The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1862. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. [illegible]—Whole No. 12,388

NEW ORLEANS.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1862.

We wish to remind our readers that the great sale by [illegible] of elegant furniture from the [illegible] Hotel, and pianofortes, will be continued this day, at 10½ o'clock, in the Armory Hall, up stairs. The furniture to be sold this day comprises the larger portion of the finest and richest articles in the hotel, among which are some rich rosewood parlor and chamber sets, and [illegible] bridal suits. Most of the carpets are [illegible] of the finest quality, and little soiled. The pianos are all of excellent tone and finish, three of which are unsurpassed, and can challenge comparison with any instrument in this city. The purchaser of either of these can rest assured of possessing one of rich and varied tone, and of great compass and durability.

EUROPE AND COTTON.

The nations of Europe appear to have greatly misunderstood the policy of the Southern States with respect to cotton. For several months the impression prevailed that the Government at Richmond had prohibited the exportation of the staple, and this error, which the Northern press [illegible] in disseminating, was generally believed in Europe, much precious time being lost in inquiring into the real state of the case. During the early period of the blockade European [illegible] might have obtained in most of the [illegible] ports, without running very great risks, a considerable quantity of the precious product, but they suffered the favorable period to elapse. The people of Europe committed the same blunder as those of the South. On neither side of the ocean was it imagined that the war would last long, or that the blockade would be maintained for many months, and the consequences in both instances are to be seen.

We are all familiar with recent events. The North, pursuing her projects of conquest with a [illegible] and an energy of which few had believed her capable, increased her maritime strength with marvelous rapidity, and has now succeeded in taking possession of a large portion of the coast of the cotton-growing States, in occupying the heaviest exporting mart, and in hermetically sealing nearly all the others by a vigorous blockade. What will be the consequences of a condition of affairs almost entirely unforeseen by the South, but perhaps secretly hoped for by some of the Governments of Europe? Will the capture of New Orleans have the effect, as predicted by the Paris *Constitutionnel*, of re-establishing the export trade of cotton, and bringing back to the deserted wharves of Havre the raw material so essential to the maintenance of the vast manufacturing industry of that city? This will be apt to prove another error, and will be acknowledged such when the nations of Europe learn what has been done in those cotton ports where the army of the United States have obtained a foothold. Unable to cope with that power upon the domain of the ocean, the South seems to have adopted a policy, respecting which we are not [illegible] to express an opinion, but which a few weeks ago was most actively and warmly discussed by the press, the Congress at Richmond, and various conventions of Southern [illegible]—we allude to the destruction of cotton. Whether right or wrong, it is a fact, and one of unexampled magnitude with regard to the interests of Europe.

It appears likely from the language of the European journals, and from the attitude of [illegible] their Governments, that they placed little faith in the determination of the policy of the South. Unfortunately for transatlantic manufacturers, that policy has been carried into effect. In New Orleans thirteen thousand bales of cotton were consigned to the flames, and throughout the interior of the State, and in Mississippi we understand that immense quantities of the staple have been destroyed by the same agency. Suppose, thus far, half a million of bales to have been burned, where will the work of destruction pause? We can form no definite idea on the subject. Wherever the Federal arms have not penetrated it may be presumed that the cotton will be preserved; but even admitting the possibility of saving one-half or two-thirds of the crop of 1861, Europe is unlikely to reap the slightest benefit from this, as the Southern [illegible] will doubtless be more closely blockaded than ever.

While awaiting the distant and doubtful prospect of peace, Europe will be condemned to [illegible] of the progressive diminution in the stock of that valuable staple which gives life to her industry and bread to her countless millions. [illegible] the prospect for the coming year be at all favorable. It is admitted on all sides that the crop of 1862 will not be one-third of the previous year. The planters as a general rule have comprehended the stringent necessity of supplying food to the people of the South, and have devoted to the cultivation of the cereals millions of acres previously employed in the raising of cotton. The next crop may reach one million or one million and a half of bales, but we greatly doubt whether any of it will find its way beyond the limits of the South. Europe has a lesson of patience to learn, and the Southern planters will have many painful privations to encounter.

AFFAIRS AT FORT WARREN.—The Boston *Herald* says that Fort Warren is kept as close [illegible] that it is almost as difficult to get news from there as from Yorktown. The paper says: "We understand, however, by one who has been there, that the health of the garrison is very good, only three or four men being sick. Buckner and Tilghman, who have been in close confinement for some weeks, have been allowed, since last Sunday, an hour each day to walk by themselves on the parapet over the sally-port. [illegible] Brown, late of Baltimore, was visited one day the week by his brother."

BURYING SOLDIERS PREMATURELY.—Most, if not all, of the soldiers who die in the various hospitals located in this city, are interred at [illegible] cemetery, in the eastern suburbs. It cannot be supposed that when so many men are [illegible], that all can have the care and attention bestowed on them that they would get at home or here under more favorable auspices; [illegible] many become food for worms that [illegible] be living. It does seem, however, eminently proper that when, to all appearance, the poor volunteer has shuffled off his mortal coil, his body should be retained a sufficient length of time to put the truth beyond doubt. We fear this is not always done. Anxiety for the living swallows up respect for the dead, and the remains of the latter are often [illegible] too precipitately to the place of interment. It would seem that there should be attached to each hospital a place for the temporary deposit of those who die or are supposed to have died from disease.

We are led to make these suggestions from having heard that on two occasions recently [illegible] who were about being subject to the rites of burial in Oakwood cemetery had signified their disapprobation of the proceeding while on their way thither. The driver of the hearse in one instance, as we hear, was horrified at the [illegible] manifestations of the supposed defunct, and quickly carried him to a place where he [illegible] be released from his unpleasant predicament. In another instance, as we learn, Mr. [illegible], keeper of the cemetery, having unusual [illegible], from the knocking and exclamations of the subject, opened the coffin and sent the supposed dead man back for further [illegible] treatment. While attaching no blame to any one, the matter is mentioned in the hope that it will induce a caution that experience has [illegible] shown to be necessary.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

CHANGE IN THE FEDERAL NAVY DEPARTMENT.—A Washington dispatch states that, notwithstanding the contradictions published in the [illegible], the truth of the *Herald's* statement [illegible] a change in the Navy [illegible] will ere long be shown by the fact of the retirement of Mr. Welles. Capt. G. V. Fox, the present assistant secretary, has been [illegible] mentioned in connection with the [illegible].

