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The New Orleans Bee.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, furniture.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at No. 188 Royal street, fancy goods, toys, glassware, &c.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, extra fine winter clothing, hosiery, &c.

By A. Bouligny, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property in the First and Second Districts.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, valuable brick stores on Old Levee [illegible].

[illegible]

THE SITUATION.

General McClellan remains obstinately deaf to the clamor for an advance which [illegible] him on all sides. It is indeed somewhat [illegible] that he should persistently abstain from a forward movement, if one-half be true of what is alleged respecting the [illegible] character of the force under his command. Immediately after the battle of Manassas [illegible] for the Northern army began to pour into Washington, and in the course of a few weeks, according to Northern authority, the army [illegible] to McDowell's discomfiture. For several months the Federalists continued to receive immense accessions, until it became a common boast that the grand army of the Potomac [illegible] fully 200,000 men, perfectly armed and equipped. It is true that time was required to [illegible] this efficiency of infantry, a host, but McClellan ought surely in five months to have been enabled to accomplish so much. If most of his troops are raw volunteers, so are nearly all of ours, and they have the advantage of being provided with the latest improvements in deadly weapons, while the soldiers of the Confederacy must needs content themselves with whatever arms they can obtain. And nevertheless McClellan does not budge an inch. A large proportion of his vast force is [illegible] within the fortifications which encircle [illegible] erected around Washington, while the remainder are engaged in no more glorious exploits than an occasional raid into the neighboring country. Two engagements, neither of very colossal proportions—are the only serious encounters which have taken place since Gen. McClellan assumed the command of the grand army of the Potomac. We allude of course to Leesburg and Dranesville.

The latest intelligence is to the effect that there will be no advance for ninety days; and the Herald declares that the fighting on the [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] Upper Potomac.—A despatch [illegible] of Books to the Associated Press, [illegible], dated January 29th, says: "Gen. Jackson [illegible] the small force of Union troops [illegible] Bath and Romney, shelled the town of [illegible], destroyed a second time the [illegible] track of the Baltimore and Ohio [illegible]

[illegible]

A Southern correspondent [illegible] of communication between Virginia and Maryland [illegible]

[illegible]

Bowling Green.—Says the Memphis Avalanche [illegible]: "We do not believe [illegible] General Buell will make an attack [illegible]

[illegible]

The Federal [illegible] Day Book [illegible]

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

From Lincolndom, via Richmond.

Richmond, February 5.—Advices from Washington, of the 3d instant, state that a general exchange of prisoners, including privateersmen, will soon be consummated. Edward has already ordered a large number liberated, and others will follow at an early day, and be sent South. A number reached Norfolk last night.

The latest news from Europe is causing much commotion in Lincolndom, but Seward thinks there is no danger of hostilities with England.

Seward publishes a letter, saying he allowed British troops to pass through Maine from [illegible] of humanity.

The bark Trinity left Boston on Sunday with 300 rank and file, and 11 officers, all Confederates for Fortress Monroe, to be exchanged. The Canadian papers are discussing the policy of annexing Maine to Canada, and the New York Herald says:

"This policy will greatly accelerate the fortifications of Portland and other points. There are 14,000 British troops now in Canada."

Eighteen hundred bales of cotton reached New York on Sunday from Liverpool.

The Herald fears that unless the Federals obtain a series of victories within thirty or sixty days, the European powers will recognize the Confederacy and destroy the blockade, and thus commit a double war on the Federals.

The Northern papers urge the Governor of New York to call out 250,000 troops in view of the European threatenings.

The New York Journal of Commerce thinks that foreign affairs authorise a feeling of grave solicitude for the future.

Another expedition is fitting out at Cairo; its destination is unknown.

The Federal war ship Vincent will soon leave for Port Royal, to be used as a store ship.

More English troops have reached Canada.

Opinions of the English Press.

The London Herald says: "A Southern victory at certain points will make a gloomy future for the North."

The English papers state that addresses [illegible] have been received in that country from respectable Northern sources, praying for foreign intervention on the score of humanity.

A division of Yankee troops is now en route to Ship Island or Mobile, commanded by Commodore Farragut.

Gen. Halleck has ordered Gen. Jackson's property in Missouri to be confiscated.

Halleck has ordered a number of his regiments [illegible] to Cairo to work on the fortifications.

The Philadelphia Inquirer considers the Confederate iron-clad steamer Merrimac a failure for the purposes intended as a ram, as she draws too much water and steers badly.

From Memphis.

Memphis, February 5.—Three Federal gunboats appeared up the Tennessee river yesterday and opened fire upon Fort Henry, when the latter responded. No damage done to the fort. The Federals are landing troops two miles from the fort, and an attack is expected. The Confederates are in full force on the Tennessee river, and no danger is apprehended.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Richmond.

Richmond, February 5.—The Secretary of War has issued an order to impress all the saltpetre in the hands of manufacturers, Government agents or contractors, paying forty cents per pound for the same. This is done in consequence of the extortion practiced on the Government.

The Baltimore Convention met to-day. The proceedings were private, and nothing has transpired.

The statement that General Price is in Richmond, made by a morning paper, is premature.

Among the Confederate prisoners who have arrived at Norfolk are privates F. E. Lane, W. [illegible] and P. Hughes, of the First Kentucky [illegible]; R. Hook, W. Norris and [illegible] of the Tenth Alabama Regiment.

The influence of Alfred Ely with Lincoln and Seward, it is believed, will cause the release of a great number of Confederate prisoners, including the placing of privateersmen now imprisoned at New York and Philadelphia on a footing with the prisoners of war, and a general exchange of prisoners with very certainly [illegible].

[Stormy weather, accompanied with lightning, interrupted the working of the Southwestern Line this evening.—Ed.]

The Burnside Fleet.

The Memphis Avalanche copies from the Chicago Tribune the annexed account of the disasters encountered by the Burnside fleet, off Cape Hatteras. After stating that the disasters at Hatteras, between the 13th and 17th, the dispatch to the Tribune adds:

After their arrival at Hatteras they experienced a series of unparalleled storms, so that at times it was impossible to hold communication between any two vessels of the fleet.

After the storm it was discovered that no vessel drawing over seven feet three inches could pass into Pamlico Sound. No vessel either could pass outside the bar drawing over nineteen feet [illegible] very skilfully piloted. In consequence of this the City of New York struck on the bar [illegible] the bar. She had a cargo valued at [illegible] of powder, rifles and bombs, and [illegible] a total loss. Her crew were saved.

The steamer Pocahontas went ashore near the light-house and became a total loss. Ninety valuable horses belonging to the Rhode Island [illegible] were on board of her, and were all drowned, including several valued at $500 each.

The Grape Shot parted her hawser and went down at sea. Her crew were saved.

An unknown schooner, loaded with oats and hay, and a schooner, name unknown, with six of her crew, were lost on the beach.

The steamer Louisiana struck on the bar, and she still remains. The report of her burning is incorrect. She may get off. The Eastern Queen and the Voltigeur are also ashore. The latter will probably get off.

The other vessels attached to the expedition had not reached their destination when the Western Bank left, and it was feared that the sufferings on board some of the vessels, and a violent storm, the most terrible suffering there have occurred among the troops.

It is thought that the pilots of Hatteras are traitors, having intentionally run several vessels aground.

The waves dashed with a clean sweep across the Hatteras shore, completely cutting off the fort from outside communication.

Col. Allen, of the Ninth New Jersey Regiment, and his surgeon, (Weller) with a boat's crew, and the second mate of the Ann Thompson, [illegible] they found that the vessels needed water, manned a life-boat in order to reach the shore and obtain it. The boat swamped, and the colonel, surgeon and mate were drowned. The crew were saved.

Gen. Burnside has succeeded in getting over the bar one-half of his vessels, including the gunboats and 7000 troops. Every thing appeared to be in satisfactory condition when the Western State left. The large transports with troops remained outside until the arrival of the steamer, from Port Royal on the 23d, when Capt. Hawes volunteered to bring them all inside. This was accomplished yesterday afternoon, the Eastern State planing the first of them on the [illegible].

A portion of the transports chartered by Gen. Burnside for the expedition refused to proceed any further than Fortress Monroe.

Fair weather has set in, and the schooners of the expedition are making their appearance with water, coal and provisions, and every [illegible] more promising. Gen. Burnside [illegible] indefatigable: he is confident of the ultimate success of the expedition; and has the [illegible] of every man under his command.

[illegible] troops that have been landed are the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment [illegible] Rhode Island battery. Col. Hawkins's [illegible] goes with the Burnside expedition.

