THE DAILY BEE.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11.

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 carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at [illegible] o'clock, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, damaged goods.

A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Gen. Halleck, the commander-in-chief of the Federal forces in Missouri, is reported to have announced to the authorities at Washington, on the strength of the capture of Fort Henry, that the Union was re-established. The philosopher in Laputa who proposed to extract sunbeams from cucumbers was not half so great a genius as the imperial Halleck. The former merely projected a very difficult and chimerical operation—the latter coolly informs mankind that an impossibility is an accomplished fact. Sanguine Gen. Halleck, whose sharpened vision pierces beyond the boundaries of the present, and beholds the triumph of Northern arms all over the Southern Confederacy, and the Union restored, simply because the Federal gunboats succeeded in driving our troops from an open fort built upon a mud flat! It is a pity that while General Halleck was in the prophetic vein he should have limited his vaticinations to the bare intelligence of the re-establishment of the Union. The oracle might have been more specific, and might have condescended to crush the last hopes of the Southerners by defining the exact moment when that extraordinary event was to happen. We should in that case possibly have perceived the inutility of further resistance; ceased our efforts, and at once fulfilled the prophecy by surrendering at discretion, and throwing ourselves on the tender mercies of Lincoln, Chase & Co.

To speak seriously, however, Gen. Halleck, we rather suspect, must belong to the tribe of worthies headed by the scribes of the New York Tribune and Times. It may be remembered that after the fall of Fort Sumter, and the proclamation of Lincoln calling out seventy-five thousand men, those sagacious journalists undertook to look into the seeds of time almost as profoundly as the Federal commander in Missouri, and proclaimed with startling and appalling distinctness that in thirty days the rebellion would be crushed. They were slightly in error. In thirty days nothing was done, but in about ninety their disordered masses were flying at the top of their speed from the death-dealing weapons of the Confederates at Manassas. The thirty days have been drawn out to nine months. The seventy-five thousand Yankee troops who were to annihilate the rebels have swollen to the enormous number of six hundred thousand men, countless millions have been expended, and a public debt of frightful proportions accumulated. Yet there is no sign visible of the approaching end of the revolution. That the Yankees are making desperate and gigantic exertions; that they have obtained advantages over us in one or two instances; that they may contrive to make much trouble, may cause a vast amount of bloodshed, and may constrain us to work harder and fight with even more [illegible] than our wonted courage, is quite probable—but as for re-establishing the Union, General Halleck might just as plausibly expect to be restored to the vigor and elasticity of youth, as anticipate any such consummation.

If it were possible for the Federalists to occupy and hold with their armies every important point in the South, the reconstruction or restoration of the Union would not the less be an impossibility. The Yankees might conquer this or that State, but it would only be by devastation and desolation; by destroying private property, disarming the people, reducing them to temporary impotence, and maintaining powerful garrisons in their midst. They might subject us to the same grinding and horrible military despotism as that which weighs like a night-mare upon St. Louis, or which strangles freedom of thought and action in Louisville, or which paralyzes poor Maryland and keeps her writhing in mute agony beneath the heel of the oppressor. Can we say of the state of the South occupied by the Yankees that they form part of the Union? Does Baltimore or St. Louis enjoy the privileges and franchises conceded to New York or Philadelphia? No—their fate is to be despoiled of their rights, practically enslaved, reduced to silence by a reign of terror. Similar would be the destiny of the entire South, if forced to succumb in this deadly struggle. The States would be treated as conquered provinces, and probably controlled by a rule as ruthless as any imposed by a Genseric Khan or an Alaric. What hollow mockery is it then to prate of re-establishing the Union! Were the South subjugated, her connection with the North would be that of Poland with Russia, of Hungary with Austria, of India with England. To avert such a fate should we scruple at any effort, or hesitate at any sacrifice? Better lose all, and win imperishable freedom, than sink into dishonorable vassalage, and lose all besides.

Gen. Price.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 5th states that Gen. Sterling Price reached that city on the 3d inst.

Preparations in Arkansas.—Says the Memphis Avalanche:

On the requisition of Gen. Van Dorn, commander of the trans-Mississippi department, Gov. Rector has issued a proclamation calling for ten thousand men, which invitation should, and we presume will be at once responded to with alacrity. The State is divided into four military divisions, and a quota assigned to each, as follows: First—The counties of Benton, Crawford, Yell, Carroll, Franklin, Scott, Madison, Johnson, Sebastian, Searcey, Pope, Newton, Van Buren, Marion, Conway, Washington and Perry, three thousand five hundred men. Second—The counties of Saline, Dallas, Hot Springs, Calhoun, Montgomery, Ouachita, Polk, Union, Sevier, Columbia, Pike, Lafayette, Hempstead and Clark, two thousand men. Third—The counties of Pulaski, Jefferson, Prairie, Bradley, Monroe, Drew, Phillips, Desha, Arkansas, Chicot and Ashley, fifteen hundred men. Fourth—The counties of White, Jackson, St. Francis, Independence, Crittenden, Izard, Mississippi, Fulton, Poinsett, Lawrence, Craighead, Randolph and Green, fifteen hundred men. All or either of the divisions failing to report the number of men respectively assigned to them by the 5th of March will be subject to a draft by counties, until their due proportion according to population is furnished to fill the requisition made upon the State by the General in command.

The Lincoln Commissioners.—We are happy to find the following authoritative statement in the Richmond Dispatch of yesterday, to the effect that Secretary Stanton's order will be repudiated by our Government. This is as it should be. Says the Dispatch:

Information in our possession enables us to relieve the public apprehension that the Commissioners appointed by the Lincoln Government to visit the military prisons of the South will not be permitted to fulfil that purpose. Indeed we could not suppose it possible that the authorities of the Confederate States would for one moment entertain a proposition so absurd and ridiculous. We are informed that our Government will not only refuse, peremptorily, to allow Bishop Ames and Mr. Fish to come here for the purpose of investigating our prison system, or for any other purpose, but will henceforth exercise a rigid surveillance over any communication, by person or letter, between this country and the North. This is a step in the right direction, and the only regret is that the policy had not been sooner adopted.

Rumored Resignation of Gen. T. J. Jackson.—The Knoxville Register publishes the following dispatch:

Lynchburg, February 4.—The Winchester correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican says that General Stonewall Jackson has resigned in consequence of some interference by the Government with his campaign, and, as is very natural, much regret is expressed at his resignation.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 4th has the following in reference to the same subject:

We have received a communication from a friend of Gen. Thos. J. Jackson, earnestly appealing to him to recall his rumored resignation. We have reason to feel assured that such will be the case. Gen. "Stonewall" is too useful a man, and is the center of too many bright hopes—has done too much, and is too much relied on by his fellow-citizens to be lost to the service. While the war is afoot, he will doubtless be afield. His name alone is worth ten thousand men.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post writes as follows: "It appears that Mr. Dayton, the American Minister at Paris, sent in a list of some twenty or thirty American citizens for presentation at the Tuileries on New Year's Day. The representative of the United States, thereupon received a note from M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting to know what was the rank and social position of the gentlemen and ladies who desired the honor of being presented to their Imperial Majesties. I believe I am correct in saying that Mr. Dayton simply replied that the persons for whose presentation he had applied were ladies and gentlemen who would be received by the President of the United States. It resulted that no Americans were presented at all at the reception in question. I believe that the presence at Court, on former occasions, of some persons of American origin scarcely presentable in any society, was the cause of M. Thouvenel's note to Mr. Dayton.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

ADDRESS TO EARL RUSSELL ON THE STONE BLOCKADE.

THE C. S. SUMTER WORKING INDUSTRIOUSLY.

Schooner West India Arrived at Liverpool.

Europe Growing Bitter on the Yankee Blockade.

Charleston, February 10.—The steamer Nova Scotian has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates of the 24th ult.

The Liverpool Ship-owners' Association had addressed a memorial to Earl Russell against the stone blockade. Earl Russell replies: "Her Majesty's Government had, on the 20th of December last, instructed Lord Lyons to remonstrate with Seward on the subject, representing that such a measure implied a despair of the restoration of the Union, which is the professed object of the war, and was an unjustifiable plot against the commerce of the world." Earl Russell says further: A second remonstrance will be made, warning Seward against barricading other ports of the South as Charleston is barricaded.

The Confederate steamer Sumter was at Gibraltar on the 18th of January. During her passage from Cadiz she burned the bark Neapolitan, from Messina, bound to Boston, loaded with fruit. She also captured the bark Investigator, bound to Newport, with ore, but afterwards released her. It is reported the Sumter sunk another vessel off Algiers.

The schooner West India had arrived at Liverpool from Charleston, flying the Confederate flag.

The European denunciation of the ineffective blockade grows bitter, and the impression in Liverpool was that France would lead in breaking it up.

