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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions for our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the purchase [illegible].

Auction Sales This Day.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the [illegible] Hall, [illegible].

[illegible] MATTERS.

We learn by [illegible] telegraph that the Federal troops in Tennessee are conducting themselves with marked severity. At Nashville private property has not been disturbed, and the citizens are permitted to continue their customary pursuits. At the towns and villages along the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, the Federal soldiers declare themselves in favor of peace, and keep up a trade with the inhabitants, paying for their purchases in bright, yellow gold, and selling coffee, bacon, &c., at the most moderate prices. We are not at all surprised at learning that this unexpected display of kindness by the Federals is rapidly demoralizing the population in the quarter referred to. We have often heard that the sympathies of the citizens of that part of Tennessee for the Confederate cause were not excessively ardent, and we doubt not that the fair words and friendly demeanor of the Federalists will easily inveigle them into the belief that they are really not their enemies—that all they seek is the restoration of the Union, and that when that is accomplished no one will suffer molestation, or will be subjected to any burdens that are imposed on the citizens of States acknowledging allegiance to Abraham Lincoln. [illegible] and treachery beneath the mask of simulated kindness. Every advantage they can thus obtain in Tennessee smooths the way to further conquest.

Better would it be for the Confederate cause were the enemy to exhibit himself in his true colors, for then he would be unable to deceive the simple and unsuspecting. He would be detested and abhorred, and instead of cooling the zeal of the Tennesseeans, he would imbue it with tenfold ardor. The beguiled inhabitants of the region occupied by the Federals will learn in due season the value of their fallacious promises. A little reflection would teach them that even though they were sincere, and disposed to be mild and merciful, they can exercise no influence whatever over the future destiny of any portion of the South which may be eventually subjugated. It is possible, indeed, that they may abstain from rapine, spoliation and gross outrage, but the Lincoln armies are vested with no authority to determine the policy to be pursued with respect to the South. That is the proper function of the legislative branch of the Federal Congress. If the Tennesseeans desire to have an inkling of the fate in store for them, should they unfortunately be brought under the Lincoln yoke, let them carefully watch the proceedings of the Federal Congress. Are they aware that bills have been introduced into that body providing for the confiscation of the property of all persons directly or indirectly concerned in fomenting the revolution? Do they not know that a sweeping measure of this sort would absolutely place at the mercy of the conquerors the entire wealth of the South, and that the rigid enforcement of its provisions would reduce the whole population to misery and ruin? Moreover, there cannot be an earthly doubt that were the South subjugated, the proceeds of her labor would be filched from her avowedly to pay the crushing war debt contracted by the North—a debt which in all human probability will exceed a thousand millions of dollars. Subjugation, then, entails upon us certain poverty, as well as grinding vassalage and intolerable political degradation. Is the prospect so charming that any of our brethren should be willing to promote it, because the Yankees treat them with a crafty show of present courtesy?

But does any Southerner need examples of the real sentiments of the foe towards all who refuse to recognize the galling despotism of the Lincoln dynasty? Look at Maryland!—downtrodden, manacled, humbled and disgraced; not allowed even to breathe an aspiration for freedom; pitilessly given up to the terror and tyranny of a host of Federal minions. Look at Missouri and Kentucky ravaged and despoiled from one extremity to the other by Yankee soldiers—their loyal sons driven to expatriation and the sacrifice of all their worldly gear; women outraged, farms devastated, property of all kind grievously assessed, or else ruthlessly consigned to destruction—both States presenting a sickening spectacle of the atrocities perpetrated by the foe. Is this the banquet to which the Federals would invite the South? Is it for this that we are to re-enter the Union? Let those who are tempted to submission by pledges of protection and safety, and assurances of fraternal regard, think on the history of the past nine months, and reject with horror the temptation to betray their manhood and their country.

Through the polite attention of Captain Provosty, of the Louisiana Zouaves, who reached our city yesterday from the Peninsula, we have received Richmond, Knoxville and Memphis papers of the latest date. Captain Provosty proposes to raise a company of heavy artillery to serve during the war, and to be forwarded to such point as the exigencies of the service may require. He will be ready for operations in a few days.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF CITY BONDS.—The advertisement of the Finance Committee of the Committee of Public Safety, gives notice that until Tuesday next proposals will be received for the purchase of one million of dollars of city bonds, issued in conformity with ordinance No. 5949. Applications, addressed to the Finance Committee, must be left at the Bank of Louisiana.

The New York Times' Washington correspondent telegraphed from Washington on the 21th as follows: "Unless people in this city are very much mistaken something important is about to transpire in the way of military movements. Two weeks will certainly not pass without something being done. It is believed by many that our army is already in motion. I may here state that had Gen. McClellan determined to advance, the condition of the roads would not have been an impediment."

[illegible] of the New York Herald.]

Mr. Slidell in Paris.

John Slidell arrived here from London last evening at nine o'clock. There was no demonstration whatever upon his landing here; but he and Mr. Eustis took a carriage at the railway station and drove to the hotel where Mrs. Slidell and Mrs. Eustis have been stopping some days.

Mr. Slidell is quite unwell, and looks ill and old. He rose this morning about eleven o'clock, and, considering that his wardrobe needed replenishing, immediately sent for a tailor, who measured him and to whom he gave instructions to make him some clothing within twenty-four hours, and until finished Mr. Slidell will not leave his hotel.

Mrs. Slidell and her two daughters arrived here on Saturday evening last, and took rooms at the Hotel du Rhin, on the Place Vendome. The rooms are a splendid suite on the premiere, opening from No. 3. Those who know the house will recollect these are the finest apartments in it.

Mrs. Eustis and a sister of Mr. Eustis are stopping in the same house.

Up to Wednesday morning Mrs. Slidell was in a terrible state of anxiety at the fear that her husband had been lost, and the first intimation of his safe arrival in Southampton reached her through the medium of a good Union man who does not know her; but, having heard of her deplorable condition, immediately upon learning of the safe arrival of the rebel ambassadors at Southampton, as a matter of humanity, went at once to the hotel and informed one of the servants, who conveyed to Mrs. Slidell the information that her husband was safe and sound in Southampton.

Until this morning the family have kept their rooms, never having once been to the table d'hote.

A son of Mr. Slidell, a young man of nineteen, who has been here some months at school, has been staying with them since their arrival, and they have been visited by most of the rebels in Paris, as well as by a considerable number of French families, acquaintances which they made during their residence here.

It is their intention to take a house immediately for four years and decorate elegantly, and, as both Mr. and Mrs. Slidell speak French perfectly, and as they possess the means of doing it, they will doubtless make an impression in Parisian society, and will endeavor to secure a political position, through the medium of a social recognition.

ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock Gazette of the 1st inst. has the following:

Our late reverses seem to have awakened the whole of our citizen soldiery to action. The whole South is in a blaze of patriotism. The country is fully aware of the crisis. The necessity of every man doing his duty is apparent, and every man will do his duty. The State of Arkansas is one vast field of military preparation. From present indications, we do not think it will be a great while until she has 20,000 additional soldiers in the field. The citizen soldiery will rally and drive back the invading hordes of Federals who would subjugate the country, trample our civil government under foot, and establish a despotism in its stead.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Memphis.

General [illegible] About Advancing.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS AT CUMBERLAND GAP A FEINT.

No Quorum of Tennessee Legislature.

THE FINAL EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.

Nearly All the Guns and Ammunition Saved.

THE DESTRUCTION OF NEW MADRID AS A MILITARY NECESSITY.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—The latest advices from East Tennessee say that General [illegible] is making arrangements to advance through Big Creek Gap.

The recent demonstrations at Cumberland Gap were a mere feint.

There has been no quorum of the Tennessee Legislature yet. Business of importance is awaiting its action.

The final evacuation of Columbus was completed Sunday afternoon.

All the provisions, ammunition and nearly all the guns were saved.

All the buildings occupied by the military, also many buildings of private citizens, were burned.

Our river defenses are progressing rapidly.

An order was issued on Monday for the destruction of the town of New Madrid as a military necessity.

In the recent skirmish at Keytsville, Mo., the Confederates took 70 prisoners, killed 10 [illegible] 200 wagons and [illegible] a number of horses, mules and [illegible].

Late Northern Items.

The Senate of the Delaware Legislature has followed the example of the House, and passed an act declaring the forfeiture of the lottery privileges granted some years since to Richard France, of Baltimore. Delaware is now free of lotteries.

The only instance on record of the expulsion of a United States Senator actually present at the time of expulsion, other than Mr. Bright, is the case of John Smith, of Ohio, expelled in 1808 for a supposed complicity in Burr's treason. The Virginia and Mississippi Senators, and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, were indeed expelled at this session, but they had already vacated their seats to the rebels.

Coin is so scarce in Washington that a bill has been introduced in Congress authorizing the city government to issue small notes, not exceeding $100,000, redeemable in United States Treasury notes.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions in favor of the legal tender clause in the Treasury Note bill.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette mentions that Assistant Secretary Thomas A. Scott, of the War Department, now on a visit West, has been tendered for the sole use of certain railroads during a period of six days, commencing at a given date, for the transportation of troops from the Potomac to Kentucky.

On Tuesday Lincoln signed the Treasury Note Bill for two hundred millions, the fifty millions previously signed to be a legal tender.

A bill passed the House prohibiting all military officers from returning fugitives from service; thus virtually repealing the Fugitive Slave law.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of taxing cotton three cents per pound; none to be carried away until the tax is paid.

The Herald says Gen. L. Tilghman has been sent to the Illinois Penitentiary, at Alton, until his blood cools.