A STORMY SESSION OF THE CABINET.—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* has the following exposé of a recent session of the Federal Cabinet:

The meeting of the Cabinet was important, the discussion stormy; but the result was the triumph of the President and his popular policy over the prejudices and passions of his advisers. Secretary Stanton declined to grant General McClellan's request that certain troops should be sent to him, and also objected to the President's order that another division should join McClellan's corps, although this order was issued in compliance with McClellan's own desire. This was the subject under discussion, and it very naturally led to a general controversy about McClellan and his plans. The President defended McClellan, and was sustained by Secretary Seward and Blair—this strange coalition resulting rather from Seward's coolness towards Stanton and Chase than from his admiration of McClellan. The discussion was earnest and warm, Secretary Stanton being especially impetuous and declamatory against the President's policy. At last the President declared he had set his foot down firmly that Gen. McClellan should not be interfered with, and should have anything he needed from the War Department, and that it was needless to attempt to modify his opinions of Gen. McClellan and his plans. The result of this noble speech was the rumor of Stanton's resignation, and the immediate rapid advance of the forces under McDowell, who had been waiting in Washington to have his destination decided.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City.—For the benefit of our readers who prefer the quiet of their own homes to the gratification of idle curiosity in promenading the streets—and we take pride in the belief that most of our fair readers are so wise and prudent in these evil days that have fallen upon us—to give them a bird's eye view, from time to time, of what is going on. Canal street made a very good display, from Chartres to Bourbon street, nearly all the principal stores being now opened, and seeming to have a tolerably fair patronage from their lady customers. About the Custom-house, the crowd which has been clustering thereabouts for several days past was reduced to a few stragglers. Whether the beef has all been carried off or not, we cannot say, but we presume another "General Order" will enlighten us on that point in due course of time. The provisions—flour and beef—which the city had some time ago contracted for, and which have now begun to be forthcoming from Mobile and Red river, probably have had a great effect in easing the domestic markets and lulling the public apprehensions of starvation, bread and meat yesterday being much more easily come-at-able than previously. St. Charles street was crammed, especially on the shady side in the morning—"the measured tramp" of the New England regiment (with what *used to be* the spirit-stirring music of Yankee doodle,) and an alarm of fire about 11 o'clock, bringing out the boys and their "machines," furnishing the principal attractions. What struck us mainly in other streets we passed through, was the signs of recent clearing—piles of dirt on the outside of the gutters, and the boys grubbing for the crawfish that were, or supposed to be, flowing along with the tide of pure water from the river, which is now taking the place of a foot or two of mud.

Shot in a Brothel.—James Williams was shot in the arm at a low den in Perdido street, and was taken to the Hospital. The perpetrator of the shooting and the keeperess of the house were both arrested. "Served 'em all right."

Inquest.—The body of a man was found floating in the river on Wednesday. Had long light hair and red beard, blue cottonade pants, blue shirt and heavy brogans. Verdict of Coroner's jury—"Found drowned."

The City Hall.—The crowd, particularly of women, was quite dense at the doors of the Treasurer and Controller, but there was very little, if any, small change issued by those officers, for the reason, probably, that they were taking a little breathing time for more extended preparation to meet the "run" upon them. We believe, however, that considerable exchange took place of Treasury for Confederate notes. The Street Commissioners' office seemed to be very busy with contractors and others.

Fire.—The alarm yesterday grew out of the partial burning of a kitchen on Perdido street, back of Circus, but the damage was slight.

The Hand-car Tragedy.—Sanford Jones, the young man who was wounded on the hand-car, with Mr. Crickard a week ago, by the Federal pickets, died on Wednesday, and was buried yesterday, from the St. Louis Hotel. This is the third death, we believe, from that unfortunate affair.

Recorder Emerson.—At 10 o'clock we visited the "judge," and found he had already dispatched his morning's business, passing judgment upon petty cases—it not being the day for the trial of "fixed cases," which class he takes up every other day.

Free Market.—It is said that plenty of fresh beef and bread will be distributed at the Free Market this morning. Great institution that, and worthy are the managers for doing such a good work.

Effects of the Blockade.

The editor of the Wilmington *Journal* is in a humorous vein. He says:

There are a good many useful and comfortable things of which the war and the blockade have for the time being deprived the people of the South, and the want of which is felt, as is reasonable that it should be felt, but not so unreasonably as that for their sake any thought of submission should be entertained. There are other things upon which the blockade is put, and we trust may stay put—we mean especially patent medicines and intoxicating beverages, and we don't know which has done the greater amount of harm. They are about equal, but there is at least some fun and sociability in "the sperits," but none at all in the abominable decoctions out of which sundry quacks build up "palatial" residences among the aristocracy of the codfish barrel and pill-box. We have no doubt of the fact that the effect upon the health of the Southern people from the stoppage of these abominable decoctions and compounds is already very cheering and beneficial.

As for the blockade on the "sperits," that is self-imposed, or at any rate is has been brought about very remotely, if at all, by the blockade maintained by the foe, for it must be confessed that every country neighborhood South was beginning to do its part, illustrating the capacity of the Confederacy to rival Cincinnati and St. Louis in the production of as much, and as mean, liquor as the world could afford, but in spite the effects of the outside blockade were seen in getting the domestic rot-gut of a day old up to a dollar and a half a gallon, while just as certain death could be got "out of West" for fifteen or twenty cents.

The world is becoming homœopathic, for who could afford to cure sick negroes of the chills with quinine at ten dollars an ounce? We know one gnarled old "passon" that could swallow his head off at that rate before his first shake was "brack." Likewise coffee, whereof one grain is ground with two bushels of parched rye to make the pure article sent fresh from Richmond mills, is beginning to be used very homœopathically also. The spring fashions are also somewhat blockaded, and Flora McFlimsey's last bulletin has not reached this benighted region, where the only hoops shortly will be war-whoops. This is painful, but it will be some consolation to those who have "nothing to wear," to find that there are others in the same situation.

