The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales of Auction To-Day.

By Chas. E. Forstall, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Old Basin, the schooner Pierre Hugonin.

By D. E. Morphy, at 12 o'clock, M., on Magazine street, No. 47, hardware.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON MAGAZINE STREET AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale of a brick store situate on Magazine street, near the corner of Poydras, First District, to be made this day, at noon, at the City Hall, Commercial Exchange. For particulars see advertisement.

We are requested to state that the second sale of hardware at No. 47 Magazine street will begin this day, at 12 o'clock, noon.

THE SITUATION.

An extraordinary amount of sagacity is needed to understand that the most critical period of the war is now at hand. If the Confederates resist successfully and beat back the armed hosts which are threatening their defences in all directions, there is every reason to believe that the brunt of the conflict will be over, and that our Yankee and baffled foe will abandon the attempt at our subjugation. The knowledge of this fact stimulates him in the meanwhile to the most desperate, elaborate and well-organized effort against us. The Lincoln Administration is alarmed at the proximity of two formidable evils: first, the prospect of the recognition of the Confederates by the powers of Europe, with the probable raising of the blockade; and next, the speedy approach of a financial revulsion of a more distressing character than any with which the people of the United States have ever been afflicted. One, if not both of these anticipated disasters, from the very necessity of the case, would terminate the war in a few months, unless the Federalists should achieve some extraordinary triumphs in the present campaign. The effect of striking a powerful and successful blow at the heart of the Confederacy might retard our recognition by England and France, and would undoubtedly encourage the Yankees, and induce them, by the hope of conquering the South, to continue their exertions, and even to increase the vigor of the war.

The Lincoln Administration thoroughly appreciates the crisis, and is fully alive to the absolute necessity of energetic and immediate action, with a view of averting the calamities with which it is threatened. Hence we may clearly understand the recent movements of the Yankees, and the redoubtable character of their preparations to assail the South on every side at once, and envelope her in a cloud of blood and fire. The Burnside expedition is doubtless an important element in the plans of the enemy. Wherever a weak or exposed point on our coast exists, there will the heavy artillery of the Yankee ships be brought to bear. If by this means the interior of the country can be reached and communications between the two extremities cut off, a vast amount of mischief will be accomplished. Whether McClellan will soon advance or not is uncertain, but we may rest well assured that he is watchful of the events of the hour, and that should an opportunity present itself for a forward movement promising substantial results he will not be behind in availing himself of it. On the coast of Georgia the Yankee fleet already menaces Savannah, and seeks to isolate Fort Pulaski from communication with that city.

But it is in the Great West which will become the field of gigantic operations, having in view the capture and occupation of the valley of the Mississippi. Missouri and Kentucky—the latter especially—will be the prominent battle-grounds of the campaign. In Kentucky the enemy has mustered enormous forces, threatening us at once by land and by the river—on the one side menacing and pressing our defences, and marching an army into Tennessee, and on the other seeking to reduce Columbus, and open an unobstructed passage down the river for their gunboats even to New Orleans. They have inaugurated the campaign by the victory at Fishing Creek, and will be undoubtedly emboldened by their decided success, and induced to carry on their operations with redoubled ardor and energy. The condition of the roads, the stage of the rivers, and the generally unfavorable aspect of the weather have for a while retarded the execution of the Yankee programme; but it cannot be delayed many days longer, and we may soon expect positive intelligence of their advance. The information gathered from authentic sources leaves little or no doubt that Bowling Green and Columbus will be the principal objects of assault. The former is an excellent stand, strongly fortified, guarded by an ample force, and will doubtless be able to repel any army the Federalists may direct against it. Columbus is a far more important point. It is intended as a great measure to command the river Mississippi, and to check all endeavors on the part of the enemy to pass that place. It is aptly described as the key to New Orleans, and its ability to resist any attack is consequently of the very highest moment. Should Columbus be impregnable, and we can safely deride the efforts of the Federalists to reach our great and flourishing metropolis. Neglect the defences of that stronghold; let it fall into the hands of the enemy, and where are our available means of arresting a descent down the river? These questions are solemn and grave, and cannot be too frequently insisted upon, and too strongly reiterated. Beat back the Yankees at Columbus, and Tennessee and Louisiana are undoubtedly safe. Thwart the enemy in this, his last and most violent attempt, and you reduce him to despair.

The corollary from this is palpable. We defend Mississippi and Louisiana, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans by protecting Columbus. Let, therefore, both these States respond promptly and effectually to the demand made upon them by General Polk. He calls for reinforcements. Let him have them. We do not need our soldiers here, and if we did, we can get them back in a few days. Let us then strive to make Columbus impregnable by increasing the army to such numbers as may laugh to scorn the legions which Buell will send against it. This is clearly our duty, and it should be performed without delay.

GRAND MILITARY BALL.—The Magnolia Guards have courteously sent us an invitation to attend a ball to be given by them for the benefit of the Free Market, at Odd Fellows' Hall on Saturday evening, February 8th.

Applicants for the place of French teacher in the [illegible] School, Third District, will be examined this day, at 4 P. M., at the Jefferson Davis School.

We would call the attention of the voters of the Second District to the candidature of Mr. Eugene Staes for the Recordership of this District. See card elsewhere.

James Tate, Esq., President of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, committed suicide on Tuesday, in Memphis, by cutting his throat.

TEXAS.—We have Houston papers of the 21st, but they contain nothing of importance.

NEWS OF MATAMOROS.—We have the Fort Brown Flag of the 9th, which, under the head of "The Record of the Week," has the following:

The amount of fighting which has taken place during the last week may be summed up in irregular cannonading, frequent fusillades of more or less [illegible], and the usual operations of a protracted siege. As we drove on when describing these [illegible], there is no necessity for us to drag the reader through our columns this week.

LATER FROM BOWLING GREEN.—Says the Memphis Avalanche of Wednesday:

We learn from a friend just from Bowling Green, that it was reported there last week that a large amount of provisions had arrived and was stored at that city for army purposes; that the large number of Federals which had crossed Green river had been driven back by Gen. Hindman; that all the produce, houses and mills north of Bowling Green had been destroyed, so that the Yanks could find no shelter and no food; that the roads had been broken up, and trees felled across them, to stay the advance of the Yanks; and that sixty days would not elapse before ten thousand good and true Southern men would rise up in the rear of the Yankee army and fight their way through to General Buckner.

FIGHT NEAR PRESTONBURG, KY.—In our notice of the fight near Prestonburg last week, we put the enemy's loss at 400. We stated it from the information we then had. We have since seen an officer of Gen. Marshall's command, who was in the fight, and he informs us that the loss of the enemy was variously estimated, ranging from 200 and upwards. The Federal forces were under the command of Col. Garfield, and not Col. Moore, as we stated.

Gen. Marshall's loss was nine killed and not exceeding twenty wounded—some very slightly.

In another column we give the report of the enemy, which makes quite a different showing as to the result. Their loss is put down as small, and the Confederate loss quite heavy. We prefer believing those whom we know, to the enemy, who is always given to lying.—Abingdon Virginian.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Nashville.

The Federal Grand Army Advancing Slowly.

Nashville, January 30.—The latest advices from Hopkinsville state that the Yankees have sent back their sick from that place, and are busily engaged bringing up their artillery from Rolla and Bacon Creek. It is said they received marching orders early last week.

Four Yankee regiments are encamped in the bend below Woodsonville, on this side of Green river, and under cover of their heavy guns on the other side of the river. They send out pickets during the day towards Horse Cave, but draw them in at night.

[The Southern Line, also the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Line, is interrupted between this city and Mobile, which deprives the press of Richmond reports.]

The Prologue and the Performance.

The Nashville Banner happens to have on hand a few "elegant extracts" from Yankee papers about the time that hostilities broke out. In the light of subsequent events, they give a grotesque illustration of the ideas with which the heroes of Bull Run entered into the war, and enable us to determine with what measure of success they have executed their programme.

The first quotation of the Banner is from the New York Times, edited by that remarkable military genius, Raymond. Says the Times:

Let us make quick work. The "rebellion," as some people designate it, is yet an unborn tadpole. Let us not fall into the delusion, noted by Halleck, of mistaking a "local commotion" for a revolution. A strong, active "pull altogether" will do our work effectually in thirty days. We have only to send a column of 25,000 men across the Potomac to Richmond, and burn out the rats there; another column of 25,000 to Cairo, seizing the cotton ports of the Mississippi; and retaining the remaining 25,000 included in Mr. Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, at Washington, not because there is a need for them there, but because we do not require their services elsewhere.

Rare military genius!

But the Tribune, ever ready, ever willing, to take a hand in any bragging or bullying, united with the Times, in this wise:

We do not regard the Southern revolt as any thing more nor less than the natural recourse of all mean-spirited and defeated tyrannies, to rule or ruin, making of course a wide distinction between the will and the power, for the hanging of the traitors is sure to begin before one month is over. The nations of Europe may rest assured that Jeff. Davis & Co. will be swinging from the battlements at Washington at least by the 4th of July. We spit upon a later and longer deferred justice.

The philosopher has somewhat changed his tune. Indeed, as the war progressed the air was changed to suit circumstances. For example, after the much anticipated 4th of July, we find Greeley speaking in such terms as these:

We were somewhat deceived in our general estimate of the strength of the rebels. We are now assured that they are better equipped than we had at first supposed. But still a rapid and decided advance on Richmond would settle the whole matter.