There has been no loss of life except what is [illegible] (Different reports are received at Hatteras from the surrounding population in relation to the disposition and intentions of the enemy. Some who came in say that the rebels are completely frightened, and will not make a stand. Another report is to the effect that large masses of troops will be concentrated in the vicinity; and still another [illegible] confirmed by many, that their exertions [illegible] directed chiefly to placing obstacles in the way of our progress to Roanoke.

The rebels keep a good look out on our movements with their gunboats. Two of them [illegible] after the storm, but [illegible] chased.

[illegible] by the Eastern State will be forwarded to-morrow.

[illegible]

General Beauregard.—Peter Gustave Toutant Beauregard, of Louisiana, entered as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1834, graduated second in his class, and commissioned second lieutenant in the First Artillery, July 1st, 1838, was in the Engineers [illegible] 1839, and commissioned first lieutenant June 1839. Brevetted as captain on the 20th of August, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct" at the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, brevetted as major (the second in less than a month) September 13th, 1847—the last for distinguished services at the storming of Chapultepec, at which he was twice wounded. Gen. [illegible]

Important Law.

[No. 70.]

AN ACT TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE STATE TREASURY.

Whereas, The State of Louisiana has expended large sums of money, drawn from the Treasury, for military purposes in the prosecution of the existing war, and has also borrowed large sums of money for the same purposes, and contemplates further expenses therefor; and, whereas, the State has assumed towards the Confederate Government the payment of the Confederate war tax, the levy whereof has been authorized by an act of the Provisional Congress, approved the 19th day of August, 1861; and, whereas, during the existing state of affairs, the collection of taxes cannot, with sufficient certainty, be relied upon to meet the accumulated wants of the Treasury; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby empowered, to borrow on behalf of the State, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require, a sum not exceeding seven millions of dollars, ($7,000,000) either by the issue of bonds or of Treasury notes of the State, or of both, provided that the amount of the Treasury notes shall not exceed the sum of two millions of dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the bonds which may be issued under this act, and coupons attached, shall be made payable to bearer, the bonds shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable annually, and shall be payable at the expiration of not less than three nor more than ten years, at the discretion of the Governor.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That said bonds and coupons shall be printed, lithographed or engraved under the direction of the Governor; the bonds shall be signed by the Governor, and countersigned, numbered and registered by the Auditor and Treasurer, and shall be for [illegible] one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, as the Governor may direct; the interest coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer alone.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That said bonds shall not be sold under par; but may be sold for the notes of the banks of New Orleans, or for the Treasury notes of the Confederate States. The proceeds of the sale of said bonds shall be deposited in the Treasury of the State, to the credit of the general fund, provided that if any of said bonds be purchased by any of the banks of New Orleans, the proceeds of the same shall remain on deposit in the banks so purchasing, and shall be drawn from said banks as the same may be needed, in like manner as if they constituted a part of the general funds on deposit in the State Treasury.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall determine the denominations and form of the Treasury notes to be issued under the act, and they shall be lithographed, engraved or stamped under his direction and control; they shall be signed by the Auditor and Treasurer, or by persons by them to be specially employed for that purpose. The said Treasury notes shall bear no interest, and shall be deposited with the State Treasurer, who shall receipt therefor to the Auditor, and the amount so deposited shall be credited to the military fund, which is hereby created, and which shall be used exclusively for military purposes, and to pay the debts contracted by the Governor for military purposes.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That said notes shall be receivable in payment of State taxes, and all other public dues, as well as for the sale of public lands, and shall be redeemable twelve months after a definite treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor is hereby authorized to exchange said Treasury notes for bank notes of the banks of New Orleans, or for Treasury notes of the Confederate States, in which case the amount so exchanged shall be deposited in the Treasury, to the credit of the Military Fund.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, &c., That for the payment of the current interest that may accrue upon the bonds to be issued under this act, and of the principal of the bonds as the same mature, it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts, within thirty days after he shall have received the assessment rolls from the several parishes and municipal corporations, to determine, by accurate calculation, what rate of taxation on the total assessed value of all the movable and immovable property, and other objects of taxation in the State, will be sufficient to extinguish the interest due and payable during the ensuing year, as also the principal of said bonds as they become due; Provided, that such assessment shall not be less than ten cents, nor more than twenty cents per annum on the one hundred dollars of assessed valuation of taxable property. 2d. To notify the several Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the rate of taxation so ascertained and fixed by the Auditor for the payment of said current interest and principal. Said rate of taxation shall be designated and known as the war tax; said war tax, as annually ascertained and fixed, is hereby levied upon all the movable and immovable property that may be annually assessed in the State, and it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs and Tax Collectors to collect the said war tax, and the collection of the same shall be enforced as the law provides, or may hereafter provide, for the collection of State taxes.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That to pay the current interest on the bonds issued under this act, maturing in 1863, a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. be and is hereby levied on the assessed valuation of taxable property, according to the assessment rolls of 1861, and the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby directed to notify the several Sheriffs and Collectors of the fact; and it shall be their duty to collect the same as is now or may be hereafter provided by law for the collection of other taxes provided, however, that if the amount so raised shall exceed the amount of interest due in 1863 on the bonds aforesaid, such excess shall be retained in the Treasury as a special fund, and shall form a part of the amount necessary for the payment of the next year's interest.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, &c., That the sum of four thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of additional clerks to be employed by the Auditor and Treasurer, to sign said Treasury notes.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, &c., That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of printing, lithographing or engraving the bonds and coupons, and of engraving, lithographing or stamping said Treasury notes, to be paid to [illegible] on the warrant of the Governor.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, &c., That this act shall go into effect from and after its passage, except that provision which authorizes the issue of Treasury notes, which shall take effect on the 23d of February, 1862.

(Signed) ADOLPHUS OLIVIER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HENRY M. HYAMS,
Lieut.-Gov'r and President of the Senate.
Approved January 24, 1862.
THOMAS O. MOORE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

VII. [illegible] Views in Cotton.

[From the London [illegible], Stock Jobbers and Brokers' Organ.]

Last week we considered the probable effect which war with the United States would produce on the commercial and manufacturing interests of England. This week the tenor of the news which has arrived from America, though not decisive, is so markedly and unexpectedly pacific, that we must turn to the more pleasing task of considering the probable commercial and manufacturing effects of peace. The atmosphere in which we have to look at is less cautious and gloomy certainly, but it is far from bright or satisfactory. We must, however, look it in the face and strive to strip it, as we do of all exaggerated dimensions and of all undue coloring.

In the first place, then, peace between England and America means, we fear, too surely the continuance of the civil war between North and South. We cannot doubt that the desire to carry the war to a triumphant issue is the strongest motive with the Government at Washington to accede to the just demands of this country. We cannot doubt that their conduct, to make us the adequate reparation we required must be accepted as an intimation that they are still bent on subduing the South, and are still hopeful of success. That they are utterly wrong in this hope is, as our readers are well aware, our confident and unwavering conviction. But so long as they entertain it, so long will our trade with the South be stopped by the blockade, and our trade with the North—already grievously curtailed by the absurd and vicious Morrill tariff—be kept in confusion, and in a great extent in abeyance, by the interruption of commercial credit and the reduction of internal consumption which war always involves, and which such a fierce, extensive and [illegible] war as the American war now [illegible] carries to the highest point.

The importations from the United States (both [illegible]) have indeed this year been on as [illegible] a scale as ever; but this arises from the [illegible] of the difficulties which have since occurred, the Southern States sent [illegible] early in the year every pound of [illegible] cotton they could get together. [illegible] these arrivals have almost entirely ceased. Our exports to the United States (both [illegible]) have fallen off to an almost unprecedented extent. In the first nine months of 1861 they only reached £6,000,000, against £16,[illegible],000 in 1860, and £17,400,000 in 1859. In the two months of October and November there has been a certain revival in this branch of our trade, owing to the enormous purchases of military stores and clothing for the army, but still the comparative falling off is very great, the proportionate exports for the eleven months, so far as can be ascertained, having only been £8,250,000 against £19,400,000 in 1860, and £20,500,000 in 1859. In addition to this, we must allow for a very great reduction in the usually vast indirect trade which our shipping and our mercantile capital carry on between America and India and China.