The Yankee Government has taken military possession of all the telegraph lines.

A skirmish occurred on Tuesday, near Occoquan, between a body of Texas Rangers and some Lincoln troops. Several Yankees were killed and wounded.

The nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott, as additional Envoy Extraordinary, had not been acted on in the Lincoln Congress.

Another new gunboat has been finished, and arrived at New York.

Four gunboats left New York on Saturday for Key West.

The Herald warns Congress that it is no time to suffer the imports of foreign goods to increase. It says: "In a few months the exports of goods to Europe may cease, and if not [illegible] ready to take their place, the deficiency will have to be supplied in gold."

The Boston papers of the 25th contain an account of a most disastrous fire that occurred there during a furious storm of blinding snow and hail, destroying an immense amount of property with splendid buildings, including the Exchange Hotel. The loss is estimated at three-quarters of a million dollars. The great spire of the Catholic Church, East Boston, was blown down the same night, demolishing the smaller tower. Two thousand bales of cotton and 80,000 bushels of corn and oats were among the goods destroyed.

On Monday a terrific storm raged throughout the North with great destruction of property. In New York and Brooklyn buildings and steeples were blown down and shipping damaged. Great damage was done to buildings in Washington, Baltimore, and other cities.

The ship Grotto from Havre, two brigs and three schooners were ashore at Vineyard Sound, the sea breaking over them.

The steamship North Star arrived at New York on the 25th, with $759,000 in specie.

Intelligence from South Pacific states that peace reigns from Ecuador to Uruguay. A strong feeling exists against Spain. She threatens to conquer all her provinces.

The Federal steamer Express is reported lost on the Eastern shore of Virginia, in the gale of the 24th.

The steamer Hoboken, engaged in laying a telegraphic cable from the bay shore to Cape Henry is going to pieces. Her crew was saved by the steamer Spaulding. The attempt to lay the telegraphic cable across the Chesapeake is a failure. Half of it is laid and buried up, and the balance lost. The gunboats which were at Fortress Monroe are ashore at Hag's Head. One ship, four brigs, and two schooners are ashore at Holmes's Hole.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 7th February, says, the distress at Rouen and Lyons is so great among the working population, that disturbances are seriously feared. The want of cotton has thrown many thousands out of employment, and unless the Emperor interferes in the American quarrel they must starve; and unless McClellan speedily strike a blow the Washington Government will be exposed to pressure from France, and perhaps England. The people of France are losing confidence in the ability of the Northern Government to put down the revolution; and the cry for help for the manufacturing depots will soon be heard, heeded by the Imperial Government.

At New York, on the 24th, there was a spasm in the money market. The banks were lending all their money at 7 per cent., and inquiries for Federal and State stock were active. Missouris and Tennessees were lower, and the leading railroad shares were lower. Virginia 6's were 64, and North Carolina's 72.

Northern papers to the 27th are at hand. There was no movement in the Federal army on the Potomac on the 26th.

The great mortar fleet has been finished.

The cotton market at New York, on the 27th, had assumed more tone and stability. The sales were 1080 bales, at 23c. for Middling.

The Herald says it is a very short time they will be in possession of $4,000,000 worth of cotton, captured at Charleston, Savannah and Memphis, and will be able to send to Europe the usual supply of cotton for the year; then the price will decline to the usual figures.

At Washington, on the 26th, the Committee of Ways and Means were laboring on the tax bill—its principal features were unknown.

Secretary Chase says the actual payments of the Government amount to a million and a half a day, and still arrearages have largely accumulated causing serious trouble to the Government, and distress to the creditors. Payments are urgently required on unsatisfactory requisitions. The several debts of this kind amount to $86,500,000, and the floating debt now exceeds $40,000,000. Certificates of the indebtedness are to be issued where payments can't be made by the Government for want of money; and a general bankrupt law will be reported to Congress.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF NEW ORLEANS.—The proceedings of the last meeting of this body are highly interesting, and characterized by high-toned patriotism and liberality. They appropriated one million of dollars to be expended in erecting defences for the city. Twenty-five thousand was voted to buy the necessary outfits for the soldiers who respond to Gen. Beauregard's call for troops. The city also pledges itself to furnish the necessaries of life to the families of its citizens who volunteer for active service out of the State. It also prohibits masks and disguises on Mardi Gras day, and requests the Justices of the Peace to close their courts till the Supreme and District Courts (now closed) resume their functions. Let the earnest example of the Crescent City, which has already borne such a large share of the burdens of the conflict, arouse and stimulate every parish and corporation in the State. What say our Police Jury? Our parish has done nobly, but she must not rest with supine self-gratulation upon her record. Unless we repeat and renew our past sacrifices and achievements now and whenever the future demands, they will be but chaff and dross. And there is but little time "to cast about it," as a "member" says when asked to volunteer for the war. Now is the moment whereon our cause, in fearful jeopardy, the destiny of our firesides and liberties of our country. By all means let something be done to stimulate our citizens to answer the calls made upon their valor and patriotism. Let our Police Jury take the initiative in removing every obstacle and excuse in the path or mouth of every man in this community who is able to join the volunteer service.—Baton Rouge Advocate, 1st.

A SAMPLE OF MISSISSIPPI SPIRIT.—A Mississippi correspondent on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad writes as follows to the headquarters of the company:

VERONA, February 18, 1862.—Dear Sir: I am compelled to go to the war and donate my best energies to the slaying 100,000 Yankees—all that must be done before we have peace. My record will warrant that bloody fight with Pillow, and not heard from yet. I will be compelled to resign the 1st of March next, as I want to be off by the middle of March, and this is to bring your attention to the matter. I am going to devote my whole time to the war.

[illegible] War.

[illegible] to try our wounds. The [illegible] of a defensive policy, and of the folly of transferring the war to the valley of the Mississippi, where the enemy have their best fighting [illegible] instead of attacking them in their central and most tender point, Pennsylvania, by aggressive war, are now upon us. We have permitted them, without interruption, to mature their programme of surrounding and compressing us, which was announced more than eight months ago. What our Government has done in these five months, besides wrangling with popgun generals and paddling over petty jobs, the Lord only knows. Judging by results so far, it is the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests to the reflecting mind that the most signal service which the Government can now render to the country is the surrender of the helm to abler and better men. In view of the past, the present and the probable future, the prospect of to-morrow is a bitter mockery, and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people. A child with a bauble, an old man with a young wife, are partial illustrations of the detestable folly.

For eight months the people have been hoping and enduring. Never enough can be said of the ardor, the disinterestedness and devotion of the Southern people. With one heart, they have offered all they had for the common cause—the cause of life, liberty and happiness; but there has been no response from the authorities at all in proportion to the outburst from the popular heart. The dreary inaction of the last summer and autumn, the disease and weariness of camp life, and the wasting away of the finest army ever assembled, were endured, if not with patience, at least without any bitterness complaints against the Government. If confidence was shaken, the hope still survived that the rulers were laboring diligently, wisely and effectively for our defence.

The result is before us. Does patriotism dictate, does it justify longer silence? Are we privileged to hold our arms in mute admiration of some reputed great man, while the country, [illegible] to ruin, is going with accelerated speed [illegible]? [illegible] any quarter, that we are aware of, towards Mr. Davis; so far from it, all the manifestations of the last twelve months prove the contrary. But the conviction in general—outside of official circles it may be said to be universal, that no one man can perform all the varied and difficult functions, civil and military, of this Government. The mysterious, do-nothing policy which has been attended only by disasters, has substituted distrust and apprehension for the hope and confidence which previously prevailed. It is this loss of confidence which presents the most gloomy phase to our cause. The men and the policy that have without necessity involved us in our present troubles, are they on whom we have to rely for extrication. Confidence can only be regained, and our deliverance achieved, by a change of men or a change of policy.

The crisis is too serious to mince words. Perhaps we all have committed an error, and have contributed to delude the Administration by holding our tongues, or only indulging the annoyed accents of praise. The disposition has been great among all classes to look on the bright side of every thing—to gloss over what we did not approve, and hope for the best from what we did not understand. But such disasters as those of Roanoke Island and the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are such patent and appalling evidences of inefficiency that all confidence must be lost, without some assurance of an altered and vigorous policy.

Great and criminal as may have been official remissness during the last eight months, while the enemy were actively preparing to invade us, our cause is not desperate, if we can have wise councils and energetic action. With a free and brave people, ready to peril fortune and life for the maintenance of their liberties, nothing is wanting but competent leaders—men of wise heads and big hearts, worthy of this great movement, to conduct them to victory.

The permanent Congress of the Confederacy is now in session. It is an important branch of the Government, privileged and required by its position to take an active part in the conduct of affairs. It is its high prerogative, to see that other departments perform their functions, and if they fail, to take care that the republic receives no detriment. But with wise and harmonious councils, our past reverses may prove the source of future triumph.—Richmond Whig.

Recognition—The Stone Blockade.

In the course of an article severely reprobating the stone blockade, the Scotsman says:

The Northern Government, which resorts to this extreme and almost obsolete notion of war, has hitherto shown itself almost impotent in the ordinary operations of war, though having in the field the largest army the world ever saw. And again, the peculiar object of the war renders such an act peculiarly unsuitable—the object being to bring back as fellow-citizens under a democratic republic the people so barbarously and uselessly injured, and to retain in part of one country the territory thus sought to be destroyed. Already, as we are informed, this act has given the French Emperor an opportunity of again pressing upon our Cabinet his advice that Europe should—at least to the extent of recognizing as a fact the Confederate Government, and not recognizing as a fact the Federal blockade—do something toward bringing to an end a war whose barbarous and very nature are a discredit to civilization and humanity.