From Norfolk.

Roanoke Island in Possession of the Yankees.

Norfolk, February 9.—A steamer has arrived to-night with the intelligence that the Federals took possession of Roanoke Island yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. A Federal force numbering 15,000 men was landed against less than 3000 Confederates. All our troops were taken prisoners excepting twenty-five, and many officers are wounded, among them O. Jennings Wise, who is thought to be mortally wounded. Captain Coles, of Charlottesville, is reported killed. The particulars are meagre, but the capture is certain. General Wise is not captured.

From Memphis.

Memphis, February 10.—The Federal gunboats passed down the Tennessee river from Florence yesterday. They carried off the Government stores from Florence. The steamers Robb and Dunbar are safe, having run up Cypress creek. No injury was done to the railroad or private property. The Federals are expected back soon. About 500 Federal cavalry were landed at Savannah, Hardin county, at 10 o'clock on yesterday. The bridge over the Tennessee river is in possession of 250 Federals, and uninjured. The Federals say they will have the whole road in two weeks.

From Nashville.

Nashville, February 10.—Private dispatches from Florence last night report the gunboats had left.

Fort Donelson has been largely reinforced, but we have no advices of the movements there.

Ex-Governor W. B. Campbell declines the tender of the appointment as Brigadier-General, vice General Zollicoffer, deceased. His reason is physical inability to perform the duties.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Richmond.

Richmond, February 10.—The Lynchburg Virginian has received a private dispatch from Chattanooga, dated 9th inst., which states the enemy's gunboats reached Florence about four o'clock, P. M., yesterday, (Saturday) landed and occupied the town. They also came within a mile of Tuscumbia last night. This morning they left, and have gone to their gunboats.

A later dispatch received by the Virginian of to-day's date (10th), from Chattanooga, says the reported fight at Bear Creek is untrue. The Lincolnites again returned to Florence. No bridges burned.

Railroad communication is entirely cut off with this place and Memphis.

The Lincolnites are landing at Eastport, Miss., thirty miles below Florence, on the Tennessee river.

From Norfolk.

Norfolk, February 10.—O. Jennings Wise was shot through the hip and disabled; the wound is not mortal. Major Lawson and Lieut. Miller are mortally wounded. About 300 Confederates were killed and wounded, and over 1000 Yankees killed and wounded. Midshipman Camm had his arm shot off. The casualties are not reported.

An arrival this morning states Elizabeth City was shelled and burnt by the Yankees, and the enemy are pushing forward to Edenton.

From Nashville.

Nashville, February 10.—Passengers by this evening's boat say our scouts report the Federal infantry and cavalry were within four miles of Fort Donelson yesterday. Other passengers say the gunboats were in sight of the fort on yesterday.

A private dispatch from Clarksville to-day says Fort Donelson is safe and cannot be taken.

The Federals have destroyed several spans of a bridge at Florence connecting with Tuscumbia.

There were six steamboats at the Florence landing, two of which the Federals captured, and the other four were set on fire and burned by the citizens of Florence.

A private dispatch from Decatur, this evening, says every thing is quiet. The trains will run regularly again on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

From Richmond.

Richmond, February 10—Dr. Willy C. Beckwith, of the First Arkansas regiment, was killed at Lynchburg by the cars, this evening. He resided in Jefferson county, Arkansas.

Louisiana Items.

The Lafourche Union has the following:

Capt. Frank Dalferes, a much esteemed gentleman of Lower Lafourche, is organizing a volunteer company to be mustered in the service of the Confederate States. Capt. D. is a man of fine parts, of military capacities, generous and kind-hearted, and we do not hesitate in expressing an assurance that those who may join his company will not only be satisfied, but will pride in having him as their commander. He publishes elsewhere a call for men, in which he sets forth the inducements offered to those who may be disposed to become members of a volunteer company.

All our country exchanges complain of the weather. Says the Franklin Banner:

The late rains have impeded planting operations materially, and from the unsettled state of the weather, we presume planters will not be able to make much headway in their fields for some time to come. The roads are but sheets of mud—in some places knee-deep. Where there has been heavy hauling, they are almost impassable. The weather is seldom very cold, but we have occasionally raw northeast rains that are more uncomfortable than a frosty atmosphere.

The Banner pays General Lovell the annexed handsome compliment:

General Lovell.—We are glad to learn that General Lovell continues to command the highest respect and confidence of the citizens of New Orleans, and all others with whom he has associated since he has occupied the important position he now fills. He has qualities which wear well. He has energy and powers of endurance second to none in the country; and, if we are not sadly misinformed, when any Federal General attempts to play the Packenham on New Orleans he will find an Andrew Jackson there to meet him. And instead of cotton bales he will find long lines of heart-sickening entrenchments, mounted with terrible engines of destruction. And behind these he will find plenty of men as brave as those who fought in the war of 1812, and a commander who has the skill and bravery to turn the means in his hands to the best possible account in the defence of the Crescent City. The country can rest assured that General Lovell is the man for New Orleans, and he will see that the Federalists do not pollute it with their vile feet while he controls its destinies.

The Alexandria Democrat has the subjoined item:

Despite the awful spell of weather, the trade of our town has been pretty brisk, the small droves of Texas wagons arriving and departing with full loads. Among other things brought to our town we note some two hundred and fifty sacks of coffee from San Antonio.

Texas Items.

The Belleville Countryman learns that on the 22d the gin-house of Mr. C. Amsler, of Austin county, was burned to the ground, together with his entire crop of cotton, consisting of about forty bales, and portions of neighboring crops that had been taken there to be ginned and packed; also, two fine grist mills, two gin stands and a saw mill, and all the machinery are a total loss. The origin of the fire is not known. Loss estimated at $17,000.

The Dallas Herald says that Col. M. T. Johnson has now thirteen companies towards his brigade.

The Herald is as full as ever of notices of troops arriving at their rendezvous, regiments forming, &c. Dallas is the military center of Northern Texas.

We regret to see that our friend Pryor, of the Waco Southwest, is about to discontinue publication. We shall be sorry to miss the weekly visits of his excellent sheet.

The United Messenger still gives weekly accounts of trains of wagons passing through that place for Mexico with cotton, and coming back with merchandise.

The Seguin Confederacy says that the subscription to the gift enterprise there has already reached one thousand dollars. The Confederacy hopes to see it reach two thousand dollars. The object is to add to the hospital fund.

From Bowling Green.

[Correspondence of the Republican Banner.]

Bowling Green, February 5, 1862.—A cheerless, murky day was yesterday, and eminently calculated to produce melancholy feelings and that dreaded mental disease among soldiers—nostalgia.

There is nought to relieve the military monotony which has so long ruled in Bowling Green—not even the wonted regimental parades, public reviews, and since the battle of Fishing Creek, a rumor of even minor importance.

The Federals are knee-deep in the mud at Munfordsville, throwing up an immense fortification, and of a formidable nature, whether intended for the purpose of protecting troops in their passage over Green river, when that "on to Bowling Green" shall be announced, or after having crossed, as a means of protection in the contingency of a retreat, I wot not. Buell, gowned and slippered yet, has his headquarters at Louisville, directing the movements of five different divisions of the Federal army now in Kentucky, the numerical strength of which is not less than 150,000 armed men. Since his appointment to the command he now leads, each of the Yankee columns has successively changed its position, until upon all sides the army of the Confederacy is threateningly menaced. Buell, to-day, has as large an army in Kentucky as McClellan to operate on the Potomac, with an extent of territory under immediate protection exceeding immeasurably that of his superior. He is a first class officer, a dangerous foe, and one among the best purchases made by the Yankee Government.

But while the military appointments of the Yankees, for the purpose of offensive operations, are of an unquestionably superior character, those of our own, so far employed as upon the defensive, surpass in the educated use made by our officers of all the modern and approved sciences of warfare—whether in the construction of fortifications, or of the innumerable protectives which the admitted superior skill of our engineers have planned, or of the different minds of warfare, from a 128-pounder to a finely polished and keenly sharpened Bowie-knife. Then, too, our Generals, possessed of military knowledge held by few in the world, brave and courageous, having the confidence of the troops in their command, thoroughly acquainted with the geography of the country in which they are; well informed as to the movements of the enemy, his force, &c., lends a bistre to our soldiers that causes them never to falter, but the more nerves them for battle and victory.

As to the probabilities of an engagement in this section of Kentucky, surmises are varied as they are far-fetched. Looking back several months upon the movements of both armies, I would not be surprised if when the spring campaign opens, both armies will be found in and about the same position they now occupy.

Gen. Buckner's expedition, prepared for the publicly announced purpose of attacking Crittenden, who, with a force of 13,000, is at Carrollton, has met with ill success, being windbound at Russellville, unable to advance. The condition of the roads leading from Russellville to South Carrollton is represented as being worse than impassable, and, in consequence, no advance may be anticipated for several weeks.