But this is by no means the most serious aspect of the civil conflict in America, viewed as it belongs upon English industry and commerce. The continuance of that war, with its necessary and main accompaniment, by a blockade of the Southern ports, involves both the withholding of our annual supplies of cotton, and—what is, if not worse, at least a great aggravation of the evil—the uncertainty as to how long that withholding will continue. Hitherto we have not received a bag of the crop of 1861 [illegible] shall we till the blockade be raised. We entered in round numbers on January 1st, a stock of 700,000 bales. Working, on an average, two-thirds time, or not quite four days, the weekly consumption of our mills will be 30,000 bales. The weekly export has been, in 1861, [illegible] bales; but this will necessarily be somewhat curtailed by the high prices which we obtain—expected from India, Egypt and Brazil in the course of the next six months, but it is generally estimated at about 300,000 bales. The case will, therefore, stand as follows:

Stock on January 1st	700,000
To arrive before July	[illegible]
In spinners' hands, about	70,000
	1,070,000
Consumption, 26 weeks at 30,000, about	780,000
Export, 26 weeks at 3000	[illegible]
Stock July 1st, 1862	[illegible]

Theoretically, therefore, by the middle of the summer nearly every mill in England, Scotland and Ireland will be stopped for actual want of the raw material, all the subsidiary trades and occupations dependent upon them will be suspended likewise, and a population [illegible] estimated, but in the aggregate not far short of three millions, will be thrown for subsistence on the poor rates, or their own savings, or on tradesmen's credits. Of course, this will not be the practical course of events, but this will be the sum total. Practically, some mills, and those generally belonging to the poorest masters, will stop altogether, and probably very soon, leaving their hands destitute at once. Others, who have large capitals or special markets, will push on as long as possible, and will pay almost any price for the raw material. But in the aggregate or on an average, it will be correct to state the prospect before us thus: That for the next three months the population of our cotton districts can only work four days a week, and that they must then stop altogether. Till July they must subsist on two-thirds wages, and after that time they must subsist on charity. Poverty during the first period; starvation afterward. There is no exaggeration in this picture; indeed, some of our correspondents would have us make it much darker. The condition we have thus depicted may last for a long period—will last till the American blockade is ended, or till it has lasted so long and seems so interminable, that we have provided ourselves against its consequences by tardy and uncertain operations elsewhere. But we speak at present only of the coming year of 1862.

That this grievous calamity is imminent, and that nothing but the termination of the American blockade can avert it, is absolutely certain. No doubt it occupies the serious attention of the Government.

Says the Mobile Advertiser and Register:

The coal mines of Alabama will be of magnificent importance to the country, and of vast profit to the owners. To them the C. S. steam navy of the Gulf must look for much of its fuel in the future, and this demand will develop their resources to the utmost. The South has always been made to take pay for cotton in any thing the North might offer in exchange. We obligingly took its coal, though we had plenty at home; its rock and stone, though we have mountains of it. Such cheap commodities, of which the bleak North yielded a surplus, we kindly took in exchange to an immense value—a course of trade kept up by the identification of commercial interests of the two sections, carried out through branch houses and agencies. They sent us their knick-knacks, notions and nostrums, their coal, stone and hay, in place of money. So we bartered away the very life of our industry, and the profits of our own resources. But these channels of intercourse are now broken up, obstructed more thoroughly than Charleston harbor is by their stone fleet. Let them never be reopened.

Good News.—We have been advised by a member of the First Arkansas Regiment, commanded by Col. Fagan, and which has been in active service on the Potomac during the past eight months, that the greater portion of the command has re-enlisted for the war, and that the new organization already numbers eight hundred men, all of whom are itching to camp life, and are well disciplined. The whole regiment has obtained a furlough of fifty days, and a number of the officers and men were in our city yesterday, on their way home. No more efficient corps will be found in the army than this, after its reorganization; and the example afforded by them should be emulated by our troops generally.—Memphis Appeal.

Charge of Treason.—Yesterday, Joel Hadson, of Sevier county, arrested by the military and turned over to the civil authorities, was brought before C. S. Commissioner McAdoo, charged with having harbored and secreted bridge burners. District Attorney Ramsey having established the charge, he was committed to jail to await his trial for treason at the next term of the Confederate Court, the case not being bailable.—Knoxville Register.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City Railroad Company.—There is great, and we think very just, complaint of the City Railroad Company for stopping the omnibus that used to run from the railroad terminus on Poland street to the old upper ferry on the levee. The railroad ought to have been finished to the Barracks before this, and while the company is making such enormous profits there is no good reason why it should refuse this accommodation to the residents below Poland street, and to officers and soldiers. But the omnibus is again, Mr. [illegible].

Fancy Dress and Mask Ball.—There will be a grand fancy dress and mask ball at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening for the benefit of Gen. Jeff. Thompson's soldiers. We render acknowledgments for complimentary tickets.

Gunboat Launch.—At three o'clock this afternoon there will be a grand launch of the gunboats now building at Jefferson City.

Cowhiding Affair.—A fellow named John Bowers, who felt himself terribly wronged by a fast young woman named Belle Johnson, went to her house about ten o'clock Tuesday night, and gave her a severe cowhiding. She called for help, and the watchman on Dryades street ran up and arrested Bowers, lodging him in the lockup. He was held to bail yesterday, by Recorder Emerson, to await examination on the charge of assault and battery.

The Affray Between the Gamblers.—In the affair of Tuesday night in Shaw's club house, No. 20, Charles street, Bond's object appears to have been a blood thirsty one, as he entered the room with a Texas revolver in his right hand and a throat knife in his left, first shooting McCullough in the arm, and then stabbing him six times. He endeavored to get away from McCullough and then to jump up from the chair but which he was seated. When McCullough got out of the room he ran down stairs into the street, where he was officer Leard, who took him to the Charity Hospital. The detectives went out in the house at the time, but were standing across the street, on the banquette.

Child Run Over.—A little child was run over yesterday morning at the corner of Constance and St. Andrew streets, by a cart which was driven by Nathan, a slave of Mr. Bell. The child's collar bone was broken, and it was taken to the Fourth District police office. Nathan was arrested and locked up.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—In the case of V. Micisco, who was convicted last May of selling liquor to slaves, the decision of the Supreme Court, dismissing his appeal, was placed on file.

Mrs. Wagner was sent before the Criminal Court to be tried for breach of trust in keeping unlawfully eighteen yards of silk, valued at $46, given her by Mary [illegible] to make into a dress.

V. Meubert was sent before the Criminal Court to be tried for assault and battery on Antoine Fleury.

Clarisse Callahan gave bail to answer an alleged assault and battery on Mrs. Jenny Richard.

Bertrand Boulais made affidavit that on last Sunday he lost his pocket-book, containing nearly two hundred dollars, between the markets; that it was found by a colored boy named Francis, belonging to Mr. Jean Bond, and that one L. Rossi obtained it by fraudulently representing that it belonged to him. Rossi was held to answer.

Jean Lone, Victor Fargis and Victor Prudhomme each fined $10 each for insulting Miss Cerila Planet. Mrs. Nick, Ellen Nick, Mrs. Froelich, [illegible] Smith and Widow Sorriere were all put under bonds to keep the peace. The case of Josephine Sarche, accused of assault and battery, and that of Mrs. Mary England, charged with a breach of the peace, were both dismissed.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 5, 1862.

COTTON.—There appeared to be very little inquiry to-day, and we did not hear of a sale.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The demand is mostly for Fully Fair to Choice. The [illegible] qualities are neglected. The sales embrace about 1000 hhds. Inferior [illegible], Common to Good Common 1¾@2½c., Fair to Fully Fair 3½@[illegible]c., Prime to Choice [illegible], Clarified White [illegible].

MOLASSES.—The supply is moderate, but the demand is dull. About [illegible] bbls sold at 14@15c. for fermenting, and 16@17 and 17½c. for Prime to Choice. Also [illegible]. Fermenting at 17c.

FLOUR.—[illegible] Superfine sold at $7[illegible], 500 bbls Superfine, in lots, at the same, 4 0 bbls Extra, in lots, at $10 50, and 400 at $11 ₱ bbl.

CORN.—300 bags White, in poor order, sold at 75c., and 800 sacks Prime White, in lots, at 90c ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—[illegible] sacks sold at $1 65 ₱ 100 lbs.

WHEAT.—300 sacks Red sold at $1 75 ₱ bushel.

INDIA BAGGING.—100 bales sold at 30c ₱ yard cash.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $40 ₱ bbl.

BACON.—Shoulders retail at 20c; Ribbed Sides 25c; Clear Sides and Plain Hams, none in the market, and [illegible].

LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 18c., and in Kegs at [illegible].

WHISKY.—Cherville's Rectified for Old (Bourbon and [illegible]) has been supplied at $1 ₱ gal, and Rectified, made from Louisiana Rice, at [illegible].

Cattle Market.

[illegible] Carrollton City, Feb. 5, 1862.