It is known that several months ago France urged the British Government to join her in recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and disregarding the blockade. We hear from good sources that the French Government has renewed that request, and is pushing it with much eagerness; and it is considered certain that when the French Chambers meet on the 27th instant, there will be such expressions of French opinion as will bring the question into at least a critical position, and in all probability, give much offence to the Americans. There exists in London an active and growing party, including many members of Parliament, having for its object an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy on certain understood terms. This party is in communication with the peace representatives of the South in London, and great care that it sees its way to a desirable arrangement. Our information is that the South, acting through its London agents, is at least willing to have it understood that, in consideration of immediate recognition and the disregard of the "paper blockade," it would engage for these three things—a treaty of free trade; the prohibition of all import of slaves and the freedom of all blacks born hereafter.

It will easily be seen that if any such terms were offered—but we hesitate to believe the half of them—a pressure in favor of the South would come upon the British Government from more than one formidable section of our public. The relentless and destructive spirit in which the North conducts the civil war cannot but have some direct influence on the feelings of our Government; but it operates more powerfully in an indirect form, by giving stimulus and material to the parties just mentioned as engaged in employing pressure from without.

Location of Various Places.

The towns and points on the Tennessee river from Paducah, at its mouth on the Ohio, upwards, are Ronaldsburg, Kentucky—Fort Henry—Danville, where the railroad bridge crosses—Reynoldsburg, Osceola, Perryville, Brownsville, Shannonville, Carrollsville, Savannah, Waterloo, in Tennessee, Eastport, Mississippi, Tuscumbia and Florence, Alabama. On the Cumberland, from Smithland, at the mouth, upwards, there are Eddyville, Canton and Port Tobacco, Kentucky, and Fort Donelson, Dover, Cumberland Iron Works, Clarksville and Nashville, Tennessee. It is about 200 miles from Nashville to Smithland, and there is plenty of water for navigation all the way at this time. The Tennessee river is navigable from Paducah to Florence, at the foot of Muscle Shoals, about 280 miles. At Danville, mouth of Sandy river, the Memphis and Louisville railroad crosses the Tennessee river, and near Dover the same road crosses the Cumberland. Paris is a town 18 miles west of Danville, and if the enemy take Paris, they will continue down the railroad towards Humboldt, where the Mobile road crosses to go up to Columbus, which would give them possession of both roads, one to Memphis and the other to Columbus. Mayfield, Kentucky, is the terminus of a railroad from Paducah, and is about 25 miles south of Paducah, and the same distance east of Columbus.

Mayfield creek empties into the Mississippi river, eight miles below Cairo, and twenty-two above Columbus. Weakly county, Tennessee, is west of Paris, and south of the Kentucky line, and above Humboldt, and adjoins Obion county, in which Union City is situated.

The towns on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad are Grand Junction, fifty-two miles from Memphis, where the Mississippi Central crosses; Corinth, forty miles from Junction, where the Mobile road crosses; Iuka, twenty-two miles east of Corinth; Tuscumbia, about thirty miles east of Corinth, and Decatur about forty miles east of Tuscumbia. Decatur is at the bend of the Muscle Shoals, and where the railroad crosses the Tennessee river, and at the point where the direct railroad to Nashville branches off. There is also a bridge across the Tennessee river at Florence, but it is only a branch road from the Tuscumbia. The bridge over Bear creek on the Charleston road is about four miles east of Iuka, and Eastport on the Tennessee river is about eight miles from Iuka. Tuscumbia is the nearest point where the road approaches the river. Here it comes within two miles of it.—Vicksburg Whig.

COME UP WITH YOUR MONEY.—Rich men, to you we say come up with your money. Talk not of hundreds, your thousands must come. Not one dollar of all you claim is yours until your country secures her independence. You need not stand back, and hope to escape this fiery ordeal. It is for you and your property that tens of thousands of poor men are now fighting. The time has come when you must open your purse and give a part of its contents to secure the balance. Not a few dollars, but thousands of dollars. If we are conquered by the Yankees, you will be poor as the poorest. Now, then, come to the rescue! These are plain words. But this is no time to use idle language. What are the rich men of Baldwin doing? Nothing. Wake up from your slumber, before the burning rafters fall upon your unconscious heads.—Milledgeville Union.

MOVEMENT OF THE ENEMY.—There seems to have been a movement among the Federal vessels below in the last forty-eight hours. Last evening all had departed from the Carolina side, except three in Mud river, which have not changed their positions for weeks past. Probably we shall hear of the former in the course of a day or two. In the meantime it would be well to keep a sharp lookout at all points on our coast.

[Savannah Republican, 28th ult.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City Yesterday.—The most [illegible] [illegible] they would go every day and gather [illegible] [illegible] this good Crescent City.

Shortly after midnight, a young Irish colored girl fell from the window of a ball room on the third floor of No. 135 Poydras street, and was picked up on the balcony of the second story; she had one arm broken. Her name is Maria Sarah McElroy. At about the same time William Casey was admitted by an unknown man, as he was passing on Gravier street, and so badly wounded that he had to be taken to the hospital.

At 2 o'clock in the morning, the grocery [illegible] by Alphonse Colden, at the corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets, was totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The grocery just opposite was also burned down about two months ago.

On board of the train, which arrived from Jackson in the morning, were four prisoners arrested in the woods of Tangipahoa. They are not spies, though; but mere conspiracy. [illegible] Wm. Myers, [illegible] Farrell and John Byrne were arrested in this city, (the latter at [illegible],) as spies. If these men had had not been [illegible], they would probably have attended the parade of the Third Militia brigade, General Powell, which took place in the morning, on Lafayette street, and was admirable. The Third Volunteer brigade, Gen. Westmore, will turn out on Saturday morning on Canal street; and the French Militia brigade, Gen. Charbonnet, is ordered out for next Tuesday. While on the subject of soldiers, we can as well say that the Crescent Regiment, the Twentieth Louisiana Regiment and the Washington Artillery will leave this afternoon for the seat of war.

Diplomas were conferred, at 1 o'clock, on thirty-two students of the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana. The attendance was very slim. When the reporter left the museum he visited the lockups of the various Districts. In that of the First he found twenty-two a few men picked up for drunkenness, a man named [illegible], charged with being a deserter from the [illegible] Guards. Also the [illegible] and the West Feliciana Guard. We hope the latter will not desert this time from the company he now belongs to. On the book of the Second District we found the name of Henry Hersh, charged with [illegible], and Alfred Warbonberg, arrested for [illegible] Hersh. This one will be examined by the Recorder. In the Third District the only prisoner worth speaking of was Louis Rich, [illegible] [illegible] a mask on the street against the Mayor's proclamation and the dignity of human nature. A friend of his, Samuel Savereaux, who attempted to rescue him from the hands of the policeman was arrested, too, and Rich, Savereaux and the mask were all taken to the lockup. This Rich is the only one in town who violated the Mayor's proclamation; he will have to pay $25 to atone for it. People did not feel very lively this year, and the balls were generally poorly attended. But, yesterday morning the Catholic churches were crowded with the faithful who wanted to receive ashes on their forehead.

It is true we will all return to ashes; but when we have such lovely nights as yesterday, no one cannot help thinking this world, in spite of all its miseries, and wishing death will come as late as possible to summon us for the great journey. By such beautiful weather as we had last night, nobody cares generally better than when it is cold, or windy, or rainy, or oppressive warm. Therefore, there were no arrests of importance made last night, and as we wrote these last lines, the city is as quiet as a small village lost in the woods.

Camp Duty.—An order from Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] requires all able-bodied members of the several companies of the Orleans Guards Regiment to report at Camp Chalmette within the twenty-four hours following the publication of said orders. The penalty decreed by law shall be applied to delinquents.

Messrs. McCerren & Landry have for sale at auction this day, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, furniture of all descriptions.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 5, 1862.

COTTON.—100 bales on plantation sold at 7c for Middling, and yesterday 250, also from factors do ty. at 9c for Middling.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—There is quite a good demand for the better grades, say from Fully Fair to Choice, and prices for these qualities have advanced. The sales are less than 100 hhds. We quote Inferior 1¾@2½c; Common to Good Common 3@3¾c, Fair to Fully Fair 3¾@4c, and Prime to Choice 4¼@4½c.

MOLASSES.—The supply is fair, but the demand is moderate. About 700 bbls. sold at 8¾@14c, for Fermenting, 15c, for Low Reboiled, and 16@17c. for Prime to Choice. Also, 30 half bbls. at 18c for Fermenting.

FLOUR.—200 bbls. Choice Extra sold, in lots, yesterday, at $15 25, and 500 to-day, also in lots, at $15 00 @$15 50.

CORN.—10 sacks Yellow sold yesterday, and 350 sacks White to-day, at $1 10 ℔ bushel.

WHEAT.—120 sacks Red sold at $1 75 ℔ bushel.

BEEF.—Prime is selling at $20, and Mess at $25 ℔ bbl.

RICE.—We notice sales of 20 tierces at 7c., and 47 Choice at 7¼c.

BACON.—None in the market. Green Meat is retailing at 20c for Shoulders, 25c for Hams, and 25c for Sides.

LARD.—The retail demand is supplied at 23c. for tierces, and 25c ℔ lb. for kegs.

