The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The Carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carrier [illegible].

Sales at Auction To-Day.

[illegible] will sell at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents and fixtures of [illegible] house, situate at No. 9 Dumaine street, in the Second District of this city; also, the furniture therein contained. The same to be sold in block. Also the unexpired term of the lease of the said premises. For particulars see advertisement.

[illegible]

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

[illegible] the capture of Fort Henry by the Federals created amongst our people a feeling of profound regret. Many who were ignorant of the position and strength of the fort thought that its loss was a terrible disaster. In this, however, we consider an error. Fort Henry, if we are rightly informed, was simply an open earthwork, mounting seven guns, situated on a mud flat, and easily assailable [illegible] which have been intended as an adequate means of arresting the progress of the enemy up the Tennessee river, and hence it is [illegible] that its evacuation after a brief defence was in accordance with instructions [illegible]. Nevertheless the capture of that fortification seems to have opened a way to the Federals into West Tennessee, as we learn that they proceeded up the river [illegible], and destroyed the railroad bridge by which communications between [illegible] and Memphis along the Memphis [illegible] cut off. They are also reported to have penetrated to the town of Paris, in Henry county, threatening communications between Bowling Green and Columbus. It is in view of these consequences that the fall of Fort Henry may be regarded as a serious misfortune.

It were sheer folly to deny that the advance [illegible] of the Federals has thus far been attended with success. In spite of the obstacles to their progress arising from the inclemency of the weather, they have achieved advantages of no inconsiderable import. They defeated our troops at Fishing Creek, and compelled them to abandon their position and fall back, losing artillery, arms, ammunition and equipments; and now they have taken Fort Henry, and are encamped in the midst of West Tennessee. We are not of those who are disposed either to underrate the enemy, or to depreciate the success he may have obtained. There has been too much of this already, although we have repeatedly taken occasion to point out the marked difference between the Federal troops from the North and the West, and to demonstrate the superiority of the latter. If we desire to hold our own, and to prevent the foe from a further encroachment upon our soil, we must begin by appreciating both his numbers and his courage. We must be well persuaded that we have to deal with a brave and powerful adversary, we must feel that we are called upon to put forth every element of strength, vigilance, constancy and devotion in the effort to dislodge him and drive him back to his own domains.

We are not disposed to take the Government to task for the untoward events which have recently occurred, yet we cannot avoid the apprehension that the Confederate authorities have to some extent overlooked the extreme importance of the Kentucky campaign. The Yankees [illegible] a plausible and [illegible] that, as a general rule their statements are to be received with many grains of allowance; but in the case under consideration [illegible] the testimony has been uniform, [illegible] alike from friends and foes, that the [illegible] has assembled prodigious means in [illegible] to concentrate an immense army in Kentucky for the purpose of invading Tennessee, and of [illegible] a descent down the river. Something [illegible] of course done to meet the emergency. Bowling Green and Columbus were both occupied, and small bodies of troops were stationed at various strategic points, with a view of defending the avenues leading to the Tennessee. Experience has proved that our means are not adequate to the successful guardianship of the entire line of territory threatened by the foe. We want reinforcements, and want them speedily. The Government should be made keenly sensible of the exigencies of the [illegible], and of the absolute and indispensable necessity of effectually checking the advance of the Federals. The capture of Memphis, or the fall of Columbus, would constitute a disaster of the very gravest character. They would place New Orleans in [illegible] and would endanger the safety of the whole Southwestern portion of the Confederate States. Against such perils we cannot be too promptly and earnestly on our guard.

The presence of General BEAUREGARD in Columbus is justly regarded as an auspicious omen. Boundless confidence is reposed in his skill [illegible], his consummate military qualifications, his [illegible] of apprehension, and his [illegible] energy, and the display of which there is now a far more favorable field than the one he has just left. Besides, General Beauregard possesses a weight of authority and influence with the Administration justly due to his genius. Great and deserved weight will [illegible] to the accuracy of his observations and the soundness of his judgment. We only [illegible] hope that the Confederate authorities [illegible] vigorously second his views, and will [illegible] do every thing in their power to carry out the policy he may propose. Should this be done, the gloom and uncertainty that enshroud the [illegible] will soon be dissipated, and a brighter and [illegible] hopes the prospects of our country.

FREE MARKET.—Mr. T. Murray has kindly furnished us with a copy of the report of the Committee of the Free Market, from August 15th to December 31st inclusive. It is an exceedingly interesting document, and offers eloquent testimony to the boundless benevolence of the citizens of Louisiana. Among the most active of the promoters of this great work is our friend Henry Lawrence, whose visits to the Attakapas and Opelousas country, for supplies in behalf of the Free Market, resulted in [illegible] circumstance due to Mr. L.'s [illegible] circle of acquaintance and unrivalled [illegible].

EXTENSIVE SALE OF JEWELRY.—E. M. Jacobs will sell on Monday, February 17, 1862, at Franko's well-known establishment, corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets, an extensive display of jewelry, consisting of fine gold and silver watches, French and American clocks, and fine jewelry of every description; also, a lot of household furniture. See advertisement elsewhere.

FREE MARKET WALTZ.—We are indebted to [illegible] Grunewald, No. 26 Chartres street, for a copy of the Free Market Waltz—a very [illegible] piece of music arranged by F. Strebel, and published by Mr. Grunewald. It is embellished with a fine view of the Free Market.

We have the pleasant news this morning [illegible] the Charleston Mercury of the 5th instant, [illegible] has reached one of the Southern ports in safety, bringing [illegible] and 30,000 pounds of gunpowder [illegible] on their way to [illegible] these [illegible].

The Northern accounts state that Mr. Ely [illegible] to the war to such an extent that he may be Lafayetted!

WANTED—A young man. See advertisement.

The Charleston Courier [illegible] the death of the venerable and [illegible] A. L. Wilkinson. He died of stroke [illegible] at the age of 81 years.

[illegible] FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—We copy the following from the Knoxville Register: [illegible] have been received in this city [illegible] that Col. [illegible] of the Second Tennessee Volunteers [illegible] in East Tennessee in a few days. We [illegible] to make the following extract [illegible] received in this city from a [illegible] Cumming's regiment, dated Gainesboro [illegible] Crittenden's headquarters] January [illegible].

[illegible] they had 40,000 [illegible] of which were in the [illegible] fight [illegible] 1000 men. [illegible] our loss was [illegible] killed, you may [illegible] was. He learned that there was to come [illegible] way of Jamestown and [illegible] Gap (to the left of Jacksboro) [illegible], but I do not think they [illegible].

[illegible] Nashville Advertiser [illegible] steamer [illegible] Cairo [illegible] her own [illegible] for which the Nashville took [illegible] Europe. Her name and that of her [illegible] will be known soon enough. In the [illegible] there will be weeping and wailing [illegible] of Federal war risks.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Lincolndom, via Richmond.

Richmond, February 9.—The N. Y. Herald of the 7th is received, containing the following intelligence:

In the House of Representatives a bill was passed, by a vote of [illegible] to 34, authorizing the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in Demand Treasury notes, with a clause making them legal tender. The passage of the bill by the Senate is probable. Congress has not yet passed a direct tax bill.

Rolla, February 5.—Gen. Price is within eight miles of Springfield.

Boston, February 6.—Great preparations are making for a speedy departure of Butler's expedition. Several vessels are loaded and ready. About 10,000 troops will accompany the expedition.

The news from Mexico reports a great battle at the National bridge of five hours' duration, in which the Spaniards were defeated.

Washington, February 6.—Numerously signed petitions from Boston have been presented asking Congress to drop the negro question, and attend to the business of the country. The Chicago Tribune pitches into the inactive movements of McClellan.

Rolla, February 6.—Dispatches to the St. Louis Democrat say the Federals have hemmed in Gen. Price, who must surrender or fight; also, that several Confederates have been taken prisoners, including Capt. Mansfield.

San Francisco telegraph dates of the 4th inst. are unimportant. One million five hundred thousand dollars in treasure has been shipped for New York.

The New York cotton market is inactive.

Private letters from Liverpool state that decision are disposed to await the announcement of the French policy in American affairs by the French Legislative corps, which meets on the 28th January.

The entire mercantile and manufacturing interests of England and France are bitterly hostile to the United States.

From Richmond.

Richmond, February 9.—An officer from the Confederate steamer Curlew has just arrived from Roanoke Island, and reports the Curlew sunk by the enemy. The other Confederate steamers withdrew to the city for want of ammunition. A large body of Federals, supposed to number 5000 men, landed yesterday at Roanoke Island. Their landing was intentionally permitted, so as to meet them on shore. It is reported our troops engaged the enemy vigorously, and the battle raged terribly nearly all day. Our batteries were uninjured, and no casualties reported.

A flag of truce went to Fortress Monroe today, and will return this evening.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, February 9.—The battle reported to have taken place at Roanoke Island commenced at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning on all the batteries, and continued a half hour under the fire. The enemy landed 5000 men [illegible] south end of the island, it being a marshy locality. The Confederates charged the Yankees [illegible]; the enemy retreated in disorder, [illegible] to reach their gunboats. Confederate reinforcements reached the island on Friday night. Ammunition is abundant, and the troops are well provisioned on the island. [illegible] the attack four Federal vessels were [illegible]. The Curlew was only beached when a [illegible] struck her deck and passed through. All on board, together with the [illegible], were saved. The commander of the Confederate steamer Forrest made a gallant fight, and was somewhat wounded. One of our midshipmen lost an arm. Fifty Federal vessels were off the island, but only twenty gunboats were engaged. It is understood the Confederate fleet retired to Elizabeth City to obtain supplies, and will probably resume [illegible].