In the outset the Herald, it will be remembered, was strongly Southern. It spoke differently, and sensibly. Here is Bennett's reply to the Times' article above quoted:

The "little villain" (Raymond of the Times) has turned General. He marks out a noble campaign. It will be observed, however, that he studiously avoids any thing more than generalities, as well he may, for within thirty days, we now tell him and his whole gang of ruffians, there will be heard such a howl as we never dreamt of. The South cannot be run over with 75,000 men. 200,000 cannot more than reach Richmond.

But listen to what Forney said! We take a flying skip over to the Quaker City. Let us look at the Press:

No man of sense can for a moment doubt that this much ado about nothing will end in a month. With such a man as Mr. Cameron in the War Department, such another as Mr. Lincoln over the civil, and such generals as we have, led by the "hero of an hundred battles," we are simply invincible. The rebels, a mere band of ragamuffins, will fly like chaff before the wind on our approach.

The West was as violent as the North or the East. In the States of Iowa and Wisconsin, among the infidel Dutch, led on by Carl Schurz, the individual who spoke of Divinity as "the gentleman who lives beyond the stars," no rein was drawn upon the wild fanaticism. In Illinois, too, there was a fever of morbid violence. The Chicago Tribune opened its batteries with a sweeping demand, that the West be allowed to fight the battle through, since she was probably the most interested in the suppression of the rebellion, and the free navigation of the Mississippi.

Let the East get out of the way; this is a war of the West. We can fight the battle, and successfully, within two or three months at the farthest. Illinois can whip the South by herself. We insist on the matter being turned over to us.

The Cincinnati Commercial, in commenting upon the claims of the West, remarked that "the West ought to be made the vanguard of the war"—and proceeded:

We are akin by trade and geography with Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, and in sentiment to the noble Union patriots, who have a majority of three to one in all those States. An Ohio army would be received with joy in Nashville, and be welcomed in a speech of congratulation by Andrew Johnson. Crittenden and Frank Blair are keeping Kentucky and Missouri all right. The rebellion will be crushed out before "the assemblage of Congress—no doubt of it."

Not a paper, at that time, which had the remotest idea of the conflict; not a journalist who rose to the emergencies of the occasion—all was passion, rant, and bombast. From the Chief Executive down to the lowest constable the ruling idea of "wiping out the South," "an easy conquest," and so on, went roaring, like a prairie on fire, from right to left, from left to right, consuming all before it. Even now they are not undeceived but we do not despair of bringing them to their senses by a few more lessons.—Richmond Whig.

The North Carolina Coast.

The part of the coast of North Carolina menaced by the enemy includes about half of its ocean front. The Sounds in which it is supposed he proposes to conduct his operations are separated from the ocean by a spit of sand, pierced by a few very narrow inlets. These Sounds are bordered by swamps, save here and there patches of land a little elevated. The arable land contiguous to the rivers emptying into the Sounds is fertile, and produces heavy crops of Indian corn; but the intervening country chiefly consists of pine barrens, valuable only for the turpentine yielded so abundantly by the pine forests.

The towns situated upon the rivers and at or near their entrance into the Sounds are all very moderate in size, and plain and old-fashioned. The largest of them is Newbern, situated on the Neuse river, some forty miles from the southern extremity of Pamlico Sound. It has a population of only some 4000. So that it may be perceived that there is no great deal of damage to be done if some of these towns are taken. They are Newbern, Washington, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Murfreesborough, and Winton, principally engaged in the turpentine and lumber trade. There could hardly be any design directly against these towns, as the enemy could gain little by seizing them. If we look to the interior, we find no salient point nearer than Weldon, or some other locality as far from the Sound on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. By seizing the railroad, our communication with the South by that way may be interrupted. But the march to that road, some sixty or seventy miles, is one of difficulty, incurring the danger of being cut off, and not, therefore, to be undertaken lightly or without some great end in view, which we can hardly see possible.

If, then, there is no important field of operation in the Sounds themselves, or in the westward interior, we cannot see what the great Burnside expedition can be after, unless it be to threaten Norfolk in the rear. That is a move on the chessboard that may present flattering expectations to our Northern neighbors, but the execution of it is a very different thing from the planning. It will be found that it is easier to take Norfolk in the rear on paper than by the Dismal Swamp or at this season some other dismal routes of swamp, streams, mud and forest, fit only for the marches of Amphibia. By the canal of course they cannot come to Norfolk. Any other line of march, if not obstructed by natural difficulties at this season, is easily defensible.—Richmond Dispatch, 23d.

BEAUREGARD COMING.—Says the Bowling Green Courier of Tuesday:

We have already intimated the probability of Beauregard being assigned to the chief command at Columbus, and we are now enabled to state authoritatively that such is the fact. This announcement will cause a thrill of delight and enthusiasm throughout the South. Under the lead of this great General, our brave men will be prepared to perform deeds of heroic valor worthy of their holy cause, and to drive the last one of the nigger-stealing invaders from Southern soil, or enrich it with their blood.

LATER FROM JEFF. THOMPSON.—Says the Columbus News of Monday:

We have just received authentic information from Jeff. Thompson's army. The Federals have of late been in the habit of arresting good and peaceable men near Bush's Ridge, and keeping them. When they cannot conveniently take them, they surround the building and wait for opportunities. Last Thursday several Lincolnites surrounded a house near the Ridge for the purpose of arresting a Secessionist, but they were foiled and had to bite the dust. A number of Jeff. Thompson's cavalry were passing in that direction, and spying these invading marauders, fired into them, killing two and wounding one—the rest fled.

[From the Knoxville Register, 28th.]

The Fishing Creek Defeat.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Gen. Crittenden's forces last Friday morning, who gives the following details of the battle and falling back of our forces. His statements may be relied on, as he had every opportunity of knowing the facts.

The attack made upon the Federals at Fishing Creek was determined upon in a council of war, at which all the regimental commanders were present, and was approved by all.

At one time during the fight we had every reason to believe that the day was ours, and our subsequent defeat may be attributed to the mistaking a regiment of the enemy for the Fifteenth Mississippi, and a consequent order of General Zollicoffer to cease firing. General Zollicoffer riding forward towards the enemy, was shot and fell mortally wounded, throwing the regiments immediately around him into some confusion, which, as is always the case with imperfectly drilled troops, was difficult to suppress. The gallant Zollicoffer, in the very hour of death, did not forget his duty to his command, and he was heard to utter as he fell from his horse, "I was mistaken, they are the enemy, charge them." Had this command been heard by his men and they had charged, we probably would have had a victory instead of a defeat to chronicle. Our men continued from this time to fall back. The enemy, who were in superior force, pressing their advantage until further attempts to rally were useless, and our brave little army was ordered to make their way back to the camp, keeping in the woods as much as possible, to prevent the artillery from damaging us. The fight raged nearly three hours, without any cessation, a continual volley having been kept up by both armies.

Gen. Crittenden and staff were during the greater part of the fight immediately in the rear of the attacking force and in front of his reserve, and deported himself as a brave and gallant soldier. He it was in person who conveyed to Col. Cummings, of the Nineteenth Tennessee regiment, in the heat of the fight, the news of Gen. Zollicoffer's fall, and that as senior colonel the command of the brigade fell upon him.

Our loss in the battle is about 100 killed, and 300 wounded and taken prisoners. Drs. Cliff, Morton and Dulany volunteered to remain in the hospital with the wounded.

The enemy appearing in greater force in front of our works on the afternoon, a council of war was again assembled, and it was determined to abandon a position it were madness to attempt to defend.

The forces having all crossed during the night, we took up our line of march for Monticello, where the army was halted until Tuesday morning, when order was in a measure again restored, and the march continued on in the direction of Carthage, on the Cumberland river.

It is but just to say that all the different field and staff officers conducted themselves with great bravery, and cheerfully suffered all the privations their commands were called upon to endure. To mention either individual cases or particularize regiments who are entitled to praise were wrong, for all did what they believed to be their duty. The greatest loss fell upon the Fifteenth Mississippi and the left wing of Colonel Battle's Twentieth Tennessee regiment, they being in a more exposed position than some of the other regiments.

The loss of property is great, but does not reach the exaggerated reports first brought in, and in a few weeks the army will again be ready for the field.

Seward's War Budget.

The Albany Argus says that Seward is a fruitful inventor of novelties, and shows up his inconsistencies and fictions after the following fashion:

The "irrepressible conflict," which proclaimed that the free and slave States could not move together in the same Union, was a novelty of Mr. Seward's. No statesman from the day of Washington down ever dreamed of it.

His speech to the Dutch of Newcastle, "we must insult you," was a novelty.

His threats against Canada were novelties.

His promises to the South Carolina Commissioners that Fort Sumter should be evacuated was a novelty; and its falsification was another.

His prophecies that the war would be over in thirty days was a novelty; as have been all his prophecies since. The fulfillment of one of them would be an agreeable novelty.

His invention of the idea of blockading one's own ports was a novelty in international law; and his treatment of the Confederates as foreign enemies, while denying them belligerent rights, was another.

His letter to Governor Hicks, sneering at the representatives of monarchies, was a novelty in diplomacy.

His circular to the Governors of the States on the subject of frontier defenses was another novelty.