WHISKY.—The retail demand for Old Bourbon and Monongahela has been supplied at $1 75@$2, and Rectified, made from Louisiana Rum, at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ gallon.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.
JEFFERSON CITY, March 5, 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 34 Hogs. Amount of stock sold was 194 Texas Beeves, 250 Hogs, 40 Veals and 5 Sheep. Stock remaining on sale is 300 Texas Beeves, 1900 Hogs, 84 Veals and 40 Milch Cows. We quote:

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 6, 1862.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
STEAMBOATS.

Lafourche, Dugas, from Lafourche.
Gen Hodges, Staude, from Alexandria.
Red Chief, Moore, from Tensas.
Robert Fulton, Alban, from Shreveport.
Diana, Raderick, from Lower Coast.
Bee, Roth, from Bayou Sara.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

LAFOURCHE.—Per steamer Lafourche—[illegible] hhds sugar [illegible]

ALEXANDRIA.—Per steamer Gen Hodges—35 hhds sugar [illegible]

LOWER COAST.—Per steamer Diana—[illegible]

BARATARIA.—Per steamer Bee—[illegible] hhds sugar [illegible] bbls molasses to order.

TENSAS.—Per steamer Red Chief—[illegible] bales cotton [illegible]

SHREVEPORT.—Per steamer Robert Fulton—[illegible]

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

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

Committee of Public Safety.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF CITY BONDS.

IN accordance with a resolution adopted by this Committee, at its session of the 4th instant, proposals will be received by the undersigned (Finance Committee) until TUESDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at 12 M., for the purchase of One Million Dollars of City Bonds, issued in conformity with Ordinance No. 5949, herewith subjoined.

The Committee reserve the right of rejecting any or all bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the Finance Committee of the "Committee of Public Safety," and left at the Bank of Louisiana.

I. N. MARKS, Chairman.
A. D. KELLY,
E. F. GEMEHRS,
[illegible]
WILHELMUS BOGART,
R. W. DAVIS,
G. LEROY.

[No. 5949.]

Whereas, The safety of the city of New Orleans being imperilled by the existence of the war now raging and the presence of our enemies at the approaches of the city, renders it of the greatest importance to the vital interest of the city—not only of the city, but to the whole Southern Confederacy—that immediate and ample means should be placed at the disposal of the public authorities to repel invasion and for the prompt and effective defence of the city of New Orleans and its approaches; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city of New Orleans be and he is hereby authorized to issue bonds of the city in favor of the City Treasurer and controlled by the City Comptroller, for the sum of one million of dollars, in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in five equal instalments of two hundred thousand dollars each, at six to ten years [illegible], and bearing interest coupons at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the office of the City Treasurer.

Resolved, That, for the extinguishment of said bonds at their maturity, there shall be created a sinking fund, to which shall be especially pledged fifty thousand dollars per annum of the revenue derived from the sale of the public markets of the city of New Orleans, which fund shall be invested in such securities as the Finance Committee of the Common Council may from time to time direct, and report to the Common Council their action thereon.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide, in the month of January of each and every year, for the payment of the accruing interest due and payable on said bonds; and

Be it further resolved, That the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Common Council be and they are hereby fully authorized and empowered to pay over the said bonds to the Committee of Public Safety appointed by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, as per resolution No. 5858, approved 26th February, 1862, in such sums as they may require for the purchase of arms, munitions of war, provisions or to provide any means for the successful defence of the city and its approaches.

[Signed] J. MAGIONI,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] S. P. DELABARRE,
President pro. tem. Board of Aldermen.
Approved March 3, 1862.
[Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

GREEN HIDES—In store and for sale by the undersigned, to close a consignment—[illegible] Green Hides.
QUEYROUZE BROTHERS
8 to 14 St. Louis st.

WHITE WINE—[illegible] half casks and [illegible] boxes Sauterne. In store and for sale by
AD. GOUDRAIN, [illegible] Gravier st.

Candidate for Mayor,
IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY,
VICTOR WILTZ,
OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.
See BEE of 29th, 30th and 31st January. feb21

To the Editors of the Bee:
Please announce Mr. EUGENE STAES as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election June next.
NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Second District Court.

NOTICE.—Second District Court of New Orleans, March 1, 1862.—This Court will sit every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of granting such motions and laying such rules as may be granted and tried under the rules and regulations adopted by the Supreme and District Courts for the adjournment of the Courts until the first Monday of May, 1862. By order of the Court,
P. S. WILTZ, Clerk.

LOST—Two Notes drawn by the late F. Reiband to his own order, for $[illegible] each, dated 8th July, 1857, one payable one year and the other three years after date, bearing six per cent interest, and secured by mortgage upon the property purchased by the deceased from J. Charbonnet, by act passed before A. Boudousquié, dated 9th July, 1857. These notes have been paid by the deceased at maturity, but cannot be found among his papers. The object of this notice is to enable the executrix to cancel the mortgage securing said notes.
A. PITOT, Attorney,
35 Royal street.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPIRITED FELLOWS.—The undersigned, a Committee of Co. D, Confederate Guards, are now prepared to enlist one hundred able-bodied, active and steady men, for ninety days' service under General Beauregard, at Columbus.

The Government, the Committee offer are, a full outfit for each volunteer, with complete equipment, and adequate provision for the family of every married man during his term of service, and a proportionate allowance for single men.

Applications to be made to the undersigned Committee, at the rendezvous, on Perdido street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, where every explanation will be given, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 P. M.

[illegible] BISCOE
[illegible] BRADY
[illegible]
[illegible] BLACK
[illegible] WHEELOCK
FRANKLIN H. CLACK.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The [illegible] between the undersigned, Frank Macarthy and Fevera Louby, under the style of FRANK MACARTHY & Co., was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent. Mr. Fevera Louby will continue to keep the Restaurant, No. 33 Bienville street, and attend to the liquidation of the firm.
FRANK MACARTHY,
FEVERA LOUBY.
New Orleans, March 5, 1862.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The public is hereby notified not to trust on my account John Jacob Berry, my husband, as I will not be responsible for any debts which he may contract in my name.
her
ELIZABETH X BERRY.
mark.
Late Widow Heisen, corner Piety and Dauphine.
Witness—J. A. CHARBONNET.

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,
Nos. 10 and 12 St. Louis st.

MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE ONLY GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, SEERESS and SPIRIT-VISIONIST that has ever existed. The extraordinary revelations which this great Clairvoyant daily gives proof of, and her success as such, is but the mere echoes of the flattering honors daily bestowed upon her by the learned and scientific. To her the Past, Present and Future are as a picture of life itself. Madame LA BLANCH's brilliant and world-wide reputation as an Astrologer, ranks her first in the world. Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing by simply knowing the date of birth. Madame LA BLANCH prescribes for all curable diseases. Medicines sent to all parts of the country, wherever ordered. All letters, enclosing stamps, promptly answered. Madame LA BLANCH'S Office and Reception Rooms, No. 11 BOURBON STREET, a few doors below Canal st.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the suits brought by Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES, and who are disposed to join in the contract made by several persons with her [illegible], are requested to call upon the undersigned in order to sign the agreement, and all those who have already signed said agreement will please procure a copy of their respective titles, and leave the same, together with their citation, to
F. H. MOUSSEAUX,
corner [illegible] and Robertson,
M. EDWARD,
corner [illegible] and Second,
S. B. MACARTY,
No. 31 Conti,
Permanent Committee.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.—New Orleans, March 5, 1862.—At a meeting of the Committee, held this evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That any person who refuses to take Confederate notes in payment of debts and the commercial transactions, or who refuses to take the same in payment of debts, shall be regarded and reported as [illegible], and be considered an enemy to the cause, and justly obnoxious to the indignation of the community.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be signed by the Chairman of this Committee and be published in the city papers.
I. N. MARKS, Chairman, pro tem.
GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

A Fine Dwelling House and Several Lots of Ground for Sale.
A GOOD AND SAFE OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST MONEY.
1. A FINE RESIDENCE on Esplanade street, between Royal and Condé streets.
2. THREE LOTS OF GROUND on Good-children and Louisa streets, between [illegible]
3. SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Claiborne, Robertson, Jeanne and Bar[illegible] streets, Third District.
4. A WHOLE SQUARE bounded by France, Mouart, Dauphine and Celestine streets, Third District.
5. TWELVE LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Piety, Craps, Desiré and Josephine streets, Third District.
For description, dimensions and terms, apply to
N. BOUNY, Notary Public, Exchange Alley, [illegible]

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.

Rum and Alcohol.
LOUISIANA REFINERY, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit. Apply to
LAUVE & LEBL[illegible] CO.
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Liquors and Cordials.

200 BOXES MARASCHINO;
[illegible] Curaçao; [illegible] do Gutnoist;
[illegible] Peppermint; 100 do Parfait Amour;
[illegible] Assorted Cordials of different grades;
[illegible] Stoughton's Bitters;
[illegible] Absynthe; 50 do Vermouth;
[illegible] Kirsch-Wasser;
[illegible] 100 do Madeira;
Port Wine;
Cognac Brandy;
[illegible] baskets of Anisette;
[illegible] barrels Cherry-bounce;
[illegible] superior Peach Brandy;
[illegible] Apple Brandy;
Ginger Wine;
Cherry Brandy.
Besides with to find a large assortment of imported and domestic Gins, Brandies, Whiskies, Rums, &c.
L. BARRETT,
20 (old) and 52 (new) New Levee st,
between Poydras and Lafayette

LOUIS CHOISY,
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANT,
No. 130 St. Louis street,
SELLS WOOD, split and sawed by steam, to suit purchaser, at $7 a cord.
Wood Shavings sawed at $4 50 a cord.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday, March 2d, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

[illegible timetable]

On SUNDAYS, an extra trip will be run at ONE O'CLOCK.