BAYARD.

P. S.—Since writing the above, it is authoritatively stated that 22,000 Federals have left Columbia, in Adair county, Kentucky, and are marching upon our right flank. Columbia is over fifty miles from here, and the roads between the two points are impassable. B.

The Enemy on the Tennessee River.

Our telegraphic dispatches contain the latest information. Meanwhile, the Memphis Appeal of Sunday has the following:

From Mr. F. M. Trammell, of Colonel Gee's Fifteenth Arkansas regiment, who escaped from Fort Henry, on the Confederate dispatch steamer Dunbar, we have the following statement:

The Dunbar was pursued to the railroad bridge over the Tennessee river, when the "draw" was turned, and thus delayed the progress of the Federal gunboats. Seven shots were fired at the Dunbar, which were accurately aimed and fell near her, but failed to strike her. She reached Florence, Alabama, at eleven o'clock Friday night, leaving the other Confederate steamers behind. From this point Mr. Trammell immediately took the railroad train and came down to Memphis, arriving last night about nine o'clock. He says that in the fight one of the Federal gunboats was sunk and another disabled. He himself saw one go under. The fort was not surrounded by water in the rear, so as to impede retreat, though the retreating forces, three thousand strong, who retired to Fort Donelson, lost everything but their arms, including tents, equipage, etc.

Our forces ceased firing fifteen or twenty minutes before the enemy did, and are reported to have then raised the white flag.

When the Dunbar was five miles above Danville, about nine o'clock, P. M., a brilliant light was seen, which was supposed to be the railroad bridge, though it is possible that it may have been occasioned by the conflagration of the ferry boat sunk at that point.

Dispatches received last night by Superintendent Ross, of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, give the following statement of the enemy's movements up the Tennessee river.

It is asserted that five Federal gunboats reached Eastport, Mississippi, seven miles from Iuka, at 11 o'clock yesterday—that two of them stopped there, and the remainder moved on up towards North Alabama.

Early in the morning Mr. Ross received a dispatch from Florence announcing that the Confederate steamer Dunbar and four others had reached there, but were unable to pass the railroad bridge owing to high water, and asking permission to destroy a portion of the bridge so as to allow them to get through. As a passage up the river would thus be secured also to the gunboats, this request was refused.

By 2 o'clock, P. M., another dispatch from the telegraph operator at Florence announced that the gunboats were in sight of that place, and stated that he would leave immediately, carrying his instruments with him.

The Confederate steamers were then burned, so as to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Since that time nothing has been heard from Florence, and communication by that route with Nashville has been cut off.

The old railroad depot within two miles of Tuscumbia, on the river, is said to have been burned. A report also prevailed that a party of Federals were dispatched from this point into the interior to burn a small bridge on the Memphis and Charleston railroad this side of Tuscumbia.

Dispatches from Iuka also reported four hundred Federals moving on that place from Eastport, with the view of burning the railroad bridge over Bear creek. These rumors must be taken with some allowance, as they are probably exaggerated.

Proper measures have been taken to guard against the success of any movement on Iuka.

Northern Items.

The London Times' correspondent—so says a New York letter writer in the Philadelphia Enquirer—was to sail for home in the Arabia, which left New York on the 29th inst. He says he has written all about this miserable country and war that can be written, and that the people do not appreciate him.

It is stated that the late strikes at Government navy-yards were caused by an order from Washington to reduce the pay ten per cent., and require ten hours' labor per day. The workmen were much excited, and held an indignation meeting.

They have been arresting civilians at Chicago who were strutting the streets dressed in soldiers' toggery. Alluding to the fact, the Times says: There is another class for whose benefit a separate order should be issued at once. It is the niggers. A darkey in the dress of a soldier! What next can be expected? A monkey might with as much propriety put on the waistcoat and collar of a gentleman, and, with cane in his paw, strut the streets as independently as any one.

Lincoln has accepted the resignation of Brigadier-General Reynolds, from Indiana.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin's list of failures gives three in New York, one in Boston, one in Providence, two in St. Louis, and thirteen in other places—a total of twenty for the week.

By order of Gen. Sherman, a correspondent of the New York Times has been sent from Port Royal on account of alleged disrespectful language used in speaking of the officer named.

The Louisville Journal of the 31st ult. says: A brigadier-general, while walking in the street along Alexandria, having been shot at with a pistol in the hands of a drunken lieutenant, the provost marshal immediately issued an order for the seizure and destruction of all liquors found in the hotels and restaurants in the city. The order was executed at once by the provost guard, who visited every rum-hole in the town. A large quantity of the ardent was destroyed.

The St. Louis Republican states that John Loughborough, late Surveyor-General of Missouri and Illinois, was arrested in that city and provided with an apartment in the military prison.

Dispatches from Mr. Corwin, with treaties negotiated by him, have been received in Washington. One of the latter, said to be an extradition treaty, provides that neither nation shall surrender to the other fugitive slaves or political offenders. The other, a postal treaty, differs in important particulars from that negotiated some months ago by the Mexican Minister at Washington.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says the Secession "corruption" in the social values of Baltimore is vast, and by no means decreasing. Nearly every Methodist preacher in the city is a Secessionist; every Baptist preacher with a single exception; a large proportion of the Presbyterians also, while all the ministers of the Episcopal Church are Lincolnites, though their congregations are Secessionists.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:

A more than reliable report exists to the effect that a very brief note has been received from Mr. Mason, after he got on board the Rinaldo, in which he stated that the captain of that vessel told him that he had been instructed to receive Mr. Slidell and himself in their official capacity as envoys of an independent nation. The report comes to me in such a way as to entitle it to credence.

It appears from actual experiment on the coast of North Carolina, and at Pensacola, that the published reports and charts of the United States Coast Survey have been deliberately falsified in several particulars.

The New York Herald boastfully talks of the terrible war which the United States will wage on England and France if they dare to interfere with the blockade, but such threats in the face of the recent abject surrender of the Yankee Government will only create a smile.

The English Press on the War.

THE DERBY ORGAN ON THE RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

[From the London Herald, January 7.]

We do not desire, by an attempt at persuasion on our part, to hurry this Government and people into a precipitate resolution on so momentous a matter. But the question that lies before us, and one that presses for a speedy answer, is, whether it be right or not that we should, without delay, recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy? We say without delay. That sooner or later it will have to be recognized, is inevitable. The question is, whether it should not be done at once?

We are left to our free choice in the matter. Wheaton, Coke, Vattel, and all international jurists have clearly laid this down. Wheaton affirms that, in the case of the revolt of a province, of an empire or state, the first thing for foreign states to do is to allow belligerent rights to both parties in the conflict. In the next place, a foreign Government may, if it please, recognize the independence of the revolted people, or enter into treaties of commerce or amicable relations with it. The mere recognition cannot justly be regarded by the other belligerent party as an occasion of war. The period of recognition is left to the option of the foreign state. But repeated precedents—such cases as the revolt of the Belgians, the South Americans, the Greeks, the Swiss Cantons—have established the practice of recognizing de facto Governments, even before the parent state has chosen to admit their independence. This fact, that other such Governments have been recognized, without delay, establishes a sort of right to recognition, which may very fairly be pressed upon us by the Confederate States. That is a de facto Government, which possesses all the machinery of State and manages its own concerns, and which its enemies have no reasonable expectation of subduing by means of lawful war. Who can suppose that by such means the North will ever subdue the South? Seven millions of men, united by their hopes, their animosities, and their fears, have stood up successfully for nine months against all the armaments that have so furiously been hurled against them by the twenty-one millions of the North. Inch by inch they have contested their ground, and inch by inch they have gained it; they have won every battle, and put to flight every army that has taken the field. They are in a better position now than they were when they commenced the contest. Every day adds to their determination to accept no terms, to agree to no compromise with the enemy. They feel themselves a separate nation, and a separate nation they have resolved to be henceforth. We do not speak of the merits of the quarrel, but only of the attitude of the combatants and the prospects of the strife. The North may lay waste, with its fleets, the flourishing coast towns of the South; it may tilt out its cargoes of stones to choke up the inlets provided for the interchange of amicable relations between peoples by a bounteous Providence, more merciful than man to man; it may land its armies in the swamps to harry the planters, and do battle with the yellow fever; it may send its steam squadron down the broad river, and burn Mobile and New Orleans—but all this will not bring it one jot nearer to the end; all this will but add to the fierce intensity of hate which the injured Southerners will bequeath to the yet unborn. Secure in their stubborn patriotism, in their firm resolution to conquer their liberty or die, the men of the Confederate States will maintain the struggle till their enemies are exhausted by their efforts, and desist from their utter powerlessness to protract it further. If it causes such losses in the North, and necessitates such tremendous sacrifices as the world has never dreamed of before, what must be the silent pain, the untold agony of the smaller and weaker people that is too proud to let us hear its cry? Before they ask for foreign aid the people of the South will waste with famine and sickness—will die and make a desert of the seven fair States that but recently were peopled with a happy and contented race. And is there nothing poetical or romantic in all this? Is it because our brethren beyond the seas are for the most part men of the same race as ourselves that their heroism causes us no thrill, their sufferings bring no tears? Had the same spectacle of constancy been exhibited by Poles and Hungarians—had some exotic race, some tribe of Hindoos, Chinamen, red Indians or South Sea Islanders been the heroes of such a strife, how loud had been the voice of sympathy from this generous country! what fervid orations and Io paeans, what odes and sonnets, what appeals from the platform, what passionate emotions in the closet would then have pleaded the cause of the patriot and the oppressed!

