The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. — NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1862. — Vol. [illegible] — New Series, Vol. [illegible] — Whole No. 12,323.

THE DAILY BEE.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

From Memphis.

[illegible] of Fort Doy of Memphis.

MORE FEDERALS AT PADUCAH.

Federal Gunboats Crippled.

PREPARATIONS AT COLUMBUS.

Memphis, February 28.—The city has been universally observed here by fast and prayer and a general suspension of business.

Late advices from Paducah represent that the Federal army has already been concentrated to upwards of 100,000 men, and that they are well armed and equipped.

Nearly all the Federal gunboats were injured in the Fort Donelson fight.

No fighting above yet, but active preparations are still being made for the anticipated attack.

Nothing new from Nashville.

From Richmond.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

War to be Continued until the Enemy is Expelled.

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Richmond, February 27.—The President has issued a proclamation declaring martial law in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the surrounding country.

It is understood that Congress to-day passed an act authorizing the suspension of the habeas corpus in certain cases.

The Senate has confirmed A. P. Hill and J. J. Pettigrew (both of North Carolina) Brigadier Generals.

A resolution was unanimously passed that the Confederate Government will entertain no peace proposition excluding any portion of the soil of the Confederate States, and declaring that the war will be continued until the enemy are expelled from the Confederacy.

In the House, Mr. Miles, Chairman of the Military Committee, reported a bill creating the office of Commanding General of the Confederate Army during the war. The indications are strong that the bill will be passed; pending its adoption the House went into secret session.

From Charleston.

An Attack on Savannah Threatened.

Charleston, February 25.—Reconnoissances below Savannah reveal the fact that the enemy have erected three batteries of heavy guns with converging fires, which effectually cut the communication between Savannah and Fort Pulaski. An attack on Savannah is momentarily expected. There is great activity in military movements here.

A vessel loaded with coffee, medicines and salt has reached a Confederate port to-day.

WHY THEY SURRENDERED.

Ever since the loss of Fort Donelson people have been asking why Gen. Buckner did not cut his way through the enemy, instead of quietly surrendering a command of at least ten thousand men. The only satisfactory explanation we have ventured is that the Confederate troops were too exhausted to attempt the vigorous effort that would have been required to escape through the Federal lines. In Gen. Pillow's report this subject is referred to in very plain language, and the conduct of Gen. Buckner censured at least by implication. For the information of our readers we subjoin that portion of the report. It is evident enough that Gen. Pillow thought that part of our forces might be rescued, but that Gens. Buckner and, apparently, Gen. Floyd thought otherwise. Yet Pillow admits that the men could not fight for five days in the midst of ice, snow and mud, without shelter, and without sleep—certainly a most exhausting process:

We had fought the battle to open the way for our army and relieve us from an investment which would necessarily reduce us and the position by famine. We had occupied the whole day to accomplish our object, and before we could prepare to leave, after taking in the wounded and the dead, the enemy had thrown around us again in the night an immense force of fresh troops, and reoccupied his original position in the line of investment, thus again cutting off our retreat. We had only about 12,000 troops, all told. Of these a large proportion we lost in the three battles. The command had been in the trenches night and day for five days, exposed to the snow, sleet and ice and water, without shelter and without adequate covering and without sleep.

In this condition the general officers held a consultation to determine what we should do. Gen. Buckner gave it as his decided opinion that he could not hold his position one half hour against an assault of the enemy, and said the enemy would attack him next morning at daylight. The proposition then was made by the undersigned to again fight our way through the enemy's line and cut our way out. Gen. Buckner said his command was so worn out and cut to pieces and demoralized that he could not make another fight; that it would cost the command three-quarters of its present numbers to cut its way through, and it was wrong to sacrifice three-quarters of a command to save a quarter; that no officer had a right to cause such a sacrifice. Gen. Floyd and Major Gilmer I understood to concur in this opinion.