Cobblers and slings, those refreshing potions, will be unknown this summer, and unmissed. If there be ice any where let it be kept for the sick and wounded. Yet mint looks green, and juleps have been swallowed without producing pain. But pshaw! cobblers, slings and so forth! What are cobblers good for but to save our "soles," or slings except to throw pebbles at the Northern Goliahs? And mint! What is any sort of mint good for when there is nothing to coin?

And the gout—there is a great cure for the gout all around—a homœopathic cure for the gout. A case by very small doses. *Similia similibus, curantur.* Every man with sore toes treads on every other man's sore toes, and between this curative process and the enforced virtue of abstinence, the thing works all right.

Corns! Who would have corns? Corns are the result of tight shoes—high-heeled French boots, and other fashionable abominations. We shall soon get clear of effects, now that we are pretty near through with the cause. We shall wear moccasins, or perhaps what has been felicitously and philosophically described as "a footless stocking without a leg." Some obtuse persons might think we meant by that last remark to go barefooted. We can't keep people from thinking. We want people to think with us, that it is better to bear all trifling privations good humoredly, as though bearing them not. It is not only the best plan, but even in a selfish point of view it is much the wisest.

COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL, May 13th, 1862.

The Board met this day pursuant to adjournment.

Members present: Hon. S. P. DeLabarre, president pro tem.; Messrs. Forstall, Huckins, Robin and Stith—5.

The reading of the minutes was, on motion, dispensed with.

The following communications were laid on the table subject to call:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, 12th day of May, 1862.

To the Common Council:

Gentlemen—In conformity with a statute of the State entitled "An act to organize the police of the city of New Orleans, and to create a Police Board therein," approved 17th January, 1862, an election is required to be held on the first Monday (which will be the second day) of June next for two citizens from each district to be members of a board to be called the "Police Board;" and it becomes necessary that the Common Council order the election for the officers aforesaid, that the necessary notice may be given to the Board of Commissioners known as the "Central Board of Commissioners," under the provisions of an act entitled "An act relative to elections in the parish of Orleans," approved March 15th, 1857.

Respectfully,
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, 12th day of May, 1862.

To the Common Council:

Gentlemen—In conformity with the provisions of the City charter, "An act to amend an act entitled an act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the government of the city of New Orleans and the administration of the affairs thereof," approved March 15th, 1856, an election is required to be held on the first Monday, (the 2d day) of June next, for the following named city officers, to wit:

Mayor.

One Recorder for each, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts.

And Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, to wit:

ALDERMEN.

One Alderman for the First District of the city, in place of J. O. Nixon, whose term has expired.

One Alderman for the First District, in place of Gerard Stith.

One Alderman for the Second District, in place of L. E. Forstall.

One Alderman for the Third District, in place of P. E. Wiltz.

One Alderman for the Fourth District, in place of L. Moreau.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

One Assistant Alderman for the First Ward, in place of E. A. Kingsland.

One Assistant Alderman for the Second Ward, in place of E. Toledano.

One Assistant Alderman for the Third Ward, in place of Henry Beebe.

One Assistant Alderman for the Fourth Ward, in place of W. F. Hutchins.

One Assistant Alderman for the Fifth Ward, in place of J. Freeman.

One Assistant Alderman for the Seventh Ward, in place of A. F. Seibrecht.

One Assistant Alderman for the Eighth Ward, in place of J. B. Leefe.

One Assistant Alderman for the Eleventh Ward, in place of James Davis.

The aforementioned officers of the city, to-wit: Mayor, Recorders, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, are to be elected for a term of two years, and are required to enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices on the third Monday in June next.

It becomes necessary that the Common Council orders the election for officers, etc., aforesaid, that notice may be given to the Board of Commissioners known as the "Central Board of Commissioners," under the provisions of an act entitled "an act relative to elections in the Parish of Orleans," approved March 15th, 1857.

Respectfully,
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

The following communication was read:

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, May 6, 1862.

To the Hon. the President and Members of the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—You are respectfully invited to concur in the following resolutions adopted by this Board:

A resolution to pay sundry bills.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to warrant in favor of C. C. Berrell for $40 20.

A resolution approving the adjudication of a contract to Messrs. Nicholson & Co., for the right of way for railroads on Carondelet and other streets.

Respectfully,
JOHN E. HOLLAND, Sec'y.

The following resolutions, adopted by Assistant Board, were read twice and concurred in, the rules being suspended:

A resolution to pay sundry bills, (adopted May 6th, 1862.)

Yeas: Messrs. Forstall, DeLabarre, Huckins, Robin and Stith—5.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to warrant in favor of C. C. Berrell for $40 20.

Yeas: Messrs. Forstall, DeLabarre, Huckins, Robin and Stith—5.

A resolution approving the adjudication of a contract to H. Nicholson & Co., for the right of way for railroads on Carondelet and other streets.

Yeas: Messrs. Forstall, DeLabarre, Huckins, Robin and Stith—5.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions were referred to the Finance Committee:

Of members of the Pinkney Battalion, praying for relief.

Of employés in the office of the Provost Marshal of the First District, asking the settlement of their claims.

A communication from E. L. Robertson, tendering his resignation as member of the Volunteer Relief Committee, was read, and said resignation accepted.

A resolution from the Assistant Board inviting the Board of Aldermen to meet them this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, in joint secret session, was read twice and concurred in, the rules being suspended.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

The following preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. Stith, were read twice and adopted, the rules being suspended, and were, on motion, sent to the Assistant Board:

Yeas: Messrs. DeLabarre, Forstall, Huckins, Robin and Stith—5.

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this Council that for the first time in the history of this city a large fleet of the navy of France is about to visit New Orleans, of which fleet the Catinat, now in our port, is the pioneer, this Council, being, in general, mindful, besides, the many ties of amity and good feeling, which unite the people of this city with those of France, whose potential protection New Orleans owes its foundation and early prosperity, and to whom it is especially grateful for the jealousy with which, in the cession of the State, it guaranteed all the rights of property, of person, and religious freedom of its citizens:

Be it resolved, That the freedom and hospitalities of the city of New Orleans be tendered, through the Commander of the Catinat, to the French naval fleet during its sojourn in our port, and that a committee of five of this Council be appointed, together with the Mayor, to make such tender and such other arrangements as may be necessary to give effect to the same.