THE THUNDERER ON THE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

[From the London Times, January 9.]

Twenty-four hours after the message from Washington, which we reported yesterday, the Cabinet of the Federal States Government broke its silence, and the Old World is no longer at enmity with the New. In the afternoon of the 27th of December Lord Lyons received an announcement from the United States Government that they consented to deliver to him the four prisoners when and where he pleased. We draw a long breath, and are thankful.

It is a great victory, though it is but an escape from being obliged to conquer. We are but where we were before we were so grossly insulted. We have but curbed for a moment the insolence of a neighbor, who took license in continually provoking us, and had permitted himself at last to go beyond the possibility of sufferance. We have done nothing to set up monuments to commemorate; we have only held our own in the great community of nations, and read a necessary lesson to an ill-mannered companion.

There are other nations which, even at this age of the world, would not have thought it consistent with their renown to manifest such patience and long suffering under outrage as we have exhibited. If the same experiment had been tried upon France, we question whether the same forbearance would have been afforded to the aggressor, or the same readiness to receive a tardy and grudging reparation.

If we had to deal with a friendly and courteous people, we should have had no occasion for preparations of war. If a French or an English captain, while the two nations are upon their present terms, were to gratify a crack-brained freak or an insane thirst of notoriety by some piratical outrage against the foreign flag, neither Government would wait to consider whether any miserable advantage could be obtained by the circumstance. The act would be at once disavowed, and the booty restored, with apologies and compensation. This was the course which, if Federal America had been courteous or even shrewd, Federal America would have pursued. Mr. Seward missed a great opportunity when he failed to act as a European statesman would have acted under similar circumstances. At this moment there is no great sympathy here for either party. The attraction we feel towards a weaker nation invaded by a stronger and richer nation is repelled by the very general detestation of slavery; and, if Mr. Seward had seized the opportunity for a graceful and courteous act, we would not answer for him, for our countrymen might have been tempted from their rigorous neutrality. It was a gross blunder for the shrewd minister of a shrewd people to miss the chance of a great advantage, only to do the same act at last under circumstances of unavoidable humiliation.

But we are told that a very elaborate note of protest accompanies this surrender. This voluminous gloss upon a very simple fact is still upon its way from Queenstown. We cannot say we are very impatient for it. We have long since learned to value transatlantic statesmen less for what they say than for what they do. It is by deeds, and not by arguments, that the fact we to-day announce has been brought about. It is not Vattel and Bynkershoek, and Stowell and De Hautefeuille who have influenced this controversy, but the promptitude with which we reinforced Admiral Milne's fleet, and poured battalion after battalion into Canada. They loudly proclaim this in America, and Mr. Seward's dispatch will very probably be found to bear marks of the same sentiment. We make up our minds in advance, therefore, to accept with unruffled equanimity any quantity of words. Even if there should be muffled threats and expressions of ill-will, we shall humbly hope to outlive them. The aggressor is making restitution. It never has been held of much consequence whether he does it with a good grace or not. The substantial apology lies in the fact of the surrender of the thing taken. We hope to find in Mr. Seward's note an expression of regret that he should ever have employed so inconsiderate a commander as Capt. Wilkes, or should have been so ill-advised as to persevere in a tacit recognition of his act; but we shall be neither surprised nor discomfited if this hope is fulfilled. To-day, however, it is enough that we congratulate ourselves that the danger is past, and all present apprehension of war at an end. It is indeed a rare triumph to grace the latter years of a life so happily prolonged, that Lord Palmerston has found and has used the opportunity to curb the arrogance of the only people which has in this generation entered systematically upon a course of offence towards England.

The Capture of Lieutenant Selden.—In reference to the gallant exploit of the capture of Lieutenant Selden, U. S. N., and to his shame, a Virginian, a correspondent writes:

At the time of the capture Selden was taking the three schooners from Mobile Bay to Key West, as prizes, with the original crews, who were Southern men, and were to be confined in Fort Taylor, Key West. When off Cedar Keys, Sunday, July 21st, being a dead calm, a young man by the name of Tully, formerly of the navy, espied them outside with the stars and stripes flying at the top. Very luckily the Governor the day before had sent one six-pounder, &c. Tully jumped aboard an old steamboat, got his gun ready while the few countrymen with him fired up, with "old Jimmey" as the pilot, and ran out. The first salute was blank; the next a round shot which cut away the maintopmast. Down came the U. S. flag. Selden came on board to the great joy of the recaptured Southerners. No time was to be lost, as they steamed after the next and served them the same way. It was beginning to get dark and the wind to freshen up; they soon took the other, when they took all three in tow. Had they been out another hour all on board of the steamer would have been lost, as they were some ten miles outside the light.

I have never seen a more daring exploit since the war. It was morning before the party came in, and as the old tug steamed up with her prizes the ladies and gentlemen gave cheer after cheer, while Tully held aloft the Confederate flag, much (no doubt) to the annoyance of Lieutenant Selden and company.

The ladies had a fine dinner for the little band who risked their lives for the glorious Confederacy. The writer of this was on a visit to the Keys when it took place. The person who had the luck to capture the Yankees is now at Fort Sumter, (Co. F.) Since the affair at the Keys he was out as chief gunner on the privateer Sally, Captain Libby.

Gen. Beauregard's Address to the Army.

Gen. Beauregard issued the following stirring address a few days before his departure for the West:

Headquarters, First Corps, Army of the Potomac, Near Centreville, Jan. 30, 1862.

Soldiers of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac:

My duty calls me away, and to a temporary separation from you. I hope, however, to be with you again to share your labors and your perils, and in defence of our homes and our rights, to lead you to new battles to be crowned with signal victories.

You are now undergoing the severest trial of a soldier's life; the one by which his discipline and capacity of endurance are most thoroughly tested. My faith in your patriotism, your devotion and determination, and in your high soldierly qualities, is so great that I shall rest assured you will pass through the ordeal resolutely, triumphantly. Still I cannot quit you without deep emotions, without even deep anxiety in the moment of our country's trials and dangers. Above all I am anxious that my brave countrymen, here in arms fronting the haughty array and muster of Northern mercenaries, should thoroughly appreciate the exigency, and hence comprehend that this is no time for the army of the Potomac—the men of Manassas—to stack their arms, and quit, even for a brief period, the standard they have made glorious by their manhood.

All must understand this, and feel the magnitude of the conflict impending the universal personal sacrifices this war has entailed, and our duty to meet them as promptly and unbendingly as we have met the enemy in line of battle.

To the army of the Shenandoah I desire to return my thanks for their endurance in the memorable march to my assistance last July, their timely decisive arrival, and for their conspicuous steadiness and gallantry on the field of battle.

Those of their comrades of both corps, and of our arms of the army of the Potomac, not so fortunate as yet to have been with us in conflict with our enemy, I leave with all confidence that on occasion they will show themselves fit comrades for the men of Manassas, Ball's Run and Ball's Bluff.

The Efficient Blockade.—We find the following in the Savannah Republican of the 4th inst.:

A communication received at this office from a reliable source says the steamship Carolina is at Nassau. She went into that port with a C. S. flag flying, and dropped anchor alongside a Federal man-of-war, while the inhabitants of Nassau, who witnessed the movement, struck up "Dixie's Land."

We have the evidence before us that two schooners, laden with valuable cargoes, arrived safely at Confederate ports within the last forty-eight hours, in spite of Mr. Lincoln's vigilant fleets.

We have reliable information of a still stronger case. Two Confederate ports, closely watched, sent to sea, during the last week, five merchant vessels each; and from one of them the whole five went out in a single night!

[From the Louisville Courier.]

AN INCIDENT.