His declaration that a recognition of the South by European powers would be resented by us by a general war upon all Europe, is a novelty in doctrine, and would be a greater one in practice.

His arrests of loyal citizens, in peaceful States, by telegraph, is a novelty, which, it is to be hoped, will return to plague the inventor.

His invention of a passport system against law, which embarrasses loyal citizens and gives free scope to traitors, is a novelty also—and a greater one now that monarchical Europe is abandoning the exploded system.

His long reply to a demand never made, in the Slidell and Mason case, and his dexterous proving of our right to seize and our duty to surrender those envoys, is a novelty also.

His countenance of universal corruption, at a time of great national necessity, is a novelty in the minds of all patriots.

His selection of such diplomatic representatives as Giddings, Helper, Burlingame & Co., is another novelty.

His proposed surrender of the right of privateering without an equivalent is a novelty.

His abandonment of the Monroe doctrine is a novelty.

His irritating dispatches to foreign courts are novelties in manner, and temper, and substance.

His invitation to England to send her troops to Canada through Maine, is a masterpiece of novelty.

Considering the number of Mr. Seward's inconsistencies and fictions, within the last year, we doubt whether Sir Walter Scott, Alexander Dumas, or the inexhaustible Sylvanus Cobb, ever showed himself so prolific a novelist as Seward.

Incidents at the Bombardment of Fort Pickens.

The following extract is from a letter written by an officer on board the United States steamer Richmond, after the bombardment of Fort Pickens:

I went, by invitation of Lieutenant ——, of the Engineers, to visit the fort; took a circuit first of the covered way, then to the parapets and ramparts. All around the fort, inside and out, were marks of the enemy's shot and shell. On the glacis, here and there, were deep grooves, ending in a large hole, where the shot had plumped into it, and where there had been shell which had burst. The hole was a great excavation, into which you could drive an oxcart. Where the projectiles struck the standing walls, they have chipped off patches of the brick-work (it is a brick and not a stone fort) perhaps eight or ten inches deep, and where they struck the corners, larger portions have been removed; but in no case has any part of the fortifications received an injury tending in the least to weaken it, and this after two days' heavy firing. The only man who was killed outright, during the two days' action, was an artilleryman, who was passing into the casemate with some bread for the bakehouse. A shell exploded at the other side of the area, and one piece, flying a distance of some two or three hundred feet, passed through his body, under his arms. He walked a few steps and fell dead.

There were many almost miraculous escapes. A shell was heard coming towards a gun on the parapet, and the men dodged under their bombproofs. The shell hit fairly on the bombproof, went through and dropped into a pail of water beside the officer, where it exploded. When the men came out again to resume their work, all they saw of the officer was his heels sticking out of a pile of rubbish. After digging him out they stood amazed to see that he was not even hurt. He rose up, shook the sand from his hair and clothes, and coolly said, "Come, come! what are you standing there harping at? Load that gun there." Another officer, who had charge of a battery of mortars, heard no less than seventeen shells strike within ten yards of him. I saw the ground plowed up in every direction, and yet not a man was hurt.

About twenty of the men, who had been relieved from their guns, were sitting smoking and watching the firing in a corner, protected from shot by the walls, when half of a huge shell struck and buried itself right in the middle of the group without disturbing them in the least. "What's that?" asked one. "The devil knows, and he won't tell," indifferently responded another, and he went on smoking. A 10-inch Columbiad came rolling towards a group, the fuse whirling and smoking. "Wonder if that'll hit us?" "Guess not! we're too near it!" Crack, went the shell, flying in every direction, but fortunately escaping them all. The Confederate powder was poor, as also their shot and shell, except that portion which they succeeded in stealing before the rebellion broke out. Their practice, however, was said to be good—how could it have been otherwise? Uncle Sam taught them at his unparalleled school at West Point, but with little thought that the teaching would be thus employed.

TRUMBULL AND LINCOLN AT LOGGERHEADS.—We find the following in a Northern paper of the 23d:

Evidently there is not happy accord between the President and Senator Trumbull. For example, the confiscation and emancipation bill of the latter is in direct hostility with the President's policy, and will be vetoed if it shall pass. Again, the Senator showed his bristles on the question of the confirmation of Cameron to St. Petersburg, speaking, it is said, and certainly voting, against confirmation. We believe the Senator assumed, upon the accession of Mr. Lincoln, to be a sort of mouth-piece of the Administration. It is supposed that the President has not consulted him on all occasions, hence the estrangement, which, however, is believed not to be cause of regret with the President. The Senator hopes to pass the confiscation and emancipation bill, and make an issue with the President upon it. The President does not object to the issue, nor that Mr. Trumbull shall go over, body and breeches, to the ultra Abolitionists. Things are not so mixed up as they were.

The attention of buyers of and dealers in hardware is called to the large sale which will take place this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 47 Magazine street, by D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer.

A NEAT JOB.—Says the Richmond Whig of the 22d inst.:

We learn from Mr. J. A. Bangman, Clerk of Webster county, that the Yankees having erected a log fort near the corner of Webster, Lewis and Upshur counties, and garrisoned it with about eighty men, some four hundred citizens of the first named county volunteered to go and "clean them out." This they did in the most thorough and satisfactory manner, on Tuesday, the 14th inst, killing and wounding about fifty of the intruders, and starting the others on a long trot for safer quarters. This the brave Webster men did without the loss of one of their party. They captured a valuable amount of booty, embracing eighty horses, a lot of arms, stores and money. The Yankees had made themselves very comfortable and imagined they were safe. The Webster men thought they had no right to be so, and acted as they thought. The den was completely broken up. Well done.

ANECDOTE OF SIMON CAMERON.—A Pennsylvanian, now in the army, relates to us a traditional anecdote of the Secretary of War, which is probably as true as the posthumous stories of the juvenile days of great men generally are; and we therefore put it on record for the benefit of his future biographer.

It was the custom aforetimes in Pennsylvania for mothers to place an apple, a silver dollar, and a Bible before their children, as soon as they were about to toddle about, and, with a mother's interest and satisfaction, watch them make their choice. It was considered indicative of their more matured predilections. In accordance with this custom, the mother of the infantile Simon, as soon as he was able to stand on his pins, produced the articles and set them before the child, hoping in her heart he would select the Bible. But not so Simon. The future Secretary of War took a somewhat deliberate view, and, with less reverence than King Alfred, mounted atop the Holy Writ, pocketed the dollar, and commenced munching the apple. It is needless to add that he has been at that business ever since.—Cincinnati Gazette.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.—Since the present war commenced North Carolina has not only done her part in men and arms, and been the peer of any of her sister States in every way, but she has taken good care to see that her sons who obeyed her call and went forth to battle in defense of her rights, had every assurance that they were not forgotten by the "loved ones at home." Many munificent donations have been heretofore noted. In this regard she leads the van. Within a week past her citizens have sent $38,000 worth of clothing, &c., to the fourth, sixth and twenty-third regiments, and $13,400 to other regiments not named. This is the way the "old North State" fulfills her obligations to her brave sons.—Richmond Dispatch.

A VERY OLD PERSON.—A black woman named Phillis, who belonged to Mr. E. O. Watkins, of Chesterfield, recently died at the extraordinary age of one hundred and eighteen years! At the age of one hundred and ten she married her third husband. She retained her senses in remarkable vigor to the time of her death. Her afflicted husband, who must have been devoted to her with a sort of idolatry, wandered off after her death, and has never been heard of since. It is feared he perished in the woods or by drowning in the river. This is quite a remarkable story, but we are assured on the best authority that it is strictly true. It may be called a black tragedy.—Richmond Dispatch.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Nearly Successful Attempt at Escape from the Parish Prison by Three Criminals.—One of the best laid plots ever concocted to escape from the Parish Prison was frustrated about ten o'clock Wednesday night, just as it was being carried out, through the vigilance of one of the soldiers on guard in the street and the promptness and energy of Captain Joseph Gros and other officers of the institution. The parties who made the attempt were John Mulholland, John Brown, alias Scotty, and Wm. H. Cassidy, all under sentence of [illegible], occupying the condemned cell, which is just underneath the attic of the building. They have been at work on their plot for some six months, and have been ready to make the attempt for a long time, but were awaiting in the hope of the guard of soldiers being removed. Finding out that there was no chance of this, and becoming afraid, from the recent frequency of Captain Gros's visits to their cell that he suspected their plan, they resolved to carry it out at all hazards.

This was to get through a hole they had cut from the ceiling of their cell into the attic, and thence onto the roof, after which they could lower themselves to the ground by a thick, heavy rope they had prepared for the purpose. These preparations must have cost them infinite labor, trouble and patience. There were but a few hours of the night that they could use for the purpose, and then their work was carried on only with great danger of discovery. The rope they made from their old mattresses. When new ones were furnished them they begged leave to keep the old ones, as they said, to make their beds softer. The hole in the ceiling was on one corner of the room, and cut through the solid timbers. This was done with a saw, made from an old table knife, which they kept concealed in a crack on the bottom of a wooden-seated chair. They had some white cotton which they filled the holes with whenever they stopped working, so that it would not be noticed, and they likewise had to whitewash the fancy cut by paper and hang it up again after working. The wood cut out was thrown into the attic, and all the sawdust and other dirt was carefully put out of sight.