I then expressed the opinion that we could hold out another day, and in that time we could get steamboats and set the command over the river, and probably save a large portion of it. To this Gen. Buckner replied that the enemy would certainly attack him at daylight, and that he could not hold his position half an hour. The alternative of these propositions was a surrender of their position and command. Gen. Floyd said that he would neither surrender the command, nor would he surrender himself a prisoner. I had taken the same position. Gen. Buckner said he was satisfied nothing else could be done, and that, therefore, he would surrender if placed in command. Gen. Floyd said that he would turn over the command to him if he could be allowed to withdraw his command; to this Gen. Buckner consented. Thereupon Gen. Floyd turned the command over to me, I passed it instantly to Gen. Buckner, saying I would neither surrender the command nor myself a prisoner. I directed Col. Forrest to cut his way out. Under these circumstances Gen. Buckner accepted the command, and sent a flag of truce to the enemy for an armistice of six hours to negotiate for terms of capitulation. Before this flag and communication were delivered I retired from the garrison.

Late from Nashville.

We find the following in Wednesday's Augusta. The dispatch of Mayor Cheatham is [illegible]:

We have late and authentic intelligence from Nashville, by a citizen who left there on Monday morning, to the effect that the city was formally surrendered by Mayor Cheatham to the Federals on Sunday.

It is true that the Federals had not yet entered the city, but a regiment of Federal cavalry were encamped in the town of Edgefield, a short distance from Nashville.

It was to this point that Mayor Cheatham repaired, and formally tendered the city, with all the public stores it contained, to the commander of the Federal forces.

The Federals seemed loth to believe that the city had really been surrendered, and seemed fearful of some [illegible] over fifteen men to take possession, and even these seemed to be on the look out for a surprise of some sort.

There was a large amount of bacon and other army stores in the city of Nashville, and Col. Forrest of this city, was engaged up to Sunday afternoon attending to the saving and transportation of the same. While engaged in this service, Mayor Cheatham opposed and told him to desist, he having formally given up the camp to the Federal officer. Those of us who know Col. Forrest, can well imagine what his reply would be to such an order. He told the Mayor that he ranked all officers then in the city, that he was a Confederate officer, and that if he did not desist from interference, he would take force. Subsequently, a lot of low-lived characters about the city commenced a series of depredations upon private property, and the Mayor being powerless to repress them, it is reported that Col. Forrest took a detachment, and meeting them in the public square, killed five of them before they were dispersed.

In this manner that the Federals are in possession of Nashville, as stated in a special dispatch to the *Appeal* on Sunday, and that, too, notwithstanding the Federal forces were not in the city, in any considerable force, at the time.

It is, perhaps, the first city of such size that [illegible] such a large amount of valuable [illegible] with any determined hostile [illegible].

GOOD NEWS—*Reinforcements Flocking to Johnston.*—The annexed paragraph is from the Memphis *Argus* of the 25th:

Captain John Wickersham, of the Chatham Guard, arrived here last night from Richmond, having come through the Carolinas and Georgia on his route. He brings us the gratifying intelligence that all along the line all seemed the people are up in arms for the fight. They are determined to reinforce Johnston, and they intend that he shall have a force sufficient to fight Buell. Captain W. says the people are enthusiastic, and every one wants to go to fight old Abe's hirelings. He says there are thousands of soldiers on the way to Johnston.

DARING ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A RAILROAD BRIDGE.—We are informed that an attempt was made on Saturday night to destroy the Wauhatchie railroad bridge, by some persons unknown. [illegible]

THE SITUATION.

The public mind appears to be in a state of suspense [illegible] the movements of the Federal forces in the field in Kentucky and Tennessee. One dispatch places the number at Paducah at 60,000; another states that they are 30,000 at Paducah, and 15,000 at Cairo, and that 30,000 are marching towards New Madrid. There must likewise be a considerable force in the forts recently captured from the Confederates. Moreover, it is stated upon good authority that at least 50,000 men from the army of the Potomac are on their way to, or have already reached the West. Making due allowance for the tendency to exaggerate, and for the comparative unreliability of telegraphic dispatches, we may still conclude with much probability that the Federal forces in Kentucky and Tennessee exceed considerably one hundred thousand men.