In these times of war many a noble deed falls still-born amid the numerous heroic acts which make up the drama. An incident occurred some weeks ago, during a skirmish on Green river, that is novel and should be chronicled. On the occasion of one of the numerous scouts of the "Texas Rangers," in the vicinity of Munfordsville, a party of Federals were overtaken by some of the Rangers under Capt. S. C. Ferrill. Shots being exchanged, and there seeming to be danger ahead, the Yanks broke at once, taking Bull Run time, and steered for the timber beyond a field, through which they ran, and close to one of their own batteries. G. B. Zimpelman, private of Company D—Capt. Ferrill's—with several other Rangers, who were detached from the main body of the company, immediately pursued the flying Yankees. Some of them failed in reaching a place of safety. Two of these were wounded and captured in crossing the field. Zimpelman, after wounding one of them, got up his pistol, seized his lariat, and, at full speed, succeeded in "roping" another just as he was about to gain the fence where he would have been secure. Zimpelman triumphantly brought back the terrified and unharmed Yankee, who presented a rather undignified appearance following his mounted captor at a good round trot with a lariat around his body. He had doubtless never made "double quick" to better perfection before. The poor cowardly hireling begged most piteously for his life, doubtless thinking he had fallen into the hands of the Philistines, and that his last moments were at hand. But he was the prisoner of those who, though daring and terrible in a fight, are no strangers to the manly impulse which thrill the true soldier's heart, and his life was spared, and he received as kind treatment as any prisoner could expect, with the exception of the "fast time" which necessity compelled when he was first captured.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Militia Law.—We understand that all corps, from companies up, must be reorganized under the new law, but General Lewis will accept a simple resolution to that purpose adopted, as sufficient, in favor of the reelection of the officers. Such resolution must be duly offered by a majority of all the members of a company for line officers, and by a majority of the commissioned officers for a field and general officers. This must be attended to before the 15th instant. We observe that the police are not exempted from militia duty under the new law, and understand the Mayor Monroe has decided that they shall not lose their time when doing military duty at battalion drill, inspection or review. This is very proper, particularly so as the new law is to be rigidly enforced, and all who have strictly duty to do will have to "toe a chalked line" hereafter.

From Virginia.—Capt. Leopold Lange, of the Battalion of Louisiana Zouaves, arrived in New Orleans last evening, direct from the Peninsula. He has been on a furlough, and brought us a package of papers for which he has our sincere acknowledgments.

Capt. DeGournay's Company.—All members of Capt. P. F. DeGournay's company of Orleans Independent Artillery, who are in this city on furlough, are requested to meet at No. 18 Canal street, on to-morrow, (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock noon.

Murderous Freaks of a Drunken Man—A Policeman Fatally Stabbed.—From a quarter-past five to six o'clock last evening there was great excitement and turmoil around the Golden Age coffee-house, which is between Poydras and Lafayette, and runs through from Front to Fulton street. As we heard it, the circumstances occurred in the following order: Sam Banks, a cooper by trade, but a great patron of man, dog and chicken fighting, had a difficulty with Jim Linn, who has a case of stabbing against Banks's friend, Mike Bowen, which he would not withdraw or compromise. Banks was drunk, and fired at Linn, who ran off and escaped him.

Officer W. C. O'Donnell then obtained from Banks his Colt's revolver and Bowie-knife, but he soon returned with another knife, and going up to O'Donnell said: "Now I have got another knife, you have my pistol and knife, we'll settle it right here." O'Donnell had left the weapon in a coffee-house, but though unarmed he made a rush at Banks and succeeded in grasping him by the arm. He then turned and ran off, pursued by the infuriate man. Officer G. C. Soroff saw them, and running up, he caught Banks by the left arm. As he did so Banks cut at him across the body, the knife entering Soroff's abdomen a little to the left of the navel, inflicting a wound probably fatal.

Soroff came to the police office and was sent to the Charity Hospital, while other officers went down to arrest Banks, who was now in the yard of the Golden Age, his friend Bowen and others trying, or apparently trying, to get the knife away from him. Banks broke away from them and rushed out into the street among the officers, making rushes and lunges with the knife at Corporal Tusk and officers Hiram Fawcett, W. C. O'Donnell, Frank Anderson and Sam Grafton. Fawcett tried to knock him down with a loaded cane, but it broke harmlessly over the fellow's head. He then cut at Fawcett across the breast, but although it cut his coat open, the skin was not reached. Tusk and Anderson drew their pistols on him when he approached them, but they did not like to shoot him like a dog. O'Donnell got up behind him once and struck at him, but only succeeded in knocking his cap off. At six o'clock, Lieut. Boylan and special Miller came up, and the Lieutenant fired a pistol over his head to scare him, but he rushed at him with the knife, and the result might have been different had not a member of the Confederate Guards come up from drill, and charging Banks full in the breast with his bayonet, threatened to run him through unless he dropped the knife. Banks felt the cold prick of the steel and headed the knife over, officer Miller taking it. He was then brought to the lockup. Officer Soroff, who is a married man, was in a critical condition last night.

Larceny.—Josephine Montgomery, f. w. c., was arrested last evening for stealing $240 in Confederate notes from a house on Basin street, several months ago. Daniel Kane, to whom she gave the money, was arrested as accessory.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Charles Doe man, as principal, and Wm. Goodrich, as accessory, were examined on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, and both of them were fully committed for trial before the Criminal Court. This was rather a singular case. For a long time complaints were in the habit of pouring into the office of the Bayou Sara Mail Packet Company of boxes, and barrels, and packages that never reached the hands of their owners, although they had been taken away, in every case, on what appeared to be genuine orders. Not only this, but articles were missed from the office, such as stoves, guages and other valuables belonging to the company, the disappearance of which could never be accounted for. To solve all this mystery, special officer Ben Leggett was called in, and he soon caught one of their employés, Doeman, and afterwards his pal, Goodrich, and discovered that they had been carrying on a systematic business of taking off goods by false orders. On going to Doeman's room, Leggett found a lot of articles he had taken from a trunk thus obtained, belonging to Mr. Wm. R. Flanders. The proof was also obtained against him in another case where he got a lot of boots and guns that had been bought up in the country for speculation and had sold them to the Rev. Bullard S. Dunn, Confederate agent for the collection of small arms.

John Wax gave bail to answer the charge of wasting [illegible] and emitting Valentine Zeigner all in the [illegible] Market.

The case of Madame Leon O'Sel, charged by Gottfried Knoepp with attempting to steal his silver watch off the mantelpiece, was dismissed.

The case of Peter Fitzgerald, charged with defalcation and obtaining money under false pretences, was also dismissed. It seems that Joe Davis had engaged him to go as fireman on the steamer Victoria, and had paid him an advance of twenty dollars, after which he would not keep his engagement, nor would he return the amount.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—Ernest Wink, Esq., was appointed to defend Ernest Sueerbeehwara on his trial for murder. The decrees of the Supreme Court were recorded, refusing new trials in the following cases: Juan Montenegro, Pedro Capdevelle and Angel Avascal, alias Zepeda, convicted of burglary; Ignacio Santa Cruz, alias Pajaro Verde, convicted of larceny; and David, a slave of Drake, convicted of an assault with intent to commit a rape. The two thieves Thomas McAvoy and James Brown were tried for assault and battery. The former knocked down officer Lafayette with a loaded cane when he tried to arrest the latter. McAvoy was convicted and Brown was acquitted. As soon as Brown left the courtroom, however, he was arrested by detective Boulbon on a deserter from the McCall Guards, and held subject to the military authorities.

Fire.—There was a fire at the corner of Tonti and Hospital streets yesterday morning, at ten minutes before eight o'clock, which broke out in the kitchen of Mr Gosman's residence, and entirely destroyed it. The loss amounts to several hundred dollars. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been accidental.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Monday Evening, Feb. 10, 1862.

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

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The market is very dull. About 200 hhds. sold at previous prices. Inferior 1½@2½c.; Common to Good Common 1¾@3¼c.; Fair to Fully Fair 2½@3c., Prime to Choice 3½@4¼c.; Clarified Yellow 4½@5¼c., Seconds 2¾@3c., Clarified White 5½@6¼c., Re-boiled [illegible].

MOLASSES.—The demand is limited. About 200 bbls. sold at 15@14 and 15c for Fermenting, and 16@17c for Prime to Choice. Also, 5.0 half bbls at 17c for Fermenting, and 19@19½c for Prime to Choice.

FLOUR.—[illegible] bags Superfine sold at $11 50 ℔ bbl. 1[illegible] bbls. Superfine at $11 75, 300 bbls Good Extra at $12, 100 at $12 50, and 200 Choice Extra at $13 ℔ bbl. Sellers are very firm in their pretensions, and the stock is generally held at still higher prices.

BRAN.—200 sacks sold at $1 ℔ 100 lbs.

OATS.—[illegible] sacks sold at $1 25, and [illegible] at $1 35 ℔ 100 lbs.

GREEN MEATS.—4 casks Hog round sold at 17c ℔ lb.