The flag of truce has arrived, bringing the N. Y. Herald of the 8th inst., containing the following intelligence:

The Federal report of the taking of Fort Henry says that the fight lasted twenty minutes; the Federals fired 240 rounds into the fort; 32 Federals killed; Gen. Tilghman and staff, one colonel, two captains, and 60 privates taken prisoners.

Halleck's dispatch to McClellan, dated St. Louis, 7th, says: Fort Henry is under our flag, and the Union is re-established. He seems to be greatly elated at the victory.

A letter from Thurlow Weed, dated Paris, January 21, says: "Napoleon would announce to the Corps Legislatif his intention to interfere in American affairs."

Congress.

In the Senate a bill appropriating ten millions of dollars for the construction of twenty iron clad gunboats passed.

A bill authorizing the issue of an additional ten millions of dollars in demand notes also passed the Senate.

Louisville, February 7.—Fort Donelson will be attacked to-morrow. The Confederates from Fort Henry retreated to Paris, leaving a part of their guns. The Federal cavalry are in pursuit.

Pittsburg, February 7.—The Confederates evacuated Romney last night.

Washington, February 7.—The War Department has a dispatch which says Gen. Lander occupies Romney, the Confederates having evacuated.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Norfolk, February 8.—A courier from Roanoke Island, who left there yesterday, reports that the Federal fleet, numbering over fifty vessels, have attacked several of the batteries on Roanoke Island, and a terrific cannonade commenced when he left.

FURTHER FROM ROANOKE ISLAND.—Norfolk, February 8.—The engagement at Roanoke Island commenced on Friday in the afternoon, and continued until the courier left, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Federal fleet then [illegible] firing. The main object of the attack was an attempt of the Federals to [illegible] which failed.

Two or three of their steamers were much damaged. Our batteries were uninjured and gallantly conducted, resulting in great precision of fire. Some of the private residences on the island were injured. Gen. Wise, being at Nag's Head, sick in bed, his physicians could with difficulty control him during the engagement [illegible]. Heavy firing southward was heard at Norfolk up to 1 o'clock to-day, and it is presumed to be cannonading at Roanoke.

FROM MEMPHIS.—Memphis, February 8.—The city is full of excitement in consequence of the ascent of the Tennessee river by the Federal gunboats.

The Federals went to Florence and destroyed the warehouses at Tuscumbia landing, and inflicted other injuries.

It is reported they are marching towards [illegible].

[Tuscumbia and Florence are in Northwestern Alabama, near the Tennessee line.—Eds.

FROM NASHVILLE.—Nashville, February 7.—A dispatch from Hon. John Bell, from Fort Donelson this morning, says: "Gen. Pillow was expected at Fort Donelson with 5000 or 10,000 more troops by 8 o'clock Saturday morning. Not many lives lost at Fort Henry. Our forces were driven out by the shells from the enemy's gunboats. The Tennessee river bridge was burned between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening. Our forces, retreating on Fort Donelson, were pursued by the enemy. It is reported that Fort Henry is inundated.

[illegible], who was captured at Fishing Creek, has been released, arriving here this [illegible].

Gen. Pillow has been assigned the command at Fort Donelson.

Fort Donelson, February 7.—Gen. Tilghman, Major Gilmore, Capt. Miller, and about eighty officers and men surrendered with the fort. They remained to cover the retreat of our troops.

Col. Heiman brought over the rest of the command, numbering above three thousand men, in good order, to this post, arriving at 11 o'clock last night. Owing to the bad state of the roads, high water, and attack in rear by the enemy's cavalry, Col. Heiman says it was a matter of physical impossibility to save the field batteries. Nothing was saved but the small arms.

An attack is not expected here until to-morrow.

FROM MEMPHIS.—Memphis, February 7.—A special dispatch from Paris last night reports three gunboats arrived at the Tennessee river bridge yesterday at 11 o'clock, and took possession of the bridge, turned the draw and passed up the river, first shelling the town, but did not damage the bridge.

[illegible]—Memphis, February 7.—Later advices tend to the conclusion that our forces evacuated Fort Henry and retreated on Fort Donelson. The Federals are in possession of the Tennessee river bridge, but the bridge is not destroyed. Two Federal gunboats were captured. Most of the provisions in Fort Henry were saved, and the guns spiked.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.—The Memphis Appeal says:

We are enabled to state from our own knowledge that the amount of stores and ammunition [illegible] was small. The fort was located on the [illegible] of the Tennessee river, twenty miles [illegible] railroad bridge, and was purely an [illegible] defence, though of considerable magnitude. It was surrounded by a deep ditch, and surmounted by rifle pits in the rear.

Only a small portion of Gen. Tilghman's command (probably some 500 men) were stationed immediately in the fort, the remainder being within supporting distance.

The armament of the fort was very inferior, consisting of fourteen guns of the following description: One 128-pounder, not properly mounted, and rendered unserviceable after being fired twice last Tuesday. One 32 pounder, rifled, the only one that could compete, in range with the long-tom guns of the enemy. The others were 18 and 24-pounders.

Only four of our guns were in position so as to properly range with the ascending boats.

Extensive batteries were planned below on the east side of the island, and were being laid in the west channel on the day of the enemy's approach, but our plans were disturbed before fully perfected.

A COURT QUARTER.—The Cincinnati Enquirer has the following sort of ask:

We wonder what has become of the disputations of the great international law commentators, Edward Everett, Caleb Cushing, General Cass and Reverdy Johnson, who demonstrated through voluminous columns, that the seizure of Mason and Slidell by Capt. Wilkes was justifiable [illegible].

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 30th.]

To the People of Georgia.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In a few days the Provisional Government of the Confederate States will live only in history. With it we shall deliver up the trust we have endeavored to use for your benefit, to those more directly selected by yourselves. The public record of our acts is familiar to you, and requires no further explanation at our hands. Of those matters, which policy has required to be kept secret, it would be improper to speak. This address, therefore, will have no personal reference.

We are well assured that there exists no necessity for us to arouse your patriotism, nor to inspire your confidence. We rejoice with you in the unanimity of our State—in its resolution and its hopes. And we are proud with you that Georgia has been "illustrated," and we doubt not will be illustrated again by her sons in our holy struggle. The first campaign is over—each party rests in place—while the winter's snow declares an armistice from on high. The results in the field are familiar to you, and we will not recount them. To some important facts we call your attention.

First. The moderation of our own Government and the fanatical madness of our enemies have disposed all differences of opinion among our people, and united them forever in the war of independence. In a few border States a tending opposition is giving way before the stern logic of daily developing facts. The world's history does not give a parallel instance of a revolution based upon such unanimity among the people.

Second. Our enemy has exhibited an energy, a perseverance and an amount of resources which we had hardly expected, and a disregard of Constitution and Laws which we can hardly credit. The result of both, however, is that power which is the characteristic element of despotism, and renders it as formidable to its enemies as it is destructive to its subjects.

Third. An immense army has been organized for our destruction, which is being disciplined to the unthinking stolidity of regulars. With the exclusive possession of the seas, our enemy is enabled to throw upon the shores of every State the nucleus of an army. And the threat is made, and doubtless the attempt will follow in early spring, to crush us with a giant's grasp by a simultaneous movement along our entire borders.

Fourth. With whatever alacrity our people may rush to arms, and with whatever energy our Government may use its resources, we cannot expect to cope with our enemy either in numbers, equipments or munitions of war. To provide against these odds, we must look to desperate courage, unflinching daring and universal self-sacrifice.

Fifth. The prospect of foreign interference is, at least, a remote one, and should not be relied on. If it comes, let it be only auxiliary to our own preparations for freedom. To our God and ourselves alone we should look.

These are stern facts, perhaps some of them are unpalatable. But we are deceived in you if you would have us to conceal them in order to deceive you. The only question for us and for you, is: As a nation and individually, what have we to do? We answer:

First—As a nation we should be united, forbearing to one another, frowning upon all factious opposition and censorious criticisms, and giving a trustful and generous confidence to those selected as our leaders in the camp and the Council Chamber.

Second—We should excite every nerve and strain every muscle of the body politic, to maintain our financial and military healthfulness, and by rapid aggressive action, make our enemies feel, at their own firesides, the horrors of a war brought on by themselves.

The more important matter for you, however, is your individual duty. What can you do?

The foot of the oppressor is on the soil of Georgia. He comes with lust in his eye, poverty in his purse, and hell in his heart. He comes a robber and a murderer. How shall you meet him? With the sword at the threshold. With death for him or for yourself. But more than this—let every woman have a torch, every child a fire-brand. Let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if depart you must, and let a desert more terrible than Sahara welcome the Vandals. Let every city be levelled by the flame and every village be lost in ashes. Let your faithful slaves share your fortune and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure refuge and protection of God—preferring even for these loved ones the charnel house as a home than loathsome vassalage to a nation already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world. This may be your terrible choice, and determine at once and without dissent, as honor and patriotism and duty to God require.

Fellow-Citizens: Lull not yourselves into a fatal security. Be prepared for every contingency. This is our only hope for a sure and honorable peace. If our enemy was to-day convinced that the feast herein indicated would welcome him in every quarter of this Confederacy, we know his base character well enough to feel assured he would never come. Lets then, the smoke of your homes, fired by women's hands, tell the approaching foe that over sacked and burning cities they will rush only to fire and ruin.