They got up through the hole about half-past nine o'clock, by placing underneath it a chair on top of the table. From the attic they found no difficulty in reaching the roof. Had it been a few hours later they might have then reached the ground unperceived, but as it was, one of them was seen from the street by a soldier who called out to a sentinel, and he ran into the prison and notified Captain Gros. With good judgment and a ready thought, Captain Gros first ran across the street and called out the whole of Captain Monton's company, who at once surrounded the square.

The prison gates were then secured, and Capt. Gros and the other officers started to discover whether any of the prisoners had got out of their cells. Going first to the condemned cell, they found it empty, and saw at once the means of escape. Into the attic they followed the criminals and soon found them all. Cassidy gave himself up at the first, and Mulholland was soon afterward found, stowed away in a dark corner, but it was not for some time that Scotty was discovered, he having hid himself out on some rafters directly under the roof, and the falling of his hat revealing his position. Mulholland, protested that in fifteen minutes more they would have been safely off. Scotty resisted when captured, and was only brought down by the use of great firmness and strength. He tried in every way to provoke or compel Capt. Gros to shoot him. The prisoners are now safely confined and very closely watched. It is expected that the warrants for their execution will soon be issued by the Governor.

A Burglar Shot and Wounded by a Courageous Lady.—Mr. Geo. W. Gregor, the well known proprietor of the jewelry store corner of Canal and Camp streets, who resides at No. 151 Clio street, between Apollo and Naiades, has been absent from the city for a few days on business, leaving his wife alone in the house with her servants, and only a revolver for her protection. Her bedroom is the front one on the second floor, the windows of which, opening down to the floor, lead out upon the balcony. At three o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Gregor was awakened by a noise upon the balcony, and looking out she saw, by the light of the street lamp opposite, a man climbing up the center pillar from the street. Without a thought of fainting or screaming, as most ladies would have done, she arose quietly and took out the loaded revolver. Going to the window, she leaned down and thrust out the pistol under the window sash, which was raised about two feet. The robber had gained the balcony and was advancing toward this window, and within but a few feet of it when she fired. He ejaculated "Oh, pshaw!" and immediately turning away, got over the balcony again and slid down the post. Now that he was gone Mrs. Gregor's courage almost failed her after such a demand upon it, and she anxiously awaited for daylight, fearing that the man would return.

When the milkman came, a few hours later, a servant girl went out to get the milk, but quickly ran in again, exclaiming: "Oh, Mrs. Gregor, you have shot the thief!" From the tone and horror of the girl she supposed that his corpse was lying on the banquette, but she soon learned that it was only the blood he had left behind which caused the exclamation. From the quantity of blood that covered the balcony, the pillar and the ground, it was evident that the burglar had been severely wounded, and that he had bled profusely. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, his course could still be tracked by the blood around on to Apollo street. The police are in hopes of catching the rascal.

The Shinplaster War.—District Attorney Reynolds, in the First District Court, yesterday filed fifteen indictments for issuing shinplasters, against J. & G. C. Davidson, Hoeisel & Zoeliy, G. L. Keane, A. A. Pray, Charles and Thomas Leeds, (Leeds & Co.) Geo. W. Gregor, John Weber, S. T. Goodwyn, G. Derlebon, N. Freedon, Charles Ogilvie, Thomas Abbott, Griswold, and Grinder. Judge Collens ordered them to be arrested and bailed in $500.

Highway Robbery.—Deiderick Vanderboon, a native of Holland, was going to his home, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was attacked at the corner of Bienville and Broad streets by unknown robbers, who knocked him down and beat him in a cruel manner, leaving him almost helpless. The highwaymen made good their escape, carrying off Vanderboon's carpet bag, which contained his money and clothing. Corporal Carrico found him and took him home.

NOTICE.

THERE are but few parents who, having sent their children to different schools for a number of years, do not perceive that the children have barely acquired the first principles of those elements of studies which they are supposed to have learnt. This fact is so evident to all, that it is almost unnecessary to state it. However, this nearly universal lack of first notions well explained, well imparted, and well understood, constitutes a serious void in the course of studies. To attempt teaching under such circumstances is to strive to construct without foundation. Fully impressed with the importance of inculcating a system which would remove so deplorable a defect, Mr. A. DIETZ, who has acquired great experience in the arduous task of teaching, will open, on the 1st of February next, in an establishment prepared at great expense, a special school, one which will be neither primary nor academical, but simply rudimental, and one in which he will overlook none of the practical resources which are peculiar to him, and none of the means of the profession which experience has given to him, by which his pupils will be enabled rapidly and surely to progress, and be fully prepared for the higher branches of a liberal and superior education.

The school is situated on Mandeville street, No. 172.
jan31 Rawtf6b

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, Jan. 30, 1862.

COTTON.—70 bales sold, on the spot, at —.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The supply is liberal, and the demand is moderate. About [illegible] hhds. sold at previous rates, viz: Inferior 1¼ @ [illegible]c. Common to Good Common 1¾ @ 2¼c. Fair to Fully Fair 2½ @ 3c., Prime to Choice 3¼ @ [illegible]c., Clarified Yellow 4½ @ 5¼c., Clarified White 5½ @ 6¼c.

MOLASSES.—The supply is in excess of the demand, and prices are easier. About 2000 bbls. sold at 13 @ 14c for Fermenting, and 15 @ 16 and 16½c for Prime to Choice.

FLOUR.—350 bbls. Choice Superfine sold at $9 40 ₩ bbl. Fine is offered at $9. Superfine at $9 50 @ $9 75, and Extra at $10 @ $10 25 ₩ bbl.

CORN.—350 sacks White, Yellow and Mixed sold at 75c ₩ bushel.

HAY.—150 bales Crab and Prairie Grass sold at $30 @ $40 ₩ ton, according to quality.

INDIA BAGGING.—60 bales sold yesterday at 30c ₩ yard.

GUNNY BAGS.—150 bales sold, within a day or two, at 25c ₩ bag.

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

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at $1 20 @ $1 25 ₩ gallon.

PORK.—Mess retailing at $45 ₩ bbl.

BACON.—Shoulders retail at 22c, Ribbed Sides 25c, Clear Sides 26c, Plain Hams 27 @ 28c, and Sugar-cured 30c ₩ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 31, 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 287 Western Beeves, 12 Hogs and 404 Sheep. Amount of stock that was 120 Texas Beeves, 86 Western Beeves, 190 Hogs, 466 Sheep and 50 Calves. Stock remaining on sale, 889 Texas Beeves, 21 Western Beeves, 2217 Hogs, 156 Calves and 19 Milch Cows. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ₩ lb., 1st quality			[illegible]
Texas	"	₩ head	[illegible]
"	"	Choice, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Veal Cattle			[illegible]
Sheep			[illegible]
Hogs		₩ 100 lbs., gross	[illegible]
Milch Cows		₩ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 31, 1862.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

W Burton, Bossiat, from Fort Adams.
Red Chief, Wood, from Ouachita River.
Music, Dufferne, from Donaldsonville.
Gen J A Quitman, Cannon, from Memphis.
G D Hine, Atkinson, from Attakapas.
Arkansaw, Bennett, from Lafourche.
Empire Parish, Grant, from Lower Coast.
Diana, Redovich, from Lower Coast.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Gen J A Quitman—112 bales cotton H Shepherd, 31 do M S Brady & co—1468 sks cotton seed W Cox & co—1250 do F M Fisk—150 do Pelican Oil Works—400 do F W Smythe—316 do Hughes, Hylstead & co—173 bbls flour 12 pkgs butter Gives, Watts & co—173 bbls flour Galbraith & Putnam—39 do Oglesby & Macaulay—60 do do 173 bbls lard 5 firkins butter 2 hhds tobacco Kirkpatrick & co—321 pkgs from W & A F Tutt & co—[illegible] and others [illegible].

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer W Burton—10 hhds sugar J W Burbridge & co—[illegible] and others [illegible].

OUACHITA RIVER—Per steamer Red Chief—[illegible].

ATTAKAPAS—Per steamer T D Hine—[illegible].

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Music—[illegible].

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Arkansaw—[illegible].

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GT. WESTERN RAILROAD CITY—[illegible].

To the Editors of the Bee:

Please announce Mr. EUGENE STAES as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election June next.
Jan31 tf NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

New Orleans, January 29, 1862.

To my Fellow Citizens of the City and Parish of Orleans:

At the reiterated request of many friends and acquaintances, I present myself before you, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY, as a candidate for the office of MAYOR, the election to take place in June next. If elected, I shall be governed by this motto: Justice, Law and Order, Retrenchment, Judicious Economy.
jan29 R VICTOR WILTZ.

Notice.

THE undersigned is ready to redeem all Notes issued by him up to this date.
JEAN BERTHIN,
Nos. 29 and 31 Magazine Market,
No. 12 Jersey street, between Lochiess and Louisiana streets.
New Orleans, January 31, 1862. jan31 3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned redeems, at Nos. 7 and 9 Poydras street, corner of Fulton street, the NOTES of the PEOPLE'S LINE OF FORT ADAMS PACKETS.
jan31 6t JOS. R. SHANNON.

Young Men's Benevolent Association.

THE officers and members of this Association are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting on MONDAY, February 3d, 1862, at 6 o'clock P. M., precisely, at the Hall of Polar Star Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., on St. Louis street, between Exchange Alley and Royal street.
Punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the President.
jan31 2t JULES DUBALEN, Secretary.

Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 30, 1862.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 29th instant, a dividend of five per cent, out of the profits of the last six months, was declared, payable to the Stockholders, at the banking-house, on the first Monday in February next.
jan31 AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank,
New Orleans, January 29, 1862.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. was declared, payable on or after the 10th February next.
jan31 L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Orleans Fire Battalion.
HEADQUARTERS ORLEANS FIRE BATTALION, January 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—The companies composing this Battalion are hereby ordered to assemble on SUNDAY, February 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the levee, opposite Gravier street, for Battalion Drill.
By order of M. H. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.
PAUL W. COLLENS, Adjutant. jan31

THE PEOPLE'S LINE NOTES,
FORT ADAMS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKETS,
EDW. SCHILLER, Agent,
Will be received in payment at our Stall.
A. PARKER & CONDON,
jan30 6t St. Mary's Market.

Notice.

ALL property holders interested in the suit instituted by the attorney of Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES are hereby requested to assemble on FRIDAY, 31st instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., at Mr. Faivre's Half-way House, corner of Tonti and Esplanade streets, for consultation and taking the proper measures for the protection of their interests. jan30 2t

For Bayou Lafourche.

THE light draught steamer ARKANSAW, J. M. Bennett, master, Schuyler Dexter, pilot, will leave on EVERY MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., for all landings on Bayou Lafourche. For freight or passage, apply on board. jan11 1m

Notice.

ESTIMATES for repairing the Stores Nos. 22 and 24 Magazine street, damaged by fire, will be received at the office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company until two o'clock on Friday, the 31st instant. jan30 2t

THE PEOPLE'S LINE NOTES,
Fort Adams and New Orleans Packets,
EDWARD SCHILLER, AGENT,
Will be received in payment for bread at our bakery.
A. C. HERON & CO.,
jan29 6t Commercial Bakery, 206 Tchoupitoulas st.

Madame La Blanche,

THE only great Natural Clairvoyant, Seeress and Spirit Medium that has ever existed. The extraordinary revealments which this great Clairvoyant daily gives proof of, and her success as such, is but the consequence of the flattering honors daily bestowed upon her by the learned and scientific. To tell the past, present and future are as a picture of life itself. Madame La Blanche's brilliant and world-wide reputation as an astrologer ranks her the first in the world. Horoscopes or charts of life prepared in writing by simply knowing date of birth. Madame La Blanche prescribes for all curable diseases. Medicines sent to all parts of the country whenever ordered. All letters, enclosing stamps, promptly answered. Madame La Blanche's office and reception rooms at No. 13 Bourbon street, a few doors below Canal street. Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. jan26 6t

Louisiana State Bank,
New Orleans, January 25, 1862.

AN election for nine Directors of this Bank, by the stockholders thereof, will be held, in conformity to law, at the Banking-House, on MONDAY, 10th February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.
jan27 L. BERNARD, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S LINE NOTES,
FORT ADAMS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKETS,
EDW. SCHILLER, Agent,
will be received in payment for Clothing at our establishment.
WILLIAM H. PIERSON,
jan30 6t corner Magazine and Canal sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ST. CHARLES STREET.
D. BIDWELL.....................Proprietor.

FRIDAY, January 31, 1862.

Last Night but Two of the Engagement of Mr. C. H. MORTON, and of Leo Millbury's

War Illustrations.

Between the acts and at the conclusion of the Illustrations, Mr. Morton will give his entertainments, embracing "MY MARYLAND," "PADDY'S TRIP TO AMERICA," "THE FINE OLD IRISH GENTLEMAN," "BILLY BARLOW," "SOLDIER FROM BINGEN," and the new Southern Song of "DIXIE DOODLE."

Admission, 50 cts.; children and servants (to reserved seats only) 25 cents.

Box office open at 9 A. M. Doors open at 6½ P. M.; to commence at 7½ P. M.

SATURDAY NOON—Grand Matinee commencing at 12 M.

The MUSEUM, adjoining the Academy of Music, containing the GRAND AQUARIA, and 100,000 other CURIOSITIES, is open from 9 A. M. till one hour after the entertainment at the Academy of Music closes. Admission, 25 cents. jan31

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.

BATTLE OF MANASSAS! BATTLE OF BELMONT!

A SPLENDID Panorama of the Battles of Manassas and Belmont, by artists of this city, from drawings and informations from the best sources, is now exhibited at VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM. The public are invited to call and see this representation of two glorious victories which shall never be forgotten in the South. The other tableaux are the Battle of New Orleans, the Victory of Trafalgar, the Revolution in Paris in 1848, the July Column, the Steamship Great Eastern and the Battle of Magenta.

Admission, 50 cents; children half price. jan24 tf

THE PEOPLE'S LINE NOTES,
Fort Adams and New Orleans Packets,
EDW. SCHILLER, Agent,
Will be received in payment for Groceries by
A. BERMAN,
jan30 6t corner Felicity and Bacchus streets.

LIQUIDATION.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
196 Canal Street,
SELLING OFF CHEAP
FOR CASH ONLY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to this house are requested to settle forthwith.
GIQUEL & JAMISON,
jan21 3m 196 Canal street.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
SECOND DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS,
Office, No. 9 St. Peter street,
PONTALBA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax Payers of the Second District of New Orleans that my office will be open from and after the first day of February next, and that there, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., I shall be ready to receive the State Taxes, levied according to law, on Real Estate, Slaves, Capital, &c., for the year 1861. I also notify all persons or corporations following a trade, profession, or occupation requiring a license, to call at my office and provide themselves with the necessary license, in order to pursue or carry on their respective trade, profession or occupation for the year 1862, in default of which they will incur the penalty of the law.
J. FERNANDEZ,
jan29 1m State Tax Collector, Second District.

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

FOR SALE by S. & J. ABRAMS, Druggists, No. 44 Camp street and No. 74 Gravier street, New Orleans. jan18 1m

The People's Line Notes,
FORT ADAMS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKETS,
EDW. SCHILLER, Agent,
Will be received in payment for Coal at our place.
BARBOTT & WARNER,
jan30 6t No. 6 Carondelet street.

Notice.

THE undersigned having definitively given up the GROCERY BUSINESS, those indebted to them are requested to call and settle at the old stand, Old Levee street, No. 60. Office up stairs. L. MAGNE & CO.,
jan24 1m In liquidation.

Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that the LICENSES for 1862 on all Merchants, Trades, Callings and Professions, and on all Cabs and Carriages, public and private; also on all Trucks, Drays, Wagons, Carts and Vehicles of all descriptions, are now due and payable at my office, City Hall, during the month of January only, after that time by the City Attorney.
jan17 till ADAM GIFFEN, City Treasurer.

Notice.

TWO CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, issued by the Bank of Louisiana, one for twenty-five hundred dollars, being No. 3391, and the other for twenty-two hundred and eighty dollars, being No. 3397, both dated the 29th June, 1861, and payable to the order of S. G. Cole, have been lost or stolen. They were endorsed by Ingraham & Keith, and forwarded to the City of Mexico, Republic of Mexico, but did not arrive at their destination, and have not been heard of since. All persons are cautioned against taking or negotiating said certificates of deposit, as the payment thereof has been stopped. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the return of said certificates to the undersigned.
INGRAM & KEITH, for S. G. Cole.
New Orleans, November 26, 1861. dec2 2m

The People's Line Notes,
FORT ADAMS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKETS.
EDW. SCHILLER, AGENT,
will be received in payment for Boots and Shoes at my establishment.
JOHN GRAUSCH,
jan30 6t 11 Poydras st.

CRESCENT CITY
STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.
Double Refined
LOAF,
CRUSHED,
POWDERED,
GRANULATED and
CLARIFIED
Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,
Equal to any made in the North.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
jan25 6m 42 Tchoupitoulas st.

Louisiana Rum.

A SUPERIOR article, constantly on hand and for sale by A. MILTENBERGER & CO.,
jan23 1m 30 Carondelet street.

People's Line Notes,
Fort Adams and New Orleans Packets,
EDW. SCHILLER, AGENT,
will be received at our Stalls, Nos. 1 and 2 St. Mary's Market.
jan30 6t FORSHEE & HOWARD.

Second-Hand Furniture Store,
No. 158 CUSTOMHOUSE ST.

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, &c., &c., singly or by lots, purchased by the undersigned at reasonable terms. Furniture, &c., purchased and repaired, and orders promptly attended to.
jan16 3m ST. F. CASANAVE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED on Christmas Day, from the residence of the undersigned, 74 Felicity Road, Fourth District, the slave PETER, a mulatto, aged about 40 years, stout built, of mild countenance, and wearing at times false whiskers.
R. POCHELU, 74 Felicity Road,
jan16 tf or 61 St. Charles street.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE NOTES,
FORT ADAMS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKETS,
EDW. SCHILLER, Agent,
Will be received in payment for Goods by
THOS. CONOLLY,
jan30 6t No. 3 Poydras street.

FOR SALE.

THE schooner ADELINE, with her tackle and apparel in very good order, just repaired, 44 tons burthen, drawing 5 feet when loaded, with centerboard, and ready to sail.
L. LANATA,
jan16 1m 163 Front Levee st., Pontalba Buildings.

Liquors and Cordials.