Arrived Tuesday, 207 Texas Beeves, 199 Hogs, and [illegible] Cows, [illegible]. On hand [illegible] Texas Beeves, 32 Western Beeves, 162 Hogs, 146 Calves, 3 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale, 216 Texas Beeves, 17 Western Beeves, 2379 Hogs, 130 Calves and 31 Milch Cows. We quote:

[illegible]

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH. PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.

J. A. Chevalier, Surgeon Dentist, 163 Royal Street, 163 (Opposite St. Louis Hotel.)

Continues to perform all operations in the Dental art in the most skilful manner. [illegible]

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Absconded on Christmas [illegible] from the residence of the undersigned, [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 6, 1862.

[illegible] No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Mary Ann, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Rhoda, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Adeline, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Sloop Belmont, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Mary E Keene, Richardson, from Memphis.
Frolic, Saunders, from Columbus.
Era No 7, Sharp, from Lafourche.
J M Sharp, Dye, from Fort Adams.
Lafourche, Dunn, from Lafourche.
Acadia, Wilson, from Donaldsonville.
Time and Tide, Beyer, from Lafourche.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr Adeline—60 hhds sugar A Miltenberger & co—100 bbls molasses Montgomery & White [illegible].

COAST—Per schr Mary Ann—200 bbls molasses [illegible] Thomson.

COAST—Per schr Rhoda—60 hhds sugar Blanchard [illegible].

COAST—Per sloop Belmont—100 bbls molasses [illegible] Thomson.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

[illegible] of PHILIPPE WILLIAMS, [illegible] Ely, will take place on [illegible] THURSDAY [illegible] 9 o'clock, A. M. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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. 10 Carondelet street, daily, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., and that any challenge thereof, or appeal therefrom, must be made to the undersigned [illegible] before the 27th February.
WM. S. CAMPBELL, C. S. Collector,
Third Collection District.

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 for said District are now subject to inspection, in the City Assessor's office, No. 41 Ursulines street, between Chartres and Royal streets, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. to 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 District.

FREE MARKET.

New Orleans, February 4, 1862.

A FEW weeks since it came to the knowledge of the Committee, through parties who had paid money in subscriptions to the Free Market, to a young man [illegible] as agent for the Institution [illegible] be not have failed.

[illegible] of the imposition practised upon them, and state that NO PERSON has been authorized to solicit subscriptions for the Free Market. They, however, take this occasion to state that they have been informed of the publicity, and will [illegible] contributions to the Free Market. [illegible] When subscriptions are imperatively necessary, the Committee will give notice thereof, and ATTEND PERSONALLY TO THE SAME.

The Committee of the Free Market is at the Market daily, from sunrise to dark, in discharge of the duties of the Market. Any donations that our good citizens may desire to donate, can be made to the President or any of the Executive Committee, viz: Henry Bier, P. J. Ricards, Gardner Smith, H. F. Schmidt, or Henry Florance.

The public is also given to prevent impositions on the community.
THOS. MURRAY,
President of Committee.

Wanted,

A YOUNG, SMART MAN, of [illegible] appearance, [illegible] French and English [illegible] and also must understand posting and circulating bills. None need apply. Good wages and steady employment. Inquire No. 13 Bourbon street, first floor. No objection to color.

TALLOW.

100 BARRELS and TIERCES, some very white and fine. For sale, in lots to suit, by
KEARNY, BLOIS & CO.,
62 Magazine st.

NAILS.

3000 KEGS NAILS, all sizes, [illegible] 6, 8, 10, [illegible] for sale by
KEARNY, BLOIS & CO.

FIRE BRICKS.

ENGLISH AND [illegible] FIRE BRICKS—[illegible] for sale by
KEARNY, BLOIS & CO.

Machinery Oil.

SOME VERY SUPERIOR LUBRICATING OIL for sale at $3 per gallon by
KEARNY, BLOIS & CO.,
62 Magazine street.

MADAME LA BLANCE.

READER, MARK THIS!

THOSE who think practitioners of Clairvoyance [illegible] 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 so brought without a thorough knowledge of medicine, and therefore those who are adepts, or profess to be so, [illegible] without [illegible] the slightest medicinal knowledge, have the temerity and assurance to treat the numerous diseases peculiar to the human race, are [illegible].

Madame La Blanch, in addition to her well-known gifted powers of Clairvoyance, and as a further assurance of her healing [illegible] 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 and patronage of the citizens of New Orleans. Madame La Blanch can be consulted daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

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

Bank of Louisiana,

New Orleans, February 3, 1862.

AT an election for Directors, on Tuesday, 28th Jan. [illegible], the following gentlemen were elected:
[illegible]
Aug. R. Montgomery,
[illegible]
Jno. D. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Montgomery,
W. W. Montgomery.

[illegible] a meeting of the Board held this day, R. M. DAVIS, Esq., was re-elected President.
AUG. MONTEGUT, Cashier.

THOMAS C. PRYAN,

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;
400 dozen Cottonade Pants;
200 dozen Check Shirts;
200 dozen Hickory Shirts;
Materials on hand to uniform, of any one color, three regiments, which will be sold by the piece or manufactured, 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.

Book-keeper Wanted.

NONE need apply who is not fully competent, and speaks the French and English languages. Address Box No. 2788, Post-Office, giving name and references. All communications will be strictly confidential.

NEW ORLEANS CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,

63 Customhouse Street 63
BETWEEN CHARTRES AND OLD LEVEE.

DR. DUFORESSIER

informs his friends and the public that he has just [illegible] in the above establishment a quantity of READY-MADE CLOTHING of all kinds for [illegible].

All orders entrusted to him will be attended to with the shortest possible delay, and at very reduced prices. Uniforms for companies, battalions and regiments made to order.

[illegible] furnished by him to the Confederate [illegible] have given him an amount of experience [illegible] him to expect the patronage of the [illegible] military Commanders.

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 come 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, the Victory of Trafalgar, the Revolution in Paris in 1848, the July Column, the Steamship Great Eastern and the Battle of Magenta.

Admission, 50 cents; children half price.

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.

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 a pound net, and will be pleased to supply his customers with it at a reasonable price.
M. RYAN,
Stalls Nos. 6, 8 and 60 Old French Market.

REFERENCES.
JOHN WATT,
BYRNE, VANCE & CO.,
MONTGOMERY, WHITE & CO.,
JOHN PEMBERTON,
JOHN G. ROBINSON,
R. M. WRIGHT,
BENJAMIN ROACH,
J. L. WARNER & CO.,
J. W. STANTON & CO.

Wanted,

A NURSE, competent to teach children French. Unexceptionable references required. Apply to,
E. J. HART,
corner of Race and Annunciation sts.

Notice.

THE public are respectfully informed that our Perfumery and Perfumed Soap store is now at No. 180 Chartres street.

FOR SALE.—2400 boxes Cotton Seed Oil Soap, an unequaled article, from our manufactory.

LIQUIDATION.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
196 Canal Street,

SELLING OFF CHEAP

FOR CASH ONLY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to the house are requested to settle forthwith.
GIQUEL & JAMISON,
196 Canal street.

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 that there, 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 necessary 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.

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., due from this date until the last of this month. Taxes and Licenses not complied with within the time will be prosecuted, according to law.

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

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.
F. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana,

New Orleans, January 30, 1862.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 28th instant, a dividend of five per cent. on the profits of the last six months was declared, payable to the Stockholders, at the banking-house, on the first Monday in February next.
AUG. MONTEGUT, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank,

New Orleans, January 29, 1862.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable on or after the 10th February next.
L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank,

New Orleans, January 23, 1862.

AN election for nine Directors of this Bank, by the stockholders thereof, will be held, in conformity to law, at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 10th February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.
L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Greatest Discovery of the Age!

JUST THE THING FOR THE TIMES!

Being the Cheapest and Most Effectual Method of

TANNING

EVER IN USE.

BY this process heavy Sole Leather is tanned in 25 to 30 days. Upper, Harness, &c., in 15 to 20 days, and Calf, Light Kip, &c., in 4 to 5 days, without bark, making excellent leather, which, for strength, durability, is equal to any made. [illegible] may be used, if convenient, without interfering with the rapidity. No Oil Vitriol (Sulphuric Acid), Muriatic Acid, Alum, Sal Soda, or other acids or alkalies are used.

The materials are products of the South. This new process, patented in the Confederate States by E. J. Park, of Memphis, Tenn., is now extensively used and in successful operation in Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Kentucky, and will soon be adopted in all the other States of the South.

I am the only authorized Agent for the sale of shop, county and State rights for Louisiana, Alabama and Texas.

Many testimonials such as the following have been received from well-known tanners and gentlemen, and may be seen at my office; also samples of the leather, or will be sent to order, prepared.