On the other hand, while the telegraph is most liberal in intimations of the enemy's strength, it is discreetly silent touching our own. No one [illegible] to command the elements enabling him to approximatively to guess at the number of soldiers with Beauregard at Columbus, or with Johnston and Crittenden at Murfreesboro', or with Hindman at Cumberland Gap. We hear in a sort of vague and general way that reinforcements are rapidly arriving toward these places, and, indeed, from the excitement visible in Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the bold and successful advance of the Federals, there is good reason to believe that large numbers of Southern men are on the march to the standards of both Johnston and Beauregard. Some days ago we were assured that the Government at Richmond had instructed its [illegible] in the West to defend themselves [illegible] and they would be speedily reinforced by heavy accessions from the Potomac. Since then the telegraph has been mute [illegible] touching the matter. The announcement as to important reinforcements have [illegible] from Virginia, and that the [illegible] of the telegraph had been secured with a view of concealing our movements from the [illegible]. If so, that it has been, but in our [illegible] cannot help sometimes doubting [illegible] be the fact. Under all circumstances there can be no doubt that just at this [illegible] the Federal troops outnumber ours, and [illegible] is one of unquestionable [illegible].

[illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fasting and Prayer.—In conformity with the proclamation of Mr. Jefferson Davis, all business was suspended yesterday in the city, and the churches were crowded. [illegible]

For the Benefit of the Free Market.—[illegible]

Gondiret's Benefit.—The bill for the performance to-morrow evening at the Orleans Street Theatre is well worthy of the patronage of the public. [illegible]

The Free Gift Lottery Fund.—What do the Committee of the Free Gift Lottery intend to do with the $40,000 left in their hands? Will they hand this sum over to the Free Market Committee, which will have for a short time three or four thousand families to provide for? or will the $40,000 be added to the $25,000 appropriated last Thursday by the Common Council to equip the companies, battalions and regiments mustered for the defence, and whose uniforms or equipments may not be complete. We really don't know, though we hope that the Committee will give in time a satisfactory answer.

Melancholy Accident.—Yesterday morning a [illegible] named Peter Davis, fell overboard into the river at the Canal street ferry, and was drowned. His father, Mr. O. L. C. Davis, of the Southwestern Telegraph, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, offers a reward of $50 for the recovery of his body.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Friday Evening, Feb. 28, 1862.

[illegible]

The weather has been generally clear and pleasant.

COTTON.—There appears to have been very little inquiry during the past week, and the sales were confined to 14 bales on Monday, 300 on Tuesday, and 500 on Thursday, all for future delivery. On the spot, the [illegible]

TOBACCO.—There has been a brisk inquiry, and we have heard of sales of 200 hhds. at full prices, and 30 hhds. Admitted and Refused at an advance of [illegible].

SUGAR.—The receipts have been more liberal, and the demand has been fairly met at easier prices. [illegible]

Inferior	[illegible]
Common to Good Common	[illegible]
Fair to Fully Fair	[illegible]
Prime to Choice	[illegible]
Yellow Clarified	[illegible]
White	[illegible]

MOLASSES.—[illegible]

FLOUR.—[illegible]

[illegible]

BACON.—The stock is very light. [illegible]

Western receipts, 30 casks and — bbls.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The supply of Western Butter is nearly exhausted. [illegible]

WHISKY.—Old Bourbon and Monongahela has been retailing at $1 00@$1 [illegible].

Week's receipts, 218 bbls.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS.—[illegible]

COFFEE.—The last sales of Rio were at [illegible].

STAR CANDLES.—The stock is very light, and all in second hands. [illegible]

HIDES.—The receipts have been light and the demand is limited. [illegible]

OILS.—[illegible]

RICE.—The demand is active at advanced rates. [illegible]

SALT.—The stock is very light, and the market is firm at previous rates. [illegible]

Cattle Market.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 1, 1862.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED THURSDAY:

[illegible]

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Carolina—North Carolina.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond Examiner writes as follows:

From North Carolina we have nothing new. [illegible]

One effect of our late reverse in this section has been to thoroughly arouse the people. In every direction new military organizations may be heard of, great impetus being imparted to them by Secretary Benjamin's decision respecting substitute-bounties. There is now only one trouble—that so frequently urged editorially in the *Examiner*. Our rulers must not dampen the ardour and fire of the masses, either by sending bad or inefficient men with commissions, or purely defensive operations. Inaction ought to be abandoned, and then the people will rally in arms as one man.