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

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of St. Tammany, Office Police Jury.

THE undersigned, certify that the Police Jury, in [illegible] and for the parish and State aforesaid, at its February called session, 1862, passed the following:

Amendments to an Ordinance entitled an Ordinance to provide for the issuing of Parish Bonds, &c., passed at the January session, 1862.

Be it Ordained by the Police Jury of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, That the first section of an ordinance entitled an ordinance to provide for the issuing of parish Bonds, &c., passed at the January session, 1862, be amended, and that instead of said Bonds being signed by the President of the Police Jury of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, and the parish Treasurer, that the same be signed by the Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana in the parish of St. Tammany, and with the impress of the seal of said Court, and by the parish Treasurer; and to be made payable at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, in the city of New Orleans.

Be it further Ordained, That the parish Treasurer deposit in the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, in December, 1862, and in the month of December, 1863, with the amount of parish taxes and licenses may have been collected and paid over to him on said dates, and retained by the original Ordinance, to which this is an amendment, as a sinking fund to redeem the said Bonds in capital and interest at their maturity.

Be it further Ordained, That all ordinances in contravention of this be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this Ordinance take effect from and after its passage.

Witness my hand, officially, this 8th February, A. D. 1862.
WM. B. HOSMER,
Clerk Police Jury.

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 15th March, 1862; that within thirty days thereafter the said taxes must be paid to the undersigned, Collector, at his office, at the Police Jury Hall, corner of Lafayette avenue and Front street, in the village of Gretna, in said parish; that the undersigned will be in attendance for the purpose of receiving said taxes, as also all parish taxes in arrears for the preceding years, every day during the thirty days aforesaid, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 3 o'clock, P. M.

And further, that, at the expiration of said delay, the undersigned will proceed against those failing to pay, according to the provisions of law.
W. S. TOLEDANO, Tax Collector,
Parish of Jefferson, right bank.

Notice.

FROM and after this date, all SALES OF REAL ESTATE AND SLAVES made by us will take place at the MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS' EXCHANGE. Our AUCTION MART will be used EXCLUSIVELY for the sale of MERCHANDISE AND FURNITURE.
McCERREN & LANDRY,
Auctioneers.
New Orleans, February 12, 1862.

HAVANA CIGARS—[illegible] genuine Havana Cigars, of direct importation, and of various sizes and qualities, will be sold low, in order to close out, by
SORNIO & BROTHER,
34 Gravier street

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—The State of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:—Whereas Benjamin G. Harrison, having purchased, at a sale made by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1862, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act relative to monition and mode of proceeding," approved the fifteenth day of March, 1856.

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

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the parish aforesaid on the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1862, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1861, in a suit entitled John G. Rice vs. His Creditors, [illegible], No. 14,789 of the docket of this Court, at which sale Benjamin G. Harrison became the purchaser for the price of [illegible].

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

SECOND DISTRICT, SQUARE NO 27, Rochebleve, [illegible], Esplanade and Ursulines streets, 76 feet on [illegible] street, by 230 feet in depth. Together with the improvements thereon.

Surrendered by said insolvents to their creditors.

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

[illegible payment table]

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

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

Succession of Patrick Flanagan.

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

Succession of Rosa Barabino, wife of Jean Bonnot.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 9787.—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 natural tutor of his minor children should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court,
E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

For Sale, a Comfortable Country and City Residence.

A HANDSOME PROPERTY situated on the Pontchartrain Railroad, between Roman and Prieur streets, comprising the whole square, having a front of 32[illegible] feet on Elysian Fields, 320 on Frenchmen street, which is divided, 311 feet on Roman street, and 311 feet on Prieur street. The improvements consist of a handsome main House, built on brick foundations of seven feet high, containing cellars, coal and wood rooms; six handsome papered rooms above, all in very good order; a front gallery having 52 feet in length by 8 feet wide. The house is roofed with slates. Kitchen, servants' rooms, stable, two coach houses, brick well, three cisterns, &c., &c. Also another House, built on the other portion of the square, having front and back galleries, two rooms and two closets, one fine cistern. The whole new. A fine vegetable Garden in full bearing, containing a great variety of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants. All the fronting on Elysian Fields is planted with Oaks, transplanted 12 years ago.

The City Railroad which is to pass on Claiborne street, will be at two squares from this property, with which will be sold 170 Shares of the Citizens' Bank.

Apply to C. DE FERIET, corner of Conti and Exchange Alley.

Volunteers for Beauregard.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY D, CONFEDERATE GUARDS, No. 30 Perdido street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.—This office, for the enlistment of volunteers to serve for ninety days under Gen. BEAUREGARD, will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 6 P. M. to 7 P. M. Complete EQUIPMENTS and CLOTHING FURNISHED, and ADEQUATE SUPPORT provided for the FAMILIES of those who enlist.
By order of Co. C. committee,
WM. CHAMBERS, President

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, Louisiana Militia, New Orleans, 4th March, 1862.—Order No. 6.—I. Colonels commanding the different regiments of this Brigade will at once detail an officer to form a Regimental Court of Inquiry for the trial of the non-commissioned officers and privates of said regiments for delinquency. The Court shall consist of a Field Officer, two Captains, a Judge Advocate and Provost Marshal.

II. It is required that on all parade all are there shall be at least [illegible], whether able to militia duty or not.
By order of
H. C. STORY,
Brigadier-General First Brigade L. M.
A. de LAVERS, Brigade Inspector and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP CHALMETTE, March 5th, 1862—Orders No. 4.—After Monday, 10th instant, visitors will only be admitted in Camp on SUNDAYS. By order of Col. IG. SZYMANSKI, Commander of Camp Chalmette. J. P. [illegible], Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE, L. M., New Orleans, March 5, 1862.—Order No. 3.—The Captains of Companies will assemble their respective commands on FRIDAY EVENING, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock, for Regimental Parade on Claiborne street, between Canal and Customhouse streets. All persons subject to duty for 60 days, at present domiciled in the Fourth District, comprehended between Canal, St. Louis streets and the Lake, as attached to Volunteer Companies duly commissioned by the Governor, will be rigidly held to the penalty of the law for non-attendance.
By order,
WM. L. ROBINSON, Colonel.
B. NEVILLE, Adjutant.

HOME GUARD OF THE VETERANS OF 1814 '15.—A meeting will take place at the Captain's house, on SUNDAY next, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to form there and proceed to the City Hall, where the Mayor will receive the flag for the parade for which the company has been raised. Punctual attendance is expected. Members are requested to bring their badges with them. By order of the Captain,
ANTHONY FERNANDEZ. SIMON BRASSEAU, O. S.
New Orleans, March 6, 1862.

ORLEANS GUARDS REGIMENT—Camp CHALMETTE, March 6, 1862.—SPECIAL ORDERS No. 3.—The absent members of the different companies of the Regiment are required to come back to Camp within the twenty-four hours following the publication of the present order. The penalty decreed by law shall be applied to all delinquents. By order of Lieutenant-Colonel CHAS. MASSIEU. E. FUSCO, Adjutant-Major.

Headquarters Louisiana Militia, Adjutant-General's Office.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13, 1862.

ORDERS No. 8.—I.—In order to facilitate the organization of the Militia under the new law, any Volunteer Regiment formed under the old law, composed of eight companies, will be recognized as a Regiment under the new law, and the privilege is reserved to the Regiment to fill up by the 15th March.

II.—A Regiment composed of eight Companies not filling up to ten Companies by the 15th March will be filled up by the Commander-in-Chief by attaching other Companies to it.

III.—Four Regiments of eight or more Companies each will be received as a Brigade, with privilege of perfecting the Regimental organization to ten Companies by the 15th March.

IV.—Any Brigade received with Regiments less than ten Companies not filling up to ten Companies by 15th March, will be perfected to the proper number by the Commander-in-Chief.
By order of THOS. O. MOORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
M. GRIVOT, Adjutant and Inspector General.

ORLEANS GUARDS BATTERY—DRIVERS AND BUGLERS WANTED. Wanted immediately, Thirty-two Drivers and Two Buglers. Apply at the Orleans Guards Battery, Rampart street, between Hospital and Barracks streets.
H. DUCATEL, Captain.

Battalion Washington Artillery,
Provisional Army C. S.
NEW ORLEANS, February 26, 1862.

IT is designed to increase the rank and file of the four companies of this Battalion, now in the field in Virginia, to the maximum provided by law, with a view to augment the number of guns to twenty-four, making all the batteries six gun batteries.

Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity of joining this command—to be enlisted for the term of the war—may make application in writing, with name, residence, place of birth, age, height, and references, addressed to the undersigned, at No. 40 Camp street, which application will be referred to a board of officers of the Battalion now here on recruiting service.

A Bounty of Fifty Dollars in cash will be paid to each recruit upon being mustered into service. Transportation and clothing will also be furnished.
J. B. WALTON,
Major Commanding and Chief of Artillery,
First Corps A. P.

Proclamation by the Governor.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA,
NEW ORLEANS, February 14, 1862.

THE President of the Confederate States having made a requisition upon me to "furnish, from the State of Louisiana, five and a half regiments of troops for the war," therefore I, THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby proclaim that volunteers will be received in accordance with the President's proclamation.

Volunteers will be received by companies, battalions or regiments.

Each company will be composed of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, and not less than sixty-four privates. Regiments must contain not less than ten companies and battalions not less than four companies.

Commanding officers will report, as soon as their respective commands are organized, to Adj.-Gen. M. Grivot, New Orleans.