Best of city references given.
JAS. THARP,
84 Commune street, New Orleans.

Testimonials.

Pitona, Ark., December 26, 1861.

E. J. Park, Esq.—Sir: Your new system of tanning has been thoroughly tested in my tannery. I have tried it with and without bark, and I feel great gratification in saying that, for rapid tanning, excellence of leather and cheapness, it is beyond all comparison the best method ever in use.

It is simple and easily managed by the most inexperienced hands. No man can fail to make the best leather if he follows your directions. It is enough for me to say that I am perfectly satisfied, and even delighted with your new process. It must prove highly satisfactory to every one. Yours, &c.,
RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Lawson's Tannery, Tenn., December 29, 1861.

E. J. Park, Esq.—Sir: I have been using your new system of tanning for twenty three months, and I have given it a thorough trial in tanning sole leather, calfskin, kip and harness leather, and I feel great pleasure in stating that your new process is superior to any method of tanning within my knowledge.

The leather is equal to any I ever made, and I have followed the business for twenty years, and I can make it fifty per cent. cheaper than by the old method, and within the time claimed by you. In other words, I can now with one half less work and in one-tenth of the time usually employed. I cheerfully recommend your new system to public confidence.
Yours, &c.,
W. H. LAWSON.

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

LEECHES! LEECHES!!
LEECHES! LEECHES!!

FOR SALE by B. & J. ABRAMS, Druggists, No. 44 Camp street and No. 74 Gravier street, New Orleans.

Notice.

THE undersigned having entirely given up the GROCERY BUSINESS, those indebted to them are requested to call and settle at the OLD STAND, Old Levee street, No. 69. Office up stairs.
L. MALOIS & CO.,
In liquidation.

Notice.

TWO CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, issued by the Bank of Louisiana, one for twenty-five hundred dollars, being No. 2301, and the other for twenty-three hundred and eighty dollars [illegible] cents, being No. 2302, 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.

CRESCENT CITY

STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

Double Refined

LOAF,
CRUSHED,
POWDERED,
GRANULATED and
CLARIFIED

Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,

Equal [illegible] made in the North.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
67 Tchoupitoulas st.

FOR SALE.

THE schooner ADELINE, with her tackle and apparel in very good order, just repaired, 44 tons burthen, drawing 5 feet when loaded, with centreboard, and ready to sail.
A. LANATA,
109 Front Levee st., Pontalba Buildings.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned succeeds, at Nos. 7 and 9 Poydras Street, corner of Fulton street, the NOTES of the PEOPLE'S LINE OF FORT ADAMS PACKETS.
JOS. E. SHANNON.

Liquors and Cordials.

200 BOXES MARASCHINO;
[illegible] Curacao; 200 do Guignolet;
[illegible]; 100 do Parfait Amour;
[illegible] of different grades;
[illegible]
[illegible] Vin de Dantzick;
[illegible] Vin de Vermouth;
[illegible]; 100 do Madeira;
[illegible] Port Wine;
[illegible] Cognac Brandy;
[illegible] Anisette;
[illegible]
[illegible] superior Peach Brandy;
[illegible] Apple Brandy;
[illegible] Ginger Wine;
[illegible] Ginger Brandy;

Besides which he keeps a large assortment of imported and domestic Gins, Brandies, Whiskies, Rums, &c.
L. BARRETT,
36 (old) and 82 (new) New Levee st,
between Poydras and Lafayette.

Second-Hand Furniture Store,

No. 133 CUSTOMHOUSE ST.

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, &c., &c., dealt or by lots, purchased by the undersigned on reasonable terms.

Furniture, &c., purchased and repaired, and orders promptly attended to.
ST. F. CASANAVE.

SPICES.—5 cases Nutmegs; 3 do Mace; 20 bags Allspice; 10 do Cloves; 20 do Cassia. For sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

AUCTION SALES.

POSTPONED SALE.

Succession of William C. Duncan.

Slave Boy Bill, or William, at Auction

BY G. LEAUMONT, BLACHE & CO.

SATURDAY, 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 21 of January, 1862, the following named slave, belonging to said succession:

BILL, or WILLIAM, negro boy, aged about 19 years. Terms cash. Said slave not to be delivered until the sale is completed.

Act of sale before Amedee Ducatel, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Hardware, Stationery, Perfumery, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, the 7th February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in saloon in second story, store No. 47 Magazine street, as per order of the Underwriters—
Hardware, Stationery, Perfumery, &c.
Terms—cash on delivery.

Two-story Double Brick House on Victory street, between Enghien and Spain streets.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 8th February, 1862, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, at the Auctioneers and Merchants' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Victory, Enghien, Moreau and Spain streets, measuring 34 feet front on Victory street, by 100 feet in depth. Together with the two-story double brick house, with iron balcony, containing eight rooms, four vestibules, double kitchen containing four rooms, privies, cisterns, waterworks, back gallery, &c.

Terms—One-half cash; the balance at one year's credit, with 6 per cent. to maturity, and after, in case of non-payment, 8 per cent.

Act of sale before Guyol, notary public.

The New Double Two-Story Frame Dwelling-House, covered with slates, forming the corner of Customhouse and Villeré streets.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, February 8th, 1862, will be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Customhouse, Villeré, Bienville and Marais streets, measuring 31 feet 11 inches 5 lines front on Customhouse street, by 155 feet 3 inches 6 lines in depth and front on Villeré street, of which it forms the corner. Together with the double two-story frame house, covered with slates, containing 8 rooms and lobby, iron balconies on the front on 1 side, the double two-story kitchen covered with slates, adjoining the main buildings, containing 4 rooms, 2 pantries, 2 bath-rooms and galleries, privies, water-works, &c. &c. Gas all over the house and kitchen. The buildings are new.

Terms—One-third cash, balance at one and two years' credit, with 6 per cent. interest per annum from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. in case of non-payment at maturity.

The buildings to be kept insured against the risk of fire and policy transferred to vendor.

Act of sale before Arthur Brossard, notary public.

Sixteen Lots of Ground in the Third District, near Marigny Avenue.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 8th February, 1862, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—

1. EIGHT LOTS in square No. 114, bounded by Bagatelle, Duel, Union and Hope streets, designated as lots Nos. 1 to 8. Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Bagatelle and Duel streets, measuring each 31 feet 11 inches and 6 lines front on Bagatelle street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth.

2. TWO LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 122 forming the corner of Duel and St. Anthony streets, designated as lots 1 and 2, measuring 31 feet 11 inches 6 lines front on St. Anthony street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth.

3. SIX LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 111, designated as lots 1 to 6, in the square bounded by Bagatelle, Love, Union and Hope streets. Lots 1 and 2 form the corner of Bagatelle and Love streets, measuring each 31 feet 11 inches and 6 lines front on Bagatelle street by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth. Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 measure each 24 feet front on Love street, between Union and Hope streets, by 120 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth.

Terms—cash.

Act of sale before Arthur Brossard, not. pub.

JUDICIAL SALES.

J. B. Lobroy vs. the New Orleans Mechanics Bakery.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,109.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias 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, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, on MONDAY, the 3d day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and the Engines, Machinery and Apparatus of every kind connected with the same, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Fulton, Notre Dame, Front and Julia streets, and designated by the Nos. One and Two on the plan of J. E. Beard, certified by Hugh Grant, surveyor, on the 12th January 1850, and deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, then notary in this city. The said lot No. One measures twenty-four feet and [illegible] front on said Fulton street, the same on Front street, one hundred and twenty one feet [illegible] in depth on the side adjoining lot No. Two, and was acquired by purchase from Philip Kitchard by act passed before P. C. Cuvillier, notary, on the 14th day of July, 1851; and the said lot No. Two measures twenty four feet eight inches and three lines front on Fulton street, twenty-four feet eight inches front on Front street, one hundred and twenty-two feet four and three lines in depth on the side of lot No. One, and one hundred and twenty-three feet three inches in depth on the side of lot No. Three, and was acquired by purchase from [illegible] Wheeler, [illegible], by act before the said Cuvillier, notary, on the 14th day of July, 1851.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms cash on the spot.
JOHN F. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. The State of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:—Whereas, Benjamin S. Harris, 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 which office the deed of sale was recorded on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1862, 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 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 whatever, to show cause within thirty days from the day the 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 18th day of January, A. D. 1862, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1861, in a suit entitled John W. Hervis, Creditors and the Creditors of Delaunay, Hire & Co., No. 14,779 of the docket of this Court, at which sale Benjamin S. Harris became the purchaser for the price of $9330.