We have faith in God and faith in you. He is blind to every indication of Providence who has not seen an Almighty hand controlling the events of the past year. The wind—the waves—the cloud—the mist—the sunshine and the storm have all ministered to our necessities, and frequently succored us in our distresses. We deem it unnecessary to recount the numerous instances which have called forth our gratitude. We would join you in thanksgiving and praise. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

Nor would we condemn your confident look to our armies, when they can meet with a foe not too greatly their superior in numbers. The year past tells a story of heroism and success, of which our nation will never be ashamed. These considerations, however, should only stimulate us to greater deeds and nobler efforts. An occasional reverse we must expect—such as has depressed us within the last few days. This is only temporary.

We have no fears of the result—the final issue; and we may have to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in the holy cause, but our honor will be saved untarnished, and our children's children will rise up to call us "blessed."

HOWELL COBB,
R. TOOMBS,
M. J. CRAWFORD,
THOS. R. R. COBB.

FROM EUROPE.

The details by the Africa have been received. We have only room this morning for the following:

THE PROJECTED ANGLO-FRENCH INTERVENTION BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

The New York Herald, in its summary of the Africa's news, says:

England has broached the idea of an Anglo-French "intervention" in our affairs, having for its object the "pacification of the Federal and Confederate States of North America." In support of this the London Observer—a Government organ—at the latest moment, cites the precedent set in the case of the interference of England, France and Russia in order to put an end to the war between Greece and Turkey in 1827. The writer ominously reminds us that the refusal of Turkey to accede to the propositions of the neutrals brought on the battle of Navarino, in which the Turkish fleet was destroyed. It is alleged that the rebels of the South will gladly accept of this intervention, and it is left, as we interpret it, to be inferred that the remnant section of North America will be regarded as the Turkey of the present day. The tone of all the English journals points to a speedy objection to the blockade, an attempt at a direct European intervention on this continent, and a recognition of the independence of the South by France and England. Our Paris correspondent reiterates his opinion that Napoleon will take the lead in the matter, and, judging from the articles in the Paris Moniteur with reference to the blockade, and the compliments paid to the Emperor by the London press for his action on the American question, we entertain the opinion that his Imperial Majesty's mind inclines in favor of the rebel cause.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

It is said that the Liverpool Ship Owners' Association, having memorialized Earl Russell against the blockade of Charleston harbor by the stone fleet, Earl Russell, in response, stated that he had sent dispatches to Lord Lyons, in December, expressing the dissatisfaction of the British Government at such a proceeding, and giving it as his opinion that the consummation of the act would lead to the belief in Europe that the reconstruction of the Union was considered impracticable. He also stated that, after the design was carried out, he sent another dispatch to Washington, deploring the course which had been pursued, and expressing strong hopes that the proceeding would not be repeated at any other port.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: It is no secret that the South has its active and intelligent agents in London, as well as its "officially" recognized envoys, and that they are sparing every nerve to force the Government into some action or policy that will tend to alienate England further from the North, and bring her into closer relations with the South. He says, in regard to the stone blockade of Charleston: It would not at all surprise me to hear that all the great powers had united in a representation on this subject to the Federal Government, and that, too, going beyond protest, and amounting to prohibition. I believe the French Government is in communication with ours on this subject, from which very grave consequences may yet arise."

The Observer, in an editorial on the matter, is strongly of opinion that the British Government might with propriety make it known at Washington that England will not, if she can help it, allow what has been done at Charleston to be repeated at any other part of the rebel States.

The Morning Post rejoices at the general condemnation which the stone blockade was receiving, and says: "The barbarities now practiced by the United States Government, are equally bracing the energies of the South, and [illegible] the European Governments to a common sentiment of indignation. We hardly know why Europe has hitherto acted towards the Northern Government with so much more long suffering than she showed towards Holland in 1831 and 1832. Holland was not guilty of the atrocious crime committed by the Washington Cabinet [illegible] France and Great Britain, as soon as Belgium showed that they could hold their own, and the war grew destructive to commerce and general security, unhesitatingly recognized the independence of Belgium."

The London Times, in an editorial on the suspension of specie payments in America, argues that there can be no comparison between the circumstances under which England resorted to similar measures in 1797, and those which prevail in America at present. It says, however, [illegible].

[continuation of above] that it would be useless to argue matters with the Americans, and proceeds to show the dangers of the step for the benefit of English readers. The article concludes as follows: "If the war is made to last even one year longer, what will be the value of a promise to pay which will not be redeemed till a proper interval after that year? We do not expect to be listened to across the Atlantic, but we think we see in this financial catastrophe a beginning of the end. With twice the expenditure of our war, the Government at Washington cannot raise half our revenue by taxation. Let this speak for itself. To us it speaks of either bankruptcy and disorder, or the expedient of a European arbitration."

In regard to the report that the celebrated frigate Warrior was to join the North American fleet, it is explained that the Warrior was about to embark supernumeraries for the Mediterranean and West India stations, and convey them to Lisbon. On arriving there she will transfer them for the North American and West India squadron to the Edgar, which would sail immediately afterwards to join the squadron of Admiral Milne, while the Warrior would await further instructions at Lisbon. The ships of war which had assembled at Gibraltar were expected to be ordered back to Lisbon.

The Commissioners of Customs have received orders to permit the exportation of all articles of war munitions, against which the prohibition was recently issued.

Liverpool still continued to be placarded with papers calling on the people not to accord any public reception to Mason and Slidell.

The Memphis papers of Saturday contain some particulars of the capture of Fort Henry, but very little in addition to our dispatches. The Appeal furnishes the annexed items:

The telegraph operator at Danville left with his dispatches and instruments for Paris when the gunboats approached toward the bridge.

It is stated that only one gunboat had arrived at the bridge when the train left.

On Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., the Confederate steamers Dunbar, Time, Appleton Belle, Lynn Boyd and Samuel Orr arrived at the bridge, when soon afterward all except the Dunbar left for the upper river. A gunboat approached about 5 o'clock, P. M., and fired three shots at her, when she "hugged the shore" and followed the other boats. Being a very fleet packet, the Dunbar may possibly have escaped, although reports prevail that she was sunk by one of the enemy's shots.

Our informant asserts that the cars left just as the Federal boats came in sight, and up to that time (5 o'clock) the railroad bridge (reported by our dispatch yesterday morning as destroyed) had not been injured. The guard, he says, were still standing on the bridge at the time the train moved off, and nothing certain was then known regarding the movement of Gen. Tilghman's command, or the particulars of the fight, further than above stated.

The Avalanche says:

The last seen of the Dunbar she was rounding toward shore in a bend, though she was not disabled; she had plenty of time to get away before the gunboats could pass the bridge. It is not known certainly, therefore, whether the Dunbar escaped. The other boats, with the provisions, did escape, and were out of sight when the Federals arrived.

According to the same paper, when the Federal gunboats attacked the fort, the river was so high as to place them on a level, rendering their fire very effective. Most of our infantry were moved out of the fort before the fight, and had to wade up to the waist in water.

EXPEDITION FROM CAIRO.—The Memphis Appeal of Friday says:

We have information that Gen. Grant left Cairo on Tuesday night with eighteen transports and gunboats, and some twenty thousand troops, and moved up the Ohio river towards Paducah. It is supposed in military circles that a part of this force will proceed up the Tennessee river to reinforce Gen. Smith, and the remainder go up the Cumberland to operate against Fort Donelson. This would strongly indicate a determination on the part of the enemy to move on Clarksville or Nashville, which will be expedited by the capture of Fort Henry.

We find the following in the Savannah News of the 6th:

During the engagement which took place on Wednesday last, between Com. Tattnall's mosquito fleet and the enemy's gunboats in Freeborn's Creek and Wall's Cut, it is supposed that one of the gunboats was disabled, as she was towed away after the contest, and put aground in South May river, near Piney Island, where the Federals had landed some of their troops. This point is from eight to ten miles from Savannah, in a direct line.

Gen. Drayton, on ascertaining the situation of the gunboat, sent a battery of the North Carolina artillery to the point, and also some heavy siege guns from the Red Bluff battery, to attack, and, if possible, capture, the gunboat. Our informant states that on arriving at the point, our troops found two other Federal gunboats in company with the disabled vessel, and the enemy engaged in dismantling her. During the engagement which ensued, of the result of which our informant has no positive information, he thinks the enemy set fire to the disabled vessel, to prevent her from falling into our hands.

The Charleston Courier of the 4th says:

A portion of a whaling bark or brig, including the name New England, was driven in against one of the Atlantic wharves (South) on Saturday evening. It is no doubt from one of the submarine incumbrances lately made off our harbor for the benefit of all Northern owners of old and useless hulls. Within the last few days a large quantity of wrecked material, consisting of blocks, spars, &c., have been picked up in and near this harbor. These articles have undoubtedly come from the Lincoln stone fleet sunk near this port, and which the winds and waves have been gradually breaking up. Many of the smaller specimens are being distributed over the city, and will in time be among the curiosities of the Lincoln war, and others that are more valuable are being sold by the wreckers.

There is no doubt that the Vandal attempt to obliterate the port of Charleston will prove a failure. A gentleman from that city informs us that a British vessel, laden with railroad iron, sunk on Charleston bar about a year ago, and such is the force of the current and the winds that in three weeks not a vestige of vessel or cargo remained. The same operation is doubtless in progress with the stone fleet.

An Atrocious Murder by Slaves.

On Saturday night, the 18th ultimo, Mr. Césaire Leblanc, of this parish, was murdered, under circumstances making the deed one of the most shocking character. He was, at the time, sitting with his wife, to whom he had been but a month and a half married, at table, eating supper. In the act of raising his tumbler to his mouth, a gun was discharged from the yard, through the door-way, the entire load striking him in the back of the head and neck. Death instantly ensued, the deceased shivering but for a second, and falling backwards in his chair, a corpse at his own supper-table, and in the face of his young wife, to whom the awfully tragic scene must have been heartrending beyond the power of words to express.