200 BOXES MARASCHINO;
50 " Curaçao; 200 do Guignolet;
50 " Peppermint; 100 do Parfait Amour;
100 " Assorted Cordials of different grades;
40 " Gouley's Bitters;
200 " Boker's Bitters;
200 " Stoughton's Bitters;
100 " Absynth; 50 do Vermouth;
75 " Eau-de-Vie de Dantzic;
100 " Kirschenwasser; 100 do Madeira;
400 " Port Wine;
500 " Cognac Brandy;
3000 baskets of Anisette;
54 barrels Cherrybounce;
20 " superior Peach Brandy;
20 " Apple Brandy;
20 " Ginger Wine;
20 " Ginger Brandy.

Besides will be found a large assortment of imported and domestic Gins, Brandies, Whiskies, Rums, &c.
L. BARRETT,
30 (old) and 32 (new) New Levee st.,
jan16 1m between Poydras and Lafayette.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. L. Hyde, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry Thomas, Jr., and A. B. Griswold, under the style and firm of HYDE & GOODRICH, is this day dissolved by limitation, and the withdrawal of A. L. Hyde. The business will be continued with the same capital and by the same partners, who have conducted it for the last fifteen years. The style of the new firm will be
THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.
Either of the undersigned will use the name of the old firm in liquidation.
HENRY THOMAS, JR.,
A. B. GRISWOLD,
WM. M. GOODRICH.

Messrs. A. L. Abbott and Henry Ginder are interested in the business of the house.
New Orleans, July 1, 1861. oc15 6m

Sole Agency of the Celebrated Stacker Iron Works, Tennessee.

FROM and after the 1st of January, 1862, owing to increased expenses on transportation, and the advance in metal, the price of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths will rule as follow:

36 to 30 inches at $1 25 an inch.
62 to 66 inches at $1 50 an inch.
72 to 84 inches at $1 75 an inch.
Grate Bars at 5c. per lb.
Furnace Mouths, $35, $40 and $45, according to size and pattern.
Terms cash.
E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant,
jan7 1 12 Union street.

NOTICE.

THE SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE of Richmond, Va., having been united with the Louisiana Association for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, contributors are respectfully notified that S. L. Chambliss, Esq., and the Rev. R. J. Harp, or persons appointed by them, are the only authorized agents to obtain donations and subscriptions.

Contributors of Sugar and Molasses will ship to Messrs. Brander, Chambliss & Co., New Orleans; of Cotton, to Messrs. F. Lane & Co., Memphis; of Money, to any member of the Committee; of Clothing, Hospital Stores, &c., &c., to the Association, care of T. O. Sully, Chairman, 30 Gravier street, and not to A. B. James, Esq., who is no longer a member of the Relief Committee.
S. L. CHAMBLISS,
Chairman of Richmond Committee.
T. O. SULLY,
Chairman F. A. Committee, N. O.

Contributors will please to forward their donations as soon as possible. dec21 1m

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 23 Carondelet street.
feb1 ly (Second floor, back office.)

GLUE AND SAND PAPER.—5 bbls glue; 20 reams sand paper. For sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
jan29 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CORKS.—A complete assortment of Corks of every size, in lots to suit purchasers, in store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 46 Old Levee st.,
and between Customhouse and Bienville.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Antoine Arcias.—No. 16,618.

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

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, 31st January, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Old Basin, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 15th January, 1862:
The schooner PIERRE HUGONIN, about 18 tons burden. Together with her tackle, apparel, &c., as she now lies at the Old Basin.
Terms cash. jan19 28&31

Second Sale of Hardware.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, 31st January, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., will be continued, in store No. 47 Magazine street—
The sale of HARDWARE saved from the store of Messrs. Chas. C. Gaines & Co.
For full particulars see catalogues.
Terms—Cash on delivery. jan31

Porter and Ale.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 1st February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will positively be sold, in store No. 47 Magazine street—
150 casks Porter and Ale, all guarantied in fine order. The sale is positive and without reserve.
Terms cash. jan31

Foreign and Domestic Goods, Flannels, Denims, Bed Tickings, Boots and Shoes. Stock in Trade of a Country Store.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

SATURDAY, February 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, without reserve, at his auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 114—
100 lots of Foreign and Domestic Goods, Flannels, Denims, Bed Tickings, Brown Cottons, Striped Osnaburgs, Cotton Checks, Jeans, and a general assortment of Boots and Shoes.
Terms at sale. jan31

Stock in Trade of a Dry Goods Store: Ribbons, Laces, Velvet, &c.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY next, February 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at his auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 114—
100 lots Seasonable Dry Goods, comprising a general and well selected stock of domestic goods: Ribbons, Laces, Velvets, Handkerchiefs, Belt Ribbons, Gloves, Combs, Fancy Goods, &c.
Terms at sale. jan31

Seasonable Clothing—Without any Reserve.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

SATURDAY, February 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at his auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres sts., No. 114—
An invoice of Seasonable Clothing, such as Grey and Brown Coats and Overcoats, Cassimer and Jean Sacks, Cassimer, Jean and Satinet Pants, Cassimer and Silk Vests, &c. jan31

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

MONDAY, February 3d, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, will be sold—
A large consignment of Furniture, consisting of Armoirs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Sideboards, Bedding, such as Blankets, Comforters, Mattresses, Pillows. Also, Curtains, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c., &c.
Terms cash. jan31

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

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, 6th February 1862, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—
1. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Old Levee, New Levee, Bienville and Conti streets measuring 27 feet front on New Levee, and 26 feet on Old Levee street, by an irregular depth of 134 feet 10 inches on the upper division line, and 147 feet 8 inches on the lower line; together with the spacious Three-story Brick Store, No. 60 Old Levee and 17 New Levee street.
2. TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Peters, (late New Levee) City, Bienville and Conti streets, designated as lots 3 and 4, measuring each 25 feet 2 inches and 2 lines front on Peters (late New Levee) and City streets, by 118 feet 9 inches and 3 lines in depth and between parallel lines. Said lots are now vacant.
Terms—For the store, one third cash; balance at one and two years' credit, in notes bearing mortgage, with seven per cent. interest per annum from date to maturity, and eight per cent. eventual interest. The buildings to be insured against fire, and the insurance policy transferred to vendor. For the vacant lots the purchaser will assume the payment of two notes, of $[illegible] each, dated 11th May, 1860, and payable two and three years after date, with six per cent. interest; balance of price cash.
Acts of sale before S. Magner, not. pub. jan31

Unreserved Sale of Slaves.
BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 215 Ursulines street.

SATURDAY next, February 1st, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold—
The griff woman MARIA, aged about 36 years, an excellent cook; together with her daughter JANE, a mulatto girl, about 6 years of age.
Terms cash.
Act of sale before Mr. Theo. Guyol, notary public, at the expense of purchaser. jan30

Valuable Slave for Sale.
BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 245 Ursulines street.

SATURDAY next, February 1st, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, will be sold—
The griff girl CLAIRE FELICIE, about 18 years of age, a creole, born in a well known Creole family, speaking English and French, a good house servant and child's nurse, guarantied against the vices and diseases prescribed by law.
Terms cash.
Act of sale before P. S. Baron, Notary Public, at the expense of purchaser. jan30

Succession of Claude Dolbeau and Benoîte Bost, widow of Claude Dolbeau.

Improved Property on St. Peter street, and Vacant Lots in the City and Parish of Jefferson.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of 2 orders from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 28th December, 1861. Court docket Nos. 18,182 and 18,[illegible], will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, 8th February, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, for account of said successions—
1. ONE LOT OF GROUND situated on St. Peter street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, measuring 28 feet front on St. Peter street, by 39 feet in depth, together with the low brick house, kitchen and all the improvements thereon.
2. ONE LOT OF GROUND situated in the city and parish of Jefferson, in the square bounded by Magazine, Lyons, Live Oak and Upper Line streets, and designated as lot No. 18 according to a lithographic plan deposited in plan book No. [illegible] of book of plans of J. E. Marks, Notary Public in New Orleans, near the office of W. L. Poole. Said lot measures 30 feet on Lyon street, by a depth of 100 feet 6 inches, together with all the improvements thereon.
3. THREE LOTS OF GROUND situated in the City and Parish of Jefferson, designated by the Nos. 15, 16 and 17, of square comprised between Laurel, Live Oak, Lyon and Upper Line streets, on a plan made by W. J. Thompson, Surveyor of the City of Jefferson, dated 13th May, 1850, and deposited in the office of H. P. Caire, Notary, under No. 13 of book of plans No. 2. These lots measure (American measure) each 30 feet front on Laurel street, by 125 feet in depth, between parallel lines, together with all the improvements thereon.
For the properties in the parish of Jefferson the purchaser will assume the payment of the annual drainage DUE.
Terms and conditions—Cash.
Acts of sale before C. V. Foulon, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers. jan15 [illegible] 31feb8

Succession of Widow E. Dalcourt, No. 18,636.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., by virtue of an order from the Honorable J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated New Orleans, January 14th, 1862, the following described property belonging to said succession, to-wit:
A LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings thereon, situate in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Ann, Tonti, Miro and Dumaine streets, measuring, American measure, thirty-three feet front on St. Ann street, by one hundred feet in depth, between parallel lines.
Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at a credit of one year, with note bearing six per cent. interest from date, and eight per cent. after maturity till paid, secured by mortgage on said property.
Act of sale before A. E. Bienvenu, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. jan16