Messrs. Stith and Forstall were appointed on the committee mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the Assistant Board, were read twice and concurred in, the rules being suspended:

A preamble and resolutions declaring cancelled, and null and void the contracts of lease entered into between the city of New Orleans and Henry Lonsdale, lessee of the St. Mary's market; Paul Locoul, lessee of the Ninth street market; F. Vellelo, lessee of the Port market; and B. Miller, lessee of the Beef market, Second District, &c.

On motion, the Board of Aldermen adjourned to the chamber of the Assistant Board.

JOINT SESSION.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names:

Hon. S. P. DeLabarre, President pro tem.; Messrs. Cox, Forstall, Huckins, Robin and Stith—6.

On motion, the Common Council went into secret session, after which the doors were opened, and the Board of Aldermen retired and returned to their chamber.

Members present: Hon S. P. DeLabarre, President pro tem.; Messrs. Cox, Forstall, Huckins, Robin and Stith—6.

The following resolutions, adopted by the Assistant Board were read twice, the rules being suspended:

Resolutions authorizing the Mayor to cancel the leases of the wharves, &c.

Mr. Cox moved that the foregoing resolutions be referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Lost.

Yea: Mr. Cox—1.

Nays: Messrs. Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and DeLabarre—5.

On motion, the foregoing resolutions were concurred in by the following vote:

Yeas: Messrs. Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and DeLabarre—5.

May: Mr. Cox—1.

The following resolutions, adopted by the Assistant Board, were read twice and concurred in, the rules being suspended:

Resolutions authorizing the City Surveyor to cause all the draining and other canals of the city to be dug out and cleared.

Yeas: Messrs. Cox, DeLabarre, Forstall, Huckins, Robin and Stith—6.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

CHAS. CLAIBORNE, Secretary.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 16, 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 380 Texas Beeves, 37 Veals, 40 Hogs and 37 Sheep. Amount of stock sold was [illegible] Texas Beeves. Stock remaining on sale is 73 Texas Beeves, 37 Veals, 40 Hogs and 37 Sheep. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs. net,	1st qty	.....	—@—
" " "	2d	"	—@—
Texas " " ℔ lb., net,	1st	"	[illegible]
" " "	2d	"	—@—
" " "	3d	"	—@—
" " " heavy grades, ℔ head,			—@—
Veal Cattle, ℔ head,	1st	"	[illegible]
" "	2d	"	[illegible]
Sheep, ℔ head,	1st	"	[illegible]
" "	2d	"	[illegible]

POLICE JAILS—OFFICIAL.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the black boy JOHN or JOSHUA. Says he belongs to Mr. Ventress or William Ventress, who lives in the parish of Ascension, La. He is 5 feet [illegible] inches high, long beard, flat face, speaks English only, and is aged about 45 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15 10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the black boy JACKSON or ARON. Says he belongs to Mr. Ventress or William Ventress, who lives in the parish of Ascension, La. He is 5 feet [illegible] inches high, has two scars on the forehead, long beard and bushy hair, a cut on the finger of the left hand, speaks English only, and is aged about 27 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15 10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the mulatto boy WILLIAM. Says he belongs to Mr. Jackson or James McCutchin, who lives in the parish of St. Charles, La., next to Mr. Lebranche's plantation. He is 5 feet high, has a scar on the upper lip, speaks English only, and is aged 20 or 22 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, JR., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
E. DAVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15 10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the black boy BENON or BEN LEBANC. Says he belongs to Mr. Lavern or Victor Lavergne, who lives in the parish of Iberville, La. He is 5 feet 11½ inches high, has a scar on the right arm, well built, speaks French and English, and is aged about 22 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, JR., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15 10t