General Huger continues to move energetically for circumventing the Federals. He has ordered such portions of the militia of this State and North Carolina as are called into service to report to the nearest Confederate officer.

They will obstruct the water courses and roads by which the enemy may approach, and from the narrow banks of the rivers use their shot guns on the ravagers. They will arrest all citizens who hold intercourse with the enemy.

TEXAS.—We have Houston papers to the 18th instant. The *News* contains the following:

The blockade at Galveston seems to remain without change. The Santee and Sam Houston are the only vessels off the bar. A schooner is at anchor some 15 miles to the westward. This schooner is occasionally off on a cruise, but soon returns again. She discharged her guns on Friday last, near where she is now at anchor, probably for the purpose of scaling or cleaning them, and their report being distinctly heard in Galveston, led to the conjecture that an attack was being made upon some fortification.

The troops at Galveston are being more frequently reviewed than heretofore. There was a review on Saturday of Gen. Nichol's regiment, and we believe also of some other commands of infantry, as well as of some cavalry and artillery companies. There has manifestly been great improvement in the infantry drill. We are glad to see that there appears to be a commendable rivalry among the various companies in perfecting themselves in the drill exercise and company evolutions. The horses of the artillery companies, especially those of Edgar's battery, are well trained. Indeed, there is but little else to be seen in the streets of Galveston except military operations. The city is pretty generally converted into a military camp.

THE FREE TRADE MEASURE KILLED IN CONGRESS.—The Provisional Congress, as we advised, succeeded, just before the expiration of its session, in killing the bill for the establishment of free trade during the existence of the blockade. The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, and we give a copy of it below. We have no explanation of the reasons of the defeat of a bill so plain and just in its objects other than the obstinate interpretation of it by some of the members as establishing a system of bounties.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A bill to be entitled An Act to Admit Duty Free all Goods, Wares and Merchandise Imported into the Confederate States for a Limited Period, except such as may be brought from the United States of America.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That from and after the approval of this act all wares and parts of wares by which duties and levied and collected upon foreign goods, wares and merchandise imported into the Confederate States be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall continue and remain in full force and effect from the date of its approval for and during the existence of the present pretended blockade of the ports of the Confederate States, and its provisions shall also extend to all goods, wares and merchandise actually shipped, as well as such as may be laid on board ship in any foreign port for any port in the Confederate States before notice of the raising of the said blockade, which said notice shall be given by the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States in such way as he may deem advisable: *Provided always*, That the provisions of this act shall not be extended, or applied to such goods, wares or merchandise as may be imported from the United States of America, or by any citizen or citizens thereof.

Candidate for Mayor, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY, VICTOR WILTZ, OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

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

LOST.—Two Notes drawn by the late F. Bellaud [illegible]

LOST OR STRAYED.—On the 22d inst., the slave boy ALFRED, or ALFRED, about 12 years of age [illegible] COUSINARD'S, corner of Dumaine and Tonti streets.

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

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

Applications to be made to the undersigned Committee, at the rendezvous, on Perdido street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, where every explanation will be given, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 5 P. M.

S. DISCOE, W. T. BRADY, J. W. CHAMBERS, J. L. WRIGHT, E. T. BLACK, F. S. WHEELOCK, FRANKLIN M. CLACK.

LOUIS GROISY, WOOD AND COAL MERCHANT, No. 150 St. Louis street, [illegible]

Notice. DURING the temporary absence of Mr. C. G. Tuminey, Messrs. Jules Raty and Augustin Joubert will jointly hold the full power of attorney for the undersigned. A. STURZENEGGER & CO.

DURING our temporary absence from the city, Mr. Fritz Malmros and Charles Jules Maschek hold our full power of attorney, as per act passed before W. Bienvenu, notary public. New Orleans, February 28, 1862. MARBURG & FORSTER.