Suspicion attaching to the slave of the wife of deceased, named John Louis, he was duly arrested, tried on the 24th and condemned to be hung on Friday, the 7th of February inst. Another slave, Charles, the property of Mrs. Sosthène Boudreaux, of this parish, and a near neighbor of the deceased, was arrested as an accomplice, or an accessory before the fact, particeps criminis, to the murder, and also tried on the 28th and condemned to be hung at the same time, and upon the same scaffold, with the principal felon, John Louis.

The peculiar feature characterizing these two trials, and which rendered them somewhat difficult of decision under the letter of the law, was that none other than purely circumstantial evidence could be, or was, produced. But the correctness of the verdict in each case has since been more than justified by the confessions of each of the slaves convicted by the Court and Jury.

Justices E. J. Kearney and S. T. Gregson presided in each prosecution, aided by juries composed of our best citizens.

Lafayette (La.) Meridional.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Busy Times with Military Men.—As the new militia law goes into effect next Saturday, it occupies a great deal of the time and thought of the officers of military companies and battalions, who will be so busy before this week [illegible], or trying to form, new organizations as the law directs. Opinions differ as to whether company and regimental elections will have to be held over again or not, and even the highest functionaries are puzzled to decide important questions arising under it. It will probably be deemed sufficient for officers to re-enter their commands, re-enrolling five years, to headquarters, and take out new ones for three years. It is also likely to be decided that the new law does not have any reference to the Louisiana Legion, which was organized and remains under special legislation.

But the requirement that volunteer companies in New Orleans must have, not less than sixty, nor more than one hundred privates, as it is construed, threatens to cause some trouble [illegible] of the law is enforced, as there are many good corps which lack a few of the minimum standard who will find it difficult to recruit. It will fill up, while there are other companies which have one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty members, and how are they to be pruned down to the maximum standard allowed?

Another great question with the people in general is the effectiveness with which the new and stringent regulations of the law will be enforced. Some consider that it is too drastic and onerous to be carried out, but the generally received idea is that a strong effort will be made to put it in successful operation. The active volunteer State troops have been drilling quite as much of their own accord as what is now called for by the law, and they are well pleased to believe that the minority, who have been shirking a patriotic duty, will now be dragged from their holes and hiding places. After the volunteers and militia have been finally organized under the law, and got into good working order, it is to be hoped that they will be let alone by the Legislature for some time to come.

The Killing of McCullough.—Deputy Coroner Sampson held the inquest in this case on Saturday, when the following evidence was taken:

David M. Teble, 139 Canal street.—On the 4th of February, 1862, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, I was in a house situated on St. Charles street, No. 19, with about eight other persons. While we were sitting there, talking, word with either of the party, commenced immediately an entering fire at the deceased, McCullough. After shooting him, he jumped in his chair and then out in several places. The deceased, McCullough, had about him a pistol, but he did not attempt to use it.

R. H. Skaggs, 19 St. Charles street.—On the 4th of February, at about 8 o'clock, I was with the deceased, McCullough, and several other persons in a house on St. Charles street, No. 19. We were in the front room, second story. I saw Mr. Read, the accused, entering the room by the back door. I saw him having his hands in his pockets; he made about two or three steps towards the deceased; then I heard him say—"McCullough, you ——," and drawing a pistol, he shot at him. All the persons present, except Mr. Towles and myself, left the front room and went to the back room. McCullough rose, and I saw him put his hands on his side. At that time Mr. Read took hold of him and a scuffle began. I saw Read striking McCullough with something, but could not see what it was. They were separated by Mr. Towles, and a police officer came in.

Capt. Charles E. Marshall, St. Charles Hotel—I was sitting in the room of the house No. 19 St. Charles street with the deceased. The door bell rang and the door was opened by a negro boy. Mr. Read entered through a rear door of the back room. The door was about a distance of fifteen feet from where the deceased was sitting. I was sitting with my face turned towards Read when he entered the room, while McCullough was nearly turned on the other side. Read came in the room with his hands in the outside pockets of his coat. He made two or three steps towards McCullough, then advancing more rapidly, he exclaimed, "McCullough, you ——," and shot at him. McCullough rose from his chair and retreated, followed by Read, towards the front of the room. Then, being close to each other, a scuffle commenced, and I saw Read strike the other two or three times, but could not see with what. I heard McCullough exclaim, "Oh Lord!"

Captain Arthur Connor, 186 St. Charles street—I was sitting in a room of the house No. 19 St. Charles street, with the deceased and several other persons. I saw Read, the accused, come in, with his hands in his pockets. He advanced towards McCullough, and when within three or five feet from him, he said, "You Mc—. Col cough, you are a ——." He had hardly said the last word when he shot at him. Then he took hold of him and threw him on the floor. I heard McCullough say at that time, "oh!" as if he had received a painful wound; then he left the room.

Mr. David Towles testified to similar facts. He thought Read had used the words: "McCullough, you rascal!" He saw Read have a knife in his hand. He remained in the room and separated the two combatants.

The jury brought in a verdict of murder against Chas. Read.

Suicide.—André Cayard, (not Geier, as previously stated) who committed suicide last Friday evening, as we reported in Saturday's paper, was a native of Austria, 68 years of age. His mind was failing him, and he had told his friends several times that he would kill himself as soon as his money gave out. When half of his money was gone, he attempted a suicide, but did not succeed. At another time he made the same attempt; and last week, having drawn from the bank his last $30, he spent them as fast as he could. On Friday evening he had not a copper left. Cayard took a pistol, went to an outhouse, put the weapon in his mouth and pulled the trigger. Death must have been instantaneous.

Counterfeits Out.—Mme. Moulé, who keeps a store on Old Levee, between Barracks and Hospital streets, received Saturday, from one Jean Noel, a $20 bill of the Bank of New Orleans, which she took in good faith as a genuine one. But she was informed the bill was counterfeit. The imitation was almost a perfect one. The only error was in the vignette, on the upper corner of the left hand side, which represents in a medallion a pelican feeding her young ones. Around this the word counterfeited is spelt with a two f's instead of one, but the counterfeiter finding the error, has afterwards done his best to correct it, though ineffectually. Jean Noel was arrested.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.

The Grand Jury found true bills against J. English and Edward Killen, for using incendiary language; Ernest Gaubert, for the murder of his wife, last Monday, near the Poydras Market.

The security given by John Murray, accused of an assault with a dangerous weapon, was declared forfeited.

The parties who were charged the other week by the District Attorney with having small-notes, pleaded not guilty.

Anne Green, charged with larceny, pleaded not guilty.

Charles O'Neil, accused of entering a house during the night, with intent to steal, pleaded not guilty. Both parties were remanded for trial.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Saturday Evening, Feb. 8, 1862.

COTTON.—With rain and inclement weather, there has been but little inquiry to-day, and we have not heard of any sales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The market is dull and the demand is limited, the sales being confined to 200 hhds. [illegible]. Common to Good Common 1¼@2½c.; Fair to Fully Fair 2¾@3c.; Prime to Choice 3¼@3½c.; Clarified, Yellow 4@4½; White 5@5¾c.

MOLASSES.—The market is very dull. About 100 bbls. sold at 14@16c for Fermenting, 15c for Prime, and [illegible] for Choice.

FLOUR.—310 sacks Superfine sold at $10, 150 do. at $11, 100 Extra at $11 50, and 160 Choice at $12 50. [illegible] have withdrawn their stocks from the market, awaiting still higher prices.

CORN.—Sales of White and Yellow at 75c. ‡ bushel, taken on speculation.

BRAN.—30 sacks sold at $1 90 ‡ 100 lbs.

WHEAT.—[illegible] sacks Red sold at $1 65 ‡ bushel.

WHISKY.—The retail demand for Old (Bourbon and Monongahela) has been supplied at $1 20 and $1 40, and some from Louisiana Rum, at $1 20 ‡ gallon.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $40 ‡ bbl.

BACON.—Shoulders retail at 20c., Ribbed Sides 25c., Clear Sides and Plain Hams, none in the market, Sugar Cured at 35c ‡ lb.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 18c., and in kegs at 20@22c ‡ lb.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Feb. 10, 1862.

Arrived Saturday and yesterday, 432 Texas Beeves, 131 Western Beeves, 354 Hogs, 21 Calves and 15 Milch Cows. Amount of stock on hand: 190 Texas Beeves, 48 Western Beeves, 389 Hogs, 60 Sheep, 115 Calves and 4 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale, 513 Texas Beeves, 187 Western Beeves, 1743 Hogs, 380 Calves and 10 Milch Cows. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ‡ 100 lbs. net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	‡ head	[illegible]
	Choice, ‡ lb.	[illegible]
Veal Cattle,	‡ head	[illegible]
	‡ lb.	[illegible]
Sheep,	‡ head	[illegible]
Hogs,	‡ 100 lbs. gross	[illegible]
Milch Cows,	‡ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 10, 1862.

The clearances at the Custom-house Saturday.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Brazos, from the Coast, to master—24 hhds sugar.
Schr L'Etoile, from the Coast, to master—[illegible].

STEAMBOATS.

Clara Dolsen, Dunning, from Columbus.
Gen. Quitman, Wiltenburg, from Alexandria.
Wm. H. Morrison, Woods, from Columbus.
Republic, Curry, from Memphis.
Newsboy, Moore, from Ouachita River.
Acadia, Weiver, from Donaldsonville.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Laurel Hill, Hone, from Fort Adams.
Peytona, Landrum, from Memphis.
J. W. Hart, Fritten, from Williamsport.
Red Chief No. 1, Woods, from Ouachita River.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST.—Per schr Brazos—24 hhds sugar 496 bbls molasses to master.
COAST.—Per schr L'Etoile—21 hhds sugar J W Burbridge & co—55 bbls molasses Fruillson & Montsennee.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

ALEXANDRIA.—Per steamer Homer—1290 bus beef and sundries to order.