WAS brought to the City Parish Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the black boy DAN or DANIEL TAYLOR. Says he belongs to Mr. Jackson or James McCoughen, who lives in the parish of St. Charles, La., next to Mr. Drouda Labranche's plantation. He is 5 feet 6½ inches high, has a scar on the right hand, a scar between the neck and chin, speaks English only, and is aged about 20 to 21 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15 10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the black boy ROBERT, alias BOB. Says he belongs to Mr. Ventress or William Ventress, who lives in the parish of Ascension, La. He is 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar on the left cheek, speaks English only, and is aged about 20 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15 10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the black boy ISAAC or ISAAC BORDEN. Says he belongs to Mr. Turner, and now claims himself to be free, the Mr. Benjamin Turner is his agent, who lives in Lime, St. Tammany parish, La. He is 5 feet 10 inches high, has heavy beard, speaks English only, and is aged about 44 to 45 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15 10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the griff boy BEN. Says he belongs to Mr. John Byrne, who keeps a store on Canal street. He is 5 feet 7 inches high, has a scar on the forehead, a scar on the upper lip, speaks English only, and is aged about 27 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15 10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the black boy WRIGHT or ANDERSON WRIGHT. Says he belongs to Mr. V. stress or William Ventress, who lives in the parish of Ascension, La. He is 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar on the upper lip near the nose, a scar on the left cheek near the eye, speaks English only, and is aged about 19 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15 10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the black boy JACK or JACKE. Says he belongs to Mr. Barrow or Robert Barrow, who lives in the parish of Jefferson, La. He is 5 feet 3½ inches high, speaks English only, and is aged about 20 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15 10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 31st of April, 1862, the mulatto boy HENRY. Says he belongs to Capt. Wibray, who lives above Jackson near Carrollton. He is 5 feet 6½ inches high, his upper teeth missing, long beard around his mouth, speaks English only, he is aged about 21 or 26 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 6, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15 10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 1st of May, 1862, the griff boy WILLIAM COY. Says he belongs to Mr. Drouet, or Edward Drouet, who lives on Esplanade street. He is 4 feet 2½ inches high, looks intelligent, has a scar on the left hand, speaks French and English, he is aged about 10 or 11 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 6, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15 10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 5th of May, 1862, the black boy BEN. Says he belongs to Widow George Cook, residing at the corner of Camp and Orange streets, in this city. He is 5 feet 5½ inches high, has a scar on the nose, beard around the mouth, a black spot on the upper teeth, speaks English only, he is aged about 25 or 26 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 6, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15—10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 5th of May, 1862, the black boy LUCIEN. Says he belongs to Mr. Fortineaux, or T. B. Fortineaux, Recorder of the Parish St. James, La. He is 5 feet 5½ inches high, has a scar on the forehead, pleasant face, speaks French and a little English, he is aged about 17 or 18 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 6, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15 10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 19th of April, 1862, the griff boy CHARLES REED. Says he is free, and was born in this city. He is 5 feet 3 inches high, well built, looks intelligent, speaks English only, he is aged about 21 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of the City Police Jail.
Registered May 6, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my 15—10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 30th of April, 1862, the black boy JAMES BROWN, or JAMES [illegible]. Says he is free, and was born in Virginia. [illegible] inches high, has gray hair and [illegible] only, he is aged about 50 or 54 [illegible].
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 9, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15—10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 6th of May, 1862, the black boy ARCHIE. Says he belongs to M. Lartigue, or Cagnolatti, who lives four miles above Carrollton. He is 5 feet 7 inches high, has heavy beard, pleasant face, speaks English only, he is aged about 35 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 8, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15—10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 6th of May, 1862, the griff boy SCOTT. Says he belongs to Mrs. E. G. Powers, residing on Erato street, between Dryades and Apollo streets. He is 5 feet 9 inches high, has heavy beard around his mouth, a scar on the nose between the eyes, one finger cut off and one mashed off of the left hand, speaks English only, he is aged about 42 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 8, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15—10t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 6th of May, 1862 the black boy JACK or SAM. Says he belongs to Mr. Rodgers, or Samuel Holandworth, who lives at the Point of Bonet Carré, Parish of St. John the Baptist, La. He is 5 feet 5½ inches high, has long beard, bushy hair, looks stupid, speaks English only, he is aged about 45 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law.
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 8, 1862.
E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.
my15—10t

Wanted.

ONE THOUSAND LABORERS to be employed on the City Works. Apply at the Surveyor's Office, City Hall.
my 6 1w

Notice.

THE holders of my note, due the 10th and 13th inst., will please present the same for payment, as I wish to pay the same to prevent interest, costing charges.
my15 3t
SAMUEL EDWARDS.

CONTROLLER—OFFICIAL.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, May 10, 1862.

[No. 6031.]

AN ORDINANCE providing for the Sale of the Right of Way to establish a railroad on New Levee street, from Canal street to Delery street, and for other purposes.

Be it ordained, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to advertise in the official journal of the city for fifteen days that he will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, the right of way for twenty years for the construction and working of the following railroads on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth. Said adjudication to be subject to the approval or rejection of the Common Council.

SECTION 1. A double-track railroad commencing on the neutral ground on Canal street, at its junction with Magazine and Old Levee streets, up Canal street to New Levee street, down New Levee street to Esplanade street, down the foot side of Esplanade to Frenchmen street, down Frenchmen street to Moreau street, down Moreau street to Poland street, up Poland to Levee street, and down Levee to Delery street, at the Barracks.

The contractor shall be bound to construct through and in the centre of the above-named streets, within the time specified, double-track railroads. The tracks shall be 5 feet 2½ inches gauge. The rails shall be of the same pattern as those used on the Camp, Magazine and other city railroads. The materials for the construction of the roads shall be of the best quality, and shall have the following dimensions, to wit: The crossties shall be of yellow pine, six by eight inches, and eight feet long; and the string-pieces of yellow pine, five by eight inches. The paving of the streets, where the same are already paved, shall be taken up, the same shall be graded to the grades to be established by the City Surveyor, and shall receive a layer of four inches of Lundon gravel, which shall be properly well rammed until it forms a hard foundation, and the cross-ties shall then be laid at distances of two feet apart. On the top of the said cross-ties shall be placed the string-pieces, and on the top of said string-pieces the iron rails shall be placed. The rails shall not weigh less than forty-five pounds to the yard. The paving of the streets shall then be relaid by the contractor in the best workmanlike manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the City Surveyor. Wherever the streets are not yet paved, the lines of the tracks within the rails shall be paved either with round round stones or with four-by-five inch cantling, in the best workmanlike manner, and the space between the lines of the tracks and the gutters of the street shall be planked with yellow pine planks of three inches thick, laid on stringers of four inches thick by eight inches wide; the timber used as above-mentioned to be of the best quality, and to the entire satisfaction of the City Surveyor.

The cars shall be of the same description as those now used on the other city railroads. They shall be drawn by horses or mules, and if more than one horse or mule be used for each car they shall be driven tandem. The cars shall be run at [illegible] per day and night, to the contractor may [illegible] proper, but not at greater intervals than every ten minutes from daylight until 10 o'clock, P. M., and every thirty minutes from 10 o'clock, P. M., until midnight. The speed of the cars shall not exceed six miles per hour. All cars that may be run on said railroads, between sunset and daybreak, shall be provided with a good and ample headlight and rear light, placed in a conspicuous place and position on the outside of the cars; and for the violation of this or any ordinance now existing, or that may hereafter be enacted, on the part of any officer or employee on said roads, the contractor shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense, besides all damages arising therefrom.

The contractor shall be bound to keep in good repair and condition, during the continuance of his privilege, the paved and unpaved streets through which the said tracks pass, as well as all the bridges on said streets, and should the contractor refuse or neglect to keep said bridges in good repair and condition, the city shall have the right to cause said streets and bridges to be repaired at the expense of said contractor, and in the event of his refusal to pay for the same, the amount shall be recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction for the benefit of the city.

The said roads shall be commenced within six months after the termination of the war with the United States, and shall be completed one year after.