NOTICE TO HUNTERS.—120 sacks DROP SHOT, assorted, from No. 0 to 10, recently received from Europe, and for sale by WM. ARMSTRONG, 20 Old Levee, near St. Louis street.

JALAP.—A lot of Mexican Jalap, in bond, for sale by M. CABALLERO, 60 Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville sts.

A Grand Military and Dress Ball Will be given for the benefit of the WILTZ GUARDS (heretofore known as the "Gulf Guards") on SATURDAY, the 1st of March, 1862, at Simon's Hall, at the corner of Louisa and Grandchien streets.

[illegible] Admission.........$1. Tickets may be had from any of the above managers.

Leonard's Distillery. THE undersigned, agents for the above distillery, are ready to receive and execute orders, at short notice, for pure high proof Alcohol. DESTREHAN BROTHERS, Nos. 10 and 12 St. Louis st.

Note Lost. THE undersigned hereby informs the public that he has lost a note for $[illegible], dated April [illegible], 1861, drawn by Mr. [illegible], to his own order and endorsed by him [illegible]. E. J. RUBIN.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans, WATER-WORKS DEPARTMENT, 1st February, 1862. [illegible] E. E. PERCY, Secretary.

MADAME LA BLANCHE. [illegible]

Headquarters First Regiment, Second Brigade, L. M. T.—New Orleans, March [illegible]. ORDER No. 3.—In obedience to Order No. 5, the Captains of Companies will assemble their respective commands at Wood's Cotton Press, at the corner of Canal and Claiborne streets, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on SUNDAY, 2d March, for Battalion Drill. The law will be strictly enforced upon absentees. By order of W. L. ROBINSON, Colonel. R. Neville, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, Second Brigade, L. M. T.—New Orleans, February [illegible], 1862. ORDER No. 4.—In obedience to General Order No. 7 from Brigade Headquarters, and in conformity to Section 25 of an act to reorganize the Militia, approved January 23, 1862, I have appointed the following named officers to constitute the Court of Assessment for this Regiment, who will be respected accordingly:

Members—Major W. C. Lipscomb. Do. Capt. Ernest Cousaga. Do. Lieut. A. Gossen. Judge Advocate—Lieut. W. B. Monroe. Provost Marshal—Capt. [illegible] Carrico. Supernumeraries—Capt. [illegible] Kingston. Do. Capt. W. W. Hall. Do. Lieut. J. B. Pratat. Do. Lieut. Gervais Vincent.

The Court, as organized, will hold its sittings EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, from MONDAY, 3d March, at No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, up stairs, where delinquents will present themselves, with their excuses for non-attendance on drill, &c. By order of W. L. ROBINSON, Colonel. A. D. Neville, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, L. M. T.—New Orleans, Feb. 27, 1862.—General Order No. 8.—1. Colonels of regiments of this Brigade will order their commands to parade for drill on SUNDAY, March 2, 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at their respective regimental rendezvous. By order of Brig.-General LASTRAPES, Commanding. Jas. Penense, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA TROOPS, Major-General's Office, New Orleans, Feb. 27, 1862.—General Orders No. 11.—I. All persons belonging to Volunteer Companies are required to report to the Captain of the militia beat in which they reside, a certificate of their membership in said Volunteer Companies, dated on or since the 15th February, 1862. II. Members of Volunteer Companies in course of formation, and not complete, will be required to drill in militia beats until the Volunteer Companies are organized, and the officers elected and commissioned accordingly. By order of J. L. LEWIS, Major General Commanding. A. J. Wagner, Aid.

HEADQUARTERS LA. TROOPS, Major-General's Office, New Orleans, February 26th, 1862. General Orders No. 9. I. All applications for certificates of exemption from military duty on account of physical inability must be made to the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the beat where the applicant resides, in conformity with Section 41 of the new Militia Law. II. Colonels of regiments will proceed immediately to appoint their Surgeons, and direct them to organize their departments, so as to expedite the exemption which will be recognized unless emanating from them, or in cases where no Regimental Surgeon has been appointed, then from the Brigade Surgeon. By order of JOHN L. LEWIS, Major-General Commanding. A. J. Wagner, Aid-de-Camp.

