PIERRE SOULÉ, [illegible]
Col. H. D. OGDEN, [illegible]

[illegible]

Les maréchaux-prévots pour les paroisses de Plaquemines [illegible]

Par ordre du major-général LOVELL,
[illegible]

15 mars—1m

Etats Confédérés d'Amérique.—Quartier Général du Département No 1—Nouvelle-Orléans, [illegible] 1862.—Ordre spécial No [illegible]

[illegible]

Par ordre du Major-Général LOVELL.
E. A. PALFREY,
Major et Ass. Adj. Gén.

21 mars—12t

ETATS CONFÉDÉRÉS.—Quartier Général du Département No 1. Nlle-Orléans, Lou., [illegible] 1862.—Ordre spécial No 62.

XII Toutes procédures d'une Cour [illegible] paroisses d'Orléans et Jefferson, ayant pour but de saisir, pour loyer dû ou, les familles des soldats actuellement au service de la Confédération, sont suspendues et les parties [illegible]

Par ordre du Major-Général LOVELL, J. G. PICKETT, Asst. Adj. Gén. [illegible]

Quartier Général du Département No 1—*Etats Confédérés d'Amérique*—Nlle Orléans 22 mars 1862—Ordre spécial No 63.

XXVI—Les fonderies et les établissements qui travaillent pour le gouvernement devront transmettre les listes des personnes qu'ils emploient. Ces personnes seront exemptées pendant un certain nombre de jours. Toutes les fois qu'un homme sera de trop, son exemption lui sera retirée. Les exemptions seront renouvelées à des intervalles de trente jours, selon la nature du travail à faire pour le gouvernement.

XXVII—Si des personnes se procuraient des exemptions pour d'autres que des employés, ou manquaient de transmettre les noms de ceux qu'ils emploient [illegible]

Par ordre du Major Général LOVELL.
Ed. A. PALFREY, major et A A Général.

Quartier Général du Département No 1—*Nlle Orléans*, 29 mars 1862.

ORDRE SPÉCIAL No 71.

XXXIV—Il est, par les présentes, défendu aux officiers d'admettre dans le voisinage de cette ville des camps [illegible] dans les compagnies de soldats qui n'ont pas été acceptées par le Gouverneur de la Louisiane. Tout officier qui violerait cet ordre sera immédiatement privé de l'autorisation de recruter.

Par ordre du Major Général LOVELL.
J. G. PICKETT,
Assist. Adjudant Général.

31 mars—12

QUARTIER-GÉNÉRAL, 1ère Brigade, M. L. T.—Nlle-Orléans 31 mars 1862.—Ordre général No 18.—Conformément aux ordres du Major Général No 148 émanant des ordres No 477 de son excellence le Gouverneur, et commandant en chef, le colonel F. Zeringue, est chargé de veiller aux levées dans la paroisse de Jefferson, [illegible]

[illegible]

Par ordre du Brigadier-Général [illegible]
A. B. CHARBONNET, major et brigadier inspecteur.

1er avril—3t

QUARTIER-GÉNÉRAL département No 1—Nlle-Orléans 31 mars 1862.—Ordre général No 1—[illegible] Il est ordonné que le tabac soit compris dans la liste des articles mentionnés dans les ordres [illegible] du 15 mars, qui doivent être déclarés par les personnes qui les ont en leur possession aux Maréchaux-Prévots. [illegible]

Par ordre du major-général LOVELL.
Ed. A. PALFREY, major et adj. gén.

1er avril—12

Comité de salut public.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 22 mars 1862.

LE steamer SALLIE ROBINSON, cap. Jos. Saltbe, ayant été nolisé par le Comité de Salut public pour transporter le vieux fer à la Nouvelle-Orléans, pour l'usage du gouvernement, les planteurs et tous les citoyens aideraient beaucoup notre Confédération, en offrant au capitaine Saltbe toutes les facilités désirables.

GEO. C. LAWRASON,
Secrétaire.

31 mars—12

Comité du Salut Public.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 22 mars 1862.

AVIS est donné aux planteurs et aux autres personnes qui désireraient faire don au gouvernement de vieux fer, cuivre, plomb, ou de cloches, que le steamer Sallie Robinson, cap. Joseph Saltbe, a été loué par le Comité pour transporter ces objets à la Nlle-Orléans. Le gouvernement n'a envoyé aucun agent dans les campagnes pour acheter ces objets.

31 mars—15t GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secrétaire.

MADAME LA BLANCHE, the greatest and most wonderful CLAIRVOYANT of the present age, and the only living [illegible] who is capable of furnishing correct [illegible] of Life, and the public should remember that Madame La Blanche [illegible] as a pure natural Clairvoyant, she stands confessedly above all others [illegible] world. [illegible]

MADAME LA BLANCHE.

[illegible] Wurtemberg [illegible]

[illegible] CIGARS [illegible]
22 Royal Levee and 14 Poydras street.