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Sun Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS,
For the Year ending December 31, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861	$485,091 3[illegible]	
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860	125,777 00	
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		591,[illegible]
Viz—For Fire premiums	$358,[illegible]	
Marine premiums	78,[illegible] 17	
River premiums	85,569 [illegible]	
		$534,[illegible]
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	$95,[illegible]	
Less return premiums	6,183 [illegible]	
		$101,727 01
Net earned premiums December 31, 1861		$433,[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz.:		
On fire risks	$130,[illegible]	
On marine risks	43,[illegible]	
On river risks	58,[illegible]	
	$232,[illegible] 57	
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for savings—less expenses, reinsurance, &c.	42,211 52	
		$190,155 05
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co.	[illegible]
City and State Bonds	[illegible]
Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks, &c.	[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums	76,[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies	19,[illegible]
Premiums due, in course of collection	[illegible]
Confederate Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$1,[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that, on this 10th day of January 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Sloo, President, and James Edwards, Secretary, of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
THOMAS SLOO, President,
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed, before me, this 10th day of January, 1862.
D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the 10th day of February next. And to redeem on and after that date the balance due (say fifty per cent.) of the scrip of the year 1857. And they have further declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent. on the net earned Premiums of the year ending the 31st December, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th March next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAMES B. GRINDGES, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
[illegible]

GLASSWARE.—3 cases Hock Bottles, 25 do Juddie [illegible] Flasks; 100 do quart and pint Flasks; for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
jan29 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

AUCTION SALES.

Cook, Washer, Ironer and a Jack of all Trades at Auction.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 1st February, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—
1. HENRIETTA, a griff woman, aged about 40 years, good cook, washer and ironer.
2. JAMES, a negro man, aged about 24 years, somewhat of a bricklayer, carpenter, cart driver, field hand.
Said slaves are fully guarantied against all the vices and diseases prescribed by law.
Terms cash. jan30

Large Improved Property, Containing Seven Locations, at the corner of Bienville and Derbigny streets.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 1st February, 1862, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—
A LARGE CORNER LOT OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Bienville, Conti, Derbigny and Roman streets, measuring 54 feet front on Bienville street, by 100 feet 5 inches and 1 line in depth and front on Derbigny street. Together with the four locations fronting on Bienville street, Nos. 315 and 315, containing each two rooms, one kitchen, one cistern, privy, &c.; a two story house fronting on Derbigny street containing four rooms, &c.; two other locations fronting on Derbigny street, containing each two rooms, kitchen, cistern, privy, &c. The whole covered with slate and in good order, rented at present for $[illegible] a month.
Terms—One-half cash; balance at one and two years' credit, with 8 per cent. interest to maturity, and 8 per cent. in case of non-payment; the buildings to be insured, and the policy transferred to vendor.
Act of sale before S. Magner, notary public. jan27

Property Advantageously Situated in the Third District.

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

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, February 1st, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—
A LOT OF GROUND situated in square bounded by Frenchmen, Peace, Moreau and Casacalvo streets, measuring about 42 feet front on Frenchmen street, by a depth of about 95 feet. Together with a brick house, No. 53, divided into two locations, having each three rooms, a two-story brick kitchen having two rooms on the first story and two rooms and a closet above shed, paved yard, two cisterns, well, privy, &c. This property is rented at $32 per month.
ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND situated in same square, measuring 31 feet 11 inches 5 lines front on Casacalvo street, by a depth of 127 feet. Together with a house, No. 372, roofed partly in tiles and partly in slates, having four rooms, gallery and two closets; two-story kitchen roofed with tiles, having four rooms, paved yard, two cisterns, well, privy, &c. This property is rented at $30 per month.
A LOT OF GROUND contiguous to the preceding, having 31 feet 11 inches 5 lines front on Casacalvo street, by a depth of 127 feet 10 inches 5 lines. Together with a house, No. 370, having four rooms, gallery and two closets, a kitchen having several rooms, two cisterns, well, privy, &c. This property is rented at $29 per month.
Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at a credit of one and two years, in notes bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum from date, secured by mortgage.
Acts of sale before Felix Percy, notary public. jan27

A Large Two-Story Brick Dwelling House on Bienville street, between Prieur and Johnson streets, being the late residence of the deceased. Another Two Story Brick Building on the same street. A Lot of Ground on Johnson street, with Frame Building. Another Portion of Ground on the same street, with Wooden Shed. Another Lot on Bienville street, with Frame House. Fourteen Lots on Galvez street. Three Lots on Carondelet Walk. Eight Lots in First District, seven of which front on Common street and one on Bank street. Slaves.

Succession of the late Hippolyte Griffon.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 20th, 1861, Court docket No. 18,634, will be sold on SATURDAY, February 1st, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, the following real estate and slaves, for account of said succession:
1. A PORTION OF GROUND in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Bienville, Conti, Prieur and Johnson streets, measuring 75 feet 3 inches 7 lines front on Bienville street, 134 feet 1 inch 3 lines on an oblique line towards Prieur street, dividing it from property formerly belonging to the heirs of LaFayette, thence 51 feet 7 inches, more or less, on the rear line which breaks off at a right angle to a further depth of 17 feet, thence on a second rear line 31 feet 2 inches 5 lines, more or less, and a depth on the line nearest to and parallel with Johnson street of 210 feet 9 inches 6 lines. Together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story brick dwelling, with kitchen and bathroom attached, gas fixtures, &c., and a large wooden room in the rear, suitable for a ball, also a fine fenced in grape vine arbor, shrubbery of all kinds, &c.
2. ANOTHER PORTION OF GROUND in the same square, adjoining the foregoing, measuring 24 feet front on Bienville street, by a depth between parallel lines of 219 feet 9 inches 6 lines. Together with a two-story brick building containing four rooms, &c.
3. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND in the same square as the foregoing, measuring 25 feet front on Johnson street, by 100 feet from the corner of Bienville and Johnson streets, by 94 feet in depth between parallel lines; together with some frame buildings thereon.
4. A PORTION OF GROUND adjoining the one last above described, measuring 73 feet 8 inches 6 lines front on Johnson street, 74 feet in depth on the line dividing it from said last above described lot, 54 feet in depth on the opposite side, to a point where said side line breaks off at right angle towards Conti street 17 feet, thence a further depth of 17 feet to the rear line parallel to Johnson street, together with the wooden sheds, &c., thereon.
The properties above firstly, secondly, thirdly and fourthly described are now under one enclosure and constitute the well known residence of the late H. Griffon. The main dwelling fronts on the Bienville street, and is only separated from the Canal street by about only two squares from the Canal street city railroad.
5. A PORTION OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Bienville, Customhouse, Johnson and Galvez streets, measuring 68 feet 6 inches and 6 lines front on Bienville street, at 164 feet from the corner of Galvez street; 164 feet in depth on the line nearest to and parallel with Johnson street, 68 feet 10 inches 4 lines on the line nearest to, and parallel with Galvez street, 62 feet 5 inches on a diverging line in the opposite direction, together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a frame house, &c. Each tenement at present rented at $[illegible] per month.
6. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Galvez, St. Louis, Conti and Johnson streets, designated by the Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, in square No. 33, on a plan of Alfred Hennessy surveyor, dated 16th July, 1852, deposited in the office of P. C. Cuvellier, Notary; said lots adjoin each other, and measure each 27 feet 6 inches front on Galvez street, by 127 feet 1 inch in width to the rear line, by 118 feet 1 inch in depth.
7. SIX LOTS OF GROUND in the same District, in the square bounded by Galvez, Conti, Bienville and Johnson streets, designated by the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in square No. 32; said lots adjoin each other, and measure—lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 each 27 feet 6 inches 7 lines front on Galvez street, by 108 feet in depth, between parallel lines; (lot No. 1 fronting the corner of Galvez and Conti streets) and lots Nos. 5 and 6 have each 27 feet 6 inches 5 lines front on Galvez street, by 118 feet in depth between parallel lines; all as per plan of A. Castaing, dated 2d June, 1858, deposited in the office of E. Barnett, notary.
8. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in the same District, in the square bounded by Galvez, Miro, Bienville and Conti streets, designated by the Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 7, in square No. 31, on the plan above referred to: No. 3 measures 27 feet 4 inches front on Galvez street, by 118 feet 1 inch in depth, between parallel lines; lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7 adjoin each other, and measure each 23 feet 4 inches front on Conti street, by 100 feet 4 inches in depth, between parallel lines.
9. THREE LOTS OF GROUND in the same District, in the square bounded by Johnson, Galvez and St. Louis streets and Canal Carondelet Walk, designated by the Nos. 2, 3 and 4, in square No. 34, on the plan above referred to. Said lots adjoin each other, and measure each 28 feet 1 inch and 1 line front on Canal Carondelet Walk, 22 feet on the rear line, by the following depths, to wit: 83 feet 6 inches 6 lines on the line dividing lot No. 2 from lot No. 1 of said plan, 81 feet 4 inches 5 lines on the line between lots Nos. 2 and 3, 79 feet 4 lines on the line between lots Nos. 3 and 4, and 76 feet 8 inches 3 lines on the other side of lot No. 4.
10. EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND situate in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Common, Bank, Miro and Tonti streets, designated by the Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive, in square No. 10, on the plan above referred to. Said lots adjoin each other, and measure as follows, to wit: Lots Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive, each 27 feet 5 inches 2 lines front on Common street, 27 feet front on Bank street, by depths as follows: Lot No. 1, which forms the corner of Common and Bank streets, with Miro street, has 95 feet 11 inches in depth and front on said Miro street, and there are 94 feet 3 inches 3 lines on the line between lots Nos. 1 and 2, [illegible] feet 3 inches 3 lines on the line between lots Nos. 2 and 3, [illegible] feet 6 inches 7 lines on the line between lots Nos. 3 and 4, 113 feet 5 inches 4 lines on the line between lots Nos. 4 and 5, 118 feet 4 inches on the line between lots Nos. 5 and 6, 123 feet 2 inches 5 lines on the line between lots Nos 6 and 7, 128 feet 1 inch 2 lines on the line between lots Nos. 7 and 8, and lot No. 8 has 65 feet 1 inch 2 lines front on Common street, 11 feet 7 inches 4 lines front on Bank street; the above expressed depth on the line dividing it from lot No. 7, and 148 feet 3 inches 4 lines on the opposite side line, which runs obliquely.
11. The slaves:
LOUIS, a mulatto man, aged about 38 years, house servant.
LOUIS, a negro or griff man, aged about 46 years, carpenter and gardener.
ROSETTE, a negro woman, aged about 29 years, with an infant, a good nurse.
MARIE LOUISE, a negro woman, aged about 40 years, washer and ironer, and has a sore leg.
N. B.—The banquettes are made and paid for in front of the lots on Bienville street; and for those lots fronting on Johnson street, in the square bounded by Conti street, between Galvez and Miro, and between Galvez and Johnson, on Galvez street, between Bienville and Conti and between Conti and St. Louis, a contract exists with John Coleman & Co. to make said banquettes with good second-hand curb stones and lake bricks, and wooden gutters, so that the purchasers of said lots shall not have to pay for said banquettes.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