COLUMBUS.—Per steamer Clara Dolsen—[illegible] [market receipts illegible]

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN from 14 to 16, of genteel address, who can speak and write English, French and Spanish, writes a good hand, and has some knowledge of books, may hear of a good situation by applying at the DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, [illegible] Camp street, from 1 to 2 P. M. feb10 1t

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, accustomed to the work of a retail Drug store, and well recommended, will find a good and permanent situation, by applying to Box [illegible], Post-Office.

Leonard's Distillery.

THE undersigned, agents for the above distillery, are ready to receive and execute orders, at short notice, for pure high proof Alcohol.

GUSTROUZE BROTHERS, Nos. 10 and 12 St. Louis st.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—[illegible] dozen carboys Lye, in store and for sale by GUSTROUZE BROTHERS, 10 and 12 St. Louis st.

Second-Hand Furniture Store,

No. 135 CUSTOMHOUSE ST.

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, &c., &c., singly or by lots, purchased by the undersigned on reasonable terms. Furniture, &c., purchased and orders promptly attended to.

ST. F. CASANAVE.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Mrs. Joseph Giordano vs. J. Strobel.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,962.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered January 29th, 1862, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction on the premises hereinafter designated, on MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.:

The Contents and Fixtures of a Coffee-house, situate at No. 9 Dumaine street, in the Second District of this city, also the Furniture therein contained, as per inventory to be seen at my office.

And also, the unexpired term of the Lease of the said premises, ending on the 1st day of November, 1863, at the rate of sixty dollars ($60) per month, payable monthly, as per lease filed in the Clerk's office of the Second District Court of New Orleans.

Provisionally seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash; the purchaser of the lease to pay the rent as it falls due, and the balance of the price of adjudication, if any, cash.

JOHN P. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

ja29 feb1 4 7 10

Louise Reber vs. Her Creditors.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,717.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered February 8th, 1862, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on FRIDAY the 21st day of February, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

The Contents of a Millinery and Variety Store, situate at No. 167 Canal street, between Burgundy and Dauphine streets, in the Second District of this city, as per inventory on file.

Also, the unexpired term of the Lease of said store.

Surrendered by said insolvent to her creditors.

Terms—For the contents of store, cash on the spot, and for the lease the purchaser to pay the rent as it falls due, and the balance of the price of adjudication, if any, cash on the spot.

JOHN P. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

feb10 13 17 19 21

Peter C. Miller, N. L. Burgess, subrogated, vs Henry St. Paul, master and owner of Schooner Joinville.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 15,511.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, and pursuant to an agreement entered into between the parties interested therein, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M.—

The schooner JOINVILLE, her Tackle, Rigging, &c., as she now lies in the Bayou St. John, at Miller's Ship Yard.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JOHN P. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

feb10 13 15 18

Hugh Dowlin vs. David Graff.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 16,[illegible].—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of February 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

The Contents of a Coffee-House and Boarding-House, situated at the corner of St. Peter street and Arsenal alley, in the Second District of this city, as per inventory which can be seen at my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JOHN P. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

feb7 10 13 15 18

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Alex. W. Porée.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,324.—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 curator should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

feb10 14 19

Succession of Wm. Wilber.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,[illegible].—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 curator of said estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

feb6 10 15

Anson Peak vs. His Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 14,616.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this insolvency, and to all persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, why the tableau filed by the syndic herein should not be approved and homologated, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith, and why said syndic should not be discharged from any further liability.

By order of the Court, this 31st day of January, 1862.

A. D. BERNOUDY, Dy. Clerk.

feb3 10

E. Bourquin vs. His Creditors.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 13,997.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this insolvent, 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 tableau presented by the syndic should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

OSCAR LEBLANC, Deputy Clerk.

feb4 15

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—The State of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas Joseph Elliot having purchased, at a sale made by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1853, for a monition, or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act relative to monitions and mode of proceeding," approved the fifteenth day of March, 1855—

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested therein, are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Second District Court of New Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the Court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the parish aforesaid on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1854, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1854, in the suit of Leonard E. Brindley, administrator, in favor of C. M. Bradford, in the suit of succession of W. E. Lockett, No. 15,[illegible] of the docket of this Court, at which sale Joseph Elliot became the purchaser for the price of $[illegible], payable cash.

Description of property, as given in the judicial conveyance.

A lot of ground situate, lying and being in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Burgundy, St. Joseph, (or Triton Walk) Philippa and Julia streets; said lot measuring twenty-four feet front on Burgundy street, by one hundred and forty-seven feet in depth.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story brick (with slate roof) dwelling and outbuildings of brick; and all the contents of the property [illegible].

In testimony whereof I hereto sign my name and affix the seal of office this 30th day of January, 1862.

OCTAVE MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

jan31 oct[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—The State of Louisiana, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas William Frobs having purchased, at a sale made by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1862, for a monition, or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved the 10th day of March, 1834—

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the Court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the parish aforesaid on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1862, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1861, in a suit entitled, Eugene Soulé vs Henry Simons, No. 15,151 of the docket of this Court, at which sale John Frederick Schröder, for account of William Frobs, became the purchaser for the price of $28,000, payable cash.

Description of property as given in the judicial conveyance viz:

A certain lot of ground situated in the Suburb St. Mary, of this city, in the square of lot bounded by and comprised within St. Charles, Carondelet, Union and Gravier streets, designated by the No. 3 on a plan drawn by Hugh Grant, civil engineer, approved by D. Howard, surveyor, on the 24th of January, 1837, deposited in the office of J. B. Marks, late notary, on the 1st of February of the same year; which lot measures (American measure) twenty-seven feet seven inches front on Gravier street, one hundred and fifty-five feet five inches deep on the one side, one hundred and fifty-two feet six inches deep on the division line of lot No. 2, and twenty-six feet eight inches front on Union street; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereof, &c.

Said property was acquired by the late Henry Simons, (father of the present defendant) by purchase from Pierre DeBuys and Mrs. Corinne Audry, wife of Louis William DeBuys, per act passed before L. Hermann, late notary public, on the 19th of November, 1849. Said Henry Simons having died, his widow, Mrs. Jane Strong, and his two children, Henry Simons, Jr., the present defendant, and Jane Elizabeth Simons, were recognized as his heirs, and put in possession of all his property, movable and immovable, by a decree of the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, on the 16th of May, 1856, and by an act passed before George Bruce, Commissioner of the State of Louisiana for the State of Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of May, 1856, duly registered in the Conveyance Office in this city, on the 17th May, 1856, in book 71, folio 148, Mrs. Widow Henry Simons and said Jane Elizabeth Simons, now wife of William C. Milligan, sold and conveyed unto the said defendant all their rights in and to said property.

Witness my signature and the seal of said Court, this 22d day of January, 1862.

G. LUMINAIS, Deputy Clerk.

jan[illegible]

To the Editors of the Bee:

Please announce Mr. EUGENE STAES as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election June next.

NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

ja[illegible]

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

POLICE JURY OF JEFFERSON, RIGHT BANK. Gretna, February 7, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, whether residents or non-residents, of the Parish of Jefferson, right bank, who are liable to the payment of parish taxes imposed according to law for the year 1861, by the Police Jury for the use of the Parish of Jefferson, right bank, that all such parish taxes will be due on the 15th March, 1862; that within thirty days thereafter the said taxes must be paid to the undersigned, Collector, at his office, at the Police Jury Hall, corner of Lafayette avenue and Fourth street, in the village of Gretna, in said parish; that the undersigned will be in attendance for the purpose of receiving said taxes, as also all parish taxes in arrears for the preceding years, every day during the thirty days aforesaid, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M.

And further, that, at the expiration of said delay, the undersigned will proceed against those failing to pay, according to the provisions of law.

W. S. TOLEDANO, Tax Collector, Parish of Jefferson, right bank.

feb10 30d

To the Public,

AND WARNING TO OUR FRIENDS.

Please to take notice that the new establishment under the title of the "NEW ORLEANS CLOTHING MANUFACTORY, 53 Customhouse street," has no connection whatever with the NEW ORLEANS CLOTHING MANUFACTORY at the corner of Conti and Old Levee streets which is the oldest and well-known establishment of the kind in the State of Louisiana, commencing in 1833.

HENRY PARLONGUE, Jr., successor to Henry Parlongue, Sr., so long known and well experienced in business, as well as in manufacturing garments, I have secured his valuable and skillful services.

HENRY PARLONGUE, Jr., corner Conti and Old Levee sts.

feb10 2tawtmpl

LARD OIL—10 quarter barrels for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

ja27

AUCTION SALES.

Sale of Elegant Furniture, Paintings, &c., at Auction.

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

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

WILL be sold at auction on MONDAY, February 10th at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their Auction Mart—Elegant Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, consisting in Parlor Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoirs, Tables, Sofas, Chairs, &c., a collection of Carpets, Damask and Silk Curtains, and a fine collection of Paintings and Engravings.

Terms cash. feb6

Nine Carboys of Oil of Vitriol.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, 10th February, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold, at the corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley—

Nine carboys of OIL OF VITRIOL, Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia, manufacturers. feb7

Fine Stock of Groceries, Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Cigars, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, the 12th February 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in the store of Messrs. C. Averns & Co., No. 11 New Levee street—

The entire stock of GOODS therein contained.