NOTICE. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, New Orleans, February 22, 1862. IN accordance with the provisions of the Act hereto annexed, approved 29th January, 1862, books of subscription will be opened at this office on the 24th inst. [illegible] Payment will not be required until the bonds are ready for delivery. I take occasion to observe that a loan for so patriotic a purpose should be participated in by the citizens generally, who may thus contribute to the protection of their homes and families. THOS. O. MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

[No. 65.] AN ACT to appropriate One Million of Dollars in Bonds of the State, for the purpose of Arming and Equipping the Volunteers and Militia, for the defence of the State, and to repel invasion. [illegible]

(Signed) ADOLPHUS OLIVIER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. (Signed) HENRY M. HYAMS, Lieut.-Governor and President of the Senate. (Signed) THOS. O. MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana. Approved Jan. 29, 1862.

Battalion Washington Artillery, Provisional Army C. S. New Orleans, February 26, 1862. IT is designed to increase the rank and file of the Fifth Company of the Battalion, now in the field in Virginia [illegible] J. B. WALTON, Major Commanding and Chief of Artillery.

Headquarters Louisiana Militia, Adjutant-General's Office, New Orleans, February 25, 1862. ORDERS NO. 132.—I. The First Brigade [illegible] By order of THOS. O. MOORE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. M. GRIVOT, Adjt and Insp. Gen. La.

Headquarters Louisiana Militia, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, February 23, 1862. ORDERS NO. 141.—[illegible] THOS. O. MOORE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. M. Grivot, Adjutant General.

Proclamation by the Governor.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA, New Orleans, February 14, 1862. THE President of the Confederate States having made a requisition upon me to "furnish, from the State of Louisiana, five and a half regiments of troops for the war," therefore I, THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby proclaim that volunteers will be received in accordance with the President's proclamation. [illegible] THOS. O. MOORE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Headquarters Louisiana Militia, Adjutant-General's Office, New Orleans, Feb. 12, 1862. ORDERS NO. 95.—[illegible] THOS. O. MOORE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. M. Grivot, Adjutant and Inspector General.

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

NOTICE. [illegible]

200 BOXES [illegible]

CRESCENT CITY STEAM SUGAR REFINERY. Double Refined LOAF, CRUSHED, POWDERED, GRANULATED and CLARIFIED [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Jean Marie Hérault. No. 18,887. BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. WILL be sold on SATURDAY, [illegible] March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, [illegible] A LOT OF GROUND situated in the New Suburb Marigny [illegible]

FIVE CONTIGUOUS LOTS OF GROUND situated in Suburb Duquesnel, Third District of this city [illegible] Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at 12 and 18 months' credit [illegible]

Two-Story Brick Building on Elysian Fields Street. BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. Office No. 30 Exchange Alley. WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets: A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city [illegible]

Two Comfortable Dwelling-Houses, No. 89 Desiré and No. 214 Craps streets, and a Vacant Lot forming the corner of Desiré and Craps streets, situated between the two City Railroads. BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer. SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street: THREE LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]

Succession of Frederick Bruker, No. 18,071. BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer. WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street [illegible] A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon [illegible]

Lot on Elysian Fields Street. BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Handsome Property on Claiborne Street, and Lots near Esplanade Street. BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. Office, 30 Exchange Alley. [illegible]

Fire-rate Washer and Ironer. BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange: CLARA, creole negro woman, aged about 25 years, first-rate washer, ironer and house servant [illegible]

Slave at Auction. BY McKERREN & LANDRY, G. W. McCARTHY, Auctioneer. WILL be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, March 1st, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange: The slave woman EMELINE, a dark griff, twenty-five years of age, a good washer and ironer and general house servant, fully guaranteed, speaking French and English. She can be seen at their salesroom at any time previous to the sale. Terms cash. Act of sale before M. Hahn, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Three Lots on Mexican Gulf Railroad. BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer. SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street: THREE LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Morales, Louisa, Goodchildren and Piety streets [illegible] Terms—One-half cash; balance at a credit of 12 months [illegible] Act of sale before P. Coudroin, not. pub.