WHISKY.—The retail demand for Old Bourbon and Monongahela has been supplied at $1 60@$2, and Rectified, made from Louisiana Rum, at $1 20@1 25 ℔ gallon.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $46 ℔ bbl.

BACON.—Shoulders retail at 20c, Ribbed Sides 26c, Clear Sides and Plain Hams, none in the market, and Sugar cured at 35c ℔ lb.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 18c, and in kegs at 20@21c ℔ lb.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Feb. 11, 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 282 Texas Beeves, 160 Western Beeves and 263 Hogs. Amount of stock sold was 319 Texas Beeves, 60 Western Beeves, (3 of the latter being fancy stock, was sold at 15; ℔ lb. net,) 400 Hogs, 100 Calves and 5 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale, 382 Texas Beeves, 200 Western Beeves, 2133 Hogs, 191 Calves and 30 Milch Cows. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs. net, 1st qty			..... 10@11c
Texas	℔ head,	1st	30 00@45 00
" "	"	2d	20 00@25 00
"	Choice, ℔ lb.		10 to 11c
Veal Cattle,	℔ head,	1st	12 00@15 00
"	"	2d	8 00@10 00
Sheep,	nett, ℔ lb.		7@8c
"	"	1st	5 00@ 6 00
Hogs,	℔ 100 lbs., gross,	1st	10 00@12 00
"	"	2d	8 00@ 9 00
Milch Cows,	℔ head,	1st	65 00@75 00
"	"	2d	45 00@55 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 11, 1862.

☞ No steamers at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

J M Sharp, Dye, from Baton Rouge.
Empire Parish, Grant, from Lower Coast.
Grand Duke, Burdeau, from Memphis.
Acadia, Vincent, from Donaldsonville.
Laurel Hill, Dupuy, from Lafourche.
Fox No 5, Bowlow, from Alexandria.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer J M Sharp—54 hhds sugar Rosena, Olivier & co—62 do P Maspero—37 do Darby & Tremoulet—30 do Bellocq, Noblom & co—30 bbls molasses Trosclair & Haydel—sundries to order—20 hhds sugar V Allain & co—Total, 140 hhds sugar, 30 bbls molasses.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Empire Parish—20 hhds sugar J A Roberts—15 bales hay; 220 sacks rice to order.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Grand Duke—10 bbls flour 25 do wheat and sundries A Rights—17 bbls flour 43 do oats to order—75 bbls flour G W Smith—25 do beans P Becnel—22 do bran & cornmeal—12 do pigs tobacco Wilson & Young—19 rolls leather C Walshaw.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Acadia—10 hhds sugar C Boll & Roussel—180 do sugar, 16 do 1 to Gordon, [illegible]—20 do Warneken, Kirchh & [illegible]—20 do V Allain & co—50 Bell & Boutheny—35 do P Becnel—30 do Rousse, Olivier & co—15 do [illegible] & co—20 do A Abaccowsque & co—sundries to order—Total, 365 hhds sugar, 140 bbls molasses.

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Laurel Hill—60 hhds sugar C H Kornsberg—30 do H Tate & co—88 bbls molasses Foley, Avery & co—20 do Weil, Kaechel & Cammach—7 Ball de Grand & Leseur—49 hhds sugar 3 bbls molasses Baron & Bouganier—1 do L T Bayeux—55 do sugar T W Roberts—sundries to order—Total, 65 hhds sugar, 130 bbls molasses, 83 half do.

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Fox No 5—30 bbls molasses E Dalton & Lazare & Batterton—30 do coffee 191 hides 97 pigs wool Lemadon & Mason.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

Per New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western—Brashear City—35 hhds sugar Bollack, Noblom & co—160 bbls molasses Olivier, Seudde & co—20 do 1 hhd sugar Henderson & Peale—8 do do 16 half bbls molasses Rigert & Jones—10 hhds sugar 16 do do do 16 half bbls to Lamb, Baker & co—54 bbls molasses V Allain & co—5 hhds sugar, Coleman & Wilmer—5 C. Leblic & Carpentier—51 bbls molasses [illegible] May & co—19 bbls molasses Enerer & Zunts—7 hhds sugar Bender, Chandler & co—10 head cattle C H Wise & co—264 do Pachel & Roy—10 do—22 do hogs Henry Reade—14 do E Imbeau—sundries to order.

Office Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

New Orleans, February 10, 1862.

THE following Certificates of Scrip of the issue of 1861, together with the interest accrued thereon, remaining unclaimed in the office, viz:

E. Banks	$[illegible]	A. Levret	$[illegible]
G. Bodigny		Chas. Mellanson	
H. W. Bacon		J. Maberly & Bro.	
D. Black & Co.		Ed. Maillard & Co.	
John Branch		W. [illegible] & Co.	
Wm. R. Bougere		Potentin, Allen & Co.	
M. Bréauz		Jos. [illegible]	
Geo. Bress		P. Peiraud, syndic	
Conrad Bergonzoli		Chas. Raymond	
B. Calles		Jos. Reichert & Co.	
Converse, Kennett & Co.		Rice, Becker & Co.	
Duncan & Ware		Smith & McGraw	
J. Dorn		T. W. Sykes	
H. Ferga		Vennans, [illegible] & Co.	
J. Fringo		Tuesday	
K. Gallagher		T. M. White	
Hill & Co.		L. Woolridge	
Home Mutual Ins. Co.		G. W. Wilson	
E. F. Howe		J. Shultz	
G. H. Koop		Price, [illegible]	
C. A. Keith		Smith	

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

In accordance with Art. XIV of the Charter, those of the above certificates which remain uncalled for thirty days after the date of this notice will be cancelled, and the amount thereof, together with the interest accrued thereon, placed to the credit of the contingent account on the books of the Company.

A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Henry Castarede, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is true and correct.
HENRY CASTAREDE.

Subscribed and sworn to, this 10th day of February, 1862, before me. D. F. MITCHELL,
feb11 1law 30d Justice of the Peace.

Headquarters Louisiana Legion,
New Orleans, February 10, 1862.

THE Commissioned Officers attached to this Brigade, in citizens' dress, will meet at the Arsenal of the Orleans Guards, Orleans street, on TO-MORROW (Tuesday) the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., on important business.

NUMA AUGUSTIN,
feb11 Colonel Commanding.

Notice.

WITH a view to avoid any error in relation to the establishment of Mr Parlongue, Jr., my Clothing Manufactory on Customhouse street, No. 33, will henceforward be known as the CONFEDERATE STATES CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.
feb11 ED. DUFORESSIER.

COTTON SEED OIL SOAP.

DOUSSAN & JACQUIER.

DEALERS and Families are informed that the celebrated COTTON SEED OIL SOAP, the cheapest in New Orleans, can be had at the new store, or No. 183 Chartres street.

Samples delivered gratis to all persons wishing to try it, and the necessary information cheerfully given.
feb11 tf

Rum and Alcohol.

LOUISIANA REFINERY, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit. Apply to LAUVE & LEBLANC,
feb11 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, accustomed to the work of a retail Drug store, and well recommended, will find a profitable and permanent situation, by applying to Box No. 2464, Post-Office. feb10 6t

CONCENTRATED LYE—3 dozen carboys Lye, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE BROTHERS,
feb10 12 and 14 St. Louis 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 centerboard, and ready to sail.
A. LANATA,
jan25 1m 109 Front Levee st., Pontalba Buildings.

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY AND RHEUMATISM.

A sure cure to be had for the above diseases at No. 117 ST. ANN STREET, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

Also, instant relief of Croup, Sore Throat, Cholera, Lockjaw, Earache, Toothache, Burns, Scalds, &c. &c.

All sorts of Fresh Wounds, Sores and Ulcers cured, even though derived from secret diseases.

Remedies for Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Tapeworms, Chills and Fever, Corns, &c., &c.

A special remedy for each and every disease.

Certificates of persons cured of the above diseases can be seen in most of the newspapers of this city, and also in the office No. 117 St. Ann street many more may be seen.

Office hours from 1 to 3½ P. M. every day; also Tuesdays and Thursdays from 8 to 11 A. M.

By reading the certificate of Mr. P. Burgunder in the newspapers, some people find it astonishing that he certifies his daughter was cured of her sore throat by the third application of the remedy procured at No. 117 St. Ann street, and I don't deny it, I was one of the unbelievers; but I will go anyhow and see. I went and had the article, and the result was the same; after three or four applications I was cured; therefore I would recommend to every one who suffers from Croup or Sore Throat to go with full confidence at No. 117 St. Ann street, and he will find a sure cure.

New Orleans, July 15, 1861.

L. GENRAUD.

Building Material, Bricks Fire-Wood

V. DEMORUELLE, Dealer,

At the Old Basin, corner Toulouse and Franklin,

HAS constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Lime, Cement, Plaster, Sand, Cement Pipes of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Bricks, Also, Spanish, French and American Firebricks, and all kinds of Fire Wood.

Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

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, Hog Skins, Side do., Iron Hoops, Steel Springs, Brass Tin, Hats, Ladies' Bonnets, Woolen Socks, Caps, silk and Elastic Belts, White Shirts, Cravats, Muslins, Glazed Caps, &c., &c.
Terms cash. feb8

Succession of Mrs. Widow François Duvernay.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 345 Ursulines street.

The finest portion of Ground in the city, and suitable for a splendid Residence, which would be both in the city and in the country.

ON THURSDAY, 13th of March next, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, at 12 o'clock, M., by virtue of an order from the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated February 1st, 1862, and to me addressed, will be sold for a partition and to settle said succession—

A SPLENDID PORTION OF GROUND, bounded by Hospital (or Bayou road), Villeré, Esplanade and Robertson streets, measuring (American measure) 75 feet 6 inches front on Bayou road, as much on the rear line, by 191 feet 6 inches in depth; together with all the improvements thereon, consisting in several houses and buildings, &c. Said portion of ground is at least one foot above the sidewalks, which are cart stone sidewalks, and paid for, as is also the pavement of the street. It adjoins the property of Mr. L. Bergi, towards Robertson street, and that of Mr. Adolphe Avenel, (it is believed) towards Villeré street. It contains numerous fruit trees, such as fig and orange trees, apricot peach trees, grape vines, ebony and other trees. The property is worthy the attention of purchasers, who are invited to call and visit it. It bears Nos. 251 and 253.

Terms—One half cash; balance at 6, 12 and 18 months' credit, for notes secured by mortgage on the property sold, with 8 per cent. interest per annum from day of sale, and 8 per cent. eventual interest. Said notes to be divided in coupons to suit vendors.

The whole as per plan which will be exhibited at the Exchange previous to the sale.

Act of sale before Mr. H. Pedesclaux, at the expense of purchaser. feb8 15 22 29 mh8 12 13

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. Caverne & 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 F. 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. 90 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 centerboard, drawing 5 feet water. Together with her tackle, apparel, &c. &c., as she now lies at the foot of St. Peter street.
Terms cash. feb8

Succession of Virginie Giredeau.
No. 18,146.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer,
No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 8th March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal st. between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans dated 28th January, 1862, the following described slaves, belonging to the aforesaid succession, to-wit:

JULES, mulatto boy, aged about 27 years.
CYPRIEN, negro boy, aged about 26 years.
Terms cash.
Acts of sale before A. E. Bienvenu, not. pub. feb8

Succession of Adolphe Bernard.—No. 19,000.—Second District Court.

BY H. M. VAN SOLINGEN & CO.
Wm. Beer, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 29 Commercial Place.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, February 13, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the store No. 127 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 (with the exception).

On FRIDAY, February 14, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the plantation of C. Tiblier, Esq., in the Third District, on Levee street, between Poland street and the Convent, also for account of said 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. feb8 13 14

To the Editors of the Bee:

☞ Please announce Mr. EUGENE STAES as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election June next.
jan31 tf NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

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

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, whether resident or non-resident, 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 10th 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 Front street, in the village of Gretna, in said parish; that the undersigned will be in attendance for the purpose of receiving said taxes, on 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,
feb10 30d Parish of Jefferson, right bank.

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 so sought without a thorough knowledge of medicine, and therefore those who, as adepts, proceed to be as full in medical 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.

M'me 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 Natural Clairvoyant, is worthy of the confidence, favor and patronage of the citizens of New Orleans. M'me 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. feb5 tf

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,
jan30 1m 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., 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. 9 Esplanade street. M. DODART,
feb4 30d 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.
feb4 11d E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

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.
QUEYROUZE BROTHERS,
feb10 1m Nos. 10 and 12 St. Louis st.

Second-Hand Furniture Store,
No. 136 CUSTOMHOUSE ST.

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

Furniture, &c., preserved and repaired, and orders promptly attended to.
jan14 3m ST. F. CASANAVE.

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 3m 41 Tchoupitoulas st.

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,

107......Royal Street......107

(Opposite St. Louis Hotel).

Continues to perform all operations in the Dental art in the most scientific manner. feb5 1m

Bienville Cotton Seed Oil Factory.

THE above works are now prepared to fill orders for OIL and OIL CAKE in quantities to suit the demand.

Orders left with the undersigned will be promptly attended to.

For sale, 1000 boxes SOAP, various brands.
A. PIPPIN, Agent, 43 Canal street.

LARD OIL—50 quarter barrels for sale by
R. J. HART & CO.,
jan7 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 30 Exchange Alley, between Conti and Bienville streets.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, February 15th, 1862, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, viz.—

FIVE LOTS OF GROUND situated in Suburb Washington, on Bartholomew street, between Love and Goodchildren streets, measuring 3– feet front by the feet in depth, American measure.

ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND situated in the New Faubourg Marigny, on Camel Marigny, Bagatelle, St. Anthony and Agriculture streets.

Plans are deposited at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

Terms—One third cash, and the balance at one and two years, with 8 per cent. interest.

Acts of sale before C. V. Foulon, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. feb11

Furniture at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street.

WILL be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, February 13, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their auction mart—

FURNITURE of various descriptions, such as Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoirs, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Carpets, Curtains, &c. Also, a lot of Gas Fixtures.
Terms cash. feb11

A Three-Story Brick Store, No. 83, on Old Levee Street, and a spacious Lot of Ground, forming the corner of Esplanade and St. Claude streets.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 15th February, 1862, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

1. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Old Levee, Conti, Chartres and St. Louis streets, measuring 2[illegible] feet 6 inches and 4 lines front on Old Levee street, by an irregular depth of about 45 feet; together with the three-story brick store, No. 83.

2. TWO LOTS OF GROUND forming the corner in the square bounded by Esplanade, St. Claude, Barracks and Rampart streets, measuring together 54 feet 8 inches front on St. Claude street, by about 100 feet in depth and front on Esplanade street, together with the tenements of an old building thereon. Said two lots are to be sold in block.

Terms—One third cash; the balance on a credit of one and two years, with six per cent interest to maturity, and eight per cent. in case of non-payment.

Act of sale before P. C. Cuvellier and A. Ducatel, notaries public. feb11

Succession of Marie Louise Beauchamp, wife of F. Pascal, f. m. c.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.
Office, 345 Ursulines street.

THURSDAY, 27th of February, 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 of the Honorable T. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 24th of January, 1862, and to me directed, the following property belonging to said succession, to-wit:

1. THE HALF OF A CERTAIN VACANT LOT OF GROUND situate in Faubourg Tremé, designated by No. 13 of square No. 71, on a plan drawn by Villegain on the 27th of December, 1835, and deposited in the office of H. Pedesclaux, Esq., notary, as plan No. 1. Having said half lot, American measure, 30 feet front on Robertson street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, by 63 feet 11 inches 5 lines in depth; which half lot is nearer St. Philip street.

Said lot No. 13 makes part of a lot designated by No. 1 of square No. 71 on the original plan of said faubourg, drawn by Joseph Pilié, and annexed to an act of deposit, dated on the 18th August, 1839, before F. De Armas, Esq., notary.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situate in the rear of this city, designated by No. 11 of square No. 17, on a plan drawn by J. A. Bourgerol on the 19th April, 1809, and deposited in the office of Lucien Hermann, Esq., notary, which lot measures 32 feet front on Columbus street, by 117 feet 11 inches 7½ lines in depth.

Terms—Cash.

Acts of sale before Octave De Armas, Esq., Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers.
jan27 feb11 15 20 27

JUDICIAL SALES.

Wood, Hiltenberger & Co. vs. Jonas Pickles.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,563.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth 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 Customhouse and Canal streets, on TUESDAY, February 18th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, to-wit:

THREE LOTS OF GROUND in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Royal, (late Casacalvo) Architects, Port and St. Ferdinand streets, designated as Numbers One, Two and Three on a plan drawn by F. N. Tourne, architect, dated April 14th, 1851. Said lots measure each seventy-five feet front on Royal street, with the same front on Architects street, by a depth of one hundred and thirty eight feet one inch and three lines. With all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of three three-story brick houses, with verandahs in front; the whole new.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JOHN P. WALDEN, Sheriff
jan18 22 feb11 18 of the Parish of Orleans.

R. J. Gairville vs. His Creditors.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,700.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of said court rendered February 5th, 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 WEDNESDAY, February 19th, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises hereinafter designated, for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

The Contents and Fixtures of a Shoe Store situated at No. 538 Magazine street, between Felicity and St. Mary, in Hasting's Row, in the Fourth District of this city, as per inventory.

Also, the unexpired term of the Lease of said store, up to the 31st day of October, 1864, at the rate of fifty dollars per month, payable monthly.

Surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors.

Terms—For the contents and fixtures of store, cash; 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
feb11 14 17 19 of the Parish of Orleans.

Mills Judson vs. James Murphy.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 17,882.—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 my warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street in the Second District of this city, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1862, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.—

One lot of FURNITURE and movable effects, as per inventory to be seen at my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JOHN P. WALDEN,
feb1 4 11 13 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

P. E. Bonneau vs. Mrs. A. A. Labat—Philippe Bonnée vs. The Same.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—Nos. 3064 and 3067.—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. A. Saucier, Justice of said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 11th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street. The Buildings and Improvements on a certain lot of ground, situated at No. 258 Robertson street, between Ursulines and Bayou road, consisting of a frame building, with kitchen &c. Seized in the above suits.

Terms cash on the spot.

feb11 25 mh11 L. H. WATSON, Constable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Victoire Elizabeth Dupré, wife of L. H. Desforges.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,734.—Whereas Louis Adolphe Desforges has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Victoire Elizabeth Dupré, wife of L. H. Desforges, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
feb11 15 F. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Camille Malarcher, widow of Chas. D. Yancey.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,787.—Whereas Edward Jacob has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Camille Malarcher, widow of Chas. D. Yancey, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
feb11 15 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of A. & C. Maitland.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,378.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the testamentary executor of the deceased should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
feb7 11 17 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

P. A. Gaudin vs. His Creditors.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 5486.—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 account presented by E. T. Parker, syndic of the creditors of the insolvent, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
feb7 11 15d Deputy Clerk.

Charles Delamarre vs. His Creditors and the Creditors of Bochet & Delamarre.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,418.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this insolvency, and to all persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the first publication hereof, why the final tableau filed by the syndic herein should not be approved and homologated, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith, and said syndic discharged from any further liability.

By order of Court, this 6th day of February, 1862.
feb7 A. D. BERNOUDY, Deputy Clerk.

E. J. Dobra vs. His Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,2[illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this insolvency, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the first publication hereof, why the final tableau filed by the syndic herein should not be approved and homologated, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith, and said syndic discharged from any further liability.

By order of Court, this 6th day of February, 1862.
feb7 A. D. BERNOUDY, 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.
nov19 3m

Liquors and Cordials.

200 BOXES MARASCHINO;
[illegible] Curaçao; [illegible] do Guignolet;
[illegible] Parfait Amour; [illegible] do Parfait Amour;
[illegible] Assorted Cordials of different grades;
[illegible] Absinthe;
[illegible] Bitters;
[illegible] Brandy;
[illegible] Absinthe, [illegible] do Vermouth;
[illegible] Eau-de-Vie de Dantzick;
[illegible] Madeira; [illegible] do Madère;
[illegible] Port Wine;
[illegible] Cognac Brandy;
[illegible] baskets of Anisette;
[illegible] baskets Champagne;
[illegible] Peach Brandy;
[illegible] Brandy;
[illegible] Ginger Wine;
[illegible] Cherry Brandy.

Besides with be found a large assortment of imported and domestic Gins, Brandies, [illegible] &c.

L. [illegible],
38 (old) and 38 (new) [illegible] street, between Poydras and Lafayette.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR for each insertion.

Advertisements inserted [illegible] ONE DOLLAR for every [illegible] for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.

Vente par le Marshall des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats Confédérés vs Lewis S. Fellows. Dans la Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, District de la Louisiane, No 23. 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] Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du marshal des Etats Confédérés, Nouvelle-Orléans, 6 février 1862. C. S. BEVERLEY,
7fev Marshal des E. C.

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

DANS la Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, District de la Louisiane, No 128. 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—25 moulins de farine de maïs, de Barrows. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du marshal des Etats Confédérés, Nouvelle-Orléans, 6 février 1862. C. S. BEVERLEY,
7fev Marshal des E. C.

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES ETATS Confédérés vs Pinede J. Myer.—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 couteaux, comprenant 5 couteaux de chasse, 31 poignards, 21 couteaux, 36 couteaux-poignards, 4[illegible] couteaux Bowie. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nlle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. C. S. BEVERLEY,
6fev Marshal des E. C.

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES ETATS Confédérés vs W. A. Violett.—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—[illegible] caisses Valley whisky de Dailey. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nlle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. C. S. BEVERLEY,
6fev Marshal des E. C.

Vente par le marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats Confédérés vs la 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 E. C., Nouvelle-Orléans, 6 février 1862. C. S. BEVERLEY,
6fev Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

Vente par le marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats Confédérés vs P. Tricou & Son.—Dans la Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, district de la Louisiane.—No 132.—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 3 caisses chapeaux castor léger, en couleur, 5 caisses chapeaux soie, et 10 caisses chapeaux de fantaisie, pour enfants. Conditions, comptant.

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

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES E. C. vs. Artemus Hill. 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, mardi 18 février 1862, à 10 heures A. M., dans le magasin No 2, Nouvelle Douane—8 boucauts de verrerie. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nouvelle-Orléans, 6 février 1862. C. S. BEVERLEY,
6fev Marshal des E. C.

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, l'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. S. BEVERLEY,
6fev Marshal des E. C.

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats Confédérés 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—[illegible] Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du marshal des E. C., Nouvelle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. C. S. BEVERLEY,
6fev Marshal des E. C.

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES E. C. vs. John Henderson. Dans la Cour de District des E. C., District de la Louisiane, No 167. 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—24 barils vides pour sirop. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nouvelle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. C. S. BEVERLEY,
6fev Marshal des E. C.

Vente par le marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES E. C. vs E. Paillet.—Dans la Cour de District des E. C., District de la Louisiane, No 66.—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, ses articles suivants: [illegible] Pile de Mueller et 50 bouteilles [illegible]. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nlle-Orléans, [illegible] 1862. C. S. BEVERLEY,
6fev Marshal des E. C.

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats Confédérés vs Davis Brothers, [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, [illegible] février 1862 à 10 heures A. M., dans le magasin No 2, nouvelle Douane, une balance de 4 tonneaux. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des E. C., Nlle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. C. S. BEVERLEY,
6fev Marshal des E. C.

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats Confédérés vs Blake & Turner. Dans la Cour de District des E. C., District de la Louisiane, No 60. 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 livres, comprenant:

[illegible] éditions, grand. ch. Gallery américaine;
[illegible] — — Indiens;
[illegible] — — Sylva américain;
[illegible] — — Shakespeare illustré de Boydell;
[illegible] volumes Debates du Sénat, reliure de bibliothèque;
[illegible] — — demi-reliure maroquin;
[illegible] — — American Encyclopedia, rel. de bibliothèque;
[illegible] — — demi reliure maroquin;
[illegible] — — veau.

Conditions—Comptant.

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

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 149.—En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, samedi, 15 février 1862, à midi, à la Bourse des Marchands et des Encanteurs, rue Royale, entre Douane et Canal, 185 pièces de marbre marqués "C. H. C.," mesurant 3900 pieds plus ou moins, et situées actuellement à l'endroit connu sous le nom de "Lievel's Works," sur le côté droit du fleuve, vis-à-vis à Carrollton, ou bayou à [illegible] de Barthélemy, et Kleinre et Lorde, Troisième District. Conditions comptant.

Bureau du marshal des E. C., Nlle-Orléans, 5 février 1862. 6fev C. S. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

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, 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. jan24 tf

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,
feb6 5t 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. 42 St. Ann 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,
feb6 5t C. S. Collector Fourth Collection Dist.

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;
[illegible] dozen Cottonade Pants;
[illegible] dozen Check Shirts;
[illegible] dozen Hickory Shirts,

Materials enough on hand to uniform, of any one color, three regiments, which will be made by the case 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. feb4 1m

Notice.

THE public are respectfully informed that our Perfumery and Perfumed Soap store is now at No. 183 Chartres street.

FOR SALE—2400 boxes Cotton Seed Oil Soap, an unequaled article, from our manufactory. feb3 1m

LEECHES! LEECHES!!
LEECHES! LEECHES!!
LEECHES! LEECHES!!

FOR SALE by B. & J. ABRAMS, Druggists, No. 44 Camp street and No. 74 Gravier street, New Orleans. jan23 1m

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. 48. Office up stairs. L. HALUS & CO.,
jan16 1m In liquidation.

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,
jan21 2m 126 Canal street.

NEW ORLEANS Female Collegiate [illegible],
No. 209 Camp [illegible]

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME [illegible] LOCQUET.

THIS establishment, which has grown so popular, will be reopened on the 16th of September. Madame Locquet wishes the pupils to be punctual, in order to have the advantage of a whole course of studies.

For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 209 Camp street, or by letter through the Postoffice, box [illegible]

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 28 Carondelet street,
feb1 1y (Second floor, back office.)