For further particulars see catalogues.

Terms cash on delivery. feb10

Sale of the Contents of the Large Jewelry Store of H. Franko, corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, commencing MONDAY, February 17, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the above place, and continue every day following till the whole stock of goods is disposed of, the following goods, which will be offered by single pieces or by lots—

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, French and American Clocks, Regulators, Gold Chains, fine Jewelry of every description, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, Military Goods, Musical Boxes and Musical Clocks, a large assortment of new Show-cases and Counters, three Iron Safes, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms cash. feb10 tf

Schooner! Schooner!

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. No. 30 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 13th February, 1862, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M., on the Levee, at the foot of St. Peter street—

The schooner CORA, of 70 tons burthen, having a centreboard, drawing 4 feet water. Together with her tackle, apparel, &c., &c., as she now lies at the foot of St. Peter street.

Terms cash. feb8

Unreserved Sale of Damaged Goods.

BY M. BARNETT, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, the following goods, damaged at the fire on Magazine street, on the 24th ult.—

Trunks, Carpet Bags, Hair Sofas, Side do., Iron Hoops, Steel Springs, Bonnet Tin, Hats, Ladies' Bonnets, Woolen Socks, Caps, silk and Elastic Belts, White Shirts, Cravats, Muslins, Glazed Caps, &c., &c.

Terms cash. feb8

Succession of François Reiband.

Handsome Residence in the Third District, about three Miles below the Old Cathedral.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, 20th February, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by and in pursuance of an order of the Honorable J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 7th January, for account of the succession of François Reiband, the following described property, situated in the Third District of this city, viz.—

I.—The late Residence of the deceased, situated in the Third District, about 3 miles below the old Cathedral, and is bounded by the river [illegible] road and the projected Adam street, and the projected Claim's street and Greatmen street, and measures 221 feet 9 inches and lines front on the public road and the river, 1819 feet 6 inches or 6 ¾ lines in depth, and front on the projected Charbonnet street, 1871 feet 8 inches 7 lines on the projected Adam street, 316 feet 8 inches and 1 line on Greatmen street. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story house, the first story built of bricks, slate roofed, one small two-story house adjoining the main house, kitchen, servants' rooms, stable and outbuildings, cisterns, &c.

The garden is well stocked with shrubberies and shade and fruit trees, such as orange, fig, plum and other trees.

II.—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND in rear of the above described property, in square bounded by Greatmen, Crapo, and projected Adam and Charbonnet streets, and designated as lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 measure each 34 feet 1 inch and 4 lines front on Greatmen street, by 150 feet 10 inches and 6 lines in depth; lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 measure each 34 feet 1 inch and 4 lines front on Crapo street, by 150 feet 11 inches in depth.

III. EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND in the rear of the above, bounded by Crapo, Love and the projected Adam and Charbonnet streets, and designated by Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 measure each 34 feet 1 inch and 4 lines front on Crapo street, by 150 feet 10 inches and 6 lines in depth. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 measure each 34 feet 1 inch and 4 lines front on Love street, by 150 feet 10 inches 5 lines in depth.

IV. EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND in the rear of the above, in square bounded by Love and Goodchildren streets, and the projected Adam and Charbonnet streets. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 measure each 34 feet front on Love street by 150 feet 3 inches and 1 line in depth. Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, measure each 34 feet 1 inch and 4 lines front on Goodchildren street, by 141 feet 3 inches and 1 line in depth.

N. B.—Adam street is opened in one-half of its width. The portion of the said to be given for Adam and Charbonnet streets is fenced in, and the lots fronting said streets will have the use of the land until the street are opened.

2. Mrs. Reiband may occupy the main house on the front street until the 1st of April, but possession of the land and out-buildings shall be given immediately after the sale.

V. ONE TRACT OF LAND in the rear of the above, and well trenched, measuring 380 feet 11 inches and 3 lines front on Goodchildren street, by 12,751 feet 7 inches in depth on the upper line, 12,751 feet 3 inches and 4 lines on the upper line, being 70 arpents, more or less, in depth, from Goodchildren street to the cypress swamp in the rear.

VI. 130 Shares of the Mortgage Stock of the Citizens' Bank, more or less, reduced to 125; the premium to be paid [illegible].

The whole according to plans which will be exhibited the day of sale.

Terms and Conditions.—For the real estate, one-third cash; balance at 1 and 2 years, for notes secured by mortgage on the property sold, and divided into one year to suit the administrator, and bearing 8 per cent. interest from date of sale, until final payment, and in case the said notes, or any of them, are not paid at maturity, and if not then paid, until final payment. The improvements to be kept insured, and policies transferred to the administrator.

For the stock, cash.

Acts of sale before O. de Armas, N. P.

jan 20—22 27 3—feb 6 10 17 20

Third Quarterly Report of the Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army.

THIS SOCIETY have made up, during the past three months, 250 garments, besides spinning yarn and knitting a great number of socks, having sent out to 75 hats and 250 haversacks. They have donated to various companies 146 pieces of under clothing, 131 pairs of socks, and 57 pairs of shoes; have sent one box of hospital stores to the Southern Mothers' Society of Memphis, and four dittos to the Nashville Hospital; also, 14 window curtains and 36 comforters, besides a large assortment of groceries and delicacies for the sick, to the General Hospital of New Orleans.

The receipts of the Society for the last quarter, in cash, have been ... $1351 60
Expended in purchases of material ... $2,340 00
Paid out in wages to working women ... 931 00

Total ... $3,271 00

The ladies return their thanks to Mr. Gaines and others for a donation of $[illegible] of the barbecue fund, and to Mrs. Daniel, and other ladies of the lower parish of St. Mary, for several boxes containing comforters, pillows, and socks, and for several barrels of oranges, for the Nashville Hospital.

Their thanks are also due to Mrs. and Miss Simonds for donations of money, and other favors; to Mrs. E. J. Hart, Mrs. M. M. Simpson, Mr. Violett, and Mr. Martin, for hospital supplies, and to Messrs. McBee, Vance & Co., W. H. Letchford & Co., Goldsmith & Haber, J. D. Beltz & Son, Mr. Tompkins, and Mr. J. B. Slawson, for numerous donations; also, to the editors of the "Daily Delta," "Crescent," and "Bee," for favors received.

The ladies of this society have made frequent visits to the General Hospital of this city since it was opened, and will bear testimony to the comfortable circumstances in which they found the sick at that place. They have offered their services to assist in supplying the hospital with such comforts and delicacies as may be needed, and they call now upon the friends and patrons of the society to aid them by sending contributions to their rooms, No. 57 Camp street.

You who have husbands, sons and brothers in some distant part of our Confederacy, who are dependent on strangers for these kindly offices, send your tangible offerings and gifts to those within your reach, and cheer the hearts of your country's defenders.

Mrs. JAMES ROSS, President.

Mrs. G. W. PRITCHARD, Secretary. feb10 1w

Important Notice!

AN adjourned meeting of persons interested in the claims of Mrs. Myra C. Gaines against property holders of this city will be held on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the HALF-WAY COFFEE-HOUSE, situated at the corner of Esplanade and Tonti streets, to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting.

feb7 3t THE COMMITTEE.

Young Men's Benevolent Association.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

AN unexpected accident having prevented the regular monthly meeting of this Association from taking place on last Monday, the officers and members of the same are notified that it has been postponed to MONDAY, February 10, 1862, at 8 o'clock, P. M., precisely, at the Hall of Polar Star Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., on St. Louis street, between Exchange Alley and Royal street.

Members are requested to be punctual.

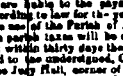
By order of the President.

feb7 3t JULES DEBALEN, Secretary.

For Sale.

THE LEASE of a three-story brick building, well adapted for a store or an office, situated on Royal street, No. 54, between Customhouse and Bienville streets. The lease expires on the 1st October, 1863. Inquire on the premises. feb7 1w

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH. PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.



J. A. Casadavant, Surgeon Dentist,

167 ...... Royal Street 167

(Opposite St. Louis Hotel),

Continues to perform all operations in the Dental art in the most scientific manner. feb10 7m

FANCY BEEF! FANCY BEEF!

THE undersigned keeps, at his Stalls, Nos. 6 and 8, FRENCH MARKET, a choice article of WESTERN BEEF, for which he paid 12½ cents per pound net, and will be pleased to supply his customers with it at a reasonable price.

M. RYAN.

Stalls Nos. 6, 8 and 30 Old French Market.

REFERENCES.

JOHN WATT.
BYRNE, VANCE & CO.
MONTGOMERY, WHITE & CO.,
JOHN PEMBERTON.
JAMES R. ROBINSON.
J. M. WRIGHT.
BENJAMIN ROACH.
J. L. WARREN & CO.
J. W. STANTON & CO. feb8 7t

NEW ORLEANS

Female Collegiate Institute,

No. 208 Camp street,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME SE. LOGUEVE.

THIS establishment, which has grown so popular, will be reopened on the 1st of September. Madame Loguevé wishes the people to be punctual, to enable them to receive the advantages of a whole course of studies.

For further particulars, apply at the institute, No. 208 Camp street, or by letter through the Post-Office, Box 2964. [illegible]

[illegible] for sale by the undersigned [illegible] whisky, Rectified [illegible] wine. For sale by PAUL LARGE, [illegible] 13

SPICES—5 cases Nutmegs, 1 do Mace, 20 bags Allspice, 10 do Cloves, 20 do Cassia, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

jan20

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Widow Foucher.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

Office, Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

WILL be sold at auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, on THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1862, by and in pursuance of an order of the Honorable J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 5th February, 1862, for account of the succession of Widow Louis Foucher, the following property, situated in the First District of this city—

1. ONE LOT OF GROUND in square bounded by Constance, Thalia, (or Estelle) Magazine and Erato, (late Melicerte) streets. Said lot is designated as lot No. 1, and forms the corner of Constance and Thalia (late Estelle) streets, and measures 31 feet 10 inches and 6 lines front on Constance street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth, and front on Thalia (late Estelle) street; together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a frame house, kitchen, &c.