The contractor shall be bound to furnish, and place and keep on said roads, a sufficient number of passenger cars, to be drawn by horses or mules as aforesaid, so as to make trips up and down said roads, as heretofore required; and shall also provide for all materials, labor, etc., required for the construction and maintenance of said roads.

The city of New Orleans shall be bound, immediately after the approval of the contract to institute legal proceedings for the opening of Moreau street, from St. Ferdinand, to Montegut street, and for the widening of Levee street, from Poland street to the lower limits of the property belonging to the Ursuline Nuns, the costs of opening and widening said streets to be paid by the city of New Orleans.

The city of New Orleans shall not be responsible for any work or materials furnished for these roads, and every outlay and expense thereon, either for the construction, repairs, or any other expense, of whatever kind, shall be borne by the contractor.

The contractor shall furnish good and solvent security, satisfactory to the Common Council, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to guarantee the faithful performance of his contract.

The fare between Canal and Delery streets, or for any distance between these points, shall not exceed five cents either way.

The contractor shall annually pay into the city treasury, upon the assessed value of said roads and fixtures, the annual tax levied upon real estate, and the value of said roads and fixtures shall be assessed by the usual mode of assessment.

The roads shall be constructed under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the City Surveyor, and in accordance with the lines and grades to be given by said officer.

It is well understood that in case of failure by the contractor to begin or finish said roads, or any part thereof, within the period fixed, or in case the Common Council be dissatisfied with the manner in which the work is being executed, the Common Council shall have the right to annul the contract without putting the contractor in default, as required by article 1950 of the Civil Code, and without applying to a court of justice to annul the same, and without indemnity; and it is also well understood that in case the contractor shall, at any time, abandon the work or not finish or complete the same in conformity with contract, the said contractor shall forfeit all claims he may have for any part of the work done by him up to the date of the abandonment by the contractor, or such annulment of the contract by the Common Council, the city of New Orleans shall have the right to resell the contract at the risk and peril of the contractor and his securities in solido.

The contract shall be awarded to the party offering the largest bonus for the privilege, and the money shall be paid as follows to the city, to-wit: One fifth in cash on signing the contract before the City Notary, and the balance at one, two, three and four years, for notes given by the purchaser and endorsed to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee, and bearing interest at six per cent. per annum.

The said railroads, cars, fixtures and their appurtenances shall revert to the city at the expiration of said twenty years' privilege, on a valuation to be ascertained by two disinterested persons, one to be appointed by the contractor and the other by the city; and in the event of a disagreement as to said valuation between said persons thus appointed, a third party or umpire shall be appointed by one of the District Courts, the decision thereby had to be final.

[Signed] S. P. DELABARRE, President pro tem. Board of Aldermen.
[Signed] J. MAGIONI, President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Approved May 8, 1862.
[Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
A true copy.
THEO. MARKS, Secretary to Mayor.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, May 29th, 1862, I will sell, at my office at 12 o'clock, M., the above right of way to the highest bidder.
my15 12t
C. W. CULBERTSON, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, City of New Orleans, July 7, 1856.

[No. 2129]

RESOLVED, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized and required to give notice, by a standing advertisement in the official journal, that in accordance with the ninth section of ordinance No. 1462, approved March 20, 1854, the Council will not pay any bill against the city unless contracted under authority of an order from the Controller, in accordance with the ordinance referred to.

[Signed] R. L. TRACY, President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] L. H. PLACE, President Board of Aldermen.
Approved April 28, 1855.
[Signed] JOHN L. LEWIS, Mayor.

The attention of the officers of the city and of the public is respectfully called to the foregoing resolution.
my15 tf
C. W. CULBERTSON, Controller City of New Orleans.

MAYORALTY—OFFICIAL.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, May 14, 1862.
Common Council of the city of New Orleans

[No. 6034.]

Resolved, That the adjudication by the Controller of the right of way for city railroads on St. Charles, Carondelet and Rampart streets, per resolution No. 5989, to Messrs. Nicholson & Co.—according John Fell—for the sum of $[illegible],000, be and the same is hereby approved, the security accepted, and the Mayor authorized to enter into notarial act with the principals and security for the faithful performance of their contract.

[Signed] J. MAGIONI, President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] S. P. DELABARRE, President pro tem. Board of Aldermen.
Approved May 14, 1862.
[Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
A true copy:
my15 3t
W. PETTIGRILL, Sec'y to Mayor.

To Bakers.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, May 14, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Twenty dollars ($20) per barrel, Bakers are required to give during the ensuing week, commencing on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, as follows, until further notice:

Twenty-Eight Ounces of Bread for	....	20 cents.
Fourteen	"	"	..........10 cents.
Seven	"	"	.... 5 cents.

my 15—tf
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of C. V. Jenis.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 17,084.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the natural tutrix of the minors should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
my16 20 24
E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Joseph P. Moreau.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 16,[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 final account presented by the testamentary executor of the deceased should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
my16 2t
E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

Positive Sale of Valuable Property in Second, Third and Fourth Districts of New Orleans; also, of several Squares and Lots of Ground in Jefferson City, East and West Bouligny.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

1. FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, in the Second District, in square No. 148, bounded by Customhouse, Bienville, Canal and Anthony streets, designated as Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Canal and Anthony streets, and measures 30 feet front on Canal street, by 120 feet front on Anthony street, between parallel lines. Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 measure each 30 feet front on Canal street, by 120 feet in depth between parallel lines—all French measure.

2. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, in the Second District, in square No. 169, bounded by Bienville, Helena, Metairie road and Customhouse streets, designated as Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17. Lots Nos. 14 and 15 measure each 30 feet front on Helena street, by 120 feet in depth between parallel lines. Lot No. 16 measures 30 feet front on Bienville street, by 120 feet 6 inches in depth between parallel lines. Lot No. 17 forms the corner of Helena and Bienville streets, and measures 30 feet front on Bienville street, by 116 feet 6 inches front on Helena street, between parallel lines—all French measure.

3. ONE LOT OF GROUND, in the Third District, in square No. 251, bounded by Independence, Congress, Dauphine and Josephine streets, designated as lot No. 1. It forms the corner of Independence and Columbus streets, and measures 31 feet front on Independence street, by 90 feet front on Columbus street, between parallel lines.

4. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, with improvements thereon, in the Fourth District, in square No. 27, bounded by Religious, Rousseau, St. Mary and St. Andrew streets, designated as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2 to be sold together, with the improvements thereon; they form the corner of St. Mary and Religious streets, and measure together 63 feet 2 inches 6 lines front on St. Mary street, and 61 feet 8 inches on the line in the rear, by 66 feet 2 inches and 10 lines front on Religious street, and 66 feet 6 inches on the line next to lot No. 3.

Lots Nos. 3 and 4 to be sold together, with the improvements thereon, measuring together 36 feet 3 inches front on St. Mary street, by 66 feet 6 inches in depth on the line next to lots Nos. 1 and 2, and 66 feet 4 inches on the line next to Rousseau street, between parallel lines. The improvements consist of two frame houses, one on lots Nos. 1 and 2, and one on lots Nos. 3 and 4, with kitchen, &c., for each.

5. ONE LOT OF GROUND in East Bouligny, in square No. 1, bounded by Levee, Austerlitz, Jersey and General Taylor streets, designated as lot No. 14, measuring 30 feet front on Jersey street, by 160 feet 10 inches 1 line in depth on the line next to Austerlitz street, and 160 feet 5 inches 4 lines in depth on the line next to General Taylor street.

6. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in East Bouligny, in square No. 2, bounded by Levee, Austerlitz, Constantinople and Jersey streets, designated as lots Nos. 5, 14, 15 and 16. Lot No. 5 measures 30 feet front on Levee street, by 120 feet in depth between parallel lines. Lot No. 14 measures 30 feet front on Jersey street, by 111 feet 3 inches in depth on the line next to Constantinople street, and 111 feet 1 inch 4 lines in depth on the line next to lot No. 15. Lot No. 15 measures 30 feet front on Jersey street, by 111 feet 1 inch 4 lines in depth on the line next to lot No. 14, and 111 feet in depth on the line next to lot No. 16. Lot No. 16 measures 30 feet front on Jersey street, by 111 feet in depth on the line next to lot No. 15, and 110 feet 10 inches and 8 lines on the line next to lot No. 17.

7. NINE LOTS OF GROUND in West Bouligny, in square No. 37, bounded by Chestnut, Jena, Pinquemine and Napoleon avenue, designated as lots Nos. 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23 and 24. Lots Nos. 11 and 12 measure each 29 feet front on Pinquemine street, by 127 feet 6 inches in depth, between parallel lines.

Lots Nos 14 and 16 measure each 25 feet front on Chestnut street, by 127 feet 6 inches in depth, between parallel lines. Lot No. 18 measures 23 feet 4 inches front on Jena street, by 110 feet in depth, between parallel lines. Lots Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24 measure each 26 feet 4 inches front on Jena street, by 110 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

8. SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in West Bouligny, in square No. 43, bounded by Napoleon avenue, Jena, Pinquemine and Perrier streets, designated as lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Napoleon avenue and Pinquemine street, and measures 28 feet 5 inches 7 lines front on Napoleon avenue, by 160 feet front on Pinquemine street, between parallel lines.

Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 measure each 28 feet 5 inches 7 lines front on Napoleon avenue, by 160 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Lot No. 7 forms the corner of Napoleon avenue and Perrier street, and measures 28 feet 5 inches 7 lines front on Napoleon avenue, by 160 feet front on Perrier street, between parallel lines.

Lots Nos. 8, 9 and 10 measure each 30 feet front on Perrier street, by 160 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Lots Nos. 11 and 18 measure each 30 feet front on Pinquemine street, by 160 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Lots Nos. 17, 18 and 19 measure each 28 feet 6 inches 7 lines front on Jena street, by 110 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Lot No. 20 forms the corner of Jena and Perrier streets, and measures 28 feet 6 inches 7 lines front on Jena street, by 110 feet in depth on Perrier street.

Terms—One-third cash; the balance on credits of 1 and 2 years, in notes bearing mortgage on the said property, with 8 per cent. interest to maturity and in case of non-payment 8 per cent. until final payment. Purchasers with have the privilege of paying cash.

The improvements to be insured, and the policies transferred to the vendor. [illegible] at the cost of the purchasers.

Acts of sale before Guttschalk & Magner, notaries public, at the expense of the purchasers.
my18

Lot of Ground forming the Corner of Goodchildren and Music streets.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, May 17th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Goodchildren, Music and Marais streets and Lafayette avenue, measuring 30 feet front on Goodchildren street, by 80 feet in depth and front on Music street, of which it forms the corner—banquettes made and paid for—as per plan.

Terms cash.
my15

Drugs........Drugs.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 17th May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at No. 47 Magazine street—
9 boxes Oil, 3½ lbs Calomel, 14 lbs. Iodide Potass, 1 bbl Gum Arabic, 3 cans Castor Oil, 1 can Bals. Copavia, 20 lbs. Indigo, 180 lbs. Bi-Carb. Soda, 18 lbs. Blue Mass.
Terms cash.
my15

Zinc, Castile Soap, Sand Paper.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—
4 casks Sheet Zinc.
20 boxes Castile Soap.
16 bundles Sand Paper.
Terms cash.
my15

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 17th May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at 47 Magazine street—
36 bags Rio Coffee; brown Soap, Pork, Rice, Beans, Starch, Salt, Cigars, Pepper, Drugs and Medicines, Castile Soap, &c.
Terms cash.
my15

Sugar, Rice, Wine and Lard.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at the St. Louis Warehouse—
[illegible] hhds. Choice Louisiana Sugar;
20 tierces Carolina Rice, Prime;
125 cases Choice Claret Wine;
82 bbls. Choice Leaf Lard.
Terms cash, for Confederate notes.
my16

Contents of a Crockery Store.