The troops will be mustered into service at convenient camps, and will then be clothed, supplied and armed by the Confederate Government. Each soldier will receive from the Confederate Government a bounty of fifty dollars when his regiment or company is mustered into its service, and will be allowed transportation to it from his home to the place of rendezvous.

It is earnestly desired that the troops now called for ready by or before the 15th March.

Relying upon the activity and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, I anticipate a response from them as prompt as the emergency demands.
THOS. O. MOORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

NOTICE.—HEADQUARTERS, L. M.—NEW ORLEANS, March 5th, 1862—Bills, Pay Rolls and other debts against the State of Louisiana, to be paid by the Governor, must be presented at his office, No. 177 Canal street, on Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. No payments will be made except on these days and between these hours.
THOS. O. MOORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SUNDRIES—100 sacks Potatoes, 50 sacks Havana Coffee, 50 do Rio do, 10 do Java do, [illegible]; [illegible] barrels Flour, various brands; 100 bags Lead; [illegible] Carolina Rice; 400 sacks Clarke do, 100 boxes Sperm Candles, 100 do Star do, 500 do Soap, various brands; 100 kegs Nails; [illegible] Sugar; 600 reams Wrapping Paper, various sizes; 50 barrels Mess Beef; 80 firkins fresh Virginia Butter, 100 boxes Duryea's Starch, [illegible] ground Sausage; 100 do Starch, various brands; 350 do Orange Flower Water, 100 do Olive Verdalles, 100 do Capers, 100 do Italian Macaroni; in store and for sale by
FREDERIC AVET, 50 and 61 Old Levee,
between Bienville and Conti sts.

GOLD LACES!
5000 YARDS
OF THE
FINEST QUALITY,
AT
M. FRANKO'S,
CORNER OF POYDRAS AND CARONDELET STREETS.

Loan on Deposit in Large or Small Amounts.

GOOD prices will be paid for old Gold and Silver, Diamonds, &c., corner Bourbon and Bienville streets.

AUCTION SALES.

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

Malvina Guignan, wife of F. B. Coquet, et al. vs. Widow Louis Bringier.—No. 18,231.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 10 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 15th of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of a judgment rendered by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and signed 3d of September next following, and by virtue of a decree rendered by the same Court, on the 29th October last, homologating the deliberation of a family meeting, the following landed property, to-wit:

A LOT OF GROUND, of an irregular form, situated in the Second District of this city, on the Bayou road, having view on Esplanade street, in square bounded by said Bayou road, Galvez, Johnson and Barracks streets, having the following dimensions, to-wit: about 57 feet 5 inches front on Bayou road, about 134 feet 5 inches in depth on the line nearest to Johnson street, by a first depth on the opposite line of about 75 feet, running to Galvez street, thence running again on a second depth of about 27 feet 1 inch and fronting said Galvez street, and about 28 feet 1 front on Barracks street. Together with the improvements thereon, consisting of an ancient frame house of six rooms and front gallery. See plan at the Auctioneer's office.

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

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

Act of sale before A. Abat, Notary Public.

Succession of Jean L. Dolliole.

Louis Drausin Dolliole et al. vs. Pierre Leon Bonneceaux, Tutor of his Minor Children, for a Partition. No. 18,040.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
No. 10 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 22d of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of a judgment rendered on the 19th April, 1861, by the Honorable H. Morgan, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, the following landed property, to-wit:—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in Suburb Tremé, Second District of this city, in square bounded by Bayou road, St. Claude, Tremé and Barracks streets, measuring 27 feet 7 inches front on Bayou road, by 94 feet 2 inches and 3 lines in depth on the division line towards Tremé street, 22 feet 1 inch and 1 line on the opposite line, and 30 feet 5½ inches in width on the rear line; together with a frame house No. —, of four rooms, gallery and two closets, kitchen of two rooms, privy, well, cistern, etc., etc.

ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND situated in Suburb Tremé, in square bounded by Bayou road, Villeré, Robertson and Ursulines streets, measuring 64 feet 8 inches front on Bayou road, by 276 feet 3 inches in depth on the side towards Villeré street, 275 feet 4 inches 2 lines in depth on the side towards Robertson street, and 64 feet 11 inches in width on the rear line; together with a frame house having 4 rooms and a dining room, front gallery, back gallery, closet and cellar, kitchen of two rooms, gallery and closets, stable, sheds, cow, coal room, paved yard, waterworks, privy, a splendid garden, with fruit trees, ornamental flowers, &c., &c. See plans at the Exchange.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at a credit of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, for notes secured by mortgage on the property sold. All the notes bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date until maturity, and eight per cent. per annum thereafter until final payment, said notes to be divided in a coupons [illegible] with the shares of the respective parties. The buildings to be insured, and the policies transferred to the vendors.

Acts of sale before A. E. Bienvenu, notary public.

Succession of the late A. Smith.

A Valuable and Improved Lot of Ground Fronting on the Mexican Gulf Railroad, in the Third District.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated February 18th, 1862, (Court docket No. 17,[illegible]) will be sold at public auction, SATURDAY, 22d March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, for account of said succession—

A CERTAIN PIECE OR LOT OF GROUND situated in the Suburb Marigny of this city in the square bounded by Goodchildren avenue, Mandeville, Spain and Love streets, designated as lot No. 6 on a certain plan made by E. A. D'Hémécourt, Deputy Surveyor, dated 29th March, 1860, and deposited for reference in the office of A. Ducatel, on a notary public in this city, measuring [illegible] feet 2 inches front on Goodchildren avenue, by 160 feet in depth between parallel lines. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms—One-third cash, the balance at 1 and 2 years' credit, in notes bearing mortgage with 8 per cent. interest per annum.

Act of sale before C. E. Fortier, notary public.

Succession of the late Capt. Simeon Codina—The Schooner Zulime.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 1st, 1862, (Court docket No. 18,274) will be sold for account of said succession, at the New Basin on WEDNESDAY, March 12th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M.—

The substantial live oak framed schooner ZULIME, measuring 56 10-95 tons, together with her tackle, apparel, chains, cables, tarpaulins for hatches and deck loads, yawl boat, &c., &c., &c. She was thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt in 1859 and furnished with a set of new sails. Said schooner used to run in the Mobile and Pensacola trade.

Terms cash.

Act of sale before Chas. E. Fortier.

Gold Watches, Gold Chains for Watches, Jewelry, &c.

ESTATE OF THE LATE H. N. KOCK.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 24th February, 1861, Court docket No. 18,263, will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 12th March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the corner of Conti street and Exchange alley, for account of said succession—

Gold Watches, Gold Chains for Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Terms cash.

Valuable Property at Auction.

BY E. M. JACOBS.

ON SATURDAY, 8th March, at the Auctioneers' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, M.—

ONE TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Gentilly Road, about four miles from Congo Square, containing 3½ arpents in front, running back a depth of 30 arpents, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house containing four rooms, double kitchen, hen-house, pigeon-house, stable, &c.

There is on the place six hundred fruit trees in full bearing, consisting of peaches, plums, cherries, pears, quinces, figs, oranges, pecans and grapes. A new fence entirely round the premises. Also, about 75 cords of wood, more or less.

Terms of Sale—One-half cash, balance in six and twelve months, with mortgage on the property, for approved notes, bearing eight per cent. interest.

Any parties wishing to buy, can examine the property any time previous to the sale.

Succession of Virginia Giradeau.
No. 18,146.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer,
No. 10 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 8th March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, 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:
JULIEN, mulatto boy, aged about 17 years.
CYPRIEN, negro boy, aged about 20 years.
Terms cash.
Acts of sale before A. E. Bienvenu, not. pub.

Property on Spain street.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
No. 10 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 8th of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in square bounded by Spain, Mandeville, Victory and Morales streets, measuring 21 feet 3 inches 6 lines front on Spain street, by 134 feet 6 inches 3 lines in depth. Together with a house (No. 22) having four rooms, two frame buildings in the yard having each two rooms, bricked well, cistern, chicken house, privy, &c. See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at a credit of one year, for a note bearing six per cent. interest per annum from date and mortgage.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 10 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 8th March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

THAT PROPERTY adjoining Mr Moriarty's Church, (Annunciation) measuring 38½ feet front on Morales street, between Mandeville and Spain streets, by a depth of 120 feet. The house has six rooms and a dining saloon, kitchen, a building 20 feet by 10, well, &c. See plan at the Exchange.

Terms cash payable in Confederate notes.

Act of sale before A. Dreyfous, not. pub.

Cows..........Cows.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer,
No. 10 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, 7th of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Goodchildren and Union streets, without reserve—

SIX MILCH COWS—four being fresh in milk, with their Calves, and two on the eve of calving.

Terms cash.

Three-Story Brick Building No. 101 Front Levee, near Eughien st.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

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

A LOT OF GROUND, designated as lot No. 2, in the square bounded by Levee, Enghien, Port and Victory streets, measures 22 feet and 4 lines front on Levee street, by a depth of 81 feet 6 inches. The improvements consist of a substantial three-story brick building, covered with slates, with an iron veranda, containing a large store on the ground floor and three large rooms in the upper stories; two-story brick kitchen containing two rooms, yard paved, &c.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at a credit of one and two years, for notes secured by mortgage, and bearing six per cent interest per annum from date to maturity, and after maturity in case of non payment, to bear eight per cent. until final payment, as a penal clause only. The buildings to be insured, and policy transferred to vendor.

Acts of sale before A. Ducatel, not. pub.