Three-Story Brick Store, with Ground in Front. BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Valuable Improved Property in the City of Jefferson. BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Succession of Widow Joseph Cartomer [illegible] BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Succession of the late Antoine Hébrard.—Valuable and Improved Lot of Ground on Common street—Slaves. BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer. [illegible] 1. JOHN, a negro, aged about 38 years [illegible] 2. JOE, a negro, aged about 30 years [illegible] 3. JOSEPHINE, alias PUKY, aged about 11 years [illegible]

Succession of Virginie Giraudeau. No. 18,146. BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer, No. 30 Exchange Alley. WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 8th March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange [illegible] JULES, mulatto boy, aged about 17 years. CYPRIEN, negro boy, aged about 20 years. Terms cash. Acts of sale before A. E. Bienvenu, not. pub.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. Joseph Diaz. FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 14,833.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale [illegible] The small schooner named THE YOUNG CALIFORNIA [illegible] JOHN F. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

John Coleman vs. Unknown Owner of a Lot of Ground on Ursulines street, corner of Tonti. SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—[illegible] JOHN F. WALDEN, Sheriff.

Jules Tayon vs. the Widow and Heirs of Mathew Cannon. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 13,779. [illegible] JOHN F. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

J. W. Burbridge & Co. vs. James Todd. FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,891. [illegible] JOHN F. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

B. J. Gaiville vs. His Creditors. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 16,766. [illegible] JOHN F. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Jean Bougé vs. Mrs. F. Barbes. THIRD JUSTICES' COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—[illegible] L. H. WATSON, Constable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—[illegible] OCTAVE MORRE, Deputy Clerk.

Eliza Parker vs. Caleb A. Parker, her husband. THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. [illegible] J. W. PRICE, Judge. [illegible] J. O. CHALON, Clerk.

Charles Claiborne vs. His Creditors. STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,800. [illegible] A. D. DESMOND, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Patrick Flanagan. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible] T. RIGNOY, Deputy Clerk.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. Isaac Bridge, garnishee—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 267.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed [illegible] on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1862, at eleven o'clock, A. M. [illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. The Property of R. Potter, Jr.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 280.—[illegible] on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at George W. Vinten's store, No. 105 Poydras street [illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. Property of R. Hoe & Co.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 283.—[illegible] on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at George W. Vinten's, No. 105 Poydras street [illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. the Property of S. P. Rugg's Power Press Manufacturing Company—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 284.—[illegible] on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1862, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at George W. Vinten's store, No. 105 Poydras street, 5 Card Cutters and 5 Boxes. Terms cash. Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 24th day of February, 1862. C. S. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. George W. Mannon—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 198.—[illegible] on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the store No. 2 New Customhouse: 60 cases of Solidified Milk. Terms cash. [illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. The Property of James Conner—[illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at George W. Vinten's store, No. 105 Poydras street: Stock of Printing Materials, as per inventory [illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. Gauvreau & Co.—In the Confederate States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 291.—[illegible] on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1862, at twelve (12 o'clock) M., at the store No. 7 New Levee: [illegible] Terms cash. [illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

CONFEDERATE STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Confederate States vs. The Property of W. P. Taylor & Co.—[illegible] on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at George W. Vinten's store, No. 105 Poydras street [illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

For Sale, a Comfortable Country and City Residence. A HANDSOME PROPERTY situated on the [illegible] Railroad, between Roman and Prieur streets [illegible] Apply to G. [illegible], corner of Conti and Exchange Alley.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS. POLICE JURY OF JEFFERSON. [illegible]

VENTE D'ADJUDICATION. [illegible]

Quartier Général, Milice de la Louisiane. [illegible] THOS. O. MOORE. Gouverneur et commandant en chef. M. GRIVOT, adjudant-général.