BY M. BARNETT, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets—
A general assortment of Plates and Dishes, Glass and Chinaware.
Terms cash, payable in Confederate notes.
my16

Stock of Groceries, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, the 19th May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at the corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets—
Tobacco, Sugar, Meats and a general assortment of Groceries, well worthy the attention of buyers.
Terms cash. See catalogues.
my16

Property on Claiborne Street.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
No. 20 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

A LOT OF GROUND, forming the corner of Spain and Claiborne streets, measuring 31 feet front on Claiborne street, by 84 feet in depth, and fronting on Spain street. Together with a House of two rooms, shed, brick oven, cistern, privy, &c.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of two notes, each of the sum of $[illegible], ending 1st October, 1862, and 1st October, 186[illegible], with interest at 6 per cent. from 1st October, 1861, and the balance cash.

Act of sale before O. Drouet, N. P.
my[illegible]

First-rate Washer, Ironer and Cook.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 20 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, May 17th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

SOPHIE, Creole mulatto woman, speaking French and English, aged about 25 years, first-rate washer and ironer, cook and house servant; [illegible] all the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Terms cash in Confederate notes.
Act of sale before J. Cuvillier, notary public.
my16

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION.

Dairy......Dairy......Dairy.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 20 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 19th of May, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of [illegible] Triton streets, near the Barracks, on the [illegible] Mr. Jean [illegible]—
[illegible] Milch Cows.
1 Bull.
1 Yoke of Oxen.
[illegible] Cars.

The [illegible]
Terms [illegible]
my16

AUCTION SALES.

Positive and Unreserved Sale of Valuable Real Estate, in the Third District, located in Elysian Fields street.

BY JULIAN NEVILLE, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 11 Commercial Place.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the improvements thereon, situated in the Third District, in the square bounded by Elysian Fields, Greatmen, Casa Calvo and Frenchmen streets, measuring 35 feet front on Elysian Fields street, by a depth of [illegible] feet.

The improvements consist of a frame building occupying [illegible].

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of a note for $[illegible], due in November next; balance in Confederate Treasury Notes.

Act of sale before James Graham, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.
[illegible]16

Sundries, Sundries at Auction.

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

WILL be sold on MONDAY, May 19, 1862 at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their auction mart, Masonic Hall—

A lot of Drugs and Medicines, Colognes, Extracts, Sweet Oil, Wine, Brandy in cases, German Matches, &c., &c.

Also, a general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, such as Mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Sets.

Also, one splendid rosewood harp PIANO.

Terms cash, in Confederate money.
my16

First-rate Washer and Ironer.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer,
No. 20 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, May 17th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The negro woman ANNA, about 23 years of age, with her daughter JULIA, 20 months old. Anna is a first-rate washer and ironer, cooks well, and first-rate house servant; guaranteed in every respect.

Terms cash, for Confederate notes.
my16

Brown Soap....Brown Soap.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 17th May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—
50 boxes BROWN SOAP.
Terms cash.
my16

NOTICE.

The *True Delta* will publish this letter, taken from the body of a spy—H. M. Zacharie.

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7th, 1862.

Dear Z——Knowing you would be anxious to hear as to my whereabouts, and how I was coming on, I have determined to write this, and trust to the kindness of Gilles, Sandes, as to its reaching you. I called upon them to-day, and I was told, if they could, they would send it the first opportunity.

The day after I reached the city I called on Mrs. Greeny, and learned from her the trouble you had in getting away; but Burns glad to hear you had succeeded at last, and I trust you got through your journey without difficulty.

How and what shall I say as to the events that have happened since I saw you last? You were here during the most momentous time—that is, when the city was threatened with bombardment—and, of course, must be more fully informed on that point; but I can tell you, thanks to the talents of F. Soulé, we have been granted more privileges than we expected. The Mayor is allowed to carry on the city affairs as usual, and the Yankees are to be kept outside of the city limits; though, to tell the truth, I believe they will be more rejoiced than ourselves when they leave, as they must have learned by this time that they are really in an enemy's country, as they have been made to feel it in every way. The way they are snubbed on every side is awful. Let me give an instance: Last Sunday two officers marched into Dr. Palmer's Church, and coolly seated themselves in a pew where a lady was sitting; but as soon as they had settled themselves, she stood up, and drawing her dress close to her, she left the pew to themselves and their reflections. Well done, was it not?

I have been some days in the city, the regiment having been disbanded at Camp Moore a week after we left the city, by order of General Lovell, his giving us back to State service.

The city is full of rumors of all kinds, denied to-day and confirmed to-morrow, so that it is impossible to credit any thing. We are told the Confederate forces over the Capitol at Washington, and that Beauregard has whipped Buell at Monterey. And so we go.

I forgot to mention that Greeny had not got back, but as the boats can come to the city, I look for him daily.

How is Ned coming on? I suppose he enjoys himself with the boys. Tell him I hope he will do every thing as you tell him, as that is the way to ensure success.

Give my regards to Joe. Tell her I send lots of love, and do not forget me to Mrs. Cole and your papa.

I shall not write again till I hear from you, as it is impossible in these exciting times to calculate from one day to another; but believe me, I shall avail myself of the first chance of doing so. Till then,

Believe me always,
GEO. JOHN.

P. S.—I have written this in the library, for the privilege of which I am indebted to the gentlemanly librarian, Mr. Kerr, who begs to be remembered to you and Joe.
my16
GEO. JOHN.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 13, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall, by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of
MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Subsistence, appointed by the Common Council, have the pleasure of announcing to the good people of New Orleans—

That a boatload of 1000 barrels of Flour has been received from Mobile, (part of about [illegible] barrels purchased in Virginia and Alabama,) which will be furnished to bakers, to be exclusively used in making bread, for sale at the rates now fixed by the Mayor.

That a contract for 10,000 head of Cattle was made on the 24 of April last, deliverable from [illegible] the 1st of May and 1st of January next.

That steamboat loads of Sugar, Corn, Flour, Wheat, &c., are hourly expected from Red River.

[illegible]

They will be sold by [illegible] to butchers, bakers and [illegible] the same, will be [illegible] same currency [illegible] Committee.

Further notice will be given, at [illegible] time and places when and where [illegible] obtained.
my14 3t
WM. [illegible]

UNITED STATES ARMY.

RECRUITS! RECRUITS! RECRUITS!

A few ABLE-BODIED [illegible] the various Regiments U. S. A. [illegible]

[illegible]

Office, No. 78 [illegible]
my16