Description of property, as given in the judicial conveyance, viz:

SECOND DISTRICT, SQUARE NO 67, Esplanade, Barracks, Esplanade and Dauphine streets; 76 feet on Esplanade street, by 200 feet in depth. Together with the improvements thereon.

Surrendered by said insolvents to their creditors.

Terms and Conditions.—The purchaser to assume the amount due to the Consolidated Bank on the property:

1st June, 1861	$332 16	[illegible]	
" 1862	314 91	90	Contribution.
" 1863	297 66	90	
" 1864	280 41	90	
" 1865	263 44	90	

And the balance of the price, one-third cash, one third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, with interest at 8 per cent. from day of sale, reserving mortgage, and improvements to be insured to secure the payment of the notes.

Witness the Honorable John W. Price, Judge of the aforesaid Court, this 5th day of February, 1862.
G. LUMINAIS, Dty Clerk.

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 this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

E. Bourgeois vs. His Creditors.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 13,987.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the 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 final 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.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,

AND GENERAL DISORDERS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

One of the best preparations for the above diseases, in their incipient stages, is

Clarke's Pulmonic Troches,

a purely Southern Remedy, warranted to contain no opium, or any ingredient that can be hurtful to the constitution. They may be used by the most delicate female and the youngest child; are indispensable to public speakers and singers for clearing and giving power to the voice, and may be used as freely as requisite. One trial will convince the most incredulous.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO., Chartres street,
JAS. SYME, Canal street,
And retail, by Apothecaries and Druggists generally.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY

No. 288 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN A. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, A. STRONG.

GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.,

(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)

Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists

Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Blacksmith Work of all kinds.

Sole Agency of the Celebrated Stacker Iron Works, Tennessee.

FROM and after the 1st of January, 1862, owing to increased expenses on transportation, and the advance in metal, the price of Sugar Kettles, Sugar Surround Furnace Mouths will rule as follows:
[illegible] 24 to 36 inches at $1 25 an inch.
[illegible] 42 to 66 inches at $1 50 an inch.
[illegible] 72 to 84 inches at $1 75 an inch.
Grate Bars at 5c. per lb.
Furnace Mouths, $35, $40 and $45, according to size and pattern.
Terms cash.
R. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant,
12 Union street.

NEW ORLEANS Female Collegiate Institute,

No 202 Camp street,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME ED. LOCQUET.

THIS establishment, which has grown to popular, will be reopened on the 15th of September. Madame Locquet wishes the pupils to be punctual, in order to have the advantages of a whole session of studies.

For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 202 Camp street, or by letter through the Post-office Box [illegible].

Bienville Cotton Seed Oil Factory.

THE above works are now ready to fill orders for OIL and OIL CAKE, [illegible].

Contracts with the [illegible] promptly attended to.

For sale, 1000 boxes [illegible] brands.
A. [illegible] Bienville street, 60 Canal street.

AUCTION SALES.

The Valuable and Spacious Three-Story Brick Store, No. 60 Old Levee and 17 New Levee street—Two Lots on Peters (late New Levee) street.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, 6th February 1862, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

1. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Old Levee, New Levee, Bienville and Conti streets measuring 27 feet front on New Levee, and 28 feet on Old Levee street, by an irregular depth of 134 feet 10 inches on the upper division line, and 127 feet 3 inches on the lower line; together with the spacious Three-story Brick Store, No. 60 Old Levee and 17 New Levee street.

2. TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Peters, (late New Levee) Clay, Bienville and Conti streets, designated as lots 3 and 4, measuring each 26 feet 2 inches and 2 lines front on Peters (late New Levee) and Clay streets, by 119 feet 9 inches 6 lines in depth and between parallel lines. Said lots are enclosed.

Terms—For the store, one-third cash; balance at one and two years' credit, in notes bearing mortgage, with seven per cent interest per annum from date to maturity, and eight per cent eventual interest. The buildings to be insured against the risk of fire and policy transferred to vendor. For the vacant lots the purchaser will assume the payment of two notes, of $[illegible] each, dated 11th May, 1850, and payable two and three years after date, with six per cent. interest; balance of adjudication, cash.

Acts of sale before E. Barnett, not. pub.

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

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

WILL be sold at auction at their auction mart, on THURSDAY, February 6th, at 11 o'clock—

A large assortment of FURNITURE, consisting of Armoires, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Sideboards, Complete Parlor Sets, Glassware, Carpets, Curtains, &c.

Terms cash.

Unreserved Sale.

BY M. BARNETT, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The contents of store No. 188 Royal street, between St. Ann and Dumaine, consisting in Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Toys, China and Crockery Ware, Glassware, and a set of pastry cook's Moulds.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

Extra Fine Winter Clothing, Merino and Woolen Hosiery, Sailors' Black and Yellow Tar Hats, &c.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

THURSDAY next, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, without reserve, at his auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets—

100 lots extra fine Winter Clothing; also an invoice of men and women's merino and woolen Socks and Stockings, and a lot of sailors' black and yellow Tar Hats.

Property Situated in the First and Second Districts.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

Office, Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, No. 1.

WILL be sold at auction, THURSDAY, 6th February, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, the following described property—

1. ONE LOT OF GROUND in square bounded by Burgundy, Dauphin, St. Ann and Dumaine streets, and designated by No. — of this city, measuring 34 feet 11 inches 6 lines front on Burgundy street, by 58 feet 6 inches in depth, between parallel lines with all the improvements thereon: consisting of a one-story frame house, kitchen, servants rooms.

2. ONE LOT OF GROUND in square bounded by Customhouse, Villeré, Bienville and Robertson streets, designated by No. — of this city, measuring 25 feet 6 inches and 2 lines front on Customhouse street, by 96 feet 9 inches in depth, between parallel lines, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story frame house, kitchens and servants' rooms, with one large brick kitchen, cistern, waterworks, one large stable, gallery and a stable, well stocked with rose bushes, fruit trees and grape vines.

3. FIVE LOTS OF GROUND in square bounded by Bienville, Customhouse, Marais and Villeré streets, designated by Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Lot No. 1 forms the corner of St. Louis and Marais streets, and measures 22 feet 11 inches front on Marais street, by 61 feet in depth and front on St. Louis street. Lots No. 2, 3, 4 and 5 measure each 22 feet 5 lines front on Marais street, by 128 feet in depth.

4. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in square bounded by Poydras, Perdido, Prieur and Johnson streets, and designated [illegible], measuring each 30 feet front on Perdido street by 120 feet in depth.

Terms and Conditions.—For the property firstly hereinbefore described, one-third cash, the purchaser will assume the payment of one note, dated 23d February, 1861, for $350, and payable on the 23d February, 1864, bearing 8 per cent. interest from date until maturity, and 8 per cent. after maturity until final payment. The balance payable in one and two years, by notes secured by mortgage on the property, bearing 6 per cent. interest, from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. after maturity until final payment.

And for the other properties, one-third cash, and the balance at 1 and 2 years, for notes secured by mortgage on the property sold, bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. interest after maturity, if not then paid, until final payment. The improvements to be kept insured and policies transferred to vendors.

Succession of Virginie Girodeau—No. 18,146.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Robertson street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 24th January, 1862, the following movable effects, belonging to the aforesaid succession, to wit:

One lot of Household Furniture, consisting in Armoires, Bedstead, Toilet, Washstand, Sofa, Chairs, Lamps, &c., &c.

Terms cash.

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 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:

1. The late Residence of the deceased, situated in the Third District, about 3 miles below the Old Cathedral, and is bounded by the river Mississippi and the projected Adam street, and the projected Charbonnet street and Greatmen street, and measures 221 feet 9 inches and 6 lines front on the public road and the river, 216 feet 9 inches and 6 lines in depth and front on the line of the projected Adam street, and the projected Charbonnet street, 127½ feet 5 inches 7 lines on Greatmen street, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story house built of brick, five rooms, one small two-story brick house adjoining the main house, servants' rooms, stable and storehouses, also, in the garden, a one-story house and kitchen and servants' rooms.

The garden is well stocked with shrubberies and fruit trees, such as oranges, figs, plums and grape vines.

2. EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND in rear of the above-described property, in square bounded by Greatmen, Craps, and projected Adam and Charbonnet streets, and designated as lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Lot No. 1 and 2 measure each 34 feet 1 inch and 4 lines front on Greatmen street, by 136 feet 10 inches and 8 lines in depth. [illegible] Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 measure each 34 feet 1 inch and 4 lines front on Craps street, by 136 feet 10 inches in depth.

3. EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND in the rear of the above, bounded by Craps, Love and the projected Adam and Charbonnet streets, and designated by Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, measuring each 34 feet 1 inch and 4 lines front on Craps street by 138 feet 10 inches and 8 lines in depth. Lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 measure each 34 feet 1 inch and 4 lines front on Love street, by 138 feet 10 inches 3 lines in depth.

4. 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 No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 measure each 34 feet front on Love street, by 138 feet 3 inches and 1 line in depth. Lots No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, measure each 34 feet 1 inch and 4 lines front on Goodchildren street, by 138 feet 3 inches and 2 lines in depth.

N. B.—1. Adam street is opened in one-half of its width. The portion of the land to be given for Adam and Charbonnet streets is fenced in, and the land forming said streets will have the use of the land until the streets are opened.

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

5. ONE TRACT OF LAND in the rear of the above, and well wooded, measuring 180 feet 5 inches and 6 lines front on Goodchildren street, by 12,751 feet 7 lines more or less in depth on the lower line, 12,751 feet 5 inches and 7 lines on the upper line, being 70 arpents, more or less, with a canal from Goodchildren street to the cypress swamp in the rear.

6. 136 Shares of the Mortgage Stock of the Citizens' Bank, now reduced to 125; the premium to be paid on the 136 original stock.

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 coupons to suit the administrator, and bearing 6 per cent. interest from date of sale, and 8 per cent. from maturity, if not then paid, until final payment. The improvements to be kept insured, and policy transferred to the administrator.

For the stock, cash.

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

Succession of Widow Joseph Castanedo, born Marie Rose Ramis—No. 17,[illegible].—Joseph Castanedo vs. his Co-Heirs, and for a partition, &c., &c.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 1st 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 Hon. P. H. Morgan, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 11th of April, 1861, the following described property belonging to the aforesaid succession, to wit:

1. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, forming the corner of Esplanade and Galvez streets, in square bounded by the two above streets and Johnson and Kerlerec streets, measuring 37 feet 7 inches 5 lines front on Esplanade street, 66 feet 10 inches on the rear line, 180 feet 5 inches 7 lines on the line adjoining Mr Charpantier's property, and 186 feet 11 inches on an irregular line running towards Galvez street; together with a handsome dwelling-house, built of cypress, covered with slates, and elevated between posts, at the height of three feet, divided into four rooms, vestibule in the center, front and back galleries, two closets; a kitchen of three rooms, garden, brick-well, privy, cistern, &c., &c.

2. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in square bounded by Esplanade, Johnson, Prieur and Bayou road, designated by No. 7, measuring 33 feet 11 inches front on Esplanade street, 31 feet 4 inches front on Bayou road, 151 feet 5 inches 4 lines in depth on the line running towards Prieur street, and 120 feet 10 inches on the opposite line; together with a house built of cypress, bricked between posts, erected on the Bayou road, having two rooms, gallery and two closets, kitchen, servant's room and gallery, cistern, privy, &c., &c.

3. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, forming the corner of Rampart and St. Philip streets, in square bounded by said streets and Burgundy and Dumaine streets, measuring 44 feet 5 inches front on St. Philip street, by 86 feet 1 inch 8 lines in depth, and fronting Rampart street; together with the buildings thereon erected, consisting of a two-story brick building, having four rooms, one of them fitted up as a drug store, closet and cellar, a one-story brick kitchen of three rooms, paved yard, waterworks, &c.

This property is under a lease of $65 per month up to the 30th September, 1862.

4. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the same District, Suburb Tréme, in square bounded by Robertson, Claiborne, Dumaine and St. Ann streets, measuring 36 feet front on Robertson street, 36 feet 4 inches 5 lines in width on the rear line, by 120 feet 10 inches 5 lines in depth. Together with a frame house with an attic, having four rooms, gallery, closet, and a pantry under the staircase leading to the attic, which is divided into two large rooms; a two-story brick kitchen having two rooms on the ground floor and two above; another two-story frame building adjoining thereto, equally divided into four rooms, paved yard, privy, alley, cistern, &c.

[illegible] in the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, on which a debt note of $[illegible] is due or renewable on the 1st of January, 1863. The whole divided into two tenements, and rented at $30 per month.

The whole agreeably to plans deposited at the auctioneer's office.

Terms.—For the property firstly, secondly and thirdly described, one-third cash, and the balance at a credit of one and two years. For the property fourthly and lastly described, the purchaser to assume the payment of a stock note due in the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, or renewable, on the 1st of January, 1863, amounting to $1190, and the balance ONE-THIRD payable CASH, and the remaining one and two years' credit. The whole for notes bearing eight per cent. interest per annum, secured by special mortgage and vendor's privilege until final payment, and the notes to be [illegible].

The buildings to be insured for the amount of their value and for not less than the amount of the notes.

The policies to be transferred to the administrator, and the notes to be furnished in coupons to suit the administrator.

Acts of sale before M. Pedesclaux.

VENTES A L'ENCAN.

Succession de François Reiband.

Belle résidence dans le Troisième District, à environ trois milles de la Cathédrale.

PAR ALFRED BOULIGNY, encanteur.

Bourse des Négociants et Encanteurs.

IL sera vendu à l'encan, jeudi 20 février 1862, à midi, à la Bourse des Négociants et Encanteurs, rue Royale, entre Douane et Canal, en vertu d'un ordre de l'honorable J. Bermudez, juge de la Deuxième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, en date du 7 janvier 1862, pour le compte de la succession de feu François Reiband, les propriétés suivantes, savoir:

1o. La dernière RÉSIDENCE du défunt, située dans le Troisième District, à environ trois milles de la Cathédrale, qui est bornée par le Mississippi et les rues projetées Charbonnet et Adam et la rue des Grands-Hommes, et mesure 221 pieds 9 pouces 6 lignes face au chemin public, sur [illegible] pieds [illegible] de profondeur et [illegible] la rue projetée Charbonnet, [illegible] pieds [illegible] pouces de profondeur sur la rue projetée Adam, [illegible] pieds 5 pouces 7 lignes face à la rue des Grands-Hommes, avec toutes les améliorations qui s'y trouvent, savoir: une maison construite en briques à étages, couverte en tuiles, une petite maison à étage près de la maison principale, chambres de domestiques, écurie et magasins, etc.

Le jardin est bien garni d'arbustes et d'arbres fruitiers tels que figuiers, orangers, pruniers, vignes, etc.

2o. Huit lots de terre, derrière la susdite propriété, compris entre les rues Grands-Hommes, Craps et les rues projetées Adam et Charbonnet, contenant 8 lots, désignés par les Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; les lots Nos 1, 2, 3 et 4 mesurent chacun 34 pieds 1 pouce 4 lignes, face à la rue des Grands-Hommes, sur 136 pieds 10 pouces 8 lignes de profondeur; les lots Nos 5, 6, 7 et 8, mesurent chacun 34 pieds 1 pouce 4 lignes, face à la rue Craps.

3o. Huit lots de terre, dans l'îlet compris entre les rues Craps et Amour, et les rues projetées Adam et Charbonnet, désignés par les Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 et 8, mesurant chacun 34 pieds 1 pouce 4 lignes face à la rue Craps, sur 138 pieds 10 pouces 8 lignes de profondeur; les Nos 1, 2, 3 et 4, mesurent chacun 34 pieds 1 pouce 4 lignes face à la rue Amour, sur 138 pieds 1 pouce 5 lignes de profondeur.

4o. Huit lots de terre, compris entre les rues Amour, Bons-Enfants et rues projetées Adam et Charbonnet, désignés par les Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 et 8. Les Nos 1, 2, 3 et 4, mesurant chacun 34 pieds 1 pouce 4 lignes face à la rue d'Amour, sur 138 pieds 3 pouces 1 ligne de profondeur. Les Nos 5, 6, 7 et 8, mesurent chacun 34 pieds 1 pouce 4 lignes, face à la rue Bons-Enfants, sur 138 pieds 3 pouces 2 lignes de profondeur.

5o. Une portion de terre bien boisée derrière les susdites propriétés, mesurant 180 pieds 5 pouces 6 lignes face à la rue des Bons Enfants, sur 12,751 pieds 5 pouces et 7 lignes sur une ligne, 12,751 pieds 5 pouces 7 lignes sur l'autre, etc., [illegible].

6o. 136 actions hypothécaires de la Banque des Citoyens réduites à 125, la prime devant être payée sur les 136 actions.

Le tout conformément au plan qui sera exhibé le jour de la vente.

Termes et Conditions—Pour les propriétés un tiers comptant, la balance à un et deux ans en billets garantis par hypothèque sur la propriété, divisés par coupons au gré de l'administrateur, et portant intérêt à 6 pour cent du jour de la vente, et 8 pour cent après maturité s'ils ne sont pas payés. Les bâtisses devant être assurées et la police transférée à l'administrateur.