A Double Two-Story Frame House covered with slates, on Craps street.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

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

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Craps, Clouet, Love (or City Railroad) and Louisa streets, which latter street is shelled, measuring 61 feet 10 inches 6 lines front on Craps street, by 150 feet 8 inches 6 lines in depth. Together with the double two-story house covered with slates, containing 8 rooms and 4 kitchens, and front and back gallery; two-story frame house in the rear, covered with slates, containing 3 rooms, with front gallery; another building used as a carpenter-shop, well, cisterns, privies, &c. Said property is situated between the two City Railroads.

Terms—One-third cash and the balance on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, in notes secured by mortgage, and bearing 8 per cent. current and 1 per cent eventual interest. The buildings to be insured and policy transferred to vendor.

Act of sale before ——————, notary public.

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, March 6th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom—

A general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part of Armoires, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, lots of Crockery and Glassware; and to close consignment, 2 Rolls 7-4 Canton Matting. Terms cash.

Contents of a Coffee-House, Grocery, Boarding-House, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, the 7th March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at the corner of Olio and Magnolia streets—

The CONTENTS of a Coffee-House and Grocery, and Boarding-House FURNITURE, &c.

Terms cash.

LEATHER—41 rolls Sole Leather, for sale by
QUEYROUZE BROTHERS,
10 and 12 St. Louis street.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. Isaac Bridge, garnishee—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 287.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1862, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at Isaac Bridge's store, No. 85 Magazine street, 18 Iron Chests, 50 McGowan's Patent Pumps, &c., 22 Alum Patent Fire-proof Safes, 1 Meet & Co.'s Patent Fire-proof Safe, and 4 second hand Safes. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 27th day of February, 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. The property of E. Potter, Jr.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 286.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at George W. Vinton's store, No. 105 Poydras street, one Card and Bill-Head Press. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 26th day of February, 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. Property of R. Hoe & Co.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 283.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at George W. Vinton's store, No. 105 Poydras street, a lot of Imperial Presses, Distributors and News Chases, as per inventory in my office. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 26th day of February, 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. the Property of S. P. Ruggles' Power Press Manufacturing Company.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 285.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1862, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at George W. Vinton's store, No. 105 Poydras street, 5 Card Cutters and 5 Boxes. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 27th day of February, 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. George W. Mason.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 196.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the store No. 2 New Customhouse, 72 cases of Solidified Milk. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 28th day of February, 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. The Property of James Conner's Sons.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 284.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at George W. Vinton's store, No. 105 Poydras street, Stock of Printing Materials, as per inventory in my office. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 28th day of February, 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. Converse & Co.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 291.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1862, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the store No. 2 New Customhouse, Nine cases of Irish Peaches, 36 cases Walnut Catsup. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 28th day of February, 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. The Property of W. B. Taylor & Co.—In the Confederate States District Court of Louisiana, No. 287.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at George W. Vinton's store, No. 105 Poydras street, one Imperial No. 4 Press, two Imperial No. 4 Half Chases in press box and one Imperial No. 4 Roller Mould. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 28th day of February, 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. George B. Read, garnishee—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 304.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the store No. 2 New Customhouse, 4 cases and 3 [illegible] of India Rubber Rings. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 3d day of March, 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. Schneider & Wise.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 333.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the store No. 2 New Customhouse, 476 barrels Krout. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 3d day of March, 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. Samuel Ewing, garnishee.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 335.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the store No. 2 New Customhouse, 21 barrels of Old Rye and Monongahela Whisky, and 2 empty barrels. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 3d day of March, 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. Thomas McManus, garnishee—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 339.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the store No. 2 New Customhouse, 30 cases of Platform Scales. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 3d day of March, 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. J. D. Beers & Son, garnishees.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 315.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the store No. 2 New Customhouse, 112 bars assorted Bolt Copper, weighing 27,5[illegible] pounds, and 20 assorted Plantation Bells, weighing 4722 pounds. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 3d day of March, 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. Scovil & Mead, garnishees.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 314.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the store No. 2 New Customhouse, [illegible] 165 dozen bottles Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash, 3 cases boxes Extract Lemon, 3 dozen do do Vanilla, 12 do do Almonds, 1 gross do 1 oz Extract Celery, 5 gross do Extract Lemon, 2 gross do Extract Rose, 5 gross do Vanilla, 16 boxes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Burnett's Assorted Extracts, 4 dozen bottles Burnett's Kalliston, 16 dozen Le Forme's Nursing Bottles, 15 dozen Burnett's Indian Pills, and 12 dozen Shaller's Dentifrice or Liquid Ambrosia, and other articles, as shown per inventory in my office. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 3d day of March, 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. H. Fredericksen, garnishee.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 345.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the store No. 2 New Customhouse, 1 box containing Druggists' Fancy Articles, viz: Breast Pumps, Toilet Powder and Powder Boxes. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 3d day of March, 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. Bloomfield & Steele.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 317.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the store No. 2 New Customhouse, the following Books: A lot of Books consisting of 11 Volumes Harper's Magazine, 11 Volumes Muckburn's History of France, 1 Sparks's Washington, in 12 Volumes; and a variety of other Works, such as Historical, Literary and School Books, as more fully shown per inventory in my office. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 3d day of March, 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. George W. Sizer, garnishee—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 342.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of March, 1862, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the store No. 2 New Customhouse, the following articles: Two-foot mortise and hand boring Machines; one 30-inch double-geared Patent Grist Mill, one 16-inch single-geared Patent Grist Mill; 70 barrels American Guano; 340 Plows, of various marks and different sizes; 25 do. black and red top Mule Hames; 12 dozen Horse Hames, "red top," 11 sets double Swingletrees; 173 Steel Plows, of sizes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and various other Agricultural Implements. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 5th day of March, 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. Lonement, Bache & Co., garnishees.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 279.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the store No. 2, New Customhouse: 126 dozen white and colored linen and cotton Shirts, 14 white duck Coats, 23 white linen Coats, 600 gross Linen Coats, 27 dozen ladies' white Hose, 22 dozen white and brown men's Socks. Terms cash, at time of adjudication. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 5th day of March, 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Mrs. R. Zorn vs. Her Creditors.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,716.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered February 18th, 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 SATURDAY, March 15th, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises hereinafter designated, for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

The Contents of a Coffee-House and Boarding-House situated at Nos. 34 and 36 Hospital street, in the Second District of this city, as per inventory.

Surrendered by said insolvent to her creditors.

Terms—Cash on the spot.
JOHN P. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

B. J. Gaiville vs. His Creditors.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,770.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered February 8th, 1862, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, March 15th, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises hereinafter designated, for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

The balance of the Contents and Fixtures of a Shoe Store situated at No. 535 Magazine street, between Felicity and St. Mary, No. 8 Hastings's Row, in the Fourth District of this city, as per inventory on file.

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—This being the second and last auction, the above described property will be definitely adjudicated to the highest and last bidder, for whatever it will bring, at twelve months' credit, the purchaser furnishing bond, with good and solvent security; 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. Said purchaser shall have to deduct and pay in cash the amount of printing, Sheriff's and Clerk's fees, &c., say about $100.
JOHN P. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Mrs. Lilly vs. W. C. Bailey.

FIFTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—No. 13,228.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. Theo. Drouet, Fifth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 18th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at my warehouse, corner Esplanade and Chartres streets, a lot of Household Furniture and Movable Effects. Seized in the above suit. Terms cash on the spot.
LOUIS POWER, Constable.

To Field Officers.

FOR SALE.—A Bay Horse, suitable for Cavalry or Artillery. Apply at No. [illegible] Conde street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

No subscription taken for less than [illegible] [illegible]

Proclamation du Gouverneur.—Quartier Général de la Milice d'Etat—Nouvelle-Orléans 14 février 1862.—Le Président des E. C. m'ayant fait une réquisition afin de fournir de l'Etat de la Louisiane, cinq régiments et demi de troupes pour la durée de la guerre, je, soussigné Thomas O. Moore, gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane, proclame que des volontaires seront reçus conformément à la proclamation du Président.

On acceptera les volontaires en compagnies, bataillons ou régiments.

Chaque compagnie doit être composée d'un capitaine, d'un premier lieutenant, de deux sous-lieutenants, 4 sergents, 4 caporaux, et pas moins de 64 soldats. Les régiments doivent être composés de pas moins de dix compagnies, et les bataillons de pas moins de quatre compagnies.

Les officiers commandants aussitôt après avoir organisé leurs compagnies, feront leur rapport à l'adjudant général M. Grivot, Nlle-Orléans.

On enrôlera les troupes pour le service, dans des camps convenables, et le gouvernement confédéré leur fournira les vêtements, l'équipement et les armes. Chaque soldat recevra du gouvernement confédéré une somme de $50 à l'époque où son régiment ou sa compagnie sera enrôlé, et on leur fournira les moyens de transport de leur domicile au lieu du rendez-vous.

On espère que les troupes que l'on demande seront réunies à l'appel avant le 15 mars.

Me reposant sur l'énergie et le patriotisme de mes concitoyens, je m'attends à une réponse aussi prompte que le comporte l'urgence des circonstances.
THOS. O. MOORE,
Gouverneur et Commandant en chef.

Rachat des obligations de la Ville.
Bureau des Commissaires de la Dette Consolidée de la Nouvelle-Orléans
Nouvelle-Orléans, 19 février 1862.