Quartier Général, Milice de la Louisiane.—Bureau de l'Adjudant général.—Nlle-Orléans, 23 février 1862.—Ordre No. 132.—Le major général John L. Lewis, commandant la milice d'Etat, exigera que les officiers de compagnie, de bataillon et de régiment des corps volontaires [illegible] Par ordre de Thos. O. Moore, gouverneur et commandant en chef. M. GRIVOT, Adjudant et Inspecteur général.

Proclamation du Gouverneur.—Quartier Général de la Milice de l'Etat.—Nouvelle-Orléans, 14 fév. 1862.—Le Président des E. C. m'ayant adressé une réquisition afin de fournir de l'Etat de la Louisiane, cinq régiments et demi de troupes pour la durée de la guerre, [illegible] THOS. O. MOORE, Gouverneur et Commandant en chef.

Rachat des obligations de la Ville. Bureau des Commissaires de la Dette Consolidée de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Nouvelle-Orléans, 19 février 1862. AVIS est par le présent donné qu'une vente de la 32me section d'un acte de la législature de la Louisiane intitulé "Acte pour consolider la Dette de la Nouvelle-Orléans [illegible] Les propositions devront être adressées à O. De Buys [illegible]. JOHN T. MONROE, maire. CHAS W. CULBERTSON, Contrôleur. ADAM GRIFFEN, Trésorier. F. S. WILTZ, Président du Comité des Finances du Conseil des Aldermen. J. R. LEEFE, Président du Comité des Finances du Conseil des Assistants-Aldermen. O. DE BUYS, Secrétaire.

AVIS. BUREAU DE L'EXECUTIF. Nlle-Orléans, 22 février 1862. CONFORMÉMENT aux dispositions de l'acte ci-joint, approuvé le 29 janvier 1862, on ouvrira des livres de souscription dans ce bureau, le 24 courant [illegible] THOS. O. MOORE, Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

[No. 65.] Un acte pour allouer un million de piastres en bons de l'Etat, à l'effet d'armer et d'équiper les volontaires et la milice, pour la défense de l'Etat et pour repousser l'invasion. [illegible] (Signé) ADOLPHE OLIVIER, Orateur de la Chambre des Représentants. (Signé) HENRY M. HYAMS, Lieut.-Gouverneur et Président du Sénat. (Signé) THOS. O. MOORE, Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane. Approuvé le 29 janvier 1862.

POUR LES ATTAKAPAS. [illegible]

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.

VENTE par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.—Les Etats Confédérés vs. Isaac Bridge, tiers saisi.—Cour de District des E. C. District de la Louisiane No. 267.—En vertu d'un ordre de vente à moi adressé [illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés vs. George W. Mannon.—Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, District de la Louisiane.—No. 198.—[illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés vs. la propriété de R. Hoe & Co.—Cour de District des E. C., district de la Louisiane No. 283.—[illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le marshal des Etats Confédérés.—Les Etats Confédérés vs la propriété de W. P. Taylor & Co.—Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, district de la Louisiane. No. 287.—[illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le marshal des E. C.—Les E. C. vs. la propriété des hrs de Jas Connors.—Cour de District des E. C. District de la Louisiane. No. 294.—[illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.—Les Etats Confédérés vs Gauvreau & Co.—Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, District de la Louisiane.—No. 291.—[illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés—Les Etats Confédérés vs la propriété de S. P. Rugg's Power Press Manufacturing Company.—Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, District de la Louisiane.—No. 284.—[illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le marshal des Etats Confédérés.—Les Etats Confédérés vs la propriété de R. Potter Jr.—Cour de District des Etats Confédérés, District de la Louisiane.—No. 280.—[illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés.—Les Etats Confédérés vs. F. P. Lapeud.—Dans la Cour de District des Etats Confédérés. District de la Louisiane No. —[illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

VENTE par le marshal des Etats Confédérés.—[illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY, Marshal des E. C.

Vente par le Marshal des Etats Confédérés. [illegible] C. S. BEVERLEY.

SHAKSPEARE [illegible] No. 285 Canal [illegible]