Pour les actions, comptant.

Actes de vente par-devant O. de Armas, notaire public.

N. B.—La rue Adam est ouverte sur la moitié de sa largeur, la portion de terre devant être donnée pour les rues Adam et Charbonnet sont entourées, et les acquéreurs en jouiront jusqu'à l'ouverture des dites rues.

Madame Reiband pourra occuper la maison principale jusqu'au 1er avril, mais la possession du terrain et des autres bâtisses sera donnée immédiatement.

Succession de la veuve Joseph Castanedo, née Marie Rose Ramis—No 17,5[illegible].

Joseph Castanedo vs ses co-héritiers, pour opérer un partage, &c.

PAR CHS E. FORSTALL, encanteur,
No 90, Passage de la Bourse.

IL sera vendu, samedi 1er mars 1862, à midi, à la Bourse des Négociants et Encanteurs, rue Royale, entre Canal et Douane, en vertu d'un jugement rendu par l'honorable P. H. Morgan, juge de la Deuxième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, en date du 11 avril 1861, les propriétés suivantes appartenant à la susdite succession, savoir:

1o. UN LOT DE TERRE situé dans le Troisième District de cette ville, formant l'encoignure des rues Esplanade et Galvez, dans l'îlet formé par ces deux rues et les rues Johnson et Kerlerec, mesurant 37 pieds 7 pouces et 5 lignes de face à la rue Esplanade, 66 pieds 10 pouces sur la ligne de derrière [illegible] maison construite en cyprès, couverte en ardoises, etc.

2o. UN LOT DE TERRE situé dans le Deuxième District de cette ville, dans l'îlet formé par les rues de l'Esplanade, Johnson, Prieur et le chemin du Bayou, désigné par le No 7, mesurant 33 pieds 11 pouces de face à la rue de l'Esplanade, 31 pieds 4 pouces face au chemin du bayou, [illegible] ensemble une maison construite en cyprès, briquetée entre poteaux, etc.

3o. Un lot de terre situé dans le deuxième District de cette ville, formant l'encoignure des rues des Remparts et St-Philippe, dans l'îlet borné par les dites rues et celles de Bourgogne et Dumaine, mesurant 44 pieds 5 pouces face à la rue St-Philippe, sur 86 pieds 1 pouce 8 lignes de profondeur et face à la rue des Remparts. Ensemble une maison en briques à étage, etc.

Cette propriété est louée à raison de $65 par mois jusqu'au 30 septembre 1862.

4o. Un lot de terre situé dans le même District, faubourg Tremé, dans l'îlet formé par les rues Robertson, Claiborne, Dumaine et Ste-Anne, mesurant 36 pieds de face à la rue Robertson, [illegible] avec une maison en bois, etc.

Cette propriété est divisée en deux logements et est louée à $30 par mois.

Le tout d'après les plans déposés au bureau de l'encanteur.

CONDITIONS—Pour les propriétés, 1o, 2o et 3o décrites, un tiers comptant et la balance à 1 et 2 ans de crédit. Pour la propriété en 4o décrite, l'acquéreur assumera le paiement d'un billet de la banque des Citoyens de $1190 dû le 1er janvier 1863, et la balance UN TIERS COMPTANT, et le reste à 1 et 2 ans de crédit; les billets portant 8 pour cent d'intérêt par an, garantis par hypothèque spéciale et privilège de vendeur jusqu'à parfait paiement.

Les bâtisses devront être assurées pour le montant de leur valeur, et les polices transférées à l'administrateur, et les billets devront être fournis par coupons au gré de l'administrateur.

Actes de vente par-devant M. Pedesclaux, not. pub.

VENTES JUDICIAIRES.

J. B. Lobroy vs la Boulangerie Mécanique de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

DEUXIÈME COUR de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans—No 17,109—En vertu d'un writ de fieri facias à moi adressé par l'honorable Deuxième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le lundi, 3 de mars 1862, à midi, à la Bourse des Négociants et des Encanteurs, rue Royale, entre les rues Canal et Douane, à l'adjudication de la propriété dont suit la description, savoir:

Deux terrains situés dans le Premier District de cette ville, dans l'îlet borné par les rues Fulton, Notre-Dame, Front et Julie, et désignés par les Nos Un et Deux, suivant le plan de J. E. Beard, certifié par Hugh Grant, voyer, le 12 de janvier 1850, et déposé en l'étude de H. B. Cenas alors notaire en cette ville.

Le No Un mesure vingt-quatre pieds huit pouces et quatre lignes de face à la rue Fulton, la même mesure sur la rue Front, cent vingt-un pieds onze pouces et [illegible] lignes de profondeur du côté adjacent au lot No Deux.

Et le No Deux mesure vingt-quatre pieds huit pouces et trois lignes de face à la rue Fulton, vingt-quatre pieds huit pouces de face à la rue Front, cent vingt-deux pieds quatre [illegible] lignes de profondeur du côté [illegible] du No Un, et cent vingt-trois pieds trois pouces de profondeur sur la ligne limitrophe du No Trois.

Ensemble avec les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent, et les machines, boutiques, ustensiles, de toutes sortes y attachées et y appartenant.

Saisie dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

Conditions—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.
JNO. F. WALDEN, Shérif de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

La plus grande découverte du siècle;

LA CHOSE QU'IL FALLAIT.

Le moyen le plus sûr et le moins coûteux de

TANNER.

PAR ce procédé, du cuir épais de semelle est tanné dans l'espace de 25 à 30 jours, du cuir de harnais de 15 à 20 jours, du veau léger, &c., de 4 à 5 jours, qui sont aussi forts, aussi souples, et durent autant qu'aucuns connus jusqu'à ce jour. On peut se servir d'écorce sans nuire à la rapidité. Ni huile de vitriol (acide sulfurique), acide muriatique, alun, sel soda, ou autre acide ou alcali, ne sont employés.

Les matériaux sont des produits du Sud. Ce système nouveau patenté dans les Etats Confédérés par E. J. Park, de Memphis, Tennessee, est employé avec succès dans le Mississippi, le Tennessee, l'Arkansas et le Kentucky, et sera bientôt employé dans tous les Etats du Sud.

Je suis le seul agent pour les Etats de la Louisiane, l'Alabama et le Texas.

Il a été reçu, de tanneurs et de citoyens bien connus, un grand nombre de témoignages du genre de ceux qui sont publiés ci-après. On peut les voir à mon bureau. On peut aussi y voir également des échantillons de cuir. Ils peuvent aussi être envoyés par correspondance.

Les meilleures recommandations de la ville seront données.
JAS. THARP,
Rue de la Commune, No 84, Nlle-Orléans.

Témoignages.

A M. E. J. Park—Monsieur—Votre nouveau système de tanner, a été essayé dans ma tannerie. J'en ai fait l'essai avec et sans écorce et je suis heureux de dire que c'est la meilleure système sous le rapport de la rapidité, de la qualité du cuir et du bon marché.

Il est simple, et l'ouvrier le moins expérimenté peut facilement s'en servir. Personne ne peut manquer de faire le meilleur cuir en suivant vos conseils. Je suis parfaitement content de votre procédé; il doit en être de même avec tout le monde.

Tout à vous,
RICHARD WILLIAMS.
Tannerie Lawson, 29 décembre 1861.

A M. E. J. Park—Monsieur, je suis votre système de tannerie depuis près de trois mois. J'en ai fait l'essai et je l'ai tanné du cuir à semelle, de la peau de veau et du cuir à harnais, et je suis heureux de dire que votre procédé est supérieur à ceux que j'ai connus jusqu'ici.

Le cuir est égal à tous ceux que j'ai faits jusqu'à ce jour, et je suis dans ce genre de commerce depuis vingt ans. Je peux le faire à cinquante pour cent meilleur marché que par l'ancien procédé, et dans le temps que vous indiquez. En un mot, je travaille deux fois moins, et le temps est dix fois moins considérable. Je recommande votre système au public.
W. H. LAWSON.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. L. Hyde, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry Thomas, Jr., and A. S. Griswold, under the style and firm of HYDE & GOODRICH, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of A. L. Hyde. The business will be continued with the same capital and by the remaining partners, who have conducted it for the last [illegible]. The style of the new firm will be
THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.
Either of the undersigned will use the name of the firm in liquidation.
HENRY THOMAS, Jr.,
A. S. GRISWOLD,
WM. M. GOODRICH.
Messrs. A. L. Abbott and Henry Ginder are interested in the business of the house.
New Orleans, June 1, 1861.

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st

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