AVIS est par le présent donné que, suivant la 37me section d'un acte de la législature de la Louisiane intitulé "Acte pour consolider la dette de la Nouvelle-Orléans, et pour pourvoir au gouvernement et à l'administration des affaires de la dite ville," approuvé le 23 février 1852, des propositions seront reçues pour la vente à la ville d'obligations de la Nouvelle-Orléans jusqu'à concurrence de la somme de [illegible] mille piastres, jusqu'au 25 mars 1862 à midi. Les propositions devront être adressées à O. De Buys secrétaire, avec la mention: propositions pour la vente d'obligations.
JOHN T. MONROE, Maire.
CHAS W. CULBERTSON, Contrôleur.
ADAM GRIFFEN, Trésorier.
P. S. WILTZ,
Président du Comité des Finances du Conseil des Aldermen.
J. B. LEEFE,
Président du Comité de Finances du Conseil des Aldermen assistants.
O. De BUYS, Secrétaire.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats Confédérés vs. George R. Read, tiers saisi—Cour de District des Etats-Unis, district de la Louisiane—No. 304—En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au dernier et plus haut enchérisseur, MARDI, 18 mars 1862, à onze heures A. M., au magasin No. 2 de la Nouvelle Douane, 4 caisses et 3 [illegible] bagues en caoutchouc. Conditions—comptant. Bureau du Marshal des Etats-Confédérés.—Nouvelle-Orléans, 3 mars 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY,
Marshal des E. C.

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats-Confédérés vs. Thomas McManus, tiers saisi—Cour de District des Etats-Unis, district de la Louisiane—No. 339—En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au dernier et plus haut enchérisseur, Vendredi, 14 mars 1862, à onze heures A. M., au magasin No. 2 de la Nouvelle Douane, 30 caisses balances à plateforme. Conditions—comptant. Bureau du Marshal des Etats-Confédérés, Nouvelle-Orléans, 3 mars 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY,
Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

VENTE par le Marshal des E. C.—Etats Confédérés vs Samuel Ewing, tiers saisi—Cour de District des E. C., district de la Louisiane, No. 335—En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au plus haut et dernier enchérisseur, vendredi 14 mars 1862, à 11 heures A. M., au magasin No. 2 New Customhouse, 21 barils de vieux whisky de seigle et de Monongahela, et 2 barils vides. Conditions—comptant. Bureau du marshal des E. C., Nlle-Orléans, 3 mars 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, marshal des E. C.

VENTE du Marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés contre F. F. Schneider & Wise—Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, district de la Louisiane No. 333. En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, samedi 15 mars 1862, à 11 heures, au magasin No. 2 de la Nouvelle Douane, 476 barils de choucroute. Conditions—comptant. Bureau du Marshal des Etats Confédérés, Nouvelle-Orléans 3 mars 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés vs Scovil & Mead, tiers saisis—Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, district de la Louisiane, No. 314—En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au plus haut et dernier enchérisseur, mercredi 19 mars 1862, à 11 heures A. M., au magasin No. 2 de la Nouvelle Douane, [illegible] Conditions—comptant. Bureau du marshal des Etats Confédérés, Nlle-Orléans, 3 mars 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés vs Schneider & Wise—Cour de District des E. C., District de la Louisiane—En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, samedi 15 mars 1862, à 11 heures A. M., au magasin No. 2 de la Nouvelle Douane, [illegible]. Conditions—Comptant. Bureau du Marshal des E. C.—Nlle-Orléans, 3 mars 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

Vente du Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats Confédérés contre George W. Sizer, tiers saisi—Dans la Cour de District des Etats Confédérés district de la Louisiane—No. 342.—En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, le 20 mars 1862, à 11 heures A. M., au magasin No. 2 de la Nouvelle Douane, [illegible]. Conditions—comptant. Bureau du Marshal des Etats Confédérés, Nlle-Orléans, 5 mars 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés vs J. D. Beers & Son, tiers saisi—Cour de District des Etats-Confédérés, district de la Louisiane, No. 315—En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, LUNDI, 17 mars 1862, à 11 heures A. M., au magasin de la Nouvelle Douane, No. 2, 112 barres de cuivre assorti pour boulons et 20 cloches assorties pour habitations, pesant 4722 livres. Conditions—comptant. Bureau du marshal des Etats Confédérés, Nlle-Orléans, 3 mars 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

VENTE du marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés contre Bloomfield & Steele—Dans la Cour de District des E. C., district de la Louisiane No. 317—En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, vendredi, le 21 mars 1862, à 11 heures du matin, au magasin No. 2 de la Nouvelle Douane, les livres suivants: Un lot de livres contenant 11 volumes de la Revue, [illegible] Washington, 12 volumes, et une variété d'autres ouvrages, tels que livres d'histoire, de littérature et classiques, tous compris dans l'inventaire dans mon bureau. Conditions—comptant. Bureau du marshal des E. C. Nlle-Orléans, 3 mars 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés vs. Isaac Bridge, tiers saisi—Cour de District des E. C., district de la Louisiane No. 287. En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au dernier et plus haut enchérisseur, jeudi, 13 mars 1862, à 11 heures A. M., au magasin de Isaac Bridge, No. 85 rue Magazine, 18 coffres-forts, 50 pompes patentées de McGowan, coffre-forts patentés à l'épreuve du feu, un coffre-fort de Lest & Co. à l'épreuve du feu, et 4 coffre-forts d'occasion. Conditions—Comptant. Bureau du Marshal des E. C. Nouvelle-Orléans, 27 février 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal E. C.

VENTE par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés vs George W. Mason—Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, District de la Louisiane—No. 196.—En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au dernier et plus haut enchérisseur, lundi, 10 mars 1862, à midi, au magasin de Douane, No. 2, 72 boîtes de lait solidifié. Conditions—comptant. Bureau du marshal des E. C. Nlle-Orléans, 28 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY,
Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés vs la propriété de R. Hoe & Co.—Cour de District des E. C., district de la Louisiane, No. 283—En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, MARDI 11 mars 1862 à 11 heures A. M., au magasin de George W. Vinton, No. 105, rue Poydras, un lot de presses impériales, distributeurs et nouveaux châssis, suivant l'inventaire à mon bureau. Conditions—comptant. Bureau du Marshal des E. C. Nlle-Orléans, 26 février 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le marshal des Etats-Confédérés—Les Etats-Confédérés vs la propriété de W. B. Taylor & Co.—Cour de District des Etats-Confédérés, district de la Louisiane, No. 287.—En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, MARDI 11 mars 1862, à 11 heures A. M., au magasin de M. George W. Vinton, No. 105, rue Poydras, 1 presse impériale No 4, 2 demi-châssis impérial dans une boîte à presse No 4 et 1 moule à rouleau impérial No 4. Conditions—comptant. Bureau du marshal des E. C. Nlle-Orléans, 26 février 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le marshal des E. C.—Les Etats Confédérés vs la propriété de Jas Conner's Sons—Cour de District des E. C. District de la Louisiane—No 284.—En vertu d'un ordre de vente, à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au dernier et plus haut enchérisseur, mercredi 12 mars 1862, à 11 heures A. M. au magasin de George W. Vinton, No. 105, rue Poydras—Un assortiment de matériaux d'imprimerie, suivant l'inventaire en mon bureau.—Conditions comptant.—Bureau du marshal des E. C., Nlle Orléans, 28 février 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés vs Conner & Co.—Cour de District de la Louisiane, No. 291.—En vertu d'un acte de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au dernier et plus haut enchérisseur, lundi, 10 mars 1862 à midi, au magasin de la Douane, No. 2, 9 caisses pêches d'Irlande, 36 caisses sauce aux noix. Conditions, comptant—Bureau du marshal des E. C. Nlle Orléans, 28 février 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés vs la propriété de S. P. Ruggles' Power Press Manufacturing Company—Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, District de la Louisiane—No. 285.—En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, mardi, 11 mars, à 11 heures A. M., au magasin de M. George W. Vinton, No. 105, rue Poydras—5 couteaux à couper les cartes et 5 boîtes à cartes. Conditions—Comptant.—Bureau du Marshal des Etats Confédérés.—Nlle-Orléans 28 février 1862.
C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés vs la propriété de E. Potter Jr.—Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, District de la Louisiane—No 286—En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je vendrai au dernier et plus haut enchérisseur, mardi, 11 mars 1862 à 11 heures A. M., au magasin de M. George W. Vinton, No. 105 rue Poydras, une presse pour cartes et têtes de comptes. Conditions—comptant. Bureau du Marshal des Etats Confédérés. Nouvelle-Orléans, 26 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.

LES Etats Confédérés vs P. P. Leroux—Dans la Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, District de la Louisiane No —. En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, LUNDI, trois mars 1862, à midi, dans le magasin No 2, rue de la Douane—15 caisses de bitters, 12 chapeaux et 3 1/2 douzaines harpons laine noire hongroise pour enfants. Conditions comptant.—Bureau du Marshal des Etats Confédérés, Nlle Orléans, 19 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY,
Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés vs Grieff, Byrnes & Co. Dans la Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, District de la Louisiane, No 243. En vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès, je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, MARDI 4 mars 1862, à midi, dans le magasin No 2, rue de la Douane.
1 caisse de savon, 100 caisses de sirop de limon, et 175 caisses de cidre.—Conditions, comptant.
Bureau du Marshal des Etats Confédérés, Nouvelle-Orléans, [illegible]
[illegible]

Vente [illegible] des Etats Confédérés vs [illegible] Cour de District des Etats [illegible] Louisiane—No 239

EN vertu d'un ordre de vente qui m'a été adressé dans le susdit procès je vendrai au plus haut enchérisseur, MARDI 4 MARS 1862, à midi, dans le magasin No 2, rue de la Douane, 91 caisses de tabac à priser. Conditions, comptant.

Bureau du Marshal des Etats Confédérés, Nlle-Orléans, 15 février 1862. C. B. BEVERLEY,
Marshal des E. C.