For the property firstly described seven thousand dollars cash, and the balance in equal instalments at one and two years' credit. For the property secondly described, one-fourth cash, and the balance in equal instalments at one and two years' credit. For the property thirdly described, cash. For the properties fourthly and fifthly described one-third cash, and the balance in equal instalments at one and two years' credit. For the properties sixthly, seventhly, eighthly and ninthly described, one-third cash, one-third on the 25th of May, 1862, and one-third on the 25th of May, 1863. For the property tenthly described, one-half cash, and the balance at one year's credit. For the slaves, cash. The purchasers for the credit terms shall furnish their notes to their own order, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum from day of sale to maturity, and 8 per cent. per annum after maturity, till paid; and, in case of judicial proceedings for the collection of the notes, 5 per cent. to be added for attorney's fees; the notes to be secured by mortgage on the property sold, and where there are buildings, said buildings shall be insured and the policies transferred to the executrix.
Acts of sale before P. C. Cuvellier, notary, at the expense of the purchasers. dec28 jan6 [illegible] 24 30 31 feb1

A Portion of Ground in Mandeville, Parish of St. Tammany.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, February 1st, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, the following described property—
1. A PORTION OF GROUND, situate in Mandeville, parish of St. Tammany, forming the corner of Carroll and Jefferson streets, and measuring in French measure, 200 feet front on Carroll street, by 250 feet deep and front on Jefferson street, all between parallel lines. Together with a dwelling-house containing 5 rooms, gallery in front 12 feet wide, cellar pantry, a kitchen and servants' rooms. The property has lately been fenced in, and there is on it a well of excellent water; the house will be sold with the furniture in it.
Terms—cash.
Acts of sale before P. C. Cuvellier, notary, at the cost of purchasers. jan24 30 31 feb1

NEW ORLEANS
Female Collegiate Institute,
No 203 Camp street,
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME ED. LOCQUET.

THIS establishment, which has grown so popular, will be reopened on the 10th of September. Madame Locquet wishes the pupils to be punctual, in order to have the advantages of a whole course of studies.
For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 203 Camp street, or by letter through the Postoffice, box 1904. [illegible]

SPICES.—5 cases Nutmegs; 3 do Mace; 20 bags Allspice; 10 do Cloves; 20 do Cassia; for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
jan29 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every [illegible] lines, on the first insertion, and [illegible] that price to subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR [illegible] each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language [illegible] insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Jeanne, Quertier & Co. vs. Succession of Charles Hille et al.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 16,[illegible]—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to E. T. Parker, late Sheriff, and by said late Sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of January, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz.:
A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the Brick Store and other improvements thereon, situate in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Camp, Magazine, Lafayette and Poydras streets, and designated by the number Two on a plan drawn by M. Harrison, on the 29th day of April, 1844, and deposited in the office of L. Hermann, late a notary public in this city, by act of deposit, dated May the 6th, 1844.
Said lot of ground measures 27 feet 3 inches front on Magazine street, by a depth of 100 feet and 4 lines between parallel lines. Together with the use of an alley 5 feet wide, fronting and opening on Poydras street; also the use of a yard lying in the rear of the lot above described, and others, and figured on the said plan, which alley and yard are for the common use of said property and four others bordering thereon.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms cash on the spot.
JOHN P. WALDEN, Sheriff of the
dec 24—8 16 24 31 Parish of Orleans.

Paul E. Laresche vs. Cyrus Gentes.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,[illegible].—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to E. T. Parker, late Sheriff, and by said late Sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on SATURDAY, February 15th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M.—
ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Prieur, Orange, Johnson and Laharpe streets, in the Third District of this city, measuring twenty-seven feet eleven and a half inches front Prieur street, by one hundred and fifty feet deep between parallel lines, designated by the Number One on a particular plan drawn by H. Castaing, architect, on the 27th June, 1856, and deposited in the office of Michael Hahn, notary public, in this city, as per Number One; said lot forming the corner of Prieur and Orange streets.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms cash on the spot.
JOHN P. WALDEN, Sheriff of the
jan14 23 31 feb3 15 Parish of Orleans.

Alfred Jacquet vs. Mrs. Felonise Charbonnet and her husband, Adolard Evalture Charbonnet.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,490.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, on MONDAY, the 24th day of February, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M.—
The slave AZEMIRE, aged about thirty-five years.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms cash on the spot.
JOHN P. WALDEN, Sheriff of the
jan22 31 feb7 15 24 Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—The State of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas Joseph Elliot having purchased, at a sale made by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1862, for a monition, or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled, "An act relative to monitions and mode of proceeding," approved the fifteenth day of March, 1855:—
Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Second 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 defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.
The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the parish aforesaid on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1860 by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1859, directed against Lorenzo D. Brindley, et al., in favor of C. M. Bradford, at the suit of succession of Sarah S. Lockett, No. 15,532 of the docket of this Court, at which sale Joseph Elliot became the purchaser for the price of $5850, payable cash.
Description of property, as given in the official conveyance, viz:
A lot of ground situated, lying and being in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Baronne, St. Joseph, (or Triton Walk) Philippa and Julia streets, which said lot measures twenty-four feet front on Baronne street, by one hundred and forty-seven feet six inches deep.
Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story brick (with a basement) dwelling and outhouses, (also of brick, and slate roofed), of two stories, designated as No. 249 of said street.
In testimony whereof I hereto sign my name and affix the seal of office this January 29th 1862.
Jan31 4t1/2d OCTAVE MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Peter Gillespie.

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 executor should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
Jan31 feb12 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Eleonor R. Johnson.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,[illegible].—Whereas William A. [illegible] has petitioned the Court for letters of [illegible] on the estate of the late wife, Eleonor R. [illegible], deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given whom it may concern to show cause, within [illegible] days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
jan27 31 feb5 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of E. Sonnekalb.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,[illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the curator of the [illegible] should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
jan27 31 feb5 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Pierre Devergès vs. His Creditors.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 15,[illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this insolvent, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the syndic of the creditors of the insolvent should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
jan27 31 feb5 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of S. F. Slatter.

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 executors of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
jan27 25 31 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Home Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861	$[illegible] 47	
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860	[illegible]	
Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$[illegible] 47
Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks	$220,976 54	
For premiums on River Risks	171,[illegible] 45	
For premiums on Marine Risks	35,[illegible]	
		$[illegible] 47
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861	$55,1[illegible] 00	
Return premiums	9,4[illegible] 47	
		$[illegible] 47
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$370,[illegible] 00
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$41,[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	30,[illegible]	
		$171,816 80
Re-insurance, expenses, interest on scrip issued, etc., less interest, discount, etc.	18,[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and Confederate States Bonds	$[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Real Estate, (office 73 Camp street)	[illegible]
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums earned	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on the 11th January, 1862, before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Alexander Brother, President, and James H. Wheeler, Secretary, of the Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
A. BROTHER, President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 11th of January, 1862.
D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX per cent. in money on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of February next. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 31st December, 1861, of which certificates will be issued on and after the 10th of March next.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved to redeem and pay in cash the certificates of profits of the issue of the year 1857, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th February next. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and interest thereon to cease from the 31st December, 1861.

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 73 Camp street.
ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN R. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
[illegible]

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,
AND GENERAL DISORDERS OF
THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

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

Clarke's Pulmonic Troches,

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

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