2. ONE LOT OF GROUND in square bounded by Constance, Thalia, (late Estelle) Magazine and Erato, (late Melicerte) streets. Said lot of ground is designated as lot No. 2, and measures 33 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on Constance street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth, between parallel lines; together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story frame house, kitchen, &c.

3. EIGHT LOTS in square bounded by Annunciation, Thalia, (or Estelle) Erato, (or Melicerte) and Constance streets, and designated as lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, on a plan drawn by Chas. A. de Armas, Deputy Surveyor-General, dated 12th August, 1861. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 measure each 31 feet 10 inches and 4½ lines front on Thalia (or Estelle) street, by 175 feet 11 inches, more or less, in depth between parallel lines. Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 measure each 31 feet 10 inches and 4½ lines front on Erato (or Melicerte) street, by 175 feet 11 inches, more or less, in depth between parallel lines.

4. ONE LOT OF GROUND in square bounded by Magazine, Thalia (or Estelle), Constance and Erato (or Melicerte) streets, and measuring 31 feet 11 inches 5 lines front on Magazine street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth, between parallel lines, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story frame house, kitchen and servants' rooms.

5. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, designated by the Nos. 1 and 2, in the square bounded by Hunter, Tchoupitoulas, Thalia (or Benjamin) and New Levee streets.

Lot No. 1 measures 24 feet 6 inches front on Hunter street, the same width in the rear line, 151 feet 2 inches on the side nearest Tchoupitoulas street, and 151 feet 8 inches on the line near New Levee street.

Lot No. 2 measures 74 feet 3 inches front on New Levee street, by a depth on the side nearest Hunter street of 14 feet 3 inches 3 lines, thence on an oblique line towards Thalia street 30 feet 4 inches thence on a second depth line 75 feet, 100 feet 5 inches on the other depth line on the side nearer Thalia street, and 36 feet 2 inches on the rear line where it touches the side of lot No. 1. Together with the brick warehouse constructed on said lots—as per a plan drawn by C. A. de Armas, Deputy Surveyor-General, dated 20th July, 1861.

The slave JOHN, aged about 12 years.

Terms and Conditions.—For the slave, cash. For the landed properties, one-third cash, and the balance at a credit of one and two years, in notes divided into coupons to suit the parties interested, bearing six per cent interest from date of sale to maturity, and eight per cent. after maturity, if not then paid, secured by mortgage and vendor's privilege on the property sold. The improvements to be kept insured, and policies transferred to the administrator.

Acts of sale before O. de Armas. feb10

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

Office Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

In the Matter of the Succession of Wm. Louis Foucher.

François V. Degruy vs. E. Degruy et al., for a Partition.

BY virtue of a judgment rendered in the above entitled case on the 5th Feb., 1862 and of an order of Court of the same date, homologating the deliberations of a family meeting held according to law, I will offer for sale on THURSDAY, 13th March, 1862 at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, the following described property, situated in the First District of this city—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, designated as No. 4 and 5, (b s) in the square bounded by Annunciation, Thalia (or Estelle), Erato (or Melicerte) and Constance streets, on the plan drawn by Chas. A. de Armas, Deputy Surveyor General, on the 12th August, 1861. Said lots measure, American measure, 29 feet 8 inches 6½ lines front on Annunciation street, by 126 feet 9 inches and 2 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

Terms and Conditions.—One-third cash, and the balance at one and two years' credit, for notes bearing 6 per cent. interest from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. after maturity, if not then paid, until final payment.

Act of sale before O. de Armas, N. P. feb10

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

In the Matter of the Succession of Widow Louis Foucher.

Mrs. F. V. DeGruy vs. Mrs. Theo. Verret et al, for a Partition.

BY virtue of a judgment rendered in the above entitled case on the 5th of February, 1862 and of an order of Court, of the same date, homologating the deliberations of a family meeting held according to law, I will offer for sale, on THURSDAY, 13th March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, the following described property—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the First District of this city, designated as lot No. 3 in the square bounded by Annunciation, Thalia (or Estelle), Erato (or Melicerte) and Constance streets, on the plan drawn by Chas. A. de Armas, Deputy Surveyor-General, on the 16th of August, 1861. Said lot measures (American measure) 29 feet 3 inches and 6½ lines on Annunciation street, by 126 feet 9 inches and 2 lines on the rear line, by a depth of 165 feet 3 inches and 3 lines.

Terms and Conditions.—One-third cash, and the balance at a credit of one and two years, in notes divided into coupons to suit the parties interested, bearing six per cent interest from date to maturity, and eight per cent. interest after maturity until paid, secured by mortgage and vendor's privilege on the property sold.

Act of sale before O. de Armas, notary public. feb10

Succession of Widow Phil. Guignan—Sale for a Partition.

Malvina Guignan, wife of F. B. Coquet, et al vs. Widow Louis Bringier.—No. 18,281.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. Office, No. 30 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 15th of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of a judgment rendered by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, on the 29th day of January, 1861, and signed on the [illegible] of September next following and by virtue of a decree rendered by the same Court, on the 28th October last, homologating the deliberation of a family meeting the following landed property, to-wit:

A LOT OF GROUND, of an irregular form, situated in the Second District of this city, on the Bayou road, having view on Esplanade street, in square bounded by said Bayou road, Galvez, Johnson and Barracks streets, having the following dimensions, to-wit, about 57 feet 4 inches front on Bayou road, about 114 feet 3 inches in depth on the line nearest to Johnson street, by a front depth on the opposite line of about 91 feet, running to Galvez street, thence running again on a second depth of about 57 feet 1 inch and fronting said Galvez street, and about 35 feet front on Barracks street. Together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story frame house of six rooms, outbuildings, &c. See plan at the Auctioneer's office.

Terms—One-third cash and the balance at 1 and 2 years' credit, for notes bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum from date, 8 per cent. in case of non-payment at maturity, and secured by mortgage.

The purchaser must have the property insured against the risk of fire to an amount equal to one-third of the price of adjudication, and the policy to be transferred to the vendors, to secure the payment of said notes, capital and interests.

Act of sale before A. Abat, Notary Public.

feb10 13 20 mh8 15

Succession of Adolphe Bernard.—No. 15,600.—Second District Court.

BY H. M. VAN SOLINGEN & CO. WM. SYER, Auctioneer. Office, No. 30 Commercial Place.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, February 13, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the store No. 122 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, by virtue of two different orders from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, the personal effects, for account of said succession, and the stock in trade, for the liquidation of the firm of A. Bernard—

The whole Stock in said store, consisting of Seeds, Plants, Shrubs and Trees, with the necessary appendages and implements of said business. Also, the Lease of said Store, and the Personal Effects of said deceased.

—ALSO—

On FRIDAY, February 14, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the plantation of C. Tibler, Esq., in the Third District, on Levee street, between Poland street and the Convent, also for account of above succession—

A creole Horse, Wagon, Set of Harness, an old Cart, and a great variety of Plants, Trees, Shrubs, &c., contained in hot-houses, &c.

Terms cash. feb5 13 14

MADAME LA BLANCH.

READER, MARK THIS!

THOSE who think practitioners of Clairvoyance, who profess to accurately describe and prescribe for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," should bear in mind that all the Clairvoyant powers in the world would avail a patient as nought without a thorough knowledge of medicine, and therefore those who, as adepts, pretend to be au fait in medicinal matters, Clairvoyantly considered,—those who, without the slightest medicinal knowledge have the temerity and assurance to treat the numerous diseases peculiar to the human race, are more charlatans.

Mme La Blanch, in addition to her well-known gifted power of Clairvoyance, and as a further assurance of her really meritorious accomplishments, is enabled to offer to the public her diploma as a graduated student in all the various branches of Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics, and all the diseases peculiar to women and children, and therefore as a Medical Clairvoyant, is worthy of the confidence, favor and patronage of the citizens of New Orleans. Mme La Blanch can be consulted daily, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Office and Reception Rooms, No. 13 BOURBON STREET, a few doors below Canal st. feb6 1t

Notice.

TWO CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, issued by the Bank of Louisiana, one for twenty-five hundred dollars, being No. 3391, and the other for twenty-three hundred and eighty dollars thirty-eight cents, being No. 3392, both dated on the 29th June, 1861, and payable to the order of S. G. Cole, have been lost or stolen. They were mailed on the 29th June, 1861, by Ingram & Keith, addressed to S. G. Cole, Villa de Mier, Republic of Mexico, but did not arrive at their destination, and have not been heard of since. All persons are cautioned against taking or negotiating said certificates of deposit, as the payment thereof has been stopped. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the return of said certificates to the undersigned.

INGRAM & KEITH, for S. G. Cole.

New Orleans, November 30, 1861. dec4 3m

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS,

Office, No. 9 St. Peter street,

PONTALBA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax Payers of the Second District of New Orleans that my office will be open from and after the first day of February next, and thereafter, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M. I shall be ready to receive the State Taxes, levied according to law, on Real Estate, Slaves, Capital, &c., for the year 1861. I also notify all persons or corporations following a trade, profession, or occupation requiring a license, to call at my office and provide themselves with the proper license, in order to pursue or carry on their respective trade, profession or occupation for the year 1862, in default of which they will incur the penalty of the law.

J. HERNANDEZ, State Tax Collector, Second District.

jan18 1m

State Tax Collector's Office, Third District,

NEW ORLEANS, February 4, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that I am now prepared to receive Taxes and Licenses on professions, callings, &c., from date until the last of this month. Those not complying with this notice will be prosecuted, according to law.

Office hours from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., No. 3 Esplanade street. M. DODART, Collector of the Third District.

feb[illegible]

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4th, 1862.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held yesterday, a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. on the profits of the banking department was declared payable on or after Monday, the 10th inst.

feb5 1td E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

CRESCENT CITY

STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

Double Refined

LOAF, CRUSHED, POWDERED, GRANULATED and CLARIFIED

Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,

Equal to any made in the North.

A. THOMSON & CO.,

jan28 6m 43 Tchoupitoulas st.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats Confédérés vs Lewis S. Fallows. Dans la Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, District de la Louisiane, No. 22. En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, LUNDI, 17 février 1862, à 10 heures A. M., dans le magasin No 2, Nouvelle Douane, 6 montres en or. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du marshal des Etats Confédérés, Nouvelle-Orléans, 6 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

7fev

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés. Les Etats Confédérés contre Webster et McKenner.

DANS la Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, District de la Louisiane, No. 129. En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, MARDI, 18 février 1862, à 10 heures A. M., dans le magasin No 2, nouvelle Douane—30 moulins de farine de maïs de Burrowes. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du marshal des Etats Confédérés, Nouvelle-Orléans, 6 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

7fev

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES ETATS Confédérés vs Placide J. Spear—Dans la Cour de District des E. C. District de la Louisiane, No. 131—En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, lundi, 17 février 1862, à 10 heures A. M., dans le magasin No 2 nouvelle Douane—Un lot de contenant, comprenant 5 corbeilles de chasse, 31 gousses, 21 boîtes à poignards, 4 [illegible] 1 taux Bowie. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nouvelle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

6fev

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES ETATS Confédérés vs W. A. Vicent—Dans la Cour de District des E. C., District de la Louisiane, No. 176—En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur mardi 18 février 1862, à 10 heures A. M., dans le magasin No. 2, Nouvelle Douane—10 barils de Valley whisky de Bailey. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nlle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

6fev

Vente par le marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats Confédérés vs le Southern Bank.—Dans la Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, district de la Louisiane.—No. 61.—En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, lundi 17 février 1862, à 10 heures A. M. dans le magasin No. 2, Nouvelle Douane, SIX MONTRES EN OR.—Conditions comptant.

Bureau du marshal des Etats Confédérés, Nouvelle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

6fev

Vente par le marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats Confédérés vs P. Trison & Son—Dans la Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, district de la Louisiane, No. 32—En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, lundi 17 février 1862, à 10 heures A. M., dans le magasin No 2, Nouvelle Douane—VINGT CAISSES CHAPEAUX comprenant 5 caisses chapeaux casimir, [illegible], 5 caisses chapeaux de soie, et 10 caisses chapeaux de fantaisie, pour enfants. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des Etats Confédérés, Nouvelle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

6fev

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES E. C. vs Artemon Hill. Dans la Cour de District des E. C., District de la Louisiane, No. 48. En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, mardi 18 février 1862, à 10 heures A. M. dans le magasin No 2, Nouvelle Douane—6 bouteilles de [illegible]. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nouvelle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

6fev

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES E. C. vs Wm et Jas McCracken. Dans la Cour de District des E. C. District de la Louisiane. En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, mardi 18 février 1862, à 10 heures A. M., dans le magasin No 2, Nouvelle Douane—Un lot de parties de bois de lit, d'étagère en bois de rose, deux tables de centre, en bois de rose. Conditions—comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nouvelle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES E. C. vs F. J. Van Bibber & Co. Dans la Cour de District des E. C.—District de la Louisiane, No. 74. En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, mardi, 18 février 1862, à 10 heures A. M., dans le magasin No 2, Nouvelle Douane—Contenant [illegible]. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nouvelle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES E. C. vs Jean Henderson. Dans la Cour de District des E. C., District de la Louisiane. En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, mardi, 18 février 1862, à 10 heures A. M., dans le magasin No 2, Nouvelle Douane—[illegible] barils vides pour sucre. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nouvelle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

6fev

Vente par le marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES E. C. vs E. Fallon—Dans la Cour de District des E. C., District de la Louisiane. No. [illegible]. En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, lundi, 17 février 1862, à 10 heures A. M., dans le magasin No 2, nouvelle Douane, [illegible] caisses Pile de Moffat et 50 bouteilles Pilules [illegible]. Conditions comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nlle-Orléans, [illegible] 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

6fev

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats Confédérés vs [illegible] de Fairbanks & Co. Dans la Cour de District des E. C., District de la Louisiane, No. [illegible]. En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, lundi, 17 février 1862, à 10 heures A. M., dans le magasin No 2, Nouvelle Douane, une balance de 4 Fairbanks. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nlle-Orléans, [illegible] février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

6fev

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats Confédérés vs Blake & Tower. Dans la Cour de District des E. C., District de la Louisiane, No. 65. En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, lundi, 17 février 1862, à 10 heures A. M., dans le magasin No 2, nouvelle Douane, les livres suivants:

[illegible] éditions 4 vol. ch. Gallery américain
[illegible] Sylva américain
[illegible] Shakspeare illustré de Boydell
[illegible] volumes Débats du Sénat, reliure de bibliothèque
[illegible] Arab. reliure de bibliothèque
[illegible] American Encyclopedia, rel. de bibliothèque
[illegible] Conditions—Comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des Etats Confédérés, Nlle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des Etats-Confédérés.

6fev

Vente par le marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES E. C. vs Florville Foy—Dans la Cour de District des E. C., District de la Louisiane, No. [illegible]. En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, 15 février 1862, à midi, à la Bourse des Marchands et des Encanteurs, rue Royale, entre rues Canal et de la Douane, [illegible] terres marquées C. H. et situées [illegible]. Conditions comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nlle-Orléans, 6 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

6fev

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.

BATTLE OF MANASSAS! BATTLE OF BELMONT!

A SPLENDID Panorama of the Battles of Manassas and Belmont, by artists of this city, from drawings and information from the best sources, is now exhibited at VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM. The public are invited to call and see this representation of two glorious victories which shall never be forgotten in the South. The other tableaux are the Battle of New Orleans, Victory of Trafalgar, the Revolution in Paris in 1830, the July Column, the Steamship Great Eastern and the Battle of Magenta.

Admission, 50 cents; children half price. jan71 1t

C. S. War Tax Assessment.

THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT OF New Orleans, between Canal and St. Philip streets, extending from the River to the Lake.

TAX-PAYERS are hereby notified that the Assessment Rolls of said District are now subject to inspection, in the office No. 27 Carondelet street, daily, except Sundays, between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., and that any challenge thereof, or appeal therefrom, must be made to the undersigned, for FINAL DETERMINATION, before the 27th February instant.

WM. S. CAMPBELL, C. S. Collector Third Collection District.

feb8 3t

C. S. War Tax Assessment.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT of New Orleans, between St. Philip street and the lower limits of the City, and extending from the River to the Lake.

TAX-PAYERS are hereby notified that the Assessment Rolls of said District are now subject to inspection, in the City Assessor's office, No. 8 Municipality street, between Chartres and Royal streets, daily, except Sundays, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and that any challenge thereof or appeal therefrom must be made to the undersigned, FOR FINAL DETERMINATION, before the 27th February instant.

JEROME BAYON, C. S. Collector Fourth Collection Dist.

feb8 3t

THOMAS C. PAYAN,

No. 72 Canal street, betw. Camp and Magazine,

Wholesale and Retail Clothier,

HAS now on hand, which he offers at extremely reduced prices the following—

1000 Military Suits, all of one color and same trimmings.

1000 Military Suits, all of one color and same trimmings, different color from the above;

500 dozen Cottonade Pants,

500 dozen Check Shirts,

300 dozen Hickory Shirts.

Materials enough on hand to uniform, at any order, three regiments, which will be sold by the retail manufacturer, delivering the quantity required for one regiment in one week's time.

Also, a splendid assortment of fine Clothing and Furnishing Goods for gents' wear, for sale low for ready cash. feb8 1m

NEW ORLEANS

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,

53 .... Customhouse Street 53

BETWEEN CHARTRES AND OLD LEVEE

ED. DUFORESTIER

Informs his friends and the public that he has just opened at the above-mentioned establishment a manufactory of READY-MADE CLOTHING of all kinds for civilians, soldiers and planters.

All orders entrusted to him will be attended to with the greatest possible delay, and at very reasonable prices.

Uniforms for companies, battalions and regiments manufactured to order.

The supplies furnished by him to the Confederate Government have given him an unrivaled experience, which authorizes him to expect [illegible] various military commanders.

feb8 [illegible]

Notice.

THE public are requested [illegible] Perfumed [illegible] Chartres street.

FOR SALE—3400 boxes [illegible] unequalled article, from our [illegible]

LEECHES! LEECHES!

LEECHES [illegible]

FOR SALE by B. & [illegible] 44 Camp street and [illegible] Orleans.

Notice.

THE undersigned having entirely given up the GROCERY BUSINESS, those indebted to [illegible] requested to call and settle at the OLD STAND, Old Levee street, No. 63. Office up stairs. L. MALUS & CO.

LIQUIDATION.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,

126 Canal Street,

SELLING OFF CHEAP

FOR CASH ONLY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to the house are requested to settle forthwith.

GIQUEL & JAMISON, 126 Canal street,